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THE MODERN FARMER

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POOR SOIL MEANS POOR PEOPLE

Farms and Cities Affected as Production Decreases, Says Adm. R. M. Evans

Between two and three million farm families in the United States live in poverty.

They are lean—these people—not necessarily in body, but in opportunity.

In 1929, according to the census, approximately 1,700,000 farms, or about 30 percent of the total number, had gross annual incomes of less than $600 a year. After deducting the costs of running these farms, the average family probably found itself with less than $300 of net income. That's not very much for a family to get along with for an entire year.

They are poor—in a land of abundance, in a land where at times the abundance is almost wasteful.

Some of them, of course, as is the case among all peoples and in all times, are poor because poverty and dimness and defeat were their inheritance when they were born. But most of these families suffer, not from a heritage of weakness, but from conditions that can be remedied.

They are poor, it may be, because they are trying to farm poor land. Or it may be that their farming practices are bad. They may have worn out the soil, or they may have let erosion eat great washes and gullies into their farms. And, again, they may have asked the land to carry too great a burden of people, as it might under a system of tenancy or sharecropping. And, finally, all of these farm families share with other farmers the hardships attendant upon low income.

The poverty-stricken fringe of our farming population, then, needs opportunity. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program does much to supply the opportunity. Where the soil is depleted of its fertility, the program provides means of building it up with lime, with fertilizers, and most of all, with soil-enriching crops such as the legumes. The soil-improvement work on these farms is closely related to the rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration.

The Department's conservation program provides the means by which erosion may be controlled. It has a definite plan to raise the income of the farmer by making less and less necessary the excess production of farm products which has usually resulted in unprofitably low prices. These objectives in a newer and wiser agriculture are being reached. Agreement with these objectives would be futile without having the means to achieve them. The dollar which goes from the AAA to the farmer and ranchman does this work before it can be spent.

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ASK 807 MILLION FOR FARMS

American Farm Bureau To Fight for Aid for Tillers of the Soil In Congress

Washington, D. C.—Officials of the American Farm Bureau federation today advised President Roosevelt that the organization will fight for 807 million dollars worth of benefit payments to farmers at this session of congress. The federation would pay 607 million dollars to producers of basic crops and 200 million dollars to dairy farmers and producers of other nonbasic products.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the organization, said the federation is prepared to support proposals to finance the benefits by taxes if necessary. He said he was not prepared to take a definite stand on the kind of taxes which should be levied, but indicated he was in favor of increasing the income tax or any form of taxation based on the ability to pay.

Omitted from Budget.

The budget, submitted to congress last week by Roosevelt, makes no provision for continuing parity payments. The farm organization's estimate was far higher than the amounts voted for parity payments in the last two years. In the current year 225 millions are available for parity pay-

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GOVERNMENT CRACKS DOWN ON CHISLING LANDLORDS IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, (ANP)—Landlords and farm operators who have been charging "bonus rent" in an effort to share unjustly in the agricultural conservation payments of their tenants and sharecroppers, will have their government payments withheld, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced.

This action of the AAA was the result of reports that certain landlords have charged a cash payment for the same acreage on which a share rent is charged. In other cases they have charged a payment for each acre of land not planted to cotton. These and similar practices are "an attempt" to deprive tenants and sharecroppers of payment to which they are entitled and Government payments to such landlords may be withheld, or, where already made, may be recovered."

This action of the department of agriculture will protect many Negro farmers in the South.

ASKS PROBE OF CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Declares Many Sections of Country Exploit All Migrants

San Francisco—A migration of Race workers from the southern cotton fields "much more terrible than that from the dust bowl" was predicted this week at the LaFollette civil liberties committee probe of civil rights violations.

Prof. John B. Canning of the

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ENLARGED SERVICE FOR OUR GROUP

Annual Report of Secretary Wallace Replete With Information and Agricultural Pursuits

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Just off the press, the annual report of the secretary of agriculture, an imposing volume of 169 pages, is replete with information on the departmental doings during the past 12 months. Interesting indeed are the few comments on Negroes, participating in the billion dollar program of the government's largest department.

First mention of Negroes comes on page 72 where it is pointed out specifically:

"Resettlement service to Negroes."

"The scope of services to Negroes has been considerably enlarged. On June 30, 1939, there 1,458 Negro families living on 33 resettlement projects located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. On these projects, Negro farm and home-management supervisor and project nurses have been used as far as possible, in addition to two Negro communion managers and a Negro cooperative manager. Marked progress has been made in raising income and improving living standards."

Tenant Purchase

Next mentioned on the following page in connection with tenant purchase, the report says:

"In the 14 southern states, the number of Negro applications received during the year was five times that of last year.

"Out of the 92,850 applications in the states, 25,244 or 27 percent, were from Negroes."

Skipping to page 125, the report now states in discussing unified county programs:

The county agricultural agents have had an average of eight years of experience in extension work and six years in the county in which they now are. The home demonstration agents have been in extension work an average of five years and in their present counties four years. About 1,500 state extension specialists help the agents to keep abreast of the technical developments and to adapt them to local needs. The county agents give advice and information to large numbers of Negro families. In 256 counties, special Negro agents are employed."

HENRY FORD NAMES SCHOOL FOR CARVER

WAYS, Ga.,—According to reports Henry Ford has built on his Farm Experiment acreage here, a high school which he has named the George Washington Carver high school in honor of the famous analytical chemist of Tuskegee Institute.

FLORIDA CATTLE GROWER BIG SHIPPER

Mr. Lawrence Silas, Prominent Farmer Keeps More Than Two Thousand Head of Stock

KISSIMEE, Fla. (ANP)—Down in this section, the natives call this place "Cow-Town" because of the large number of beef cattle sold here each year. One of the oldest established and largest dealers in cattle is Lawrence Silas, Negro farmer.

"My father was a rancher," says Mr. Silas, "and I started riding and helping to round up cattle when I was four years old. I'm 52 years old now, and don't know any other line except breeding, growing, buying and selling cattle."

Mr. Silas admits that the ranch land which he owns and leases amounts to over 10,000 acres, and he keeps on hand from 1,500 to 2,000 head of cattle, 20 horses and several trucks.

Recently Mr. Silas bought five Brahma bulls from Texas. "When bred with native stock," he says, 'we get more meat and each head of cattle sold brings from $4 to $5 more."

Local citizens say Mr. Silas is a heavy stockholder in the local Stock Yard.

TRAIN PORTER WHO WON SWEEPSTAKES DIES; LEFT $30,000

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (ANP)—An estate of $30,000 was left, the bulk of it to his wife, by Royal E. Spurlark Pullman porter who won $75,000 on an Irish sweepstakes ticket in 1938, when he died at the age of 60 on Jan. 19 following two major operations.

Estimate of the estate was made by Atty. William H. Temple who filed Spurlark's will for probate Thursday. He said the porter paid a tax of $19,000 on his winnings and purchased several annuities. The winner continued working until his illness as he was near retirement age and expected to receive a pension.

His widow, the former Albertine Pickens, noted in stage circles, was married to him last Dec. 8. She was his second wife. His son, Royal Spurlark, Jr., a law student at a local university, is understood to have had several tiffs with Mrs. Spurlark during the latter stages of his father's illness and after his death.

Spaulding Asks That Negro Business Men Aid Enumerators in 1940 Census

Durham, N. C.,, Jan. 4—C. C. Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of this city, and former president of the National Negro business League, this week

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ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION IS SOLUTION

Recent Conference Gives Plans by Which All Peoples May be Helped Everywhere

"If the South is America's economic problem No. 1, then adult education and cooperative organization are the No. 1 answers," declared E. R. Bowen, executive secretary of The Cooperative League, in opening the May 18-20 conference at Greenville, S. C., attended by 300 leaders of churches, schools, government, farm cooperatives, labor unions, and other organizations, from 10 states. "Educating People to Help Themselves" was the theme of the session.

The development of "Cooperation in the Midwest" where hundreds of millions of dollars of business are done cooperatively was offered by Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperatives, Columbus, as proof that "people have within their own hands the tools with which to fashion their own destinies if they will only use them." Twelve million dollars worth of farm supplies have been purchased by the members of the Farmers Cooperative Exchange of Raleigh, N. C., said M. G. Mann, general manager.

The featured speaker of the conference was Rev. J. Nelson MacDonald of Nova Scotia who told of the outstanding development of study clubs which have resulted in the organization of 700 credit unions, cooperative stores, fish, lobsters, poultry, live stock, dairy and other cooperative marketing associations in the Maritime Provinces. His description was illustrated by the film, "The Lord Helps Those—Who Help Each Other" taken in Nova Scotia by the Harmon Foundation.

"If cooperation comes out of necessity, the South is about ready to launch a cooperative program," said Arthur Raper, research and field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. A panel discussion on credit unions was led by C. R. Orchard, director Credit Union Section, Farm Credit Administration. Dr. Kingsley Roberts, medical director, discussed the necessity and presented illustrations of the development of "Cooperatives for Health."

A summary of the discussions of the conference presented by Walter J. Matherly, dean of the college of Business Administration of the University of Florida, was approved by the conference. It included recommendations for the preparation of a directory of local cooperatives already existing in the South, the development of courses on cooperation in the schools and adult education groups, the organization of credit unions, buying clubs and other forms of cooperatives, and the appointment of the executive committee of the confer-

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FARMER ITEMS OF INTEREST

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—In spite of low farm income levels and other seasonal difficulties, hundreds of Negro farmers in all parts of the state continued to move forward in 1939 according to Extension Service reports.

During the past season, 3,000,000 sweet potato plants were sold by Negro farmers of Appling county through the cooperation of the marketing association. These potato plants were tested to comply with the Georgia law.

Negro farmers of Jenkins county are working in harmony with their agent in producing a living at home. As a result of such 90 per cent of the farmers have year-round gardens. 95 per cent have an adequate supply of meat for the family, over 50 per cent have a milk cow and 90 per cent of the farm families did home canning. The poultry flocks have been increased and an abundant crop of corn and feed stuff was grown throughout the county.

Eugene Hollingsworth, Negro farmer of Newton county, raised 193 chickens from a brood of 200. At eight weeks old, these chicks weighed two pounds and sold at an average of sixty cents each. Eighty-five per cent of the farmers in this county are following the Extension's program of feeding, culling, and controlling poultry diseases.

O. S. O'Neal, Negro county agent of Peach county, is continuing to make a success out of his meat producing program. Last year, the Negro farmers of that county sold over $1946.25 worth of hams.

Rush Bacon, Negro farmer of Liberty county, has done a fine job in forest preservation and planting seedlings to submarginal lands. There are over 10,000 seedlings on his forestry farm set for pulp-wood and turpentine purposes.

Negro farmers in Evans county furnished the markets at Claxton and Savannah, with the following: 18 sales of poultry, weighing 3609 pounds, bringing a total of $721.80; two sales of turkeys, weighing 780 pounds, amounting to $106.00, and 22 sales of hogs, 27,500 pounds of pork which brought a total of $900.00.

In Sumter county, Samuel J. Hill was the first Negro farmer to establish electrification on his farm. He has his own tillage implements, tractor, harvester, and thresher. In addition to doing his own threshing, he furnishes the other farmers in the Nunn community with this same type of service.

Negro farmers in Meriwether county cured 50,000 pounds of meat by the dry sugar cured method during the hog killing season.

Eleven Negro farmers in Grady county have been able to qualify and rent farms through the facilities of the Farm Security Administration. Three of these farmers cleared enough money above expenses to purchase a farm where they had never been able to own a home before.

Theodore Evans, Negro farmer of Randolph county, planted five acres of Spanish peanuts and cultivated them according to Extension methods. At harvest time, he gathered 5250 pounds, an average yield of 850 pounds per acre.

Mr. G. V. Cunningham, State 4-H Club Leader, Athens, Ga., and Mr. G. W. McCullough, Wild Life Technician, Federal Cartridge Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., visited the Negro headquarters of the Extension Service relative to the coming Wild Life Camp this summer. They stated that they were well pleased with the accomplishment made through this camp and will visit the group while this camp is in session.

Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, has just returned from a trip around the state where he visited the Negro beef calf club members. The purpose of this trip was to give final instructions, etc., to the clubsters, looking forward to the fat stock sales this spring. He states that the calves, on a whole are looking fine and each member is putting forth every effort possible to have his calf in tip-top condition by the time of the spring shows.

SEN. CONNALLY TRIES TO HECKLE FOES OF LYNCHING

Texan Fails To Meet Arguments Of Spingarn And White In Senate Debate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (ANP)—Utterly free of invective, accusation and fire, but withal the most masterful presentation heard in the defense of a proposed bill, the unanswerable arguments of Arthur E. Spingarn, newly elected president of the N. A. A. C. P., proved a stumbling block for Senator Tom Connally of Texas with Mr. Spingarn appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary committee at a hearing on the anti-lynch bill Wednesday afternoon.

As the fourth witness of a highly interesting session, Mr. Spingarn presented for the consideration of the sub-committee the opinions abroad and in South America on America and lynching.

Attempting to tie up the brilliant lawyer, Senator Connally soon found he was no match for the New Yorker who has devoted time, energy and money to the cause of the N. A. A. C. P., and finally allowed Mr. Spingarn to leave the witness stand.

Walter White produced a masterful statement which was read into the record and after much heckling and many questions of an almost browbeating character, by the senator from Texas, left the stand having spent nearly two hours under severe cross-examination in everything from law to metaphysics.

It was apparent from the outset of the hearing that Senator Connally was going to do most of the quizzing and upon his shoulders fell the burden.

Beginning Tuesday, he assailed Dr. Arthur Reaford, a scientist who had made a study of 100 lynchings trying frequently to turn Dr. Reaford aside. Referring constantly to the fact that there were only three lynchings in the U. S. in 1939, according to figures submitted by Tuskegee institute, Senator Connally used this as a yardstick through the entire proceedings.

Declaring that the South itself is solving the problem and that the present bill is an outside and unnecessary influence, Senator Connally fought with all of his resourcefulness to stave off the telling arguments and the facts presented by the witnesses for the bill.

Second witness was the Rev. Dr. Marmion, pastor of an Episcopal church here in D. C. A former Texan, who while a pastor in the state of Texas, Dr. Marmion is credited with having attempted to stop a mob from lynching two Negro boys. The boys according to Dr. Marmion were accused of the murder of a white girl, whose body had been found on the road.

One of the high points of Dr. Marmion's testimony had to do with his failure to identify the leaders of the mob, although, he said he stood on an automobile and looked at the three persons in front of the mob as he made his futile pleas. One, he said, was a young white girl, apparently about 16 years of age.

Then came Dr. G. F. Porter of Dallas, president of the Dallas branch of Wiley university. Dr. Porter told of his difficulties when he had been serving on a jury in Dallas and of how a mob had attempted to lynch him. Senator Connally became angry when the witness parried question with question and demanded that the chairman force the witness to answer his questions. However, Dr. Porter told the story as he wanted to get it over without giving in entirely to Senator Connally's leading questions.

However, it was not until Wednesday that the real fire works started with the Rev. Ernest C. Estell of Dallas on the stand. He told of unreported lynchings in his community in Tennessee and then later in Dallas where he had moved to pastor a church.

Following Dr. Estell came R. R. Grovell of Houston, who told of witnessing a lynching when he was a mere lad of 11 in the back yard of his home—how a mob came in and seized and beat into helplessness, an old man who had had trouble about paying her rent.

From here, it was a continuation of lynch stories, most of which had happened in Texas.

Then came Walter White with his finely prepared brief on the lynching situation in America.

Describing his organization and telling of his 22 years work with it in answearing the preliminary questions, Mr. White was the object of much concern, since on the previous day, Senator Wiley had asked who was this Walter White and what was the organization he represented. Keen interest followed every move of the secretary as he took the stand.

Attempting to inject personality and comedy into the situation, Senator Connally became irate when the audience tittered at him and his constant insistence that Tuskegee be made the yardstick by which lynchings were measured.

Question after question was hurled at White in an effort to break down his testimony, with the senator insisting upon the direct answer Senator Wagner of New York protested against the method of questioning followed by Connally, who arose indignantly and roared, "When I ask a witness a question, I want it answered" or words to that effect.

Mr. White related stories of unreported lynchings, quoted from letters from noted white newspaper writers and editors and also offered into evidence, a study of a lynching made by a member of the sociological department of Southern Methodist university. This was not admitted in the record until the subcommittee had thoroughly investigated the report.

Referring to the testimony presented as "sewage," Mr. Connally continued his barrage of questions until Mr. White told the story of how he narrowly escaped mob violence in Dallas in 1938. This brought another barrage of questions from Mr. Connally who was attempting to show that the South was giving adequate protection when needed.

From Senator Wiley came the statement, "I am interested in destroying the spirit that makes lynching possible," while he was interrogating Mr. White on the methods of enforcing the law and what effect it would have toward preventing more lynchings.

Then came the brilliant presentation of Mr. Spingarn followed by testimony on the constitutionality of the bill by Dean William Hastie of the Howard university school of law.

Present during the hearings were Senator Van Nuys, Indiana, chairman, Wagner, New York, and Capper, Kansas, co-sponsors of the Senate fight, Neely of West Virginia Connally of Texas and Wiley of Wisconsin.

Interested spectators were constantly snickering at Senator Connally, who proved himself a master of sarcasm and a clever interrogator, constantly referring to the N. A. A. C. P. as "the colored organization."

The two day session provided plenty of interesting testimony and the matter now goes to the committee for disposition before it is finally brought out on the floor of the senate for consideration.

BRITISH CO-OP YOUTHS BLAME THEIR LEADERS

War Won't Bring Fascism's End, Says Federation Manifesto

The British Federation of Co-operative Youth has issued a statement on its attitude towards the war. The statement declares:

"Now that the war has commenced we blame the governments of Britain and France equally with Hitler. This is not a just war of collective defense against aggression, but is an imperialist war which can in no way serve the best interests of the peoples of the world.

"We have no love for Fascism—German or otherwise—but believe that this war can do nothing to suppress it. We support suggestions being made for discussions involving all nations for the solving of the numerous problems facing the world.

"Proof of Sincerity"

"A proof of its sincerity in entering such a conference, the British government must declare:—

(1) That it has no imperialist aims.

(2) That it is willing to institute such measures as will lead quickly to the building of self-governing communities in what are now colonies.

(3) That it will take the necessary steps to insure that the resources of the world are used for the well-being of all peoples.

(4) That it is willing to renounce all conceptions of sovereign rights.

(5) That it will help to establish a world system based on the claim of individuals to a free and happy life.

"We firmly believe that sincere application of the principles of co-operation on a world scale will lead to friendship of all peoples and to the removal of war and aggression as instruments of national policies. — Cooperative News, Manchester.

RENT FREE WHEN IT FREEZES; THAT COLD FOR EIGHT DAYS

Corpus Christi, Tex— Fifteen tourist courts and hotel operators advertised confidently at the start of the winter season that their accommodations would be rent free for every day the temperature dropped to freezing. It's been that way now for eight straight days.

Reputation is what men and women think of us; character is what God and angels know of us.—Paine

SUBMIT PLANS TO ESTABLISH LABOR CAMPS

Memphis Farmers Union Suggests Proposition to Administration.

Washington, D. C.—Farm Security Administrator Will Alexander has under consideration now a proposal for the establishment of Federal camps to absorb the thousands of displaced tenant farmers and sharecroppers who have been forced in migrancy by the advent of mechanical farming.

The proposal was submitted in the form of a memorandum by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union of Memphis, Tenn., by H. L. Mitchell, union secretary, and includes, as the first step the establishment of such a camp for the 75 destitute families, most of them members of the Race, who are now subsisting on sub-marginal land near Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Declaring that "the future holds little hope" for the half million families who have been displaced during the last five years, the Southern Tenant Farmers Union called upon Dr. Alexander for "the development of a program that will be more than just temporary relief."

It declared that the Poplar Bluff colonists "and thousands like them are in much worse condition than many of the migratory farm laborers who find occasional employment in the West."

The Poplar Bluff colony, the union declared, is "facing starvation and death from exposure in their makeshift camp. There is not enough land to provide for their needs and the soil is unsuited for raising foodstuff."

Because of racial prejudice existing in that section of Missouri, the colonists, all but two of the families of which are the Race, find it almost impossible to secure employment locally, the union charged.

The memorandum proposed that the Farm Security Administration "construct a permanent labor camp to provide for 100 to 300 such families, with two and one-half to five acres allotted to each family for raising subsistence crops, on either an individual or a cooperative basis.

"Fertile land can be purchased industrial center to permit these people to secure some employment throughout the year. A minimum rental, based on the cost constructing and maintaining the units, could be charged the occupants."

THE WRONG GENDER

A Negro minister was caught hugging one of the sisters of the flock, and a church trial was called. Eye witnesses testified, and the minister confessed but eloquently defended his actions as proper and authorized by the Bible.

He maintained that as pastor of the flock he had a perfect right to take one of his lambs in his arms, and cited Jesus, the Great Shepherd, for example.

When the trial was finished, a good brother offered a resolution, as follows:

"We excuse Brother Johnson from all blame, but hereafter when he wants to take one of his lambs in his arms we suggest that he select a ram lamb."

The bladders of several kinds of fish furnish the material from which isinglass, a commercial pure gelatin, is made.

TRANSPLANT HARDIER TREES AND SHRUBS NOW UNLESS WEATHER TURNS BAD, BRALLIAR URGES

CAN BE MOVED EASILY BEFORE DORMANT PERIOD ENDS

By Dr. Floyd Bralliar

Now is perhaps as good a time as any within the year to transplant trees or shrubs, except those that are slightly tender to frost.

Certainly there is no better time to set out fruit trees or shade trees and ordinary flowering shrubs than just now. Of course we cannot be sure how long the good weather will last, but if we order trees and received them when the weather is too cold to plant them, we can always heel them in or keep them moist in a cool cellar until the weather is favorable.

Trees and shrubs are thoroughly dormant now and they have not started new growth, which means that they are in perfect condition for moving. I do not recommend setting roses at this time, however. Neither do I recommend transplanting shrubs likely to winter kill. In the northern belt of our territory I would not transplant Buddleias or crepe myrtles now. But in the southern part of this region we can transplant now. The longer the period there is after the plants are set before warm weather sets in, the better they are apt to do.

PANSIES MAY BE SET

For the southern half of our territory this is the very best time to set out pansy plants. Most people do not realize that pansies are strictly cold weather plants. North of the Ohio River most pansy plants were set in the open last September or October, and producing some flowers now in spite of the cold. October or November would have been an excellent time for us to set pansies in the open, but if we did not, if we can get plants well hardened, now is a good time to get them. I do not recommend taking plants out of greenhouse where they have been accustomed to warm weather day and night, however. Plants from cold frames are all right.

Any tulips or daffodils may be planted now with expectation of first class results. They can usually be bought more cheaply now, for most people are afraid to set them this late. I am setting nearly a thousand daffodil bulbs this week. The flowers will not be quite so large, nor the stems quite so long as if these bulbs had been set two or three months ago, nor will they bloom quite so early, but the difference will be negligible. I would not recommend that any herbeous plants be transplanted at this time, however unless the soil around them is mulched an inch or so to prevent their being heaved out of the ground by freezing and thawing.

START PRUNING NOW

Pruning should start with the new year. By pruning I mean pruning of fruit trees and shade trees. The sooner we prune fruit and shade trees the surer we are to be able to spray them while they are dormant. It is a mistake to wait too long to prune. I prefer to spray the latter part of January or the first week in February if possible, for as soon as buds begin to swell the plants are more or less injured by a strong spray to kill the insects and the insect eggs on the tree. Of course it is possible to spray even after the buds are open, but such spraying is not likely to be as effective and is almost sure to be more expensive than if the spraying were done in the middle of February.

As soon as fruit trees or grapes vines are pruned, the branches that are cut off should be gathered up and burned. These branches are almost sure to carry insect pests, and of course, if allowed to lie on the ground between the trees from which they have been removed, will reinfest the trees when it gets warm enough for insect life to move. There is not much use in spraying if we are going to leave infested material close at hand.

I get better results from oil sprays than from use of any of the lime-sullur compounds. Possibly this is because these oil combinations spread much more readily and evenly than do the water carried sprays. Of course, water is added to these miscible oil sprays, but the oil continues its spreading properities.

THERE'S NO 'BUT' ABOUT IT: GOATS BACK OF GOATEES

The goatee—that hirsute adornment of the dignified man—derives its name from its resemblance to a billy goat's beard, according to the ninth section of the new American English dictionary which is now in proof at the University of Chicago. The section starts with "flinty" and ends with "gold region."

The earliest use of the term goatee was in a history of Oregon published in 1844. The tuft of whiskers was the object of much amusement and chiding at the time. The description of a character in "Squatter Life," a book published in 1847, related that "a kind of half burnt prairie garnished his chin, which would have made a very warm looking goatee, if it could have been transplanted to one spot.'

The dictionary is being compiled by a staff of University of Chicago scholars under the supervision of Sir William Craigie. It is expected to be completed by 1942.

SOME CREDIT WANTED

PAHSON—Well, Rastus, that's a fine garden you have.

Rastus—Yes, Pahson.

Pahson—Youse must thank the Almighty for that.

Rastus—Yes, Pahson.

Pahson—What a patch of cabbage you have there!

Rastus—Yes, Pahson.

Pahson—Youse must thank the Almighty for that.

Rastus (eyeing Pahson thoughtfully)—Pahson, did you ebber see dis piece ob ground when de Almighty had it all to Himself?

UNCLE SAM BANS LOANS TO ONE-CROP FARMERS

Farmers who refuse to raise their own garden truck and limit their operations to one crop are going to find Uncle Sam's purse closed when they apply hereafter for loans

Secretary of Agricultural Henry A. Wallace, in announcing this important decision, declared that land is wearing out faster than it can be restored, and that those who follow destructive practices must seek elsewhere than the Federal government for their financing.

TOBACCO

Whene'er I'm out of sorts or sad,
Oppress'd with care, and well-nigh mad,
What comforts me, and makes me glad?
Tobacco!

What builds such castles in the air,
And paints my prospects bright and fair,
And makes me negligent of care?
Tobacco!

How is it that I'm so resign'd,
When'er my wife must speak her mind,
And ne'er retaliate in kind?
Tobacco!

What makes my holidays so sweet,
And ev'ry "outing" such a treat
That I would fain their joys repeat?
Tobacco!

Whene'er my brain is dull and dark,
And utterly beside the mark,
What wakes the latent, slumb'ring spark?
Tobacco!

What changes all my scowls to smiles,
And many a tedious hour beguiles,
And ne'er by any chance me riles,
Tobacco!

Enlarger of our mortal ken,
Familiar of the artist's den,
Beloved by literary men—
Tobacco!

Far kinder than the kindest friend,
O, teach us how your powers blend!
And from your heavenly throne descend,
Tobacco!

—E. H. S. (in Pipe Lore).

CHILI SAUCE TIME BACK HOME.

Michigan has its peach crop
With its drift of snowy bloom,
And cherries rare with their blossoms fair
Have a delicate faint perfume:
But no matter what state you wander through.
No matter where you roam,
There's naught can compare with that tang in the air
When it's "chili sauce" time back home.
Huskin' time in Iowa-y is okay, I suppose,
And Californy's orange time's all right as far as it goes;
Grapefruit time in Florida's fame from Gulf to Nome,
But I fall with a bang for that heavenly tang
When it's "chili sauce" time back home.

There's a rich and a rare aroma,
A blending of spice and clove,
When a batch o'chili's brewin'
On the back of an old wood stove;
The perfumes of Arabia
May make an ol'factory poem,
But there's no place on earth like the place of my birth
When it's "chili sauce" time back home!

—Jazbo of Old Dubuque, Chicago Tribune.

Eleven foreign corporations recently received permits to operate in Texas.

Many blinded Japanese soldiers are taught typewriting.

HURBERT PAINTS DISMAL PHOTO OF RURAL SOUTH

Though pointing out that definite forces are now working industrially to improve it, Giles Hubert of the Farm Security Administration Monday night painted a dismal picture of the South's agricultural system in the first of a series of three addresses to be delivered at Atlanta University School of Social Work this week.

More than 200 social workers and students heard the lecture which was delivered in the exhibition room of the Atlanta University Library.

The South's agriculturists, Mr. Hubert pointed out, under the "plantation" or tenant farming system have been caught tragically between the twin pressures of rapid resource depletion and increasing population.

The result has been stark and abject poverty. He explained that only a shock of tremendous force has been able to jar this system which has been saddled on the South's agriculture for the past 100 years.

He cited the evil of the boll weevil, the financial collapse and the wholesale migration from South to North as the three chief things which have influenced the disintegration that is taking place today.

While pointing out the dire situation which has resulted from the "plantation" system, Mr. Hubert took a more optimistic view in relating indications that something definite is being done to alleviate the conditions.

Citing the coming of the new era, the speaker told of seeing "black boys with white-faced calves carrying out a breeding and feeding program that has resulted in cash to pay off their father's loans and in many instances realizing a great income than their parent's made on cotton."

Indications of a most apparent willingness to try new ideas in an effort to find a solution to the problem have also been noticed, Mr. Hubert declared.

That has come about largely, he said, through the growing awareness that thousands of white people are in the same boat as the poverty-stricken Negroes, though not in as great a percentage.

There is also a growing appreciation of the necessity of restoring consumer purchasing power, which the South's rural Negro does not now have, he asserted.

The greatest hope that something is and will be done for the situation lies in the growing force of trained and interested leaders among Negroes themselves, the speaker declared in conclusion, naming in this group Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, with whom Dr. Hubert is associated, Cornelius King of the Farm Credit Administration; P. H. Stone, Dr. B. F. Hubert of Georgia State College and C. S. Woodward of Arkansas.

Electricians have cooked a ham in a radio frequency field in 40 minutes compared with four to six hours required for steam cooking.

There are neither trains nor trams (trolley cars) in Gibraltar.

Water flows over the Niagara Falls at the rate of 67,000 tons per minute.

NO COLONY FOR HITLER

(From The African Morning Post)

The British West African' vaues freedom. She has been assured by her ancestors that freedom, driven from every spot on the continent, has sought an asylum in a country which she always chose for her favorite abode and that that country is Britian.

The British West African in general and the Gold Coast African in particular feels justifiably aggrieved therefore, if at any time during his association with Britain he is led by any representative or representatives of that country to feel that he has no voice in the government of his own country; in the decision of his future destiny that his legitmate demands or aspirations must be subordinated to the will or convenience of others and that his ancestors had been guilty of exaggeration.

In this connection he insists upon his protests previously recorded in the local press, being respected. The report affirms that "Hitler has decided to delay no longer" and that Captain Fritz Weidemann, Hitler's personal adjutant "is to be sent to try to persuade the British government to negotiate on the colonial question.

And in so far as British West Africa is concerned Britain must say "NO" again and again if need be.

A SOUTHERNER INDICTS THE POLL TAX

In an article in the "Christian Century," a Southerner, Wayne Gard, of the Dallas (Tex.) "News," assails the poll tax insisting that because of it democracy does not exist in eight Southern states. He points out that the poll tax hits whites as well as Negroes.

"The 'stand-patters' disclose their real purpose when they defend the poll tax as a bulwark against social and economic reforms," Mr. Gard declares. "They know that in general the eight poll tax states are the least progressive in the country, the most laggard in labor and health legislation, the lowest in literacy and the most indifferent in the plight of the impoverished tenant farmer and his rickety children.

"They know, too, that if the poor whites are allowed to vote, some of these conditions may gradually be improved—at the taxpayers' expense.

"As long as the ballot is given to the planter and the banker, but is denied to the hill-billy and the coton cropper, because they do not choose to let their children go hungry for the sake of voting, elections cannot express the popular will."—Electorial—"Labor."

"VEST POCKET" COWS FAMOUS

Those midget cows owned by Otto Gray, near Stillwater, Okla., are gaining nationwide publicity. Not only have newspapers throughout the country carried pictures and stories of them, but nationally circulated magazines have heralded them even further. Requests for more information about the vest pocket cattle have poured in to Mr. Gray from all parts of the country. So small in size that a standard milking stool is too high, the cows give as much milk as ordinary cattle and require less feed, Mr. Gray says.

THE MODERN FARMER

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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"OUR SLOGAN"

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

EDITORIALS

FROM THE BIBLE:—

"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publishes peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that sayeth unto Zion, "Thy God reigneth!"

"Think ye I made this ball
A field of havoc and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
May harry the weak and poor?

My angel,—his name is Freedom,—
Choose him to be your king;
He shall cut pathways east and west,
And fend you with his wing."
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

For Negroes Who Can Vote

This is election year, a new Congress and a new President will be elected, also many new state, county and local officials. Many thousands of Negro citizens will go to the polls and vote. Many more thousands, especially in the southern states, who are denied the ballot, will stay at home election day and will hardly know an election is being held. Negroes who can vote are privileged to represent, to a certain degree, the interests of those who cannot. Every Negro voter should realize that his ballot is more important by far than the ballot of any white American citizen.

Doctor, lawyer, merchant or laborer, none of us are satisfied with our economic status in this, our native land. We have passed through ten troublesome years. We know that during this time, under a national administration supported by the Democratic party, our condition has been improved somewhat. This party has held our allegiance because it has done something for the masses. It can only hope to continue to hold our allegiance if it continues to improve our economic status. The chief leaders of that party desire to do this.

Negroes who can vote and all Negroes in positions of influence should examine well the record and the character of every candidate for public office. We should support those who have done something worthwhile for the Group. We should oppose those who have not. We want action, not promises. We want deeds, not words. We want men in office who can see conditions as they are,—as Negroes know they are,—who will do something to destroy these evils that afflict us. We should vote for men who know what democracy really is and who desire to make their country greater, better and happier by giving every citizen the opportunity to live better and happier every day of his life.

At the present time, what is it that Negro citizens want? We want the right to vote,—everywhere in the nation,—in Alabama as well as in New York. Away with the poll tax and other unAmerican restrictions against the franchise

We want pensions for old people, guaranteed by the Federal government,—pensions high enough to maintain American standards of decent living,—and in all states we want aged Negroes to receive the same size pensions aged whites receive.

We want Social Security for domestic servants and farm laborers.

We want a Federal anti-lynching law and we want something done to reduce the number of "legal lynchings."

We want farm aid programs continued, especially in the southern states, that Negroes may be helped to possess more farm land and that peonage and semi-peonage may be abolished.

We want a National Health program and more free hospitals and medical care for Negro and poverty stricken white citizens.

We want more Federal aid for education. We want the same per capita apportionment of educational funds, Federal or state, for Negro children as for white children, and we want equal salaries for all teachers and instructors.

These are some of the things all Negro voters want. We want them because, as Americans all, living in a Democracy, we have a right to have them. We should support only those candidates for public office, from president down to constable, who know that we should have these things and will help us get them.

MORE FUNDS FOR LAND LESS FUNDS FOR THE LANDLESS

The same day the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives at Washington cut twenty-five million dollars from farm appropriation estimates requested by President Roosevelt for farm tenant loans, a group of mid-western representatives asked the committee to approve an appropriation of fifteen million dollars for the purchase of lands in designated national forest areas. Okey it seems for the government to buy land stripped and ruined and no longer wanted by big lumber companies, but a waste of the people's money to buy land for homeless, poverty-stricken tenant farmers and their families. Okey for the government to take the people's money and give it to wealthy banks and insurance companies for land that will do nobody any good during the next century, but all wrong to loan government money to farmers so they can buy seed, stock and implements and try to produce at least enough food so they can eat during the year. Okey to spend government money to reclaim waste land, but all wrong to spend money to reclaim waste citizens.

Some of our representatives in Congress have funny ideas.

THE FCA UNDER SECRETARY WALLACE

The Farm Credit Administration is now directly under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and we believe the change will be beneficial. Debt-burdened farmers, we hope, now will be given a better chance to pay their debts, and small farmers who need small farm loans may receive better consideration from FCA's lending agencies than they have received in the past.

The FCA has been a pretty good servant but it has also been in many instances a mighty hard master. In some cases mortgages have been foreclosed and farmers dispossessed when consideration should have been given to the particular difficulties encountered which prevented the farmer from meeting his obligations. It's hard for a sick farmer to farm efficiently but sometimes the FCA acted as though it thought the farmer got sick on purpose. It's hard for a farmer to pay off a mortgage on a farm too poor to produce most any kind of a crop, but sometimes the FCA acted as though it thought the farmer should have raised good crops on his poor land anyway. It's hard for a farmer who has been depending on a particular cash crop for years to adjust his farming operations so he can get some income from other crops and other sources. but often the FCA acted as though it thought the farmer should produce a carload of marketable hogs from the air in six months time.

So we know all Negro farmers are hopeful the FCA under Sec. Wallace will exhibit more consideration than threats.

OUR PLANK, NUMBER FOUR

Plank Number Four in the platform of the MODERN FARMER demands abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution. These evils, particularly in the South, are slowly being eradicated, thanks to a growing class of enlightened Christian Southerners, white and colored, who believe that tolerance, like charity, should begin at home. But many cases still come to light which prove that persecution exists.

Not long ago two colored farm hands, brothers, were sentenced to prison for twenty-one years because while defending their young sister from abuse by a plantation boss, a gun, discharged accidentally, killed the boss' wife. The accident occurred in Arkansas. Had it happened anywhere except in a benighted community, the affair would have been considered a deplorable accident, and no one would have suffered extreme punishment. But the boys were convicted of murder because they happened to be colored and the victim was a white person. Two young lives destroyed because of hate, persecution and injustice.

Southern courts will never be respected by decent citizens as long as they continue to persecute and "legally lynch" the innocent. "You can't get any justice down South" has become a common byword among Negroes. People who have money, people who are intelligent and progressive, people who could help the South progress and prosper, influential white people have heard what sort of justice "Southern Justice" is. These people are afraid to move South. They won't invest their money in the South. And many good people, southern born and bred, will not remain in the South because of the rottenness of Southern courts and politicians.

Southern courts and Southern officialdom need improving as badly as Southern plantations.

HANDS OFF OUR TRADE AGREEMENTS

Congress should keep its hands off of the reciprocal trade agreements with some twenty foreign countries our State Department has been successful in making. These agreements have set a good example for the rest of the world to follow,—they have benefitted our foreign trade,—and they have helped far more farmers than they have hurt. They are being opposed and lambasted mainly by the same elements who have never liked the administration's farm program, and this fact alone should cause all farmers to view with suspicion the opposition's activities.

It is impossible for some near-sighted, narrow-minded politicians to realize that some things are good for the country no matter what political party champions them. Such politicians are to be pitied and it is a shame such are ever sent to represent the people in Congress.

The old protective tariff and lack of farm production control have just about busted the country and the country's farmers. We have found a better way to produce and to trade. Hands off our trade agreements and our farm program.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

Less than two per cent of the Negro farm families of the Nation are able to enjoy the American standard of living, which is based on a minimum income of between $1,800 and $2,100 a year. Thousands exist on incomes of less than five hundred dollars a year. Sixty-five per cent of American families receive less than thirty dollars weekly.

A way to bring about a fair distribution of our national income is the biggest job our statesmen and educators will have to tackle in the near future. Such a large majority of American citizens are not going to allow this problem to remain unsolved much longer. Few poor people can ever be satisfied or happy. Some day they are going to start doing something about it.

U. S. PROBES KLAN ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Assistant Attorney General Heads Investigation

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 8 (ANP)—Interest in the government's investigation into Klan activities throughout the State gained momentum this week as Thomas J. Dodd Jr., of Washington, special assistant to Y. S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson continued the probe here that he had begun earlier in Columbus and Anderson.

Mr. Dodd confirmed a report that he was here to probe the recent visit of alleged Klansmen to the NYA camp for Negroes near Columbia, and the whipping last December of Lanier Pruitt, white, by members of the hooded band.

Appeals for the federal quiz had been made by the local branch, NAACP, the Workers' Defense league and by other private individuals, following a series of Klan raids on Negro communities, in one of which several colored citizens of Greenville were whipped by the Klan raiders. Many prominent South Carolinians, it is said, are slated to be called upon to explain their Klan affiliations.

Many colored citizens here and in Columbia have long believed that federal authorities would investigate Klan influence on labor conditions throughout the state in the sawmill and other industries. Flagrant violations of the wage-and-hour act in the saw mills will be uncovered, it was reported, should the government investigate this angle.

It is also rumored here that the CIO will soon start an intensive campaign to organize the sawmill workers and those of allied industries in the South. The brother of CIO head John L. Lewis, it is said, will be in charge of the organization move.

COLORED GROUP IN FLORIDA GETS TO HEAR SENATOR TAFT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 8 (ANP)—James L. Lewis, prominent young attorney here, recently named chairman of a Republican survey committee to investigate Republicanism in Florida, was faced with his first task last week when his group provided accommodations for colored Republicans to attend the lecture of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican presidential candidate of Ohio, who spoke in St. Petersburg.

Lewis, who has been active in Republican politics for many years, is the grandson of the founder of the Afro-American Life Insurance company here and an executive of the company. In naming him to his recent appointment, J. Leonard Replogle, Republican national committeeman of Florida, said:

Mr. Lewis is capable and worthy of the leadership given him. He has served as county precinct committeeman, as a member of Duval County Republican Executive committee and is qualified for State honors."

Lewis left for an exgended state survey tour shortly after his appointment

Few poor people have the moral courage to admit that the things desired are too high for them to buy. They make some other excuse, as though the truth were a disgrace.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

OKLAHOMA VICE PRES., NFCF HEADS STATE INSTITUTIONS

Major H. C. McCormick's Record Cannot Be Beaten

The Muskogee (Okla.) Times-Democrat, leading daily newspaper of eastern Oklahoma, recently published a very complimentary article concerning the Negro State institutions located at Taft, which under the management of Major H. C. McCormick, First Vice President, Oklahoma, National Federation of Colored Farmers, have established a food production record which cannot be matched anywhere in that state by either white or other Negro institutions. Major McCormiek has been at the institution since 1935. The article follows:

Citizens of Muskogee and eastern Oklahoma, in observing the several state institutions located in this section often overlook the state hospital for Negro insane located at Taft. And yet this state institution has a food production record which perhaps cannot be matched anywhere in Oklahoma by either Negro or white institutions.

Surrounding the state hospital, the D. B. and O. institute and the school of correction for Negro girls, all of which are under the same management, are 1200 acres of cultivated land. On this huge tract are grown hundreds of tons of livestock feed and thousands of gallons of food for the inmates of the three institutions and for other state institutions.

Harvest Mammoth Crops

Over the past 12-month period, or since July 1, 1938, the Negro patients and students at the three Taft institutions have planted, cultivated and harvested a total of 4966 bushels of corn, wheat, oats and barley, and 110 tons of alfalfa hay and head feed for the livestock kept on the farm.

But the production consumption and sale of food for humans has been even more outstanding. Over the past 12-month period there has been delivered to the kitchens there 55,990 pounds of beans, peas, greens, potatoes, cabbage, watermelons and cantaloupes; 12 1-2 tons of green corn; 7468 pounds of pork and beef; 1142 gallons of syrup; 23,071 gallons of milk; 32 bushels of fruit, and 973 bushels of okra, onions, turnips, sweet potatoes, radishes, beets, green beans, lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers.

All Produced at Home

Every pound, gallon and bushel of that food was produced on the institution's farm and on land leased and rented nearby. All of the work was done by inmates of the institution.

The amount of food and feed grown for "home consumption" is only a small part of the astounding total production. Besides administering to their own needs these Negroes sell enormous quant'ties of food to other state institutions such as the Oklahoma State penitentiary at McAlester; the State Orphans' home in Pryor, the state hospital in Vinita, and other places maintained by the state of Oklahoma.

Sinee last July 1, according to written records on file in the superintendent's office, the Taft hospital has sold 187,438 pounds of potatoes, peanut butter, spinach and English peas, and 80 bushels of radishes.

McCormick Heads Hospital

Heading the institution since 1935 has been H. C. McCormick who first sprang into prominence by shooting down George Birdwell, pal of Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, when Bidwell made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Negro bank in Boley in 1932. For this act McCormick, who at that time was eashier of the bank, was cited for "performance of duty in the face of danger" by Bill Murray, Oklahoma's governor at that time, who also bestowed upon him the title of major

The 1200-acre farm is in charge of Robert E. Lee, farm superintendent. Lee is a former Taft farm boy who was educated at Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. He assumed his duties as head of the Negro institution farm in December, 1936, and is carrying on a policy of soil building as well as his major production drive.

Harvest Rush Is On

The farm is a beehive of activity right now and will continue so throughout the summer and fall harvests. Workers have just finished the potato harvest, and are busy in the green bean fields.

Beets, potatoes, oats and barley have been taken care of already, but soon the laborers, men, women, boys and girls, must harvest the cabbage, sweet corn, carrots, collards, onions and other garden produce. A little later on will come the sorghum cane harvest and molasses making time.

Big Livestock Program

There are now 687 patients in the Negro asylum, 342 boys and girls in the D. B. and O. institute, and 41 girls in the school of correction. A staff of 28 highly trained Negro specialists preside over the three instiutions, cutting down on the overhead cost and saving an estimated $30,000 per year, aecording to McCormick.

The farm is well stocked with animals, with 47 Holsteins giving milk, 38 calves and two fine herd of bulls. Twenty-five young mules and a horse are kept for work stock. There are 21 brood sows, 494 pigs, 38 feed erhogs and two herd boars. Ten head of goats round out the livestock program.

Inmates of the hospital and school take care of the stock, and also such chores as milking, feeding and routine management, all under close supervision of a farm foreman.

PACKER CREDITS RESEARCH SKILL FOR NEW ITEMS

Laboratory Tests Create Many Products

Many accomplishments of Swift & Co. laboratory technicians were listed yesterday by John Holmes, president, in addressing stockholders at their annual meeting.

Achievements of the company's research departments, he said, included the development of a new skinned frankfurt, specialized shortenings for commercial bakeries, perfection of a dried egg white for the manufacture of candy and cake, the branding of fresh meats with vegetable coloring, new flavors for sausages, an artificial diet for ealves, and a scientifie diet for dogs.

Puts Waste to Use

A new method of reeovering proteins and fats from waste for use in animal feeds, fertilizer, and soaps was also listed.

SARDIS COMMUNITY UNIT SENDS GREETINGS

Greetings Brethren:

This to me, is a happy opportunity to send to the NFCF greetings from our Unit, the Sardis Community Unit of Hazlehurst, Miss.

We send our best wishes and pray this to be one of the most sueessful meetings we have ever held. Although we are unable to send a representative and also a report of the Unit's activities, as we just organized on the seventh of Oetober. We truly hope that by the next annual meeting we may be represented and have a good report.

H. G. Swilley, Seeretary.

DRAFT PROGRAM TO AID MISSOURI SHARECROPPERS

Sikeston, Mo.—(ANP)—Carl Ross, district rehabilitation supervisor, Farm Security Administration, last Wednesday announced a far-reaching, five-point program, aimed to alleviate sharecropper problems now being faced by relief and eivic organizations in Southeastern Missouri.

Climax of the trouble in Southeastern Missouri came last winter when, several hundred families mostly of Negro sharecroppers who had been evieted from farms—camped along the highways in protest against the Government's farm program. Stem of the trouble lay in the fact that some white tenants and landowners insisted on getting the federal crop benefits due the sharecroppers, then paying the 'croppers on a low, daily wage scale

It was learned that several Mississippi County landowners, in an effort to remedy the situation, would seek to have Congress pass a law denying Shylock tenants and landowners crop benefits unless they actually had a part in making the crop.

The five-point program which the Government will probably get started after January 1, provides for the following: A standard rehabilitaiton loan program for teams and tools and other recoverable goods, with loans also for long term leases to give the clients security; A leasing program, attempting to lease large tracts for five years or more and sub-lease to tenants; a special real estate program for Negro families and other eligible persons; a tenant-purchase program in connection with the Bankhead-Jones Act, in for six Southeast Missouri counties, and a labor rehabilitation program in cooperation with relief agencies.

After nearly 65 years of agitation about one-half of the 3,500,000 public employees in the nation are still subjeet to political appointment, including a quarter of a million Federal jobholders.

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News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

NEGRO RE-ELECTED TO IMPORTANT AAA POST

Muskogee, Okla.—(ANP)— This state has taken the lead in recognizing Negro leadership and accomplishment through official participation in the AAA program.

In this county Zack Robinson, a Negro farmer, has been twice elected to membership on the Community AAA committee. Mr. Robinson serves with two white farmers and was recently re-elected to this present post through the active support of white farmers residing in the community. The duties of Community Committeemen and the County AAA Administration, preliminary hearings of complaints and minor adjustments of administration details.

Throughout the state, some 144 other Negro farmers are now serving have served as duly elected Community Committeemen.

In Logan County, Arnie Hamlin holds an appointive office under the County AAA Administrator as Compliance Supervisor. His duties include inspection of farms after crops are planted in order to determine whether or not the soil building and soil conservation practices have been followed. His signature of approval is necessary before the application for Government payments to the inspected farm is certified. Mr. Hamlin is well known throughout the country and enjoys the confidence of both white and colored farmers. His assignments include inspection of the farms of both races.

SELLS $945.54 IN HOGS SINCE STARTING HERD

Brinson, Ga.—(SNS)—The Brinson Vocational school community noted remarkable progress in the development of livestock raising when in addition to exhibiting more than twenty-five heads of livestock in a community show, it was revealed that G. H. Humphrey has sold $945.54 worth of pigs since the establishment of his swine herd in 1937. V. Powell, teacher of agriculture, found by a survey that very little in the way of livestock was being produced by adult farmers and boys. This teacher introduced the growing of home poultry flocks, purchasing of bred sows and feeding grade beef animals for home consumption.

Remarkable progress has been made with this activity which was observed by a large number of persons including farmers, farm boys and girls, business and professional people who witnessed the livestock show which was staged under the auspices of the Brinson Chapter of New Farmers of America here last week.

Among the winners and their prize animals were: Eugene White, an adult farmer, exhibiting a five-month-old pig weighing 196 pounds.

Jimmie L. Williams, an all-day student, exhibiting a 12-month-old barrow weighing 310 pounds; the winner of first prize for the fattest calf was Thomas Cull; and second place went to J. D. Hopkins. E. G. Bryons exhibited ten-week-old pigs weighing 80 pounds each.

Poultry raising has become a definite farm cash enterprise along with cattle and swine as a direct result of the agricultural teachers' efforts. Prizes in this class went to Mrs Eva Clark, first prize, and to Mrs. Levadd Tumblin, second.

NEGROES ACQUIRE 900-ACRE FARM IN LOG CABIN CENTER

Was Formerly Home of Mrs. Camilla Hubert.

Industrial College, Ga.—(ANP)—Negroes have come into possession of an additional tract of land containing 900 acres, in the Log Cabin community. This farm, formerly the Hillman estate, is considered one of the finest farms in middle Georgia.

The farm was once the home of the late Camilla Hubert, the mother of the Hubert children who pioneered in establishing the Log Cabin Community center as a demonstration of what Negroes may do for themselves to improve economic and social conditions in the rural South.

The mothers of the Huberts and the Dixons, all natives and owners of farms in this community, were slaves during their early life on this farm.

This farm, one of the prize estates of Hancock county is located on the Sparta and White Plains highway one and one-half miles from the community center. On this farm there are two large streams of excellent water on which fish ponds were once established. There are 2,000,000 feet of pine timber on the farm. One hundred and fifty acres of bottom land on this farm produce from 50 to 75 bushels of corn per acre without fertilization.

There is plenty of pasture land with carpet and bermuda grass already seeded. On this farm is a beautiful home built over 100 years ago. The home house has 12 rooms built out of yellow pine. There are several barns and outhouses and one additional settlment on this farm.

William Heath, who took charge of this farm on January 1, is a native of Warren county, an adjoining county to Hancock county where he has spent his life farming. He has made a remarkable record as a farmer. He will have with him in this new venture his wife, four grown sons and three daughters. His oldest son, German, who spent two years at the Georgia State College studying agriculture, will assist in directing the farming operations.

This year, on a farm with land not as well located as this farm, Heath and his family produced 500 bushels of corn, 55 bales of cotton, 300 bushels of oats, 137 bushels of wheat, 108 bushels of peas, 75 gallons of syrup, 5 tons of velvet beans and 5 tons of hay. He has 15 hogs, plenty of chickens and other things necessary to make life comfortable on the farm.

William Heath and his family in their remarkable record on the farm and in the church and community life of this section of Georgia, have already demonstrated that they have the ability to make a real contribution towards the development of a more progressive agricultural program in Georgia.

MUTUAL AID PROJECT

Negroes Near Washington Working to Lower Living Costs

A novel experiment in mutual cooperation is being carried on by Co-operative Industries, organized fours years ago in Washington, D. C., primarily for Negroes. In addition to operating a store, a chair factory and a broom factory, the association maintains a 106-acre farm at Forestville, Md., where it raises some farm produce, but especially pigs.

Members may purchase a half-interest in a shote for about $8 early in the year. Some ten or eleven months later the animal is slaughtered and dressed and half sent to each "share holder." Pork bought this way costs the members about four cents per pound instead of the 39 cents asked last winter, for example, at markets.

"The co-operative (rather experiment in mutual aid) was started to help members of our race who needed help, to go forward."

FSA GIVES FARMERS NEW HOPE

Giles Hubert Explains Work of Federal Agency.

Stating that the Farm Security Administration has given new hope to the colored farmer in America, Giles Hubert, a representative of the federal agency explained its work to an enhusiastic group of Atlanta University School of Social Work in the assembly room at the institution Tuesday night. The lecture was the second of a series of three being delivered at the school this week.

The Farm Security Administration, according to Mr. Hubert, concerns itself with rural rehabilitation, sponsorship of projects and a tenant purchasing program.

In the work of rural rehabilitation, loans of from $150 to $350 are made to tenants who form a joint bank account with the local farm supervisor and spend an allocated sum monthly. Through a 3 percent interest charge and long terms, the tenants can stay out of the clutches of the "shark" commissaries and accumulate money out of small incomes over the years. The borrowers in this group represent the lowest strata of the farm income group.

The speaker revealed that 116,388 rehabilitation loans have been made and that 24,290 or 20.6 percent of them have been to Negroes. He said that the participation by Negroes is increasing and that in Mississippi this year 54 per cent of the loans have been made to colored tenants.

In the tenant purchase division where loans are made to a more substantial group than in the rural rehabilitation program, 18 percent of the 25,000 loans made have been to colored. The tenant purchase loans, available through appropriations of the Bankhead-Jones Bill, are made to qualified persons selected by a local committee after recommendation of the county farm worker. When a person is approved for a loan, proper farm land is selected and a loan made for a 40-year period. The tenant with his equipment and repaired or new house, begins work and repays the loan through a variable payment plan, which allows him to pay in accordance with the actual farm income for the year, considering production and price.

Mr. Hubert recommended the projects that are being sponsored by the FSA, saying that they give the Negro an opportunity to develop his capacities and services beyond the opportunity in the ordinary white-controlled community. He said there were 32 projects in the country in which Negroes have a part, ten of them being all-Negro. The projects provide a place where all who live there may participate in selling and servicing. Some 1,185 homes of the 5,881 homes on the projects are inhabitated by Negroes, it was revealed. Co-operative enterprises in the communities, such as gins, stores, etc., allow for savings and dividend to members. These make for a more enterprising community the speaker stated.

Mr. Hubert said that the object of the Farm Security Administration in seeing that families and individuals are being bettered is being realized and that Negroes are coming more and more to participate in benefit by the social program.

TEXANS START 'SOW, COW, HEN' PROGRAM

Longview, Texas—A program including the well-known "Sow, Cow, and Hen" plus a year-round garden and some surplus vegetables for the market, was outlined in a five-county meeting of East Texas C. I. O. farmers in the village of Easton, Gregg county, last week.

The mass meeting of farmers was the initial step toward an intensive campaign of United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, to better the living conditions of low income farmers in east Texas. Approximately 200 Race farmers filled the auditorium of the Easton Baptist Church to hear inspirational and educational talks by officials of the Santa Fe Railway company and county agents and farm demonstration agents.

FARMERS PROSPER ON CO-OPERATIVE PROJECT; SHARECROPPING FACES DOOM

La Forge, Mo.—There's a chicken in every skillet, lots of canned food in the cellars and the 100 families of the 6,700-acre co-operative Resettlement project here are looking forward to a winter of plenty after the field crops are in.

Within two years this area, once despaired of as productive of nothing but cotton and poverty-stricken sharecroppers, has been transformed into a co-operative community of small farmers who are well on their way to a relatively high degree of prosperity.

The families, taken indiscriminately as they came by the Federal Farm Security Administration which loaned them money and supervised construction of the community, have rehabilitated themselves until they are now taxpayers on the same land on which most of them were destitute "croppers" two years ago.

Hans Baasch, supervisor of the project, says each family put up about 400 jars of foodstuff during the summer. He says the community's 2,000 acres of cotton will produce a yield of at least 1,500 bales, which will mean a minimum of $300 cash for each family.

Additional cash will come from the sale of surplus hogs and calves, from farm conservation benefit payments by the federal government, and dividends from the co-operative store, cotton gin and sire service. And there are no landlords to rob them of their earnings.

One reassuring condition that adds to the welfare of the group, Baasch says, is the absence of fear that the families will have to move in the spring—a fear that is ever-present with the sharecroppers.

Baasch says the project has encountered considerable opposition from large private landowners who see in the success of the community a threat to the sharecropper system. "But this method is the only solution for the sharecropper problem in the South," he says.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Compiled from Government Reports and Reports from Negro Extension Workers.

By Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer

In a recent issue of Country Home Magazine, an interesting story is told of a North Carolina livestock dealer who rents cows to small farmers for from 75 cents to a $1.50 a week. The renter feeds the cow and the dealer agrees to replace her with a fresh milker when the rented cow goes dry.

Emery Thomas, Negro County Agent at Dublin, Georgia, reports the successful organization and operation of a farmer-owned co-operative grist mill.

Can you devise a new use for cotton which will consume at least 300,000 bales of cotton a year? If so, and if you are a Texan, you may qualify for a part of the $10,000 recently appropriated by the Texas Legislature as an incentive for such an accomplishment.

Bread and cake making are becoming very popular among farm women. Home Demonstration Agents in Anderson County, Texas, and Jefferson County, Arkansas, report successful contests in which several hundred farm women participated.

According to a recent issue of the AGRICULTURAL SITUATION, 758 million dollars were paid by farmers to farm laborers in 1938. This was divided as follows: wages, 556 million, board and lodging, 137 million and miscellaneous items, 65 million.

Miss Memphis Williams, Secretary of the Hall Grove 4-H Club of Washington County, Georgia, has been judged the best all-round 4-H Club girl in her County and her reward is a scholarship to attend the 4-H Short Course next summer at the State College.

According to a recent report in BUSINESS WEEK, "out of every dollar spent for finished goods in 1929, 59 cents went for distribution."

According to the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, there were at the beginning of the year, 1939, 8,680 Extension Workers of which 504 were Negroes.

PURE BRED PIGS ARE PURCHASED WITH PRIZE MONEY

Memphis, Tenn.—(SNS)— These men are to start pure bred herds in their communities. Money is being raised to give county prizes to tenant winners for their participation in the competition, Mr. Brown said. Judges for Shelby County in the contest which closed during the first week in December with a special program and banquet reception, under the auspices of its sponsor, the 100-year-old Commercial Appeal, were O. L. Armour, Ernest Brazill and Mrs. Pearl Nichols. R. H. Brown, Assistant County Agent in Negro work, received the Commercial Appeal's cup for enrolling the largest number of entrees in the 1939 Live-At-Home Competition.

13 JOB POINTS FOR YOUTH

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 26—A program of 13 points to secure vocational opportunities for Race youth in North Carolina was recommended by the first state-wide vocational agricultural conference meeting at A. and T. College last Friday.

The 13-point program follows:

1. Father and son cooperation, or father and son partnership.
2. Production of quality farm products such as eggs, poultry and pure-bred hogs and livestock.
3. Ownership of land through balancing livestock income with crop income on Negro farms in the state.
4. Utilization of existing educational agencies.
5. Raising the standard of rural living, so as to make rural life more attractive to farm youth.
6. Young men should develop some skill with general farm tools and be able to make common repairs on the farm.
7. Use of existing credit agencies such as 4-H and NYA group loans to individuals, productive loans and long term loans from Federal Loan Banks.
8. Utilization and conservation of the land resources in the state.
9. Co-operative enterprises.
10. Marketing of several crops in the state and nearby eastern markets such as poultry, livestock, fruits and others.
11. Part time activities to give part employment to Negro youth on farms.
12. Increasing of dairy herds among Negro families, as well as increasing of cows on farms.
13. A careful study of the operation of supply and demand in a competitive market.

500,000 VIEW NFA POULTRY EXHIBIT

Greensboro, N. C.—The New Farmers of America exhibit on display at the seventh World's Poultry Congress recently was highly praised by poultry experts and agricultural educational officials from various parts of the country, according to a report released by S. B. Simmons, national executive secretary, here last week.

The N. F. A. exhibit was the only one designed by a Race organization in the Hall of Youth at the Congress. Officials of the Congress said that it was among the most popular exhibits on display. The exhibit was reviewed by more than 500,000 persons from more than twenty-five different counties.

Designing the exhibit were D. C. Jones of Langston, Okla., and J. C. McAdams of Crockett, Texas. E. W. McPherson of Live Oak, Fla., and John D. Wray of Greensboro, N. C., were in charge of the building. At the Cleveland Congress, W. N. Goldsborough, vocational agricultural teacher at Dudley high school, Greensboro, took charge of actual management of the display.

The New Farmers of America is a national organization of Negro vocational agricultural students in 18 states with 900 local chapters and a membership of 53,000.

FARMERS GET AWARDS AT PRAIRIE VIEW

Prairie View, Texas—Certificates were awarded here this week during the closing exercises of the fifth annual winter short course for farmers under the direction of Prof. L. A. Potts, director of the school of agriculture.

There were 12 counties represented in attendance at the conference and nine courses were offered.

Speaking of the accomplishments of the conference and noting expressions of attendants, Prof. O. J. Thomas, supervisor of vocational education, among other things said: "Articles made by short course students were brooms, mattresses, tie racks, flower boxes, brooms racks, waste baskets, poultry feed hoppers, hog feeders, steps, milk stools, tool chest, knives, spurs and tables, towel racks, fly-swatters, shoes repaired and one pulpit for church made by a minister.

Special addresses were made by Prof. G. W. Buchanan of the college exchange and Napoleon B. Edward, secretary.

COLORED FARMERS FLOCK TO CITIES

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)— A recently released survey-report by the Division of Research of the Works Progress Administration, shows the extent of Negro migration from rural districts to the urban centers.

Negroes took a large part in he migratory movement during the decade 1920-30. About one in every nine migrants from rural areas was a Negro. The survey also shows that many of the whites who migrated were old people who were retiring from farms to neighboring towns and villages.

Among Negroes, it was largely whole families that migrated, the movement taking on the proportions of a mass depopulation of some rural districts. They moved chiefly from Southern farm areas to large Northern cities—not retiring, but seeking work and a better livelihood.

ADD ANOTHER BUILDING TO 'LOG VILLAGE'

Sparta, Ga.—Outstanding progress is being made by the residents of the Log Cabin community in Hancock county. They have just completed a new parsonage for their pastor, Rev. R. E. Edwards, costing over $3,000, and a log cottage for the use of the WPA school lunch room.

This center was planned and established for members of his race by President Benjamin F. Hubert, of the Georgia State College, Savannah, five years ago in commemoration of his father and mother (former slaves) who lived in portion of Hancock county.

The farmers also have a co-operative community store along with their church and school. They are being taught to raise improved livestock, hogs, chickens and turkeys. All their surplus is marketed through the store or trucked to nearby cities on the community trucks.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; **Y. W. A. Guide,** 15 cents; **Shepherd Boy's League Guide** and **Girl's Auxiliary** combined, 15 cents; **Starlight Band,** 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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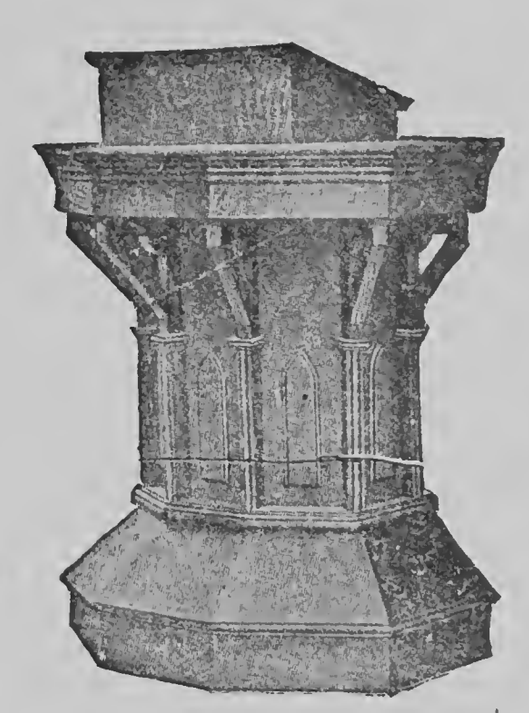

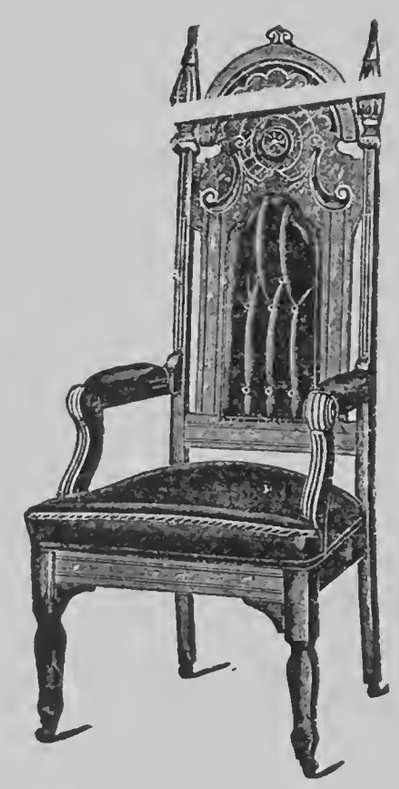

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COLONISTS SHUN ETHIOPIA

(From The Indianapolis Star)

Minneapolis Journal: Italy .has spared efforts to get its people to emigrate to Ethiopia and, as the figures show, a goodly number of them have gone there. But the trouble is that most of them have gone back to Italy after a short stay. Rome has recently stopped publishing repatriation figures.

The last statistics made public showed that 168,111 Italian laborers went to Ethiopia up to the end of January, 1937. During the same period, 57,997 Italians left that country for home. During the next 11 months 23,838 Italian workers ventured into Africa, while 81,384 returned to Italy, leaving a net loss of 57,526 to the colony. The next ten months were even worse. Before publication of the figures was stopped, a total of 198,678 left Italian shores for the colony, while 188,518 for various reasons gave up the attempt to settle there and went back home.

Exclusive of soldiers, the Italian conquest has relieved Italy of about 10,000 men.

These figures, printed by the London Economist, seem to indicate that Italy's bid for colonial expansion based on the argument that the excess population requires more room, is proving a disappointment. An Arab statesman once predicted that Africa would prove to be the grave of Fascism. It is certainly not proving to be its Garden of Eden.

WINGS OVER JORDAN LEADER MOVES INTO 21-ROOM HOUSE

Settle Used Race Workers Exclusively.

Cleveland, Ohio—(ANP)— Rev. Glenn T. Settle, director of the famous "Wings Over Jordan" radio program and his family have just settled in their grand new domicile on East 46th street here. Rev. Settle purchased the 21-room house recently and has just finished remodeling it into three modernistic apartments which will be occupied by his family, a married daughter and a tenant.

Using Negro workman exclusively, Rev. Settle superintended every phase of the renovating bringing into play ideas which he has gathered from every section of the country. One of the most colorful and attractive rooms is the kitchen, modern throughout with a dinette on one side. Rev. Settle insists that a bit of imagination coupled with an appreciation for the artistic can add to the living qualties of any home.

A unique touch will be a replica of the log cabin in which Rev. Settle was born at Reidsville, N. C. During a trip to Greensboro two weeks ago, Rev. Settle commissioned two engineers from the A. and T. College there to reproduce on a small scale, the log cabin which is still standing and where at his mother's knee he received the inspiration which has led him to a successful life. The tiny cabin is to occupy a corner of the living room.

To provide more space for baggage and spare tire in the rear of an automobile a California man has included the gas tanks in the rear fenders.

FOUR COLORED MEN APPOINTED BY CENSUS BUREAU

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of the Census this week announced the appointment of four colored men to key positions in District Census offices.

They are James Andrew McClendon, of Chicago, appointed District Supervisor for a section of that city; George B. Nesbitt, appointed Assistant District Supervisor of the same area; William H. S. Dabney, appointed Assistant District Supervisor in the Boston area; and Cuthbert P. Spencer, appointed Assistant District Supervisor in the Harlem area of New York City.

These men have already started work after completing a short training course given by Census Bureau officials. At present they are engaged in tasks incident to the taking of the Census of Business. They will begin preparations for the taking of the Census of Population Housing, and Agriculture about March 15. Enumerators for these Censuses will go to work on April 1.

A number of colored enumerators already are at work on the Business Census in various sections of the country.

STATE TEACHERS NEED LEADERS, SAYS GRANT

Darien, Ga.—(ANP)—James L. Grant, principal of the Vocational High school here, president of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association representing 7,000 Negro teachers, declares that the Negro teacher constitutes a fundamental part of any forward-looking program in Georgia and there is need for better trained and more experienced leadership among these teachers. This can only come, he explains, when teachers are assured of an adequate income over long periods of time. He asserted that rural communities of Georgia will continue to show a decline in both the quantity and quality of Negro citizens until the quantity and quality of prepared Negro teachers employed in rural schools have been improved.

He states also that there is need for more adequate preparation on the part of those who plan to work in rural districts, but that people will not spend long years of training for jobs that are underpaid and are not sufficiently attractive otherwise to prospective teachers. He urged teachers, both rural and urban, to take an active part in all civic affairs.

He stated that there are thousands of people among the white group who are anxious to improve the status of Negro teachers. Negroes, he said, must demonstrate to their own people and to the white people of their various communities that well-built Negro schools and properly paid contented teachers with the right attitude are fundamental to the progress of any community. Georgia cannot make the desired progress, he says, until Georgia's human resources have been trained to do their full share towards making Georgia what it should be for all of its citizens.

A recent meeting of representatives of Southren Colleges met in Atlanta in an effort to find a way out for offering graduate work for Negroes in the South at public expense. Mr. Grant sent a strong telegram to this conference calling attention to the just claims of Negroes for not only graduate work, but for equal participation in all educational funds from the elementary grades through the college and graduate levels.

30 SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AIR PILOTS OFFERED BY U.S.

Young Colored Men to Get Training at Chicago Field

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (ANP)—Thirty flight scholarships are being offered Negro pilots by the federal government preparatory to appointment as army air corps flying cadets, it was revealed here this week.

To be eligible for a scholarship a young man must successfully complete the ground school course covering several aviation subjects at the Chicago training center. Ground classes will be given in the evening at Wendell Phillips High school with Miss Willa Brown, the race's leading aviatrix, in charge.

After finishing the ground course, flight scholarships will be awarded on final grades in a competitive examination should the applicant possess the other essential qualifications. Twenty of the awards will go to those who are unmarried, citizens of the United States, between 18 and 25 years old, with two years of college training, no solo flying experience, and who are physically fit to pass the army medical examination. Requirements for the other 10 are identical except the applicant is not required to have two years of college.

Candidates from any section of the nation are eligible if they move to Chicago and enroll in the ground school course. A small fee will be required, it was pointed out, but not more than $40 will be charged for the entire course of ground and flight training.

Each of the 20 flight scholarships to be awared those with two years of college training will consist of the 35 to 50 hours of controlled private flying as developed by the CAA. Those completing this course will enroll immediately in an advanced controlled course and those who successfully finish this training will be inducted into the army air corps training service.

Application blanks and detailed information may be secured by writing Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chairman, Advisory Board, Civilian Pilot Training Program, 4901 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

The Chicago Aviation center is sponsored by the Chicago board of education, CAA, Chicago School of Aeronautics and the National Airmen's Association of America.

FARMERS BUYING MORE INSURANCE THAN YEAR AGO

More farmers, ranchers, and rural housewives are buying insurance than a year ago, according to a survey made public yesterday by the American Service bureau, Chicago. The bureau furnishes life insurance inspection reports to insurance companies in the United States and Canada, which belong to the American Life convention.

The latest report covered December. Each June and December the bureau makes an occupational study of 10,000 applicants for life insurance, and its findings are regarded by the industry as an indicator of the insurance buying trend thruout the nation.

COLORED FARMERS AIDED BY FEDERAL TENANT PURCHASE PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—Colored farmers of the South are taking advantage of the federal tenant-purchase program and making extensive improvements on their farms, according to a report recently released by Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

Authorized by Congress in 1937, the tenant-purchase program has for its immediate goal, ownership of family-sized farms by their operators. It is rehabilitation carried one step further, since the tenant-purchase borrower has permanent possession of his farm. He can thus plan long-range improvements which are not possible for the renter who may have to move in a year or two.

As authorized by the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, $25,000,000 was appropriated for the tenant-purchase program for the fiscal year 1939. The wide-spread demand for tenant-purchase loans is indicated by the fact that 109,912 applications were received during the year.

MASTER PLANS HERO'S BURIAL FOR DOG THAT DIED FIGHTING BANDITS

Cocoa, an Irish retriever who disdisobeyed her master's order and died defending him from bandits, will be buried in a hero's grave today in a cemetery lot in Lombard.

The dog was the friend and servant of Thomas Hamrock, tavern keeper at 4916 North avenue. On Wednesday night three bandits invaded the tavern. Cocoa growled and sprang toward them, but retreated at Hamrock's command when the robbers said they would kill her. Then, seizing $15 and a bottle of whisky, the bandits turned to leave At that moment Cocoa, disregarding her master's warning, lunged toward the bandit leader. He turned and fired. Cocoa fell dead.

Yesterday Hamrock mourned Cocoa and arranged the burial.

YOUTH GROUP SPEAKS

Missouri Rally Warns U. S. Against Destroying Farmer Morale

While approving the attempts of the federal government at soil conservation, rehabilitation, instruction in improved farming methods and promotion of co-operative effort by farmers, the participants in the Catholic Youth Rally of Southeast Missouri held May 14th at Illmo went on record as definitely opposed "to the centralization of power, and to the creation of an agricultural dictatorship which would destroy the farmer's initiative and make him lose interest in his own land."

This resolution, one of nine adopted on the occasion, further asserts that "the former does not want alms, or doles, and though grateful for the help given in time of distress, he feels that a method should be worked out whereby he receives his just share of the fruit of his efforts. He feels it is unjust that thousands should starve while he is told he is overproducing." The proposition concludes by declaring for a "more just" distribution of profits and a proper use of the resources of the land as well as its produce."—Central-Blatt and Social Justice.

ROOSEVELT MAKES SHIP ACCOMMODATE BISHOP R. R. WRIGHT

A.M.E. Prelate Who is Stalwart New Dealer, Leaves Africa for U.S.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 8 (ANP)—Were it not for action on the part of President Roosevelt. Bishop R. R. Wright, family and party might be stranded in Africa indefinitely. As it is, he now expects to be back in America in time to attend the A. M. E. bishop's council which meets Feb. 15.

Bishop and Mrs. Wright, their son, R. R. Wright III., and Dr. and Mrs. A. J. White of Wilberforce institute have been in Africa for some time where the prelate's episcopal district is located. Bishop Wright and his son hold return tickets to New York over the Union Castle and Cunard lines from Capetown, but due to the European war they, as American citizens, are barred from taking passage aboard a belligerent's vessel.

Several months ago the party attempted to book passage over the U. S. South Aferica line and was told the company did not take Negroes. The Java New York line made a similar statement. A total of 12 ships turned down Bishop Wright's group using various types of excuses. Meanwhile white Americans found no trouble booking passage home.

When three months passed and still no vessel would accept the bishop's party, he sent the following cablegram direct to President Roosevelt:

"I want to get to America for Bishop's council Feb. 15. American ships refuse me, claiming 'fully booked.' Consul here powerless. It's a shame that American citizens in time of war when all want American sympathy cannot get passage home because of race prejudice even in American ships. Dr. and Mrs. hWite, my wife, son and self appeal to you."

Soon after sending the message, Bishop Wright got first class ship accommodations from Capetown to New York.

During the 1936 presidential elections, Bishop Wright was one of the leaders in the campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt and delayed sailing to his district in Africa until the November elections were held although he had been chosen bishop and assigned to the African district of the A. M. E. general conference in June.

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THE NATION'S GARDENERS MEET

By Homer Neisz. in Chicago Tribune

The vegetable gardening industry ranks first among all plant industries in value of products. This information, with figures that make it seem convincing, was brought out at the thirty-first annual convention of the Vegetable Growers Association of America at the Sherman hotel today. The meeting is being held in connection with the ninth annual convention of the Illinois State Vegetable Growers association with the Cook County Gardeners and Farmers association acting jointly with the state group as hosts. Commercial vegetable growers from many states are attending.

Nearly a million carloads of vegetables are hauled from farms to city markets in this country each year by railroads and trucks. Vegetables are grown on 7,500,000 acres.

2,000,000 Tons of Tomatoes

It takes 100,000 trucks each year to haul the tomatoes grown on approximately 425,000 acres to canning factories. The figures place the total crop sale in a single year in the United States at more than two million tons.

More than a million tons of coal are used annually for heating, 2,400 acres of space in greenhouses where vegetables are forced into production out of season. There are about 667,000 families engaged in commercial vegetables gardening in the United States, according to the vegetable growers' figures.

Reports showed that Illinois alone commercial gardeners last year grew 68,340 acres of fresh vegetables with a farm value of $5,238,000. In addition they grew cucumbers, peas, sweet corn, and tomatoes for canning on 192,160 acres, and these crops had a farm value of $3,661,000. In 1937 Illinois ranked second only to California in production of asparagus for canning with 222,268 cases of green asparagus that year.

Illinois Crops Told.

Illinois was mentioned as the home of two special vegetable crops —onion sets and horseradish. About 65 per cent of all the onion sets planted in the country each year are grown in the southern part of Cook county, and about 75 per cent of all the horseradish used annually is produced in the area around East St. Louis.

Among the many subjects being studied by the delegates to the joint convention are trade barriers and agreements, vegetable marketing, horticulture equipment, quality and nutritional value of vegetables, asparagus culture, and vegetable hybrids.

A large exhibtion hall in the hotel is filled with exhibits, one of which shows vegetables growing in moist air instead of soil or water. The meeting will continue through December 7th.

HEARSE BRINGS FOOD TO NEEDY

St. Louis, Mo.—Potatoes and spinach and other life-giving foods were distribnted to 950 needy families Saturday in a hearse after motor trouble put a charity organization's truck in the repair shop.

DANGEROUS TO VICTIMS OF TUBERCULOSIS

An abstract of the report of this commission, headed by Dr. Clarence Payne of Chicago, shows that this disease is much harder to cure between the above ages, also it runs a more active course. As age increases the disease is much less active although it must not be thought that old people don't have T.B. On the contrary, it is very frequent among them and while not so dangerous to themselves, they spread the disease very widely especially among children and others with whom they are in contact.

The report dismissed as "Inadequate and ineffective" such methods as bed rest alone, medicine and vein injections and it recommended such modern methods as Pneumothorax or collaps of the lungs by injecting air into the pleural cavity and other surgical methods of obtaining complete rest for the affected lung.

Need More Specialists

The need of more specialists in this field is acute, and more opportunity for adequate training of Negro physicians, who wish to specialize in this work, must be provided. Many progressive States are awaking to this fact and are opening the doors of state supported institutions to the men who need this special training most if this scourge is to be wiped out. The states of Florida, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Kentucky are doing most useful work in this respect.

Home treatment in some cases may be carried out successfully if well trained physicians and nurses could be employed.

The Sanatorium treatment, of course, is best and more free beds should be provided at once. Many such small institutions should be provided in order that the early cases could be hospitalized and cured and the quick turnover obtained would amount to eight to fifteen times their bed capacity in many cases and this would be a most effective weapon in the eradication of this disease.

Hits All Races Alike

The survey confirms the fact that the disease runs no different course in Negroes than in other similarly situated races.

It was noted that treatment depend on the type of T.B. and not the race, and where proper treatment is given—environment, food and other things being equal—the response will be the same. In support of this it may be said that "Negroes in the A.E.F. during the World War did not suffer to an extensive degree from T.B., nor has it been observed among colored troops in regular army of the country." Equal food, sanitation and environment did the trick.

The disease is especially violent among females from 15 to 21 years.

In its summary the commission strongly urges the support of the local, state and federal governments in the establishment of preventoriums, sanatoria and ambulatory centers for treatment of our people with this disease.

Associated with Dr. Payne in this work are: Drs. Fred D. Stubbs, Philadelphia, Pa., secretary; L. L. Allen, Milwaukee, Wis.; Leonard Stovall, Los Angeles, California; O. L. Ballard, Waverly Hills, Ky.; W. A. Davis, Macon, Ga.; R. C. L. Markoe, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Thomas, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.;

SHARP SARCASM IN THE NEGRO PRESS

Referring to the report of the Dies committee on his probe of un-American activities, the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, gives a new twist to its comment.

"They investigated the German-American bund and the Communist party, along with their satellite organizations (says the Courier).

"They slightly investigated the Italian fascist movement.

"But they didn't investigate the Ku-Klux-Klan and kindred organizations, and for this they have been criticized.

"Here, it would appear, the critics err. Since when have the activities the Ku-Klux-Klan been un-American?"

Ouch!

"Observers Say Finns Will Need (1) Arms, (2) Men"—headline Perhaps even (3) or (4).

R. L. Jones, Charleston, W. Va.; H. G. MacKerrow, Worchestr, Mass.; and W. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John T. Givens, M. D.
General Secretary,
Norfolk, Virginia.

NEW INDUSTRIAL USES ARE FOUND FOR SOY BEANS

Expert Finds Possibilities Almost Unlimited.

Champaign, Ill.—Almost unlimited commercial possibilities were predicted today for a brand new product, a soy bean protein solution in formaldehyde, by G. H. Brother, government research expert, at the annual Farm and Home week program here. The sessions have drawn 2,500 farmers and rural leaders to the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

The new solution promises to have a notable effect in increasing the utilization of soy beans by industry, thereby assuring farmers a larger and more stable market for their beans, Brother said.

Dr. R. T. Milner, another research expert, reported other developments of the last year which are expected to result in expanding the industrial usuage of soy beans, now produced more extensively in Illinois than in any other state.

Product Has Many Uses.

The new soy bean protein solution was described by Brother as having industrial possibilities in the making of a laminated boardlike product with a high, lustrous finish, in the production of a new and better line of leather finishes, and in the manufacture of glassine-type paper.

There are numerous other possible applications which will be found and encouraged as they appear, Brother reported.

Altho industrial outlets for soy beans are expanding, farmers were warned to resist the temptation to increase their operations by bringing new land under the plow, even with a European war under way. This warning was sounded by O. B. Jesness, chief of the division of agricultural economics, University of Minnesota.

CHINA FLIES FOUND TO BE CARRIERS OF BLACK FEVER

Tokyo—Germs of kalaazar or black fever disease, a highly dangerous infectious disease in China, are carried not only by mosquitoes but flies, it was revealed as the result of more than one year's research work in that country by Dr. Shintaro Ishii, an expert of the Infectuous Disease Research Institute of Tokyo, according to the Yomiuri.

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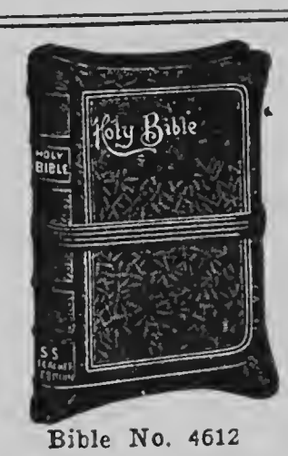

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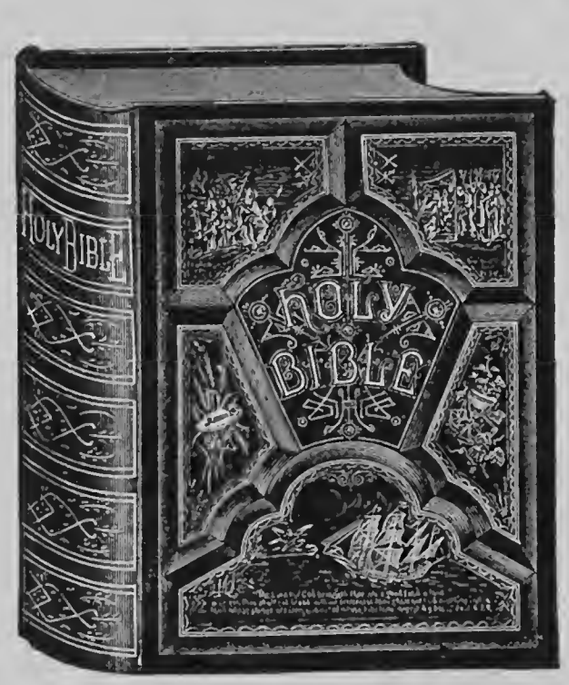

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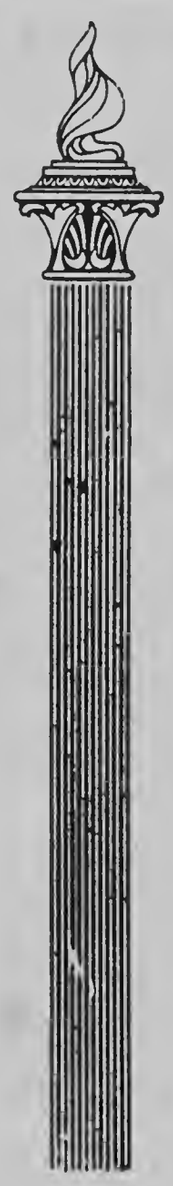

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★ Woman's Page ★

PENOCHE ROLL

2 cups dark brown sugar
1 cup granulated sugar
1 cup milk
1-4 cup cream
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped nuts (pecans preferred).

Boil, stirring frequently, the sugars, milk, cream and salt. (The mixture may curdle, but it will beat out.) When a soft ball forms in cold water, remove the penoche from stove, let stand 20 minutes. Add vanilla and beat until creamy. Shape into 2-inch roll and sprinkle with nuts. Wrap in waxed paper.

Pancake Batter

1 cup flour
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
3 eggs, unbeaten
Butter for frying pan

Mix flour, sugar and salt. Add eggs and milk slowly, stirring until very smooth. Then strain the mixture. French pancakes are made one at a time. Butter a small frying pan (about five inches in diameter. If you have two or three of these small frying pans so much the better; you can turn them out faster. Pour a small amount of batter in the buttered pan, just enough to cover bottom of pan. You see, the secret of cooking these small pancakes is to have them very thin. Hence the name "crepes." Drop one tablespoon of batter into the greased frying pan, tilting the pan so the batter will spread out evenly to edge of pan. These little pancakes brown quickly and they should be turned with a spatula. Keep on cooking them until the batter has been used, greasing the frying pan each time with soft paper and very little butter.

PARTY NAME PLATES

Youngsters enjoy festive parties. For the next one that you give try pinning large name cards on the backs of the chairs at table, writing the names with colored crayons. It helps the effect if you also tie on a favor.

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EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The experimental nursery school, operated by Livingstone College and directed by Miss Lottie M. Lyons, professor of primary education at the Zion school, is making rapid strides forward.

The school was begun at Livingstone last year in order to provide adequate and intelligent training for pre-school children and a continuation of the kindergarten this year, with more facilities and increased service. Miss Lyons supervises a staff of five students of primary education, who in their turn, act as instructors and leaders for the activities of the kiddies.

The school day for youngsters lasts from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon. Enough flexibility of the schedule allows the proper spontaneity and creativeness on the part of the children. Regular rest and sleep periods punctuate their day and a feeing for each child, according to his needs, is a part of the service. Play periods and periods for instruction complete the school day.

The nursery school occupies two rooms in Goler Hall dormitory for women. One room houses the dining and sleeping quarters and the second provides spacious facilities for the play activities. This marks an improvement over last year, when the entire school was confined to a single room. The increased space assures adequate room for all of the activities which are deemed necessary to the proper development of the children.

Miss Lyons, director of the nursery school, is a graduate of Atlanta University and is in her third year at Livingstone.

SHE JUST HAD TO SEE THAT MAN GABLE

By Lena Levine
In Atlanta Daily World

Even the hearts of the aged went out to Clark Gable Thursday as thousand waited patiently for more than three hours in the downtown section to the parade of stars.

Mrs. Sarah Shackleford, known as "Aunt Sarah" to both races, was among the hosts and made a veritable picture as she leaned partly on an old broom handle she used as a walking cane.

"Aunt Sarah," who watched crowds cheer and toss confetti and ribbons from towering buildings along Atlanta's skyline whispered to a bystander, "Honey, show me this Clark Gabull I hear so much about."

She gazed wistfully at the landmarks and recalling the days of long ago, exclaimed, "Many of them folks these men and women are imitating been dead long ago but child, it is God's work that we get 'long here in Atlanta, where years ago, us women had such a hard time."

It was at this point that the siren sounded, ushering the long looked for parade. "Aunt Sarah" appearing as happy as the movie fans, espied car after car, pointing out officials of the state and city whom she knows personally.

When someone pointed to Clark Gable, she gasped, as tears trickled down her cheeks, "God bless Clark Gabull and the good woman who wrote all this wind stuff to cause all of us folks to come together."

MOLASSES AND SULPHUR STILL SPRING REMEDY

The old-fashioned sulplur'n' molasses remedy may be out of vogue, but there's no denying that high grade molasses is rich in iron content. So use plenty of it in your cooking and help the family to avoid that rundown feeling next spring.

Spread slices of bread with plenty of molasses for the youngsters' after-school snack, or combine the bread and molasses in a tasty dessert like this one:

Molasses Brown Betty

(Serves six)

2 tablespoons butter
2 eggs, beaten
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 quart pared, sliced apples
2 cups fine, dry bread crumbs

Melt butter. Combine with beaten eggs, sugar, molasses, salt, and cinnamon. Stir in the fruit. Put a layer of crumbs into the bottom of a well buttered baking dish, cover with a layer of fruit. Repeat until all the materials are used, having crumbs on top. Dot with bits of butter. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

FRENCH FRIED POTATO BALLS WITH MEAT DISH

French fried potato balls look as good as they taste and make a fine garnish for a meat loaf or roast. You can use leftover mashed potatoes in them if you like.

French Fried Potato Balls.

2 cups mashed potatoes
2 teaspoons butter
1-2 cup grated cheese
1-2 teaspoon salt
Few grains cayenne
2 egg yolks

Mix ingredients and beat well. Shape into small balls and roll in flour, egg, and crumbs. Fry in hot fat at 370 degrees, or hot enough to brown an inch cube of bread in 40 to 50 seconds. Remove from fat when golden brown, and drain before serving.

WOMEN'S GOOD-BYS

There's the woman who stands with
her hand on the door,
And lingers, and visits, and says
o'er and o'er,
"Well, I must be going!" And then
doesn't go.
She's a bore!
I wouldn't do that. When a parting
is nigh
I put on my hat and my coat on the
fly,
And I say, as I'm closing the door,
"Oh—Good-by!"

Marjorie F. W.
In Chicago Tribune

FRANKFURTER ROLLS

Sliced bread
Frankfurters
Quick melting cheese
Butter.

Remove crust from the desired number of bread slices. Spread one side with quick melting cheese and wrap this around a frankfurter, plain side out. Fasten in place with skewers or tooth picks. Brush outside of each with butter and broil slowly until bread is evenly browned and frankfurters are thoroughly heated. Serve hot. If you wash, the toasted frankfurter rolls may be made with plain buttered bread and served with a cheese sauce.

You will want to try any one of the following hot sandwich combinations. They all provide real eating pleasure:

Toasted cheese sandwiches with creamed hard cooked eggs.

Toasted chicken sandwiches with creamed mushrooms.

Toasted tuna fish sandwiches with cream sauce.

TRY THIS CANNED CORN

Donna Maria served canned corn in the Winter too that was unusual. It tasted like fresh corn cut from the cob. Also she made fritters from this same corn and believe me they were delicious. This is her recipe for canned corn.

11 cups corn cut from freshly gathered corn
1 cup sugar
1-2 cup salt

Place in a flat-bottomed granite or aluminum pan. Place on very back of stove or very low heat until a liquid forms. Stir occasionally. Bring to a boil. When boiling hot throughout put into sterilized jars and seal.

When a jar is newly opened pour in pan, cover with fresh water, let stand 15 minutes. Heat, pour off water, add cream and serve.

This is a simple way to preserve corn for Winter use and I can assure you, you will always add corn to your canning list once you have used this.

FRITTERS

Donna Maria's fritters served with maple syrup.

2 cups corn
salt
2 egg yolks
1 cup milk
1 cup flour
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon baking powder

Beat egg yolks, add corn, milk, salt, flour and baking powder. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Drop from teaspoon into deep fat and fry brown.

POTATOES REMOVE SALT

Soups, sauces, gravies and stews which are too salty can be saved by adding a few sliced raw potatoes. Cook for several minutes and then remove the potatoes. They should have absorbed the excess salt.

PORK SPARERIBS WITH VEGETABLES

Lay 4 pounds spareribs over 10 sliced potatoes, 5 sliced carrots and 2 cups minced celery. Add 1 pint boiling water. Sprinkle the meat with a little sifted flour and season to taste with salt and pepper. Roast in a moderate oven, or at about 350 degrees, about 1 1-4 hours. Garnish with crisp parsley.

POT ROAST (NEW ENGLAND)

With a clean damp cloth, wipe a 4-pound lean beef roast. Roll in seasoned flour and brown in a little hot salt pork fat. Place in a casserole dish. Add 1-2 cup hot water, cover and bake slowly 4 hours, adding more water as needed. Turn several times during the cooking. Serve on hot platter surrounded by cooked carrots and cooked potatoes. Garnish with crisp parsley or cress.

Molasses Waffles

1 cup flour
1 cup Graham flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons molasses
2 egg yolks
1 cup buttermilk (or sour milk)
1-4 cup cold water
5 teaspoons fat, melted
2 egg whites, beaten

Mix the flours, baking powder, soda, salt, molasses, yolks, buttermilk and water. Beat until smooth. Lightly blend in the rest of the ingredients and bake the waffles. Serve hot with white or yellow cream cheese.

Baked Salmon Steak.

1 1-2 pounds salmon
4 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
4 tablespoons fat
2-3 cup boiling water
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon minced parsley

Select steak about two-thirds of an inch thick. Wash well in cold water and wipe dry. Fit into a shallow, greased baking pan. Sprinkle the fish with flour, salt and paprika. "Dot" with fat. Add the water and cover with a lid. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Baste every 15 minutes. Remove the lid. Spread the top of the fish with the rest of the ingredients, combined. Bake 15 minutes to brown the top.

PEANUT BUTTER AND HONEY MAKE A FINE SANDWICH

New ideas in sandwich fillings are never out of order, especially when the children carry a lunch box to school. Try this filling made by blending together peanut butter, honey, orange juice and a dash of salt next time you pack the kiddies' lunch. It's sure to be a success!

Customer: "I want a nice firm cabbage."

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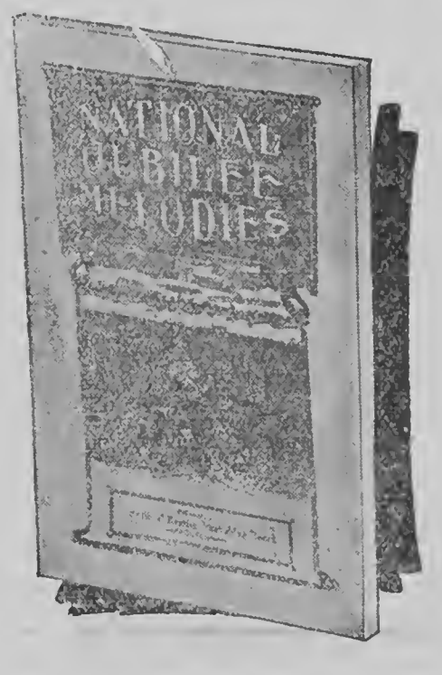

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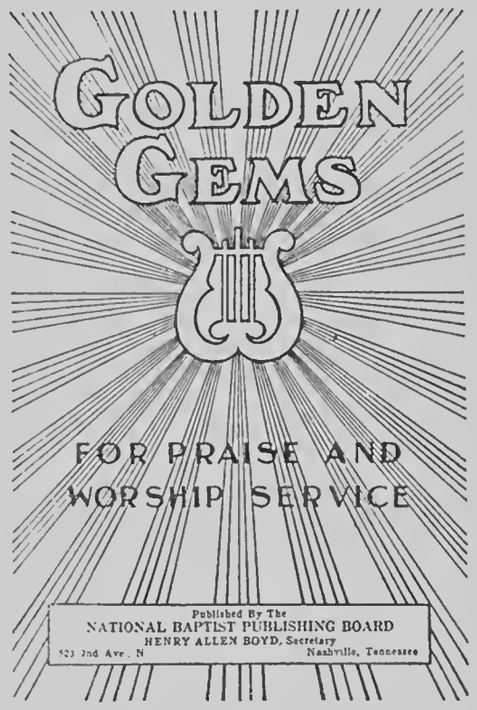

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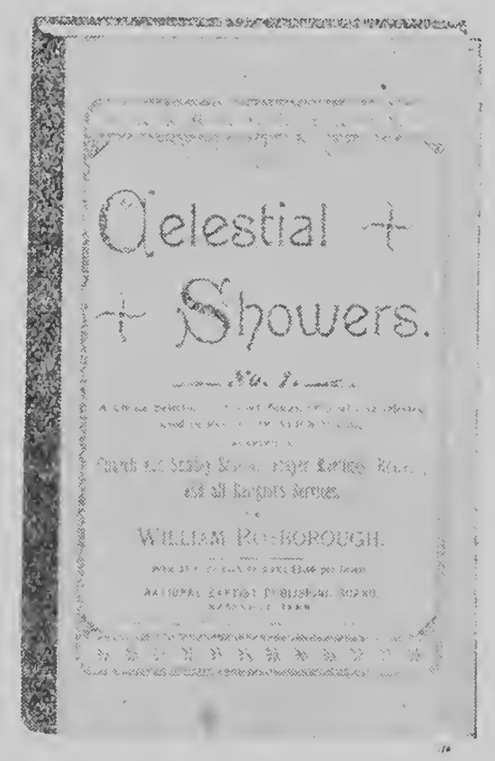

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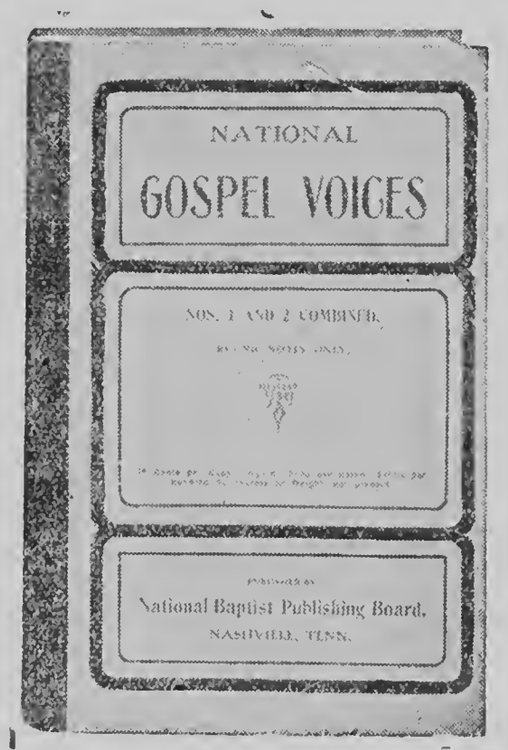

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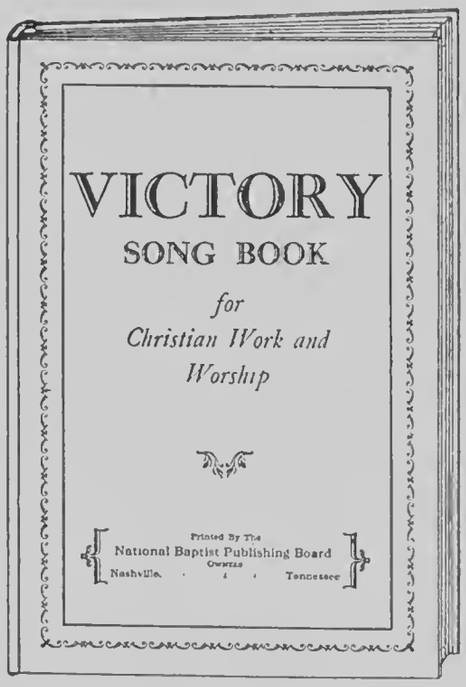

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AGRICULTURE HAS GONE INDUSTRIAL IN GOLDEN STATE

Five Factors Back of Farm Conflicts Declares Paul S. Taylor

The LaFollette civil liberties committee, now holding hearings on the west coast, had Paul S. Taylor, professor of economics at the University of California, as one of its witnesses. Taylor gave the committee a picture of agriculture in California, a picture that is as different from actual farming as the modern textile mills are from the band looms of 1776.

Recalling the common picture of the farmer as a man operating a family-sized farm, Taylor declared, "The great strikes which periodically wrack the agricultural industry of California and may give rise to violations of civil liberties are not strikes between this kind of "American farmer" and his 'hired man.'"

He enumerated five factors underlying the agricultural labor conflicts in California, conflicts in which civil liberties are thrust into the discard.

The first of the factors, he said, is the industrialized agriculture. In California the average wage bill per farm was $1,438 per person as compared with $363 throughout the United States. In Imperial county the average wage bill per farm was almost $3,5000, nearly 10 times the national average. Only 2.1 per cent of the farms in the state produce 28.5 per cent of the agricultural produce, by value.

The second factor is the desire for complete control of wages as distinct from other costs. Taylor said. "The large agricultural employer who accepts the necessity of a complete control of wages because he believes that all other important costs are essentially rigid and fixed becomes fortified in a psychological attitude in which he receives with unusual hostility any interference whether from agitators,' labor unions, or governmental agencies that seems in any way to threaten his control over wages," he asserted.

Third underlying factor was listed as the perishability of crops. Agricultural employers are extremely fearful of labor organizations with any power to call strikes in their industry because of the perishable nature of the crops.

Fourth factor is the condition of the migrant farm laborers used by the agricultural employers. These people face low earnings, unemployment, instability and insecurity, meager housing and prejudice and hostility on the part of the established residents.

And fifth, and last, is the influx of native Americans, fleeing from depression and drought, competing with each other in their quest for a new foothold and striking against the miserable wages and conditions offered them.

Agricultural employers themselves do not think of themselves as farmers, Taylor pointed out. He cited a spokesman for the agricultural department of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce who, as long ago as 1926, declared:

"The old fashioned hired man is a thing of the past.....there is no place for him and the farmer who does not wake up to the realization that there is a caste in labor on the farm is sharing too much of his dollar with labor. We are not husbandmen. We are not farmers. We are producing to sell."

MAKING ABUNDANCE WORK FOR ALL OUR PEOPLE

By R. M. Evans, Administrator, AAA

"We don't have an abundance of many things that we want in life; and we feel that we could have it if we could find the way."

The woman who said that was one of the 50 country and city women who gathered in Washington, D. C., in April 1939. These were competent women; women whose eyes were open to the difficult problems of the day; leaders in their own fields.

That speaker expressed the state of mind of thousands and thousands of other women throughout the country.

Agriculture produces those things—foodstuffs and fiber—that are basic needs in any population. If there is not an abundance of these, then that is a matter of immediate concern. The Congress expressed that concern in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The Act declared the policy of Congress to be that of assisting consumers . to obtain an adequate and steady supply of farm commodities at fair prices.

There is an abundance of agricultural products in this country—plenty of wheat, corn, potatoes, dairy products, plenty of fruits and vegetables, and plenty of cotton. The farmer not only can produce enough to meet all present needs, but he can on short notice add tremendously to his production. He is even plagued with "surplus" crops.

"That's all very well," declares the consumer, "but potatoes in the farmer's field somehow don't always mean potatoes on my table; and 'surplus' milk and butter and cheese have not meant enough for health for all our children. Too few fruits and vegetables are in my refrigerator. I like abundance where I can use it—right on my dinner tables!"

"Well," says the farmer, "let me tell you some of the things I want. I need a new plow—and, man, wouldn't I like to have a tractor to go with it! The roof of my barn needs fixing up. And my wife's been talking for years about having running water in the house. We'd like to have these things, and we need them, all right—but we don't have them."

In the town just 3 miles away dealers have all of these things in stock: Plows, roofing materials, plumbing fixtures, and countless others manufactured products. The prices for these things seem higher to the farmer than he can pay, especially in comparison with the prices he gets for his products—but there they are.

Where's the hitch?

Right here. Unless you produce something in its final form, ready for use, you can't get it unless you buy it. You buy with money. Then, the abundance you can enjoy will depend to a certain extent on your money income.

The program of the AAA attacks this problem. Directly, it serves the farmer; indirectly, but just as surely, it serves those who purchase farm products. It is a direct aid to better farm income—first, by balancing production more nearly with demand; and second, by compensating farmers who comply with the provisions of the AAA program.

This added farm income is buying power. It means better education for the children, a better standard of living in the home, more up-to-date machines in the fields. This buying power reaches out to the farthest corners of the land, and where it goes, it becomes income for other people, who thus, in turn, may share more fully in the abundance that lies all about us.

"There is a point of balance where the welfare of both the farmer and the consumer is best served. And it is that point of balance that we are working toward. That is what the agricultural adjustment program is all about."

—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

ROBINS ARE FLYING NORTH TO GET AWAY FROM SNOW

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.—Fred Slater, an ornithologist, said between 300 and 400 robins visited him today and ate all the bread and corn he fed them. He said they evidently came north because of the heavy snow in the south. After eating their fill the birds flew on toward the north.

SEEMS REASONABLE

Teacher (questioning class after lesson on preservation of food)—Mary, tell me one way of preserving meat.

Mary—Putting it on ice, teacher.

Teacher—What do we call that?

Mary—Isolation, teacher.

The Research Council on Problems of Alcoholism is to make a national war on alcoholism. Its first aim will be to find out what makes a man get blotto. It is things like this that drive me to drink.

Incredible Incidents: The football broadcaster talked in a moderate tone and gave his account of the game as if he were sane; sober and accustomed to talking to nice people in their homes.

RACE CHART STUFF

Miscompute—Figures not reliable.

Grand Wind—Can upset things.

Blare—Can beat this band.

Colored Child—A dark one.

Shortcake—The berries

William Kent was the first famous English architect to use mahogany—this was before 1720.

MUST SELL FARMS IN IOWA

The Iowa state administration is planning to tackle the farm tenancy problem by use of the law requiring insurance companies to sell farm land holdings within three to five years after obtaining title. Survey figures have indicated that insurance firms own more than 7 per cent of Iowa's 34,000,000 farm acres. The holdings, around 2,500,000 acres, constitute the equivalent of seven Iowa counties.

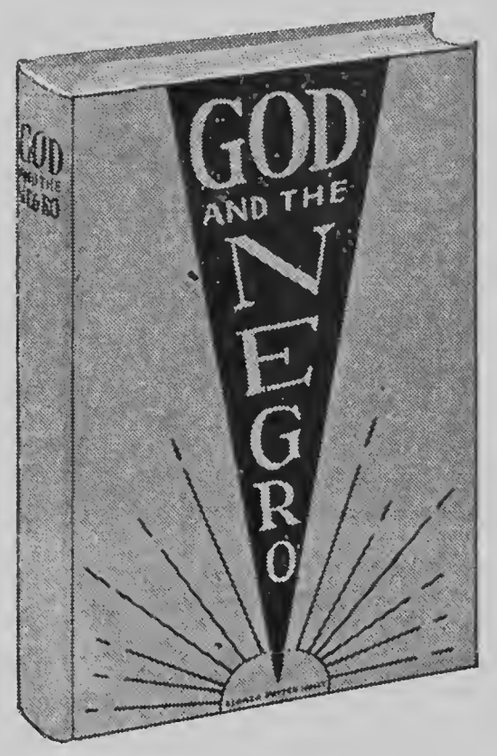
A GENEROUS CHAP

ADVERTISEMENT in a Titusville (Pa.) paper:

"Auctioneering is my special line of business. Prices very reasonable. If I am out, arrange dates with my wife."

The co-op grocery stores at Alpena and Woonsocket, S. D., are reported "doing very well." Since the new manager, Bernard Cross, took charge at Woonsocket the sales have increased rapidly.

Farmers who have to work sixteen hours a day to pay rent and interest on mortgages in addition to buying necessaries for their families, are not free; they are abject slaves.—George Bernard Shaw.



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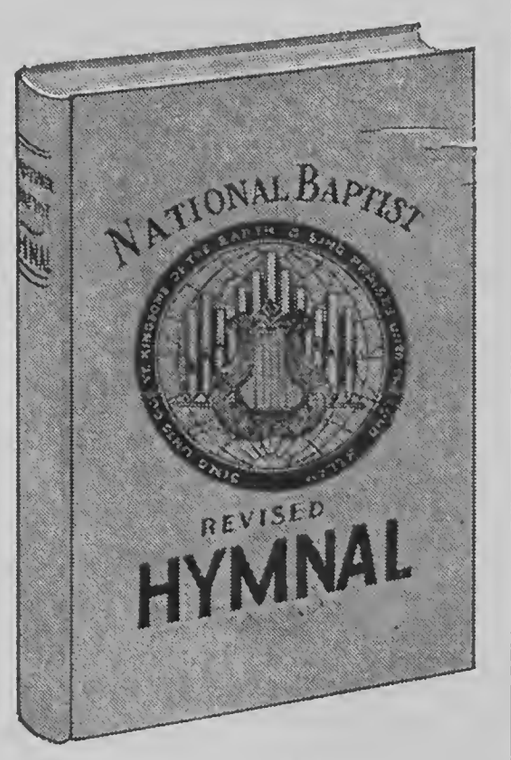

PRICE $1.00

POOR SOIL

(Continued from Page 1)

There are poor people in the cities, too. They have been helped by the free distribution, through relief channels, of surplus farm products. But the basic need of the poor who live in cities, like that of the poverty-stricken farmers, is opportunity. They need and they want work. They need a greater buying power on the part of farmers, so that shops and mills and factories may employ more men.

It is in this poverty-stricken part of our population that the farmer and the consumer meet on common ground. Neither one can prosper fully until these needy people are once more on active part of our economic life.

It is opportunity that is needed, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers an opportunity.

R. M. Evans, Administrator.

ASKS 807 MILLION

(Continued from Page 1)

ments and last year 212 million dollars were made available for this purpose.

The delegation estimated cotton will need 242 million dollars in benefit payments; corn, 218 millions; wheat, 121 millions; tobacco, 14 millions, and race, 12 millions. Officials of the organization acknowledged that an increase in income tax rates would not hit the farmer because farm returns are so complicated any farmer can show a loss instead of a profit almost at will. However, they insisted the facts are that farmers are not making profits and should not be called upon to pay for the benefit program even tho it brings them money.

"Sorry" for Consumer.

The burden, they said, should fall on those who make profits in handling farm products. They said they were sorry that any effort to get at those who make profits from the sweat of the farmer also hit the consumer, but asserted this was better than having the burden fall on the farmer.

The federation advised Roosevelt that it favored an independent farm credit administration under direction of a board of governors. The FCA recently was brought completely under the supervision of Secretary Wallace as an integral part of the agriculture department.

ORGANIZED COOPERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

ence as a continuation committee for the setting up of a permanent organization.

Active in the organization and credited with the success of the conference were Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, chairman; Walter J. Matherly, University of Florida, vice-chairman; R. M. Gruman, University of North Carolina, secretary; C. B. Loomis, Greenville County Council, treasurer; and the following, who constituted the executive committee: E. R. Alexander, state department of education of South Carolina; Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina; T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and James Myers, industrial secretary, Federal Council of Churches, New York City.

Street-Corner Speaker: "It's knowledge we want. Ask the average man when Magna Charta was King of England, and he can't tell you."—Pearson's.

SPAULDING ASKS

(Continued from Page 1)

called upon Negro tradesmen to make the 1940 Business Census "the finest inventory of its kind ever taken."

This Census, which started January 2, will include retail trade, wholesale trade, the construction business, service establishments, and laundries, theatres and other places of amusement, and hotels and tourist camps.

"The colored business men should be especially happy to assist as much as possible in the taking of this Census," Mr. Spaulding stated. "Much of what we know today about the status of Negro business is based upon statistics issued by the Census Bureau. There should be a nation-wide interest in the facts to be gathered in 1940, as they will show whether or not we are progressing, and in what direction there is room, and hope, for improvement of our economic condition through the avenues of trade."

Mr. Spaulding said that there might be some reluctance on the part of tradesmen to give complete and accurate information about their businesses fearing possible misuse of same.

"An act of Congress specifically forbids the release of any Census information except in broad statistical form," he made clear. "The fact that neither the general public nor government bureaus, has access to the information on individual business, and the fact that anyone who does come into contact with these facts if first sworn to strict secrecy, should relieve any apprehension on this score."

"Knowing this, tradesmen should have no hesitancy about filling out the Business Census schedule blanks. Negro business men especially should welcome the opportunity, as the completed record will furnish them with a wealth of information about American business in general as well as a clear, concise statement of their own condition."

ASKS PROBE

(Continued from Page 1)

Stanford university economics department said it will come when harvesting is mechanized to compete with new irrigated cotton-growing lands in South America, the Soviet Union and Africa.

When—not if—the migration of the cotton-growing South begins," he declared, "it will be largely an exodus of Negroes. If that comes at a time when there is still a large employment shortage in the arcas to which they move, then there will be a problem o f civil liberties, unless your committee and other agencies can devise preventives and persuade Congress to adopt them."

This country has seen many "hostile receptions and unlovely exploitations of migrants," he declared.

The two weeks' old hearings have revealed sinister details of the strike-breaking activities of the Associaetd Farmers, Inc., organization of giant industrialists in the rich farm country of California, including proof that the two largest contributors to the coffers of the Associated Farmers have been the railroads and the San Francisco Industrial Association.

The committee heard Sheriff John A. Miller of Contra Costa county blandly admit that he was the father of a system of espionage and blacklisting of workers "guaranteed to end labor troubles" on the big ranches of California.

Ignatius McCarty, another witness, admitted that he had sold tear gas to San Jiaquin county as agent of the Lake Erie Chemical company, and then fired charges of it against Negro, Mexican and Filipino strikers as a deputized sheriff.

40,000,000 TOO POOR TO BUY HEALTH CARE

Physician Declares Government Must Provide Treatment; Praises Wagner Act

New York—All talk of providing medical care through voluntary insurance systems breaks up on the "hard fact" that 40,000,000 persons are trying to live on incomes that barely allow for mere existence.

That was the answer of Dr. Ernest T. Boas, professor of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, to physicians who are fighting government health protection.

"It requires no surveys or dialetic discussion," Dr. Boas said, "to recognize that this one-third of our population has not the money with which to purchase medical care."

He said the Wagner Health bill is an honest and intelligent effort to correct the situation.

PRIVATE GETS DIAMOND SET TEETH; ME WANTED RUBIES

Sidney, Australia—The legendary lady who had rings on her fingers and bells on her toes actually had nothing on one private of the Australian imperial forces about to embark for active service abroad. He spent $127 to have his false teeth studded with diamonds. He had a pal with diamond studded teeth and wanted to go him one better. But he told the army dental corps, when he asked for rubies the dentist wouldn't put them in.

U. S. LAGS BEHIND WORLD IN HOUSING

Adequate Building Program Here Would Employ 2,500,000

According to a recent WPA survey, the United States has lagged behind all European nations in residential building in the last 10 years. The rate of housing construction in Sweden and Denmark was more than three and one-half times that of the United States, the survey indicated, and even Germany, which rated lowest among European countries, topped the United States average by 33 per cent.

In housing built with government aid the disparity between this country and other nations was even greater, the WPA research staff found. Switzerland was at the bottom of the ten-year rating abroad, yet its government-assisted build program, on a proportionate basis, was ten times as extensive as ours. If the rate of residential building in the United States were raised to the level prevailing in some European lands, 2,500,000 additional jobs for American workers would be created, the report said.

DOBBIN IN HARNESS AGAIN

With gas and oil at a premium, the British cooperatives have thrown themselves actively into the nation's drive to conserve petroleum products by using horse-drawn trucks to deliver goods to its 8,000,000 members. The co-op milkman, for years greeting the dawn in a motorized vehicle, has gone back to his first love, and Old Dobbin in hauling the milk wagon once more. The co-op's return to the horse and cart has made a big difference in the night life in the streets of London, Lancashire and Glasgow for the co-ops handle onequarter of the milk business in Britain. Horse-drawn co-op laundry wagons, bread wagons, confectionery vans, green grocery, fruit, fish and poultry hawkin drays are now carrying on for the co-ops which in recent years have prided themselves as the most modern business in the "snug little isles."

SUGGESTS A REPAIR CO-OP FOR FARMER

Grower Would Do Work With Help of a "Master Mechanic"

E. A. Stokdyk, head of the cooperative research and service division of Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., believes there is a place in many communities for a service cooperative for the repair of power farming equipment. Tractors are increasing rapidly, he points out, and the winter season would be the time to get the machinery in repair for the coming year. Since parts are fairly high-priced, such a cooperative could and should carry parts for its members, or at least order them wholesale as need determined.

And here's the other part of his proposal: The farmer would do his own work. There would be one "master mechanic" in charge of the co-op who would advise the farmer if the latter ran into mechanical problems too complex. The overhead would be low, the facilities for repairing heavy-duty machinery would be better than nearly any individual farmer could afford, while the savings, where a community worked together, would be worth while, he believes.

OLSON ALARMED

I am alarmed by the inroads into California agriculture made in recent years by banks and corporations, by efficiency methods, factory methods, industrial practices. It may indeed be that all this inevitable. It may indeed be that this process is going to proceed to its logical conclusion—here all our farms shall be owned by absentees, supervised by a new American brand of farm peasantry, and worked by peons.

I am equally concerned over the attempts by these corporation farmers to propagandize the real farmer. I am concerned over their obvious attempts to dominate farm organizations, their attempts to make working farmers believe that their interests are all joint, mutual and idential.—Governor Culbert Olson of California.

OUR TRIP

TO THE

WORLD'S S. S. ASSOCIATION

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, MARCH 15, 1940 No 2.

MAR 26 1940
OF AGRICULTURE

Will Honor Life, Worth And Accomplishments of Late Dr. R. H. Boyd

BUILDER OF THE GREATEST PUBLISHING HOUSE

One Hundred Thousand Programs Mailed to Religious Forces

Baptists everywhere, with their friends, will have the opportunity of listening in on Memorial Services to be held for the late R. H. Boyd, builder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant, this city, throughout the month of March. This annual occasion has now become a part of the very far-reaching educational program of the National Baptist Convention of America, under whose auspices the institution was founded and built by the subject of the Memorial, and in order to make it attractive, appropriate, filled with racial as well as denominational inspiration, the Publishing Board has issued more than 300,000 Outline Programs containing matter as a kind of guide to these individual churches, schools, and auxiliaries who want to hold Boyd Memorial Exercises some day during the month of March.

The Program is contained in the first part of the Home Study Course Magazine, which in itself was the last publication thrown upon the market by this lamented leader. The front page of this issue of that Magazine for January, February and March contains an excellent sepia photograph likeness of this Baptist giant and hero. There is a table of contents on the first inside page, and then there is music taken from the song books published by the plant that has its world-wide reputation because of its tremendous circulation.

Added to this has been the manufacture and ready for distribution of more than 100,000 Stick Pin Buttons that also have a sepia likeness of the founder, beautiful in design, to go along with the occasion. Every child in the Sunday schools is to listen to the short sketch of the life of this Baptist preacher, whose birth was lowly, whose career began in the dark days of slavery, but whose elevation, advancement and accomplishmenfs rank with Jack's Bean Stalk Story to the children.

An address feature this year in the Program is the special song under the title of "Some Day in Glory," words and music by Mrs. Rosie Willyemae H. Herrington of Chicago, who, after listening to the biographical sketch, was inspired, and thus she dedicated the song to Henry Allen Boyd, the son of the founder.

Every Sunday school ordering literature from the National Baptist Publishing Board is expected to hold these exercises. Every organiza-

(Continued on Page 16)

Founder

THE LATE RICHARD HENRY BOYD, D. D., LL. D., Organizer and Founder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant at Nashville, Tennessee, who held the position of Secretary-Treasurer and Manager until his death.

NEGRO LEADERS TO VISIT ARKANSAS LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Joseph H. Dean, Regional Field Assistant To Conduct Tour May 6-11 Inclusive, 1940

JACKSON, Miss.—(Special)—A tour of Negro leaders will go through Region No. 6 which includes the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The dates of the schedule for the tour have just been announced here from the Regional Field Assistant's office, Mr. Joseph H. Dean. The schedule is to begin at Little Rock, Ark., on the morning of May 6th. It is under the auspices of the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following schedule was released, and a number of leading Negroes have been invited to go with them:

A letter however, just received at headquarters from Henry Allen Boyd, who is one of those invited, expressed his regrets at not being able to join the tour, due to the fact that he is busy with the coming Sunday School Congress.

(Continued on Page 4)

EQUAL PAY FIGHT OF TEACHERS IN VIRGINIA HALTED

But Group Refuses To Accept State's Ruling; Appeal To Supreme Court

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 22 (ANP)—Last week in U. S. District Court, Norfolk's colored school teachers lost in their effort to have the court decree that Negro teachers should be paid the same salaries as white teachers in similar positions and with the same educational training.

The case at bar was a suit, filed last summer by M. O. Alston, teacher at Booker T. Washington High School who said in his suit that he brought the action on behalf of himself and other colored teachers and principals.

Basis of the Alston suit was that he and the other teachers were paid smaller salaries than white teachers, simply because of their color, that, this was in violation of the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The suit was against the Norfolk School Board and C. W. Mason, superintendent of schools.

Federal Judge Luther B. Way, presiding in the District Court, sustained a motion by City Attorney Alfred Anderson to dismiss the bill of complaint in the suit, thus making finis to the second effort by colored teachers here to obtain a court decree to compel the City to pay them salaries on an equal basis with whites.

NAACP lawyers, headed by Thurgood Marshall, who represented Alston, noted an exception to Judge Way's decision, thus making possible an appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court and finally to the U. S. Supreme Court.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL PROGRAM GIVEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22 (ANP)—At last week's memorial program held in honor of Frederick Douglass, famed orator and abolitionist, Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, detailed the history of the association and pleaded that Negroes take a renewed interest in the shrine here at Cedar hill in the Nation's Capital.

Highlights of this year's program was the recounting of the persistent effort of Mr. Douglass' widow, Mrs. Helen Pitts Douglass, to have the home at Cedar Hill made into a national shrine.

Mrs. Douglass desired to make Cedar Hill for the colored people what Mount Vernon is to the whites; to gather into it all the mementoes connected with Mr. Douglass' life and all matters pertaining to the history of the Negro race in America; and to exhibit within the home the pictures of busts of the Nation's Negro men and women leaders.

Rev. Francis J. Grimke, a member of Douglass association's first board of trustees, in a statement which showed what obstacles Mrs. Douglass had to overcome, said:

"Mr. Douglass left in his will, Cedar Hill, to Mrs. Douglass, but neglected to have this will witnessed by three witnesses, which is necessary under the District Code to pass real estate. After his death, Mrs. Douglass tried to get the heirs to agree with her to relinquish all their rights to Cedar Hill in order to make it a National Monument and Memorial to the memory of Mr. Douglass. The heirs refused to do so. In consequence, Mrs. Douglass was obliged to buy the interest of the heirs for $10,000 in cash, which she paid. This, therefore, placed Cedar Hill entirely in her hands to dispose of as she desired.

"In the same will Mr. Douglass

(Continued on Page 16)

THE NEGRO AND THE 1940 CENSUS

Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Washington—The Census of 1940 is going to have a special importance for the Negro citizens of the United States. As have all previous Censuses, it will show how many Negroes live in this country, and how large a part of the total population they form. But beyond that, it will measure their economic condition and their social needs more completely than ever before.

The first Census of our coun-

(Continued on Page 7)

NATION'S CAPITAL BACK TO NORMAL; YOUTHS GO HOME

Congress Members Will Demonstrate On April 6 Against Putting U. S. In War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (ANP)—Washington is just recovering from the shock it received last week, when the American Youth congress met here and completely turned the town upside down, precipitating more discussions than anything this hamlet has witnessed for a score of years.

While some of the leaders of the conference were voting in favor of district suffrage at an orderly session in the U. S. Public Health Service auditorium, sightseeing delegates disturbed the house of representatives with hisses from the gallery for members on the floor and applause for others.

Taking things entirely in its own hands, the American Youth congress which had been flayed and openly called Communistic in its concept, attacked many questions of interest to youth of the day.

Chief concern was the passage of a bill which is to insure the permanency of the National Youth administration at a cost of $500,000,000 yearly to the government.

However, the highlight of the sessions was the meeting at which Mrs. Roosevelt appeared and in a 45 minute session, attempted to answer a batch of written questions directed at her.

One of the contentious points was the action of this government toward Finland. Opposed to support and aid for Finland, the congress was still smarting under a rebuke administered earlier by the president.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that "our sympathies as a free people should be with Finland." She declared that she agreed with the congress in its sympathy for China and Spain, but she said, "I also have sympathies for Finland."

The audience gave respectful attention to the woman who had helped the congress in many ways, had attended sessions before, but was telling the delegates to their faces that they might be wrong on some of their own conclusions.

As she concluded Mrs. Roosevelt was given generous cheers with many delegates standing. She also attended other sessions where the congress again severely attacked the Dies committee.

However it was in the house that the members of the youth congress appeared at worst.

Representative Lambertson was on the floor.

"The English and French were derided," he said, "but never Joe Stalin." Several youth made signals of disapproval when another representative made critical remarks concerning the C. I. O. Gallery attendants constantly warned them of their conduct and threatened expulsion from the galleries for further violations.

Disapproval of certain members of the Republican party was the

(Continued on Page 16)

Founder Of Chicago Defender Laid To Rest Amid Impressive Ceremonies In Chicago Monday

CHICAGO, ILL., (Special)— All that was mortal of the distinguished Robert Sengstacke Abbott, founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, was laid to rest in beautiful Lincoln Cemetery Monday of this week following one of the most impressive funeral services ever held in this city.

Robert S. Abbott

As the body of the noted man was lowered into its grave, two colored flyers, Dave White and Marie St. Clair, swooped down over the bare-headed assemblage and dropped a bouquet of American beauty roses on the canopy covering the grave. Mrs. Abbott, the bereaved widow, was handed the bouquet. She took from it a few of the roses and the card attached and then gently tossed it into the grave. Thus ended the ceremonies of surviving relatives and friends as they paid tribute to one of the most dynamic and successful figures the Negro race has ever produced, and a man who contributed as much as any other of his contemporaries in the forward march of the Negro race to the place it holds in the affairs of this great republic.

Mr. Abbott, at 69, died at his home, 4742 South Parkway, early in the morning of Thursday, Feb. 29. He had been in ill health for some time. His body lay in state at his home from 9 o'clock Saturday until Monday when it was moved to Metropolitan Community church, 41st and South Parkway, where the funeral services were held. The throng which gathered in and around the church numbered more than 10,000, and most of whom had never met nor seen Robert S. Abbott, but all of whom mourned his passing as though he were a member of their families. Mr. Abbott was looked upon as a man who always could be depended upon vigorously and courageously to express the aspirations of the Negro race and defend it from the unwarranted attacks of its traducers.

The funeral eulogy was delivered by Rev. Archibald J. Cary, son of the late Bishop Cary. It was a masterpiece of eloquence, that detailed the struggles, sacrifices and triumphs of the greatest newspaper man the Negro race has produced so graphically that the great throng of mourners appeared ready to break out into cheers when the eulogy was ended.

Other tributes to Mr. Abbott preceded the eulogy by Rev. Cary. They were by Attorney James B. Cashin, Attorney Patrick B. Prescott and Lucious C. Harper, the latter managing editor of the Defender. Then followed a tribute by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, who termed Mr. Abbott not only a close personal friend, but one whose career places the publisher among the immortals of his generation.

Rev. Albert Windust, chairman of the National Assembly of the Bahai's of Chicago, of which Mr. Abbot was a member delivered a short address and this was followed by another, delivered by Rev. Joseph Evans, pastor of the church where the funeral was being held.

The obituary was read by Dr. Charles M. Thompson and then the ritual of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, of which the publisher was a member, was performed. The last talk, preceding Rev. Cary's eulogy, was made by Rev. Preston Bradley, pastor of the People's church of Chicago.

The choir of fifty voices opened the services singing, "Lead Kindly Light," and also sang, "Last Mile of the Way" as the casket was borne from the church.

At the grave, services were conducted by Revs. Augustus E. Bennett, pastor of Grace Presbyterian church and Rev. Cary. Music was rendered by a quartet from the Frank L. Edwards funeral home which had charge of the funeral.

Many publishers of Negro papers as well as leaders from all walks of life were in Chicago for the funeral, and men and women high in the political life of the Windy City, were present. It was a funeral befitting the great man and will always be remembered by the thousands in attendance.

Abbott's Career

It was on Nov. 24, 1870, that Mr. Abbott was born at St. Simon's island, near Savannah, Ga. The son of slave parents, he was given schooling in Savannah and in Claflin college and Hampton institute, finishing the printing trade at the latter institution and singing with the glee club.

Coming to Chicago in 1895 at the age of 25, he attended the Kent college of law and received his LL. B. After practicing for a few years in Gary, Ind., he abandoned the profession and secured employment as a printer with the ambition of founding a newspaper to fight segregation. His first venture was a daily, but it did not last long.

On May 5, 1905, there appeared the first issue of the Defender. For several years, during the struggle to survive, it was published in the living room of an apartment on State street. From the start, Abbott carried on a bitter fight against southern Negrophobes and sought to encourage the race as a whole.

Surrounding himself with able men, he saw the Defender grow phenomenally in 10 years. Then came World War and entry by the United States into the conflict. Abbott fought uncompromisingly for the rights of Negro soldiers and the colored southerner who came north to work in industry. His circulation grew by leaps and bounds.

In 1921, when the Negro who went to France to fight for democracy had returned and were fighting, with Abbott's help, against discrimination at home, the Defender had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to move to its present quarters on Indiana avenue. Its circulation, according to publisher's figures, was 205,000.

It is said that at its peak money came in so swiftly from circulation representatives that the clerks tossed money orders into paper boxes, counting them only when the day's last mail deliveries had been made.

Be that as it may, Abbott became a millionaire. At that time he paid himself a salary of $2,500 weekly. This was in contrast with stories of the editor's early days of struggle, when he wore patched clothes, went without food, and begged the assistance of friends.

Twice he had to oust key workers from the newspaper after he became convinced they were robbing the business. The first major shakeup was in 1924 and the last was in 1934. Minor shakeups occurred frequently.

In the past 14 years, the rise of other strong papers in key locations cut into the Defender's circulation and revenue. In 1931 he launched the illfated Abbot's Monthly which, together with other losses sustained by business generally during the depression, ate into his reserve. During the past few years the Defender has been fighting to regain much of the ground lost in the past decade and a half.

Always interested in the advancement of his race, Abbott was active in fields other than newspaper. He made trips to Europe and South America to bind together Negroes and natives of these foreign lands. Here in the United States, he was awarded honorary degrees by Morris Brown college and Wilberforce university.

Had he desired, he could have received many political posts but he always declined. During World War he served as a speaker on various Liberty loan drives, was an advisor to the Southside draft board, and served as Gov. Lowden's Race commission after the 1919 race riots. He was also a life member of the Art institute and Historical society, and received the highest honor of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity for distinguished service to his race.

Mr. Abbott first married Helen Thornton of Athens, Ga., in 1918. They were divorced in 1933. Later he married the widow of Col. Franklin Dennison who survives him. Other survivors are his nephew, John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Defender two sisters in Savannah, Miss Rebecca Sengstacke and Mrs. Eliza McKay, and two other nephews and four nieces in Chicago.

JENNIE L. PECK CALLED HOME AT NINETY-THREE

On December 25, 1939, Miss Jennie L. Peck, the oldest missionary of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society, died in Ventura, Calif., at the age of ninety-three. Her father, Ira Peck, came from an English Baptist family and claimed as a relative John Mason Peck, the famous pioneer missionary. Her mother, Elizabeth Acker Van Antwerp, was descended from the noted Hudson River Dutch family who were among the first settlers of New York City.

Jennie L. Peck was born September 27, 1847, in Deer Park Township, La Salle County, Ill. When nine years old, she was baptized by Rev. Sheldon Caldwell, a missionary and close friend of the Peck family. His call and departure for the foreign mission field had a profound influence on the girl's life.

She received her elementary education at the New Michigan Academy in Livingston County, Ill., and at the Farm Ridge Seminary. A serious accident, which for twelve years compelled her to spend most of her time in bed or in a wheel chair, prevented Miss Peck from attending any college. Nevertheless, her remarkable ministry would challenge any college graduate. Hobbling about on crutches, this heroic girl organized and conducted Sunday schools in destitute neighborhoods of Brooklyn, Iowa. The First church, Oskaloosa, Iowa, recognized her unusual ability and engaged her as a city missionary.

After five years of painful effort, Miss Peck was able to discard the crutches and began her life s work as a missionary to the Negroes. In 1879, she was sent to New Orleans as an assistant to Miss Joanna P. Moore, who was the first missionary commissioned by the Women's Baptist Home Mission Society. In the tragic days following the Civil War, these intrepid women went to a despised and destitute race and faced ostracism and persecution from people of their own color. From Louisiana, Miss Peck was sent to Texas, where she served first as general missionary and later as preceptress of the Carolina Bishop Training School for Negro Women, in Dallas. She remained in Texas until 1910, when she was called to Washington, D. C., to become assistant superintendent of the National Training School for Negro women.

Even after her retirement in 1914, Miss Peck continued to serve in Washington among the Negroes, Japanese, and Chinese. In 1929 she went to live with her niece, Mrs. Russell Rees, of Saticoy, Calif. Here she did volunteer missionary work among the Mexicans until feebleness compelled her to cease. Truly her life was full of years and noble deeds.

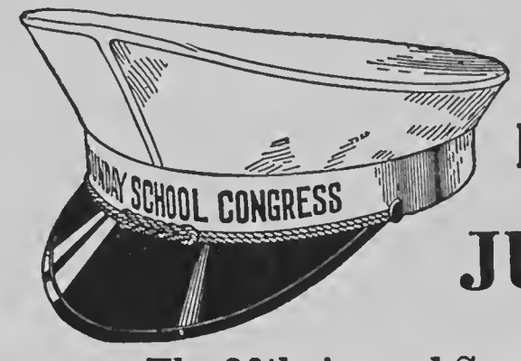
Harold Shyer Gives Trophy For Frat Tournament

To the Queen representing the championship team in the Inter Frat & Tourney on the 6th and 8th of March at Tenn. State College, will go the Harold Shyer Trophy. The Trophy represents the appreciation of the Shyer Jewelry Company for the bnsiness given to them by the Pan-Hellenic groups and students of the city.

Mr. Shyer informed John H. Young, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, that he would consider it an honor to continue the gift of the Trophy each year. Mr. Shyer will present the trophy in person on Friday night.

Let me praise people for what they can do instead of criticizing them for what they cannot do.

San Antonio, Texas



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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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Has Direction Of Negro Migration Changed Recently

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Among thousands of interesting facts which the census of 1940 will bring to light will be an answer to the question which Negro sociologists have been asking since the last census, in 1930. That question is: "Are Negroes still migrating northward from the southern sections of this country as rapidly as they did between the years 1920 and 1930?

The greatest change in the distribution of the Negro race within the United States since 1790 occurred in the decade 1920-30—a marked shift northward involving nearly a million persons.

In 1920 the total Negro population of the South was 8,912,231—85.2 per cent of all the colored people in the country living in this region. By 1930 this total had risen a little, to 9,361,577, but this represented only 78.7 per cent of the total colored population.

The North, on the other hand, had only 14.1 per cent of the total Negro population in 1920—a total of 1,472,309 persons. By 1930 it had 2,409,219—an increase of 20.3 per cent.

Whether this increase in the North at the expense of the South has continued since that time will not be known definitely until the results of the Census are announced

DR. CARVER GIVES TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE SAVINGS OF $30,000

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Feb. 22 (ANP)—Dr. George W. Carver, aged scientist of Tuskegee Institute, made available Tuesday to a foundation established in his name, $33,000 in cash and government bonds. The purpose of the foundation is to perpetuate research in creative chemistry, to which Dr. Carver has devoted a lifetime.

Dr. Carver has been willing to give his whole life's savings to the perpetuating of this work because he believes that experimentation along the line of soil building and the utilization of waste as well as the finding of new uses for native products represent an important approach to the solution of the economic ills of the South and the nation. It will be the foundation's responsibility also to preserve the Carver museum. This museum constitutes an extensive expedition of the uses of native materials in the construction of useful articles. Infinitive in variety, this museum will also house about 100 paintings representing Dr. Carver's handiwork.

Dr. Carver has expressed the hope that this museum will serve as an inspiration to the youth of all races, revealing to them the dormant possibilities in their native environment. The unselfish gesture is a crowning achievement to a long useful and distinguished service to mankind. The donation of the eminent scientist represents the savings of a lifetime and the amount is significant in that Dr. Carver lost heavily in a bank failure.

Officers of the George Washington Carver foundation are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Chairman; Lloyd Isaacs, Institute treasurer, vice chairman; Austin W. Curtis, assistant to Dr. Carver, secretary; Dr. George W. Carver, Director of Agriculture Research; R. H. Powell, attorney, Tuskegee, Ala.; Benjamin Russell Alexander City, Ala. and J. R. Otis, Director, School of Agriculture.

NEGRO LEADERS TO VISIT ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND MISSISSIPPI

(Continued from Page 1)

They will visit all of the projects being conducted in the several counties in those states under the Farm Security Act. The counties by states, and the villages by names as announced will include.

ARKANSAS:

County:	Place:
Chicot	Lake Village, Ark.
Projects:—Leasing Cooperatives and RP Projects.	
Phillips	Lakeview Ark.
Projects:—RP Projects.	
Desha	McGehee, Ark.
Project:—Resettlement Projects	

LOUISIANA:

Parish:	Place:
East Carroll	Lake Providence, La.
Projects:—RP Projects, and RR Clients	
Madison	Mounds, La.
Projects.—Resettlement Projects	

MISSISSIPPI:

County:	Place:
Hinds	Jackson, Miss
Projects:—RR Clients.	
Holmes	Tchula, Miss.
Projects:—Mileston RP and RR Projects.	
Washington	Greenville, Miss.
Projects:—RR and TP Clients	
Coahoma	Clarksdale, Miss.
Projects:—TP Clients.	

A real critic is not a faultfinder, but a star-finder.

NEW PARDON PLEA FOR SCOTTSBORO VICTIMS HEARD

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 29 (CNA)—The nine-year-old Scottsboro case was revived again this week as the State Board of Pardons and Paroles scheduled a hearing on the freedom applications for the five framed-up defendants still in prison.

Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, New York minister and chairman of the Scottsboro Defense Committee, filed the parole application, contending the youths had been convicted on insufficient evidence and forced to languish in prison for nine years.

Four of the original nine Scottsboro boys who had been convicted on a trumpedup "rape" charge were released in 1937 when charges were dropped. They had spent six years in prison. Former Senator Tom Heflin, who has opposed clemency in the past, indicated he would appear again to protest any move to free the youths.

DR. GEO. W. CARVER ASKS SOUTHERN AID FOR FOUNDATION

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 7 (ANP)—last Sunday, while discussing his recently announced donation of his life savings of $39,000 for development of the George Washington Carver Foundation here at Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Carver said he hoped the South would lead in contributions to the proposed $2,000,000 foundation, as its aim is "to serve all the people."

Dr. Carver, who for more than 40 years has been teaching and conducting his experiments at Tuskegee, parachuted the lowly peanut into a $60,000,000 industry and has discovered over 300 practical uses for the peanut, among them being his now famed treatment for infantile paralysis.

"I'm only a trail blazer for those who come after me," declared the 76-year-old scientist who, several years ago, turned down the $60,000-a-year offer of Henry Ford to transfer his talent to the Ford scientific laboratories at Dearborn.

The Carver Foundation, when completed, explained the scientist, will include nine laboratories—three for chemistry and one each devoted to soils, bacteriology, botany, plant breeding the physics. The clinic for treatment of infantile paralysis established at Tuskegee Institute by the national foundation, will also be included in the Carver Foundation.

Dr. Carver said that among the problems to be studied will be soil fertility, new uses for the native flora and creation of valuable products from otherwise wasted materials.

The foundation will also be asked to preserve and promote the Carver Museum which already has on exhibition hundreds of useful articles derived from native materials. The museum will also house about 100 paintings by Dr. Carver, whose work in this field has won him wide acclaim.

Chairman of the foundation is Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Carver, now improving after an extended illness, is assisted in his laboratory work by Dr. Austin W. Curtis, Jr.

Salesman (showing customer some sports stockings): "Just the thing for you. Worth double the money. Latest pattern, fast colors, holeproof, won't shrink, and it's a good yarn."

Customer (politely): "Very well told, too."

Great Britian held the Hawaiian Islands for a period of five months in 1843.

The Milk Of Human Kindness Does Not Flow Freely

By Byron Sylvester Cook

By the time this goes to press, Abraham Lincoln's birthday will have been celebrated throughout the nation, although the bitter truth is that it will have been only half-heartedly in the South. In the East and the North, the day is celebrated in earnest. Federal branches of government are at a standstill; banks and schools are closed; business bows its head and pays tribute; our flag, "Old Glory," is unfurled; a patriotic feeling permeates the atmosphere; and the full significance is grasped down to a man. But only a feeble attempt is made here to pay tribute to the Great Emancipator.

Standing out in contrast to "Honest Abe" as a sore thumb in a manicure parlor, is Senator Tom Connally, the late Senator Borah (may he rest in peace), and other filibusterers of today. Few men have cared to fight for the underdog's day as did President Lincoln and our timely incumbent, President Roosevelt. So the underdog must pitch in and fight for his own day. The NAACP is doing its utmost in this respect and deserves the wholehearted support of every man, woman, and child. We simply must not desert our men who are at the front fighting for the Anti-Lynching law.

It is indeed queer that it takes a war and its subsequent terrors, such as oppression sickness in the minds and hearts of the people, disease, pestilence, and subjugation to motivate us to aid the underdog. Bighearted men gave generously to our various relief funds that seemingly crop out over night, such as the Finnish Fund and the Polish Funds. Our champion, Joe Louis, will donate the proceeds from a future fight to one of these funds. That, in itseelf, is indeed queer. Although it is a benevolent move on his part,—and I —heartily condone such a move on his or any one's part, for the relief and benefit of those over there,—we have room for some of that "milk of human kindness" over here.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them." Haile Selassie, the Lion of Judah, just a few years ago—it seems as though it were yesterday—made a desperate last plea and final warning to the indifferent world that "If the larger nations, England, France and the United States and some other sane nations, do not give me aid against Italy, it will not be long before all small nations will be destroyed by larger greedy nations." Need I quote further? That was the lull before the storm. The cannon roar in Ethiopia touched off and fired the "shot heard around the world," even farther today than the shot fired on another historical date.

But no one let any milk flow Haile Selassie's way. All seemed to have thought it would be spilled milk. It remained for the same type of wholesale slaughter to come home to a Caucasian nation in the identical manner as that administered to the Ethiopians to wake the world. "Shake before taking" is a good instruction; only Hitler took first and shook after. And now, after the vanquished nations have been shaken for all they are worth, the milk of human kindness is beginning to flow toward them—the underdogs. Selassie was right Had the milk of human kindness flowed in his direction, it would have served as a deterent on this war business; and Hitler and Stalin could not have given the world such bad medicine as it is taking today.

So let us have the milk of human kindness flow freer, and remember we have a lot of room for it here at home.—Exchange.

FIFTY MILLION OF BOOKER T. STAMPS WILL BE PRINTED

Expect First Issue Honoring Colored American To Pass All Records In Sales; Cost 10 Cents Each

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala, March 7.—Fifty million Booker T. Washington stamps will be made available to the American public, it was revealed here today by H. S. Chamberlin, stamp division, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., after a conference with Dr. F. D. Patterson, members of the Tuskegee Institute stamp committee and Richard H. Harris, post master, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The Post Office official told the committee that he expected the first United States postage stamp to honor a Negro to break all records for the ten cent denomination during the issuance of the current "Famous American," series in which the Booker T. Washington stamp is included. He said that the present record is held by the Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) "first day" issue at Hannibal, Mo.

Mr. Chamberlin asked that twenty-five temporary postal clerks be appointed from the Tuskegee Institute personnel to handle the avalanche of "first day" covers which are arriving in mail-bag loads at the campus post office. Post master Harris is making extensive preparations for the issuance of the stamp honoring Tuskegee's founder.

"We have already received requests for "covers" from all states in the Union, Canada and fourteen foreign countries," he said. "So to facilitate the handling of the special mail which is expected to far transcend our Christmas volume, we urge all those who expect to purchase a special Booker T. Washington commemorative envelope to make their request as early as possible so that they may be mailed on April 7th, the "first day" of issue. This special envelope has been designed by students at the Tuskegee Institute Art Department and bears a sacsimile of Booker T. Washington's signature.

Count Basie's Mother Injured

RED BANK, N. J., March 7 (By Irvine I. Turner for ANP)—Mrs. Lillian L. Basie, estranged wife of Harvey L. Basie, both of whom are the parents of Count Basie, King of Swing, narrowly escaped a fatal injury here last week when she collided her feet in her housedress while descending her stairs in her home.

Physicians were unable to analyze her condition, due to the fact that she complained that her neck suffered severe strain almost as if it had been broken. Lacerations around the arms and limbs helped to make her condition a critical one.

According to reports, another step on the staircase might have cost her life.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

Metropolitan Life Takes in Millions From Sharecroppers

Probe Shows Giant Insurance Co. Gets "Super-profits off Poor of South

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (Special to CNA)—A sordid picture of one of the nation's richest and most powerful financial institutions, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., taking in millions of dollars of super-profits annually in the form of 30 to 40 per cent of the crops raised by thousands of tenant farmers on land which it owns was unfolded unblushingly this week by Glenn D. Rogers, an official of the insurance firm.

Rogers admitted that in 1939 rentals taken from the company's sharecroppers amounted to $5,000,000 and for the three years before that it has never fallen below $4,000,000 annually. Rogers' testimony gave graphic proof of the responsibility of northern financial institutions for the continuance of the sharecropping system in the South.

Rogers confessed that the company can made profit by operating farms on a share-crop basis than by selling the huge tracts of farmland it has secured by foreclosure. Tenants on Metropolitan Life land have a one-year lease.

In the South the sharecroppers pay the huge company one-fourth of their cotton crop. In other regions, Rogers admitted, the share of the company amounts to between 30 and 40 per cent.

Metropolitan Life, now testifying before the Federal Monopoly Committee, has been revealed as one of the nation's largest landowners through a policy of acquiring farms by foreclosing on mortgages. Its total holdings are valued on its books at $83,290,000. The company has consistently refused to employ Negroes in any capacity other than porters and scrub-women.

A. & I. State College

The Agricultural and Home Economics departments of the Tennessee A. & I. State College are to be hosts to the annual National Conference of State Supervisors and Teacher-Trainers of Agriculture and Home Economics, March 25-29.

The meeting will bring together representatives from 18 states, 14 southern states with Missouri, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware representing more distant points. Government specialists from Washington, who will be in attendance, will bring before the assembly vital and important messages which deal with the farm and home program.

Student Council

In keeping with the general idea of democracy in education, a student council has been organized at the college with class representation as the basis of selection for the eight members forming the main body. Two additional members, a chairman and vice president, make the complete roster.

Through the cooperation which exists between faculty, administration and students, already displayed in initial meetings, it is expected that a definitely constructive program, which will affect general campus problems, will ensue.

Members of the council are as follows: Wiley Gupton, senior, Nashville, chairman; Walter Pinkston, senior, Green Cove Springs, Fla., vice chairman; Edward Reed, Birmingham, Ala., freshman representative; Irene Baker, Kalamazoo, Mich., freshman representative; Granville Sawyer, Mobile, Ala., sophmore representative; Cecil A. Partee, Blytheville, Ark. sophmore representative; Rushton Miller, Birmingham, Ala., junior representative; Robert Williams, Chicago, Ill., junior representative; William Fox, Milwaukee, Wis., senior representative; Delilah, Odum, Mobile, Ala., senior representative.

Phi Beta Tau

Phi Beta Tau chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu honorary scholastic society, initiated its first group of students to qualify under the national chapter requirements, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1940.

The six initiated were: Miss Mae Thelma Barbee, Springfield, Ohio, junior, major in Secretarial Commerce; Mr. Edward Harned Hale, Nashville, Tenn., junior, major in Physical Science; Miss Lillie Mae Bland, Bowling Green, Ky., junior in Secretarial Commerce; Mr. Billy Jones, East St. Louis, Ill., junior in History and Social Studies; Miss Johnetta King, Chattanooga, Tenn., junior, junior major in Elementary Education; and Mr. William Rhoden, Chicago, Ill., senior, Major in Mathematics.

The seventeen member colleges include: Arkansas State College, Philander-Smith College, Xavier College, Dillard University, Prairie View State College, Knoxville College, Tuskegee, Tenn. A. & I. State College, Shaw University, Bennett College, Johnson C. Smith, Morgan College, Fayetteville State Teachers College, Elizabeth City Teachers College, Bluefield Teachers College, West Va. State College, and A. & I. College, Greensboro. N. C.

Players Guild Reviews Program

The Tennessee State Playres Guild under the supervision of Prof. Thomas E. Poag and Laura M. Averitte, is making immeasurable progress in the realm of drama. The first productions were staged during the month of November, and included four one act plays: "The Man in the Stall," "Poor Old Jim," "Bad Man," and "The House of Sham." The plays were well attended and will be remembered as the Gala premier of the free drama movement at A. & I. State College.

In the month of December, the entire guild presented the spectacular Christmas play, "The Pageant of the King." The creative abilities of Mr. Benton Adams and Mr. Charles Hunter were well combined to construct unusually beautiful scenery, which lent color and aesthetic beauty to this production.

The months of February and March witnessed an epoch in the history of drama in Nashville when the Players Guild presented two one act plays on the state of the Ritz Theater. These plays were: "Man in the Stall," and "Poor Old Jim." So successful were these productions that the Guild was immediately booked for a return engagement two weeks later. This time the Popular "Bad Man" was repeated staging D. Nollez. In all approximately 4,300 persons have witnessed the productions of the Players Guild to date.

Toward the success of the University Christian Mission, the Players Guild contributed a Religious Play, "The Bishop's Candlesticks"; an except taken from the Immortal "Les Miserable" by Victor Hugo, and in conjunction with this, the Fisk State Crafters presented "The Duchess Says Her Prayers." These performances were attended and appreciated by a capacity of approximately 1,300.

At present, these plays are being rehearsed for future presentation. They are: "The Slave," "His First Date," under the direction of Prof. Laura M. Averitte; and 'The Family Up-Stairs," directed by Prof. Thos. E. Poag, which will be presented March 21.

The community engagements include the presentation of two one act plays at Mt. Olive Baptist church and two others in East Nashville for the Y. M. C. A.

To culminate the year's activities, the Players Guild will present "Death Takes a Holiday" at the close of the Drama Festival which convenes at the Tennessee A. & I. State College, April 23, 26, and 27.

Meharry Medical College

Dr. Young Visiting Professor—Dr. M. Wharton Young is visiting professor of anatomy this semester. Dr. Young received his B. S. from Howard University in 1926 and his M. D. from the same school in 1930. After a year of internship in Freedmen's Hospital he entered the private practice of medicine at his home in St. Louis. He left private practice to do post-graduate study in anatomy at the University of Michigan from which institution he received the doctor of philosophy degree in 1934. From 1934 until the present time he has been teaching anatomy at Howard. This year he is on leave of absence and is spending this semester at Meharry. Dr Young is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners and a member of the American Association of Anatomists.

Dr. Turner Visits Chicago Alumni—Sunday, February 11, Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry was the guest of the Chicago chapter of the Meharry Alumni Association. In the morning he spoke on a program sponsored by the business men of St. Marks M. E. Church There were more than 1200 people present. In the afternoon, he was the luncheon guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. Manuel Smith. Many local alumni were present at this delightful repast. On Tuesday, a radio broadcast was made over station WJJD. The broadcast was in the form of an interview, Dr. Turner answering questions about Meharry which were put by the station manager.

Women's Field Army Begins Enlistment Drive—An enthusiastic group of 40 women met with Mrs. Mildred Hale Freeman to formulate an active enlistment campaign for membership in the Women's Field Army last Sunday. Their slogan: "Fight Cancer with Knowledge" has resulted in numerous addresses by physicians before small groups of women throughout the city. As an index of the energy with which the offensive against cancer is progressing, several of the field workers have already reported more than half their quota in the membership drive. Mrs. Freeman also reported that she has contacted leaders in Memphis, Murfreesboro, Clarksville, Chattanooga and Columbia for the State-wide campaign. Those present were: Mrs. Martha Brown, Miss M. W. Fletcher, Miss L. D. Headen, Mrs. J. F. Knight, Mrs. J. J Scruggs, Mrs. Georgia Chadwell, Miss L. E. Cashin, Mr. George P. Phillips, Mrs. H. D. West, Miss Pearl L. Madison, Mrs. Jerome Wright, Miss Bessie Easley, Mrs. Augusta Freeman, Mrs. M. I Browne, Mrs. J. T. Brown, Mrs. T. J. Alford, Miss Carrie C. Dorsey. Mrs. Minnie Peterson, Mrs. Miles Mosley, Mrs. J. E. Howlett, Mrs. A. B. Callier, Mrs. Ella Barnes, Mrs. D. T. Rolfe, Mrs. H. M. Perry, Mrs. H. M. Taylor, Miss Lorenzo D. Parker, Mrs. E. Gantt Hall, Mrs. C. C. Harwell, Mrs. G. D. Holloway, Mrs. J. W. King, Miss Sallie Mae Hunt, Mrs. Bertha Hambrick, Mrs. Odie Austin, Miss M. B. Topp. Miss Grace Harrison, Mrs. W. P Quinn.

Dr. William A. Beck, Professor of Clinical Medicine, attended the Fourth Post-graduate Assembly at Prairie View State College, Prairie View Texas—Dr. Beck served as one of the clinicians. His subject was "Tuberculosis." Two days before the Clinic opened Dr. Beck visited the Tuberculosis Hospital in Houston, Texas. The hospital kindly consented to allow him to select clinical material to be carried to Prairie View. His lectures were illustrated by lantern slides and moving pictures. The course in Chest Diseases, which was the feature of the post-graduate assembly, was financed by the National Tuberculosis Association, the Texas Tuberculosis Association and the Texas State Health Department.

THE PARABLE OF A MOTHER

By A. J. Harms, Th. D.

One day a six-year-old lad came to his mother with this question: "Mother who made God?"

Instantly the mother's face expressed astonishment and chagrin. That she was extremely perturbed at such a query was self-evident. Presently she swung her finger around into that honest boy's face and said curtly, "What an awful question to ask. You had better run along and play."

That was her way of getting rid of a knotty problem.

In that same country community there was another lad wondering about that same question. One day he also approached his mother, and asked, "Did God make himself?" His mother presently left her work, wiped her hand on her apron, and breathed a silent prayer as she sat down long enough to explain as well as she could the perplexing question of that growing mind. She knew that the time had come to impress upon that searching mind a thought that would work for good perhaps throughout life.

Taking off her wedding ring from her finger, she gave it to her son and asked him, "Where does this ring begin and where does it end?" Before long the boy answered, "There is no starting place and stopping place to a ring.' Continuing the discussion the mother remarked, "Just so is God. There is no beginning and end to God. He always has been and always will be. He was before you came and he will be after you are gone."

Both of these lads from that country community are men now. They are useful men, teaching in large universities. However, there is this difference between them. One has no faith in a personal God, no interest in the church, and unfortunately is antagonistic to the clergy. The other is a foremost leader in his school, a teacher of a large men's Bible class, and a friend and supporter of religious education.

Susannah Wesley, finding time even when the mother of 17 children often to sit down alone with each child and counsel with him or her about the great things of God is the explanation of such men as Charles and John Wesley.

Eugene, Oregon. Selected.

The man who toots his own horn soon has everybody dodging when he approaches.—**Zera.**

Peter's pence was instituted in England, probably in the Ninth Century.

Average weekly expenditures of all families in England are now

Table-tennis Tournament—The first annual all campus Ping Pong Tournament at Meharry Medical College will be a colorful and interesting event. Speculation is rife as to who will be crowned champion. The tournament will begin at 3:30 p m., Saturday afternoon, March 9, 1940. There will be a rest period from 5:30 to 7:45 when the semi-finals and finals will begin. Registration of contestants is underway. Two members of the famous Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) Ping Pong team which defeated University of Pennsylvania are among those already registered. The contestants will wear the colors of the organization or class that they represent and several cheering sections are being organized to spur the players on. Prizes for low and high point contestants will be given. The admission for the tournament and dance is 10c. Proceeds will go to the Meharry Library Fund. The tournament is sponsored by the Junior class of the School of Nursing.

Is Negro Home Ownership Increasing Now As In 1920-30, Census Bureau Asks

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census—Does the Philadelphia Negro population still lead that of all other cities in the country having colored populations of 50,000 or more in the number of homes owned, as in 1930?

This is one of the many thousands of questions which is to be answered by the 1940 Census of Housing, which will start April 1.

This Census also is expected to reveal whether the rise in Negro home ownership in the past ten years has kept pace with that recorded in the preceding decade. Between 1920 and 1930 the number of homes owned by Negroes in the Unted States increased by 126,991. The South reported an upward jump of 15.6 percent during this period, the North, 67.4 percent, and the West, 89:3 percent. Michigan led all other States with an increase of 183.1 percent, followed in order by Arizona, California, New York, the District of Columbia and New Jersey.

Omegas Extend Win Streak To Seven In Row—Beat Clarksville

By Earl Bass, Jr.

Clarksville, Tenn., Feb. 29 (Special)—Displaying a superb brand of hardwood tactics the rampaging Omega quintet of A. and I. bewildered a formidable foe here tonight who incidentally called themselves the Clarksville Trojone. The final count was 31-24. The Omegas found themselves three points behind at the half but came the secong half and the point making combination of Joe "Race Horse" Waters and Fred "Slim" Sumerall got really busy. These two aces flipped six field goals a piece and made life perfectly miserable for the Clarksville semi-pros' guards.

Ulmer, Omega guard played a game of guard that would rate him on any all state team if one were picked.

This week end the fast stepping Kappa quintet of A. and I. meets the strong Omega five of the same institution. The outcome of this battle will decide which team is tops among the Greeks at State College. Although the Omega won the crown last year and are going great guns at present they are not favored to win over the "hot" Kappas and a smash, bang, jam up game is in store for the supporters of each side.

NAACP Campaign Gets Under Way

The membership campaign of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P. opened at an enthusiastic dinner meeting held in the Blue Triangle Y.W. C.A. on Friday night, March 1. The campaign will run until March 10, when directors of the campaign hope to reach a goal of 2,000 members.

One report was made by workers on Wednesday night of this week and the final report was made Sunday at the Y.W.C.A. All district workers are being urged to be present at the final meeting with complete reports.

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News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

THE NEGRO AND THE 1940 CENSUS

(Continued from Page 1)

try, taken in 1790, brought to light one fact about the Negro population that is just as startling now as it was then. It showed that among the 3,929,214 persons who lived in the United States, 757,208 were of African ancestry. In other words, that Negroes constituted 19.3 percent of the country's total population in those years just after the Revolution; that to every 1,000 white persons in the States, there were 239 Negroes! This earliest governmental population count was then, and still is, of tremendous importance, being one of the first tangible indications that America was to be a country which more than one racial group might call "my native land."

Censuses that followed showed a gradual, sure rise in the number of Negroes in this country. By 1800 they numbered 1,002,037; by 1850, 3,638,808; by 1900, 8,833,994; and by 1930, 11,891,143. Today, unofficial estimates of the number range upward from 12,000,000. Yet the porportion of Negroes in the total population has consistently decreased. By 1809 it had dropped from 19:3 percent to 18:9 percent. By 1900 it had fallen to 11.6 percent, and by 1930 it stood at only 9:7 percent. It is debatable whether Negroes will constitute as large a percent of the total population in 1940 as they did in 1930.

Facts Provided By The Census

The Census of 1940 will answer two questions of primary importance, therefore: (1) how many Negroes are there now in the United States, and (2) has their proportion decreased still further, or has it taken an unexpected—and unprecedented—upswing?

These are facts that we have come to expect from every Census enumeration—facts that, as always, may have a tremendously important bearing upon the determination of the Negro's place American life.

But of even greater significance will be some additional information to be gathered, at the same time, by the Census Bureau's ands of enumerators—information that may easily throw a new light upon the social and economic problems of the Negro in the United States.

This will be derived from six separate Censuses, all of which will be taken in 1940. They will be the Census of Population, the Census of Agriculture, the Census of Housing, the Censuses of Business and Manufactures, and the Census of Mines and Quarries. The latter three will start on January 2, as they will require several months. The others will start April 1, and will be completed within one month.

The Census of Population

The Census of Population is the one which will provide the usual count of the number and proportion of colored people in this country. But it will go much further this year. It will gauge the amount of money the Negro has to spend, and indicate in a broad way where the money is located. It will show how many colored persons have work, how many are looking for jobs. It will make possible the classification of Negro workers—as indeed of all workers—into three groups: the employed, the unemployed who at some time in their lives have worked, and the unemployed who have never worked.

It will show the occupation, trade, profession or particular kind of work performed by those who have jobs and indicate the business, industry, or professional group in which they are employed. It will measure the amount of education Negroes in each section of the country have had. And finally, it may reveal the effect upon Negroes of industry shifts, droughts, depressions, floods, and the noticeable movement of thousands of colored people from country to city, South to North. Undoubtedly these facts will be of immense value to everyone interested in the current status of the Negro in this country. They will reveal where the Negro population—and consequently the Negro market for commodities of all sorts—is now located. They will give a complete picture of Negro employment and wage income, so essential in planning any sort of government assistance policy. They will furnish vital statistics upon which the revision of insurance rates can be based. And they will give the Negro citizenship of each community a basis upon which to compare the standards of their own people with those of other cities, other states, and other sections of the country.

The Housing Census

The Housing Census will uncover equally important facts about the home in which Negro families live. It will show the types of structures—whether single-family, multiple-family, or detached. It will indicate the age of the houses, their worth. It will show whether or not they are owned; and if not, how they are financed. And it will answer the question, How many colored homes have radios?

There are few more important indexes of the social and economic status of a population than the standard of its housing. At present there is a wide variety of opinion as to the extent of housing needs. Many Negro leaders have been saying that colored persons stand lowest in the housing scale, and should therefore be the first beneficiaries of any re-housing program. Whether or not this is actually the case will be shown beyond a doubt when the Housing Census tabulation is completed; and if it does prove true, steps to alleviate the condition will undoubtedly be made easier by the fact that complete, unquestionable data is at hand to prove the point.

The Farm Census

The Census of Agriculture will survey the nearly seven million farms in the United States. It will pay special attention to "plantation" farms—those operated as one working unit on which five or more farm families, including at least one sharecropper or tenant family, are regularly employed. The number of farm laborers, and the cash wages received by them, will be determined. Other questions, to ascertain the amount of money received for farm products and to learn where and how they were sold, are among those to be asked.

Inasmuch as the plight of sharecroppers and tenant farmers has troubled the counrty for many years, and since Negroes constitute a large percent of these workers, any program for their relief that may result from the publication of Census data will inevitably find Negroes among the first to benefit.

The Business Census

The Census of Business will provide an accurate picture of the present status of Negro enterprises—the first available since 1935, when a decrease in the number of businesses owned by colored people, and the amount of trade handled by them, was noted. It will also show the inventories on hand in all businesses at the beginning of the year, the amount of money owed by consumers on both installment and open accounts, and the value of accounts being handled by sales finance companies.

Both Negro business men and consumers should benefit from this information. The business man will be able to study the trends of successful Negro-owned enterprises, to compare his own business with others of the same type. Consumers may benefit, if, for instance, the Census indicates that there are undeveloped markets for certain commodities, making possible an increase in output with a consequent decrease in cost per unit of production to the manufacturer.

Even the Census of Mines and Quarries, which will not touch the colored population as closely as most of the others, may have important repercussions upon the Negro public. Few colored men own or operate mines or quarries, but thousands work in them, and the compilation of statistics regarding their employment, rates of pay, and hours of work may bring out inequalities which in time can be adjusted.

Of course, there are hundreds of other broad plans for social betterment in which the data gathered by the Census Bureau will be of inestimable value. Important movements like Social Security, unemployment relief, and the whole agricultural program will undoubtedly depend upon Census-gathered figures for guiding facts.

Census of Special Interest to Negroes

For these reasons the Negro citizens of America should have a special interest in each of the various Census enumerations. The wisdom with which the future course of the Negro American can be planned will depend upon the accuracy of the figures resulting from the Census, and this in turn will depend how willingly and completely all the questions asked are answered.

How many Negroes are there in the United States? How many have work and how many are on relief? How many have migrated from South to North, from country to city? Which types of Negro-owned business are increasing and which are decreasing? What proportion of Negro farm operators are tenants or sharecroppers?

These are but a few of the many hundreds of questions, affecting the life and happiness of every colored American, which will be answered by the records of the 1940 Census.

It may be that some of the questions asked by enumerators will be hard to answer. In previous Censuses many persons were a little afraid to tell the truth about themselves, fearing that the information would be given to persons who had no business with it. A few were afraid that their names and ages were being taken for a war draft, or their incomes determined for the benefit of the tax-collector.

All Information Confidential

By Act of Congress it is unlawful for the Census Bureau or its enumerators to disclose any of the facts they gather to anyone, not even to another government department. Knowing this, Negroes throughout the country have every reason to take pride in providing information needed for the Census. They should "pad" their income, inflate sus. This does not mean that they the value of their business, or give incorrect facts about the extent of their education for the sake of making a "good record." But it does mean that they should answer the Census questions promptly and accurately.

In the last analysis, the portions of the Census of 1940 touching upon Negro life in America will be as accurate—and only as accurate—as the colored people of the United States care to make them. Certainly it is the hope of the Census Bureau that the members of America's largest racial minority group, in recognition of the responsibility that goes with freedom and Democracy, will cooperate whole-heartedly in this tremendous undertaking, and help to make the Census of 1940 the finest inventory of our people in the history of the United States.

1930 CENSUS AS TO HOMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Does the Philadelphia Negro population still lead that all other cities in the country having colored populations of 50,000 or more in the number of homes, owned as in 1930?

This is one of the many thousands of questions which is to be answered by the 1940 Census of Housing, which will start April 1.

Gets Appointment

ATLANTA, March 7 (ANP)—Miss Marion Pharrow, graduate of the Atlanta university school of social work, has recently been appointed to the staff of the Childrens Protective association, Washington. She is also a graduate of Atlanta university, and has a number of years of experience as a social worker. Miss Pharrow was formerly employed as a case worker with the Child Welfare association of Fulton and DeKalb counties, Atlanta, and with the Fulton county department of public welfare here.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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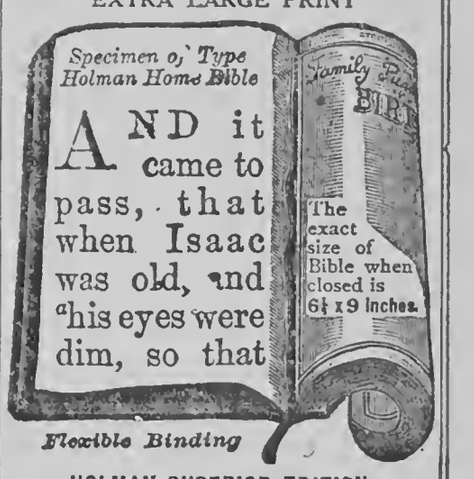

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Denominational Trust Asso. Formed To Protect Churches From Foreclosure

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, TREASURER AND DIRECTORS RECEIVE NO SALARY

Pittsburgh, Pa. (Special)—Under the leadership of some of the best known Baptists in the nation, an organization has been formed known as the Denominational Trust Association. It is unique in that it is under no Convention, controlled by no association, and will admit laymen, men or women, as well as ministers into its membership. It levies no assessment, no salaries are paid, no expenses deducted, and any person applying for membership will be admitted by the payment of $10.00. All of the money raised is to go into the saving of churches embarrassed by their mortgages on the verge of foreclosure. The plan for this association grew out of the constant appeal for funds by these church people to Banks, Insurance Companies, Financial concerns, and many leaders only to be refused. One of the leaders declared that it was an embarrassment bordering on to humiliation that the church people who were the bed rock in their civilization could not secure the same credit and get the same relief that manufacturers, merchants, and business men could get when they were in need of funds. It was therefore worked out that this association would raise the capital by membership and devote this entire capital into church needs, not in salaries, but actually take over these mortgages, refinance the loan, split the payments up on easy terms, and use only the interest with the understanding that the property should be insured, the title cleared, and the abstracts brought down to date. The organization already has memberships in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Texas, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee. It was launched more than a year ago without any blare of trumpets, newspaper publicity, or endorsement from any state or national organization, but a simple canvass, a person-to-person explanation which usually followed a membership in the Denominational Trust Association. Although it is but one year old, more than five churches have been rescued from foreclosure have been rescued from foreclosure, the congregation allowed to remain in the building worshipping God, as it were, under their own vine and fig tree, and at the same time the regluar payments reduced to the point where they could meet their obligations and in several instances, one in particular, where the church was paying 25 percent interest, it has been brought down to the legal rate. This was the longest step in the right direction that has been made in many years and it is the plan of the association to do business in every state in the union. "It is a religious movement with charitable purposes motivated by spiritual desires to help where help is needed and to give succor where congregations are in misery," said one of the founders in discussing the matter in this city last week. The president of the organization, is a Baptist as is the vice president, secretary and treasurer. They are all members of the National Baptist Convention of America. The headquarters is located at Nashville, Tenn., and the depository is the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, the oldest Negro bank in the United States. Credit for its formation is given to Henry Allen Boyd, the secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and the son of the late R. H. Boyd, the vice president is the Rev. J. S. Morton of Pittsburgh, Pa., a Baptist pastor, although a retired employee of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; the secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. On its Board of Directors is the Rev. O. J. Allen, pastor of the First Calvary Baptist church, Norfolk, Va., the corresponding secretary of the Evangelical Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, and president of Virginia Baptist State Association; the Rev. E. M. Elmore, pastor of the Bates Memorial Baptist church of Louisville, Ky., and a stalwart supporter of the National Baptist Convention of America; Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, the president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention of America. These directors with the elected officers serve without salary. They hand in no bill for traveling expenses. They receive no perdiem for board meetings and sessions and only the cost of stationery, postage and the printing is charged up to the association and this is paid out of the interest that the funds draw paid to them by the bank where the deposits are made, as all funds are put on a savings account and are only withdrawn when needed to invest in a church mortgage. It is the only organization of its kind operated purely for this purpose that does not exact dues and assessments from any membership. Another unique feature is that any member joining the association may withdraw their membership after one year if they are not satisfied or if they need the cash that they have deposited as a membership. Each person receives a certificate of membership signed by the president, vice president, and the secretary-treasurer. The only simple procedure for withdrawing your membership is the surrender of the membership certificate mailed to Nashville, Tenn., by registered mail with a draft attached and the membership fee will be returned. Church leaders in these parts who are veterans as pastors and convention leaders assert that it is predicted to handle thousands of dollars and to control hundreds of thousands in church property.

The Great Example

By Mme. Bessie M. Hill

When you find a man or woman who is greatly beloved in his town, his community, his club or church or among his business associates it is never difficult to see why people regard him with trust, honor, and affection. Consciously or unconsciously, he is always an imitator or emulator of Jesus Christ, the Great Example, he goes about doing good.

When you find a man who is greatly prospered you always discover that even when he is primarily concerned about profits in terms of money, he still is performing a service for and, so is a benefactor of the public and that he is exceedingly careful to see that his service is good and his benefaction real. He goes about doing good.

Of course there are people to whom you can point who seem to be mean and grasping, sometimes dishonest, who appear to make money and accumulate possessions There are notorious gangsters who carry on huge rackets and seem to gather great quantities of wealth, and looking at them, we sometimes think cynically that crimes pay profits bigger and faster profit than service ever pays. But if we do reach that hasty conclusion, it is because our own conception of wealth is as much mistaken as a color-blind motorist's notions of red and green, and we are dangerous to other people around us as the man who tries to drive in traffic without being able to read this signal for stop and go. Maybe we are more dangerous, for we are likely to be constantly "crashing the lights," and colliding with folks who see things differently. If we think that money is wealth we are very likely indeed to go when we should stop and when we should go. Happiness is wealth, and we cannot be happy if we are continually or even occasionally colliding with folks. We cannot be successful and prosperous either. We cannot even have money and goods in the sense of enjoying them.

To be happy we must have security and good will. Show me the crook or gangster who is happy in that sense. Show we the slightly dishonest or merely mean man or woman who possesses anything resembling joy and peace those richest rewards that life can give. Love is the supreme law of life, the law of successful, prosperous, happy life. If you think that is a soft sentiment, perhaps you have a misconception of love and what lov is. Do you think of love in therms of petting or possession? Or is love to you a desire for the good of the loved one so deep and sincere that it has the intensity of a passion? Have you ever been in business long enough to learn what good will is and how hardheaded businessmen who know what it is worth, will sacrifice almost anything in the way of immediate profit for the uitimate profit it will bring? Have you ever had a friend, not a merely attractive companion who charmed you, but some one whose happiness was dearer to you than your own? Have you ever had a lover or a wife or a husband or a child for whom you were ready not merely to die but to lay down your life in the bigest sense of daily selfless devotion? If you have, then you do not think love is a soft sentiment. You know love is the most priceless thing in the world.

Well it is priceless in every relation of life. That is why human relations is such an important subject of study for every one of us, no matter what our place or work or aim or desire.

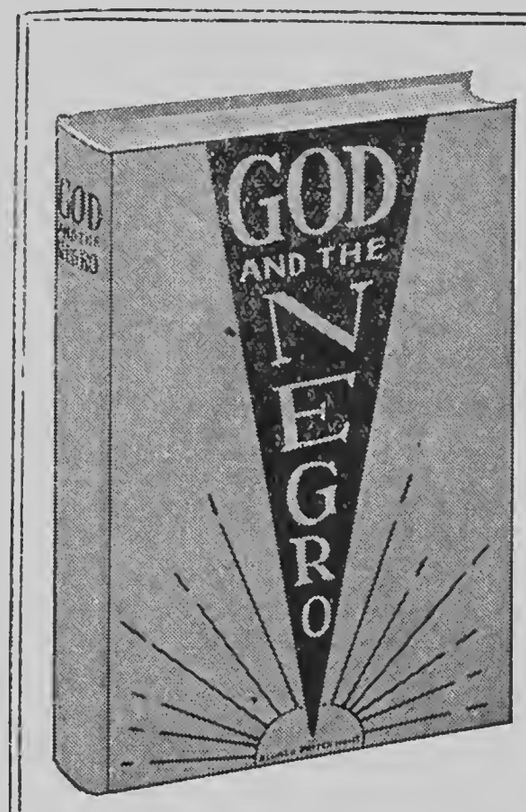
Don't forget to read your Bible daily.

Let this week and every week be a week of thanksgiving to God in thanks for his goodness, get up thanking God all day, it banishes darkness.

PICTURE OF AGED PERSONS

How many colored persons are there in the United States who are 85 years of age or older? The 1930 Census showed a total of 26,358. The 1940 Census, which starts April 1, will reveal whether this figure has increased or decreased in the past ten-years period.

Incidentally, Census records dating back from fifty to one hundred years are the only records many aged colored persons are able to secure that prove their age or date of birth. Such records are important in establishing eligibility for Social Security and other old-age benefits.



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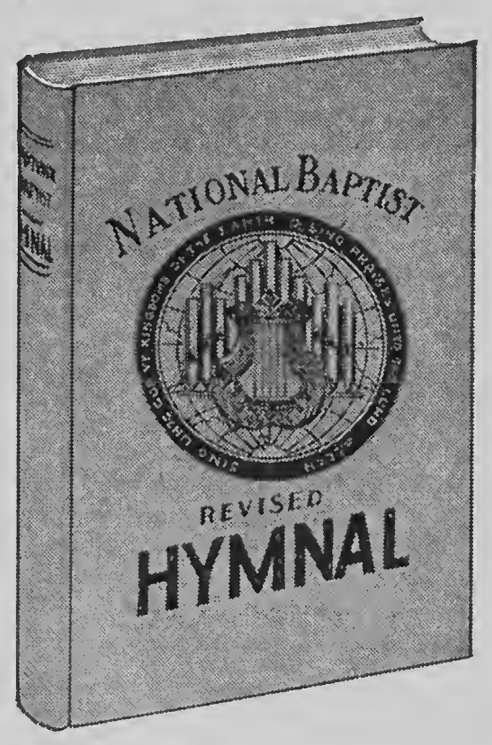

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Short Sketch of the Life of R. H. Boyd

Founder and Builder of the
National Baptist Publishing Board's Printing Plant
at Nashville, Tennessee

From The Daily Nashville Banner and Daily Nashville Tennessean

Richard Henry Boyd was born a slave in the State of Mississippi on the plantation of one B. A. Gray in Noxubee County about March 15, 1843, in a log cabin.

He was christened by the white people as "Dick Gray," which name he bore until about 1867 or 1868, he changing his name of his own accord, and taking the name of Richard Henry Boyd. His mother, Indiana Dixon, was owned by a Mr. Gray, who it is said, was a relative of the present Gray family represented by the Rev. Dr. B. D. Gray, of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

The family who owned the mother of Dr. Boyd left the State of Mississippi when he was six years old, going overland to Texas. They located in the Lone Star State in the county of Washington, near the present site of Brenham, where they purchased a large plantation, and where they lived until the Civil War broke out. When the war with the States came on, Richard Henry Boyd, whom the white people called "Dick," and who had been reared on the plantation, and in the quarters prepared for the slaves, had proven a far-sighted, industrious and trusted person; when the male members of the family enlisted in the military services representing their cause, "Dick Gray" went with his owner and master as a Confederate, serving with them throughout the war, or rather until they were killed in battle, as they had participated in the engagements in and around Chattanooga. There were a father and three sons as far as can be learned in these engagements, all were killed except the younger son, he being wounded, was taken back to Texas by "Dick Gray," who looked after the farm and farm products, managed the entire estate and carried the cotton by ox team from Washington County, Texas, to points in Mexico, making several of these trips each year, and returning bringing the funds which were derived from the sales back to the white people who owned him. This was done for two years during the war, and was continued for several years after the Emancipation Proclamation had been signed.

At the death of one of the male members of the white family who owned him, he remained until he was advised that his services were no longer needed, and the family broke up, his old mistress moved with the daughters. "Dick Boyd" then went in as a Texas cowboy, which profession he followed, traversing the plains of southwest and west Texas. Then he came back to the southeastern part of the State, and was engaged as a saw mill hand under a man by the name of Chandler, in the Pine woods of Montgomery County. He followed this until he professed religion about 1869, after which he was called to the ministry, and in the latter part of that year was ordained a Baptist preacher. One year later, he, through the assistance of Rev. Snodgrass, a white Baptist preacher, organized the first Negro Baptist Association in Texas, composed of about six churches. He built churches at Waverly, Old Danville, Navasota, Crockett, Palestine, San Antonio, Texas. He filled the position as Educational Secretary of the Negro Baptist Convention of Texas, and as Superintendent of Missions in the State.

During the time he was Superintendent of Missions, he conceived the idea of supplying literature to the Negro Baptist Sunday schools, and for the years of 1894 and 1895 this literature was supplied from his office at San Antonio, Texas. In the year of 1896, he went to the National Baptist Convention at St. Louis, Mo., and was elected Secretary of the Home Mission Board to do mission work among the Negroes of the United States. He afterwards organized what was known as the National Baptist Publishing Board, hence, in Jan., 1897, he had issued the first series of Negro Baptist literature ever published in the United States.

He had the friendship and co-operation of the late Dr. J. M. Frost, of the Baptist Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; the late Dr. Gamble, the president of the Southern Baptist Convention; Drs. Kerford, I. J. Van Ness, B. D. Gray and practically all the outstanding leaders of the Southern Baptist Convention, and was held in high esteem not only by those but by the National Baptist Convention among the Negroes of the United States, which he helped to organize in the city of Montgomery, Ala., when three Baptist bodies among Negroes, viz., the American Missionary Convention, the American Foreign Mission Convention and the Educational Convention amalgamated.

His work in this city, where he spent the latter part of his life, stands as a monument to his foresight, his industry and his religious inclinations. He had no literary training, as he was never privileged to attend public school, and it was after 1865 before he was even taught his alphabet, but it was always his desire to learn, and as the colored people termed it, "to read and write," so with the assistance of the white people to whom he belonged, and who had reared him, he was taught his alphabet and to read and to spell, using the old Webster's Blue Back Speller.

After he was ordained to the ministry, he then spent two years in what is known as Bishop College at Marshall, Texas, a school founded and operated by the Home Missionary Society of New York. Dr. Boyd was a factor in the educational life of the Negroes. He gave largely from his means to such schools as Bishop College at Marshall, Texas; Hearne Academy at Hearne, Texas (which school moved to Fort Worth, Texas); Gaudalupe College at Seguin, Texas; Boyd's Normal and Industrial Institute (which was named in his honor), at Oakwood, Texas; Central Texas College at Waco, Texas; Roger Williams University at Nashville, Tenn., and the National Baptist Theological and Missionary Training Seminary, a school now being promoted at Nashville, located on the old Boscobel College site, for the training of Negro missionaries and ministers, and many other charitable and educational causes not of his denomination. While from the National Baptist Publishing Board's operation there has been given more than five hundred thousand dollars to the small mission Sunday schools from year to year in the establishment of mission stations and Sunday schools, supplying them with literature, giving as much in one year as forty thousand dollars.

It was through Dr. Boyd's efforts that four Negro Baptist churches and one school were built in the Panama Zone during the construction of the Panama Canal, and one missionary with his wife stationed there in Ancon to carry on the work. The four churches and the school house were built outright by him and his board. The furniture for these buildings was made at Nashville, and shipped to Panama. Dr. Boyd believed that the Negroes of the South should cultivate the friendship and work in cooperation with the white men of the South. His policy was that his next door neighbor and the people in his immediate community were his best friends. Here in Nashville he was known by the leading white men of the city, and was respected for his honesty and his good citizenship.

It will be difficult to enumerate all of the activities in which Dr. Boyd has been engaged in connection with the development of his people. He has written fourteen denominational books that have all been adopted and used by the Negro churches and Sunday schools throughout the United States. Among these is his book as a guide for Baptist Preachers, his Church Directory and the Jubilee and Plantation Melody Songs. Dr. Boyd was sent by the Negro Baptists of Texas as a special representative to the Centennial at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876. He was also sent as a special representative to the World's Baptist Alliance, which met in London, England, some years ago, and while there, he traveled in almost every country in Europe.

He was elected a delegate to every national and inter-national meeting held by the Baptists of the last quarter of a century. He was a life member, and was on the Board of Directors of the International Sunday School Association. He was a member of the Sunday School Council of Denominational Publishers, a life member of the National Negro Business League. He was the father of the idea of "Negro Dolls for Negro Children," and up until the outbreak of the World's War, supplied thousands of Negro children of the United States with these dolls. He was the founder of the Sunday School Congress, a national movement of Sunday school workers conducted as a Summer School each year.

Dr. Boyd was among the first in Texas, and perhaps the most conspicuous figure among Negroes in the great prohibition campaign movement of the 80's that was so warmly contested in the Lone Star State. He was a staunch prohibitionist. He was founder of the NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD in 1896 in this city. He was its secretary, treasurer and manager. He was one of the organizers of the first NEGRO BANK in Tennessee, Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust Company, and was its president for eighteen years. He was one of the founders and the president of the Nashville GLOBE PUBLISHING COMPANY that has been in existence here for the past thirty-two years, publishing a secular Negro newspaper. He was the founder and president of the NATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH SUPPLY COMPANY, which was organized to help struggling Negro churches secure benches, pews, and church furniture and other church supplies. He was founder and president of the NATIONAL NEGRO DOLL COMPANY, one of the staunch supporters, and for four years a member of the Advisory Board of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Tennessee Inter-racial Congress, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the U. B. F. Society and the Odd Fellows of the State.

Dr. Boyd was married in 1869 to Harriet Moore, and from that union there were nine children born, four now living: Mrs. Lula B. Landers, Mrs. Mattie B. Johnson, Henry A. Boyd and Theophilus Bartholomew Boyd of Nashville. There survive him four children, two brothers and two sisters.

Dr. Boyd's mother died here in Nashville, Tenn., at the age of 95.

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Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary

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CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OPERATING BANKING BY MAIL DEPARTMENT

National in scope, interracial in service, is a distinction borne by the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city, that makes it an outstanding institution. Aside from it being the oldest Negro bank in the United States, it has boasted of a service not claimed by its sister banks, nine in number, scattered throughout the principal southland, with one in the north. "This bank is as near as your postoffice" is the slogan of its president, who has pushed vigorously this new added service of a bank that has been in operation successfully for thirty-six years.

The first president when the bank was organized thirty-six years ago, was the late R. H. Boyd, founder and builder of the race's largest printing plant. During his presidency of the bank he was particularly careful to advance the features of an institution that would teach people the savings habit, create thrift and economy. At his retirement in 1920 his oldest son, Henry Allen Boyd, was elevated to the presidency. Under him the bank's program has been extended, the bank's service increased, with features added to it that have been attractive throughout the nation.

The cashier of the bank when it was organized was Hon J. C. Napier, who still serves the institution in that capacity. He was the former register of the U. S. Treasury under the late President Taft, and is still the cashier of this Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company, although he will be ninety-five years old the 9th day of June.

The Citizens Savings Bank stockholders are scattered in twenty-eight states of the Union and in three foreign countries. The depositors live in many states and cities, even in the rural districts. At one time, declared President Henry Allen Boyd the Banking-by-mail feature attracted a deposit of $16,500.-00, out of which $10,000.00 was placed on savings and $5,500.00 on an open checking account. The bank will accept a savings deposit for as little as $5.00 and will allow the depositor to add to this from time to time, sending it to the bank in post office money order or in cash by registered mail, at their convenience. This bank pays regular interest of two per cent and credits this interest twice a year. Every individual account in the bank is insured in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the United States for $5.000.00, which is as much as insured by the largest banks in the nation.

The Citizens Savings Bank is recognized by the city, the county and the state. It is designated as one of the State Depositories by the State of Tennessee, and is recognized by the county as a depository for back taxes. Only last month a new innovation was started in a Deposit Shower honoring the president. Deposits have begun to come in from various cities and states. In addition to this, the Citizens Savings Bank was designated as the depository for the National Federation of Colored Farmers. It is the depository for The Modern Farmer, a depository of the National Baptist Convention of America, and is at the same time used by the populace of this city, from the most humble to the most influential. The teachers, preachers, lawyers, doctors stand in line with the populace, that is the man who digs in the ditch, the day laborer in the mechanical world, the domestic servant, the presidents of colleges, principals of schools. The National Association of Colored Teachers in public schools adopted this bank as their depository, so that the city of Nashville enjoys what few cities in the nation can or have enjoyed, in that the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company is national in scope, inter-racial in its operation and world-wide in its reputation, because many of the institutions here in paying their bills issue the checks to these firms on the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company.

The president, the cashier, chairman of the executive committee and members of the board of directors extend a cordial invitation to people throughout the United States to use the Bank-by-mail feature of this institution, which is located at Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street, in the capital city, Nashville, Tenn.

NAT'L RECREATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN DAYTON, OHIO

More Than 100 Workers Expected at 3-Day Meeting, Beginning April 7

NEW YORK, March 7—Robert W. Mallory, the director of Linden Center, has just announced that the National Recreation Association has decided to hold the nation-wide conference of recreation workers among colored citizens in Dayton, Ohio on April 7, 8 and 9 this year, accepting the invitation of Linden Center in the use of its many facilities.

The meeting is directed and sponsored by the Bureau of Colored Work of the National Recreation Association and welcomes the attendance of directors of community recreation centers, supervisors, specialists in community drama, music, and specific activities of recreation departments and centers in various communities promoting recreation programs and opportunities available to colored groups.

Ernest T. Atwell, national field director of the bureau states that the meeting next April in Dayton, because of its more central location, will probably welcome more than a hundred recreation leaders. Then, too, the increasing recognition of the need for more playgrounds and recreation opportunities will be a factor in larger attendance.

For further information please write

E. T. Atwell, Field Director,
Bureau of Colored Work
315 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

Teacher Leaves $40,000 Savings To White Schools

CHICAGO, March 1 (ANP)—The will of Miss Rachel A. Hargrove, a retired teacher in the public schools in Illinois, last week revealed that she had left her $40,000 estate to four white schools in Illinois. The school, Knox College, Wheaton College, Aurora College and Northwestern university are to receive $20,000, $5,000 each and $15,000 respectively.

Miss Hargrove, who died Feb. 18, at the age of 75, had taught 20 years in the Froibel and 15 years in the Corkery elementary schools here. Her attorney, Adelor Petit, Jr., white (?) said she had no relatives and picked the schools as the ones she most wanted to help.

WILBERFORCE UNIV. PRESIDENT BOOSTS FDR FOR THIRD TERM

CLEVELAND, March 7—(ANP)—In a remarkable address, delivered Sunday to a packed audience attending the St. James' Literary forum, Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, sounded a clarion call for the people of America to insist that President Roosevelt again be a candidate for the nation's highest office.

Declaring that the New Deal has pointed out to the man in the street the path to the American way of life, and citing the progress made by all citizens under the New Deal, Dr. Walker said, in part:

"I want to congratulate the St. James Literary Forum for keeping open a platform for the discussion of vital questions affecting the welfare of the citizen of America. If democracy is to be saved, it can be saved only through the enlightenment of those who enjoy its benefits. Our modern democracy is in danger today in that there is an attempt to stop the hand of progress and turn the thoughts of our citizens to the period which I will designate as the Era of Pilfering Privilege.

"Whenever our country has been faced with a crisis, it has always found a man upon whom it could rely for guidance and for salvation. Such a man has always had the confidence of a majority of all the people to guide the nation through the dangers that arise in its pathway.

"The distressed American people have found a ray of hope in meeting their difficulties through the wise planning of the so-called New Deal. Democracy to them means more than the right to life and liberty. It means the right to eat, to eat. A democracy therefore must secure to every citizen this fundamental right. Any form of government or any society that fails to provide food for its citizens is doomed to set aside either by the peaceful method of the ballot as was dine in 1932, or by a reversion to the primitive type—each for himself and God for us all.

"There is much that is being said about a third term for a successful President and those who would prostitute our democracy for their own selfish ends are seeking to create a smoke screen by making a false issue out of the third term.

"Democracy has the right to experiment with a third term. If the people do not believe that the President should serve more than two terms the people themselves should have the right to say so, and today we have the best opportunity to put this matter to a test. Mr. Roosevelt may not want a third term but the people want to experiment with him for a third term since he suits their purpose.

"I cannot close without reminding you that when one-half of the world is at war and the arteries of our trade are being broken, and when there is at the head of our government a true heart and a stead yhand, it would be exceedingly unwise to remove that steady hand that has kept us out of war to place our future in the hands of the schoolboy candidates that are offering themselves for consideration in the opposition party.

"When President Grant was being urged for a third term he said, 'I would not accept a nomination even if it were tendered unless it should come under circumstances as to make it an imperative duty.' The imperative duty calls Franklin Delano Roosevelt to face the American people, put before them the facts as only he is able, enlighten them as only his voice can enlighten, and to assume anew the leadership of our government to the end that the gains we have made may not be lost and to save us from the ravages of war into which we will be inevitably drawn should unwise hands be placed to guide the Ship of State

"My sincere plea to the common man of America is that we shall create an imperative demand to force Mr Franklin Delano Roosevelt to remain at the helm of the affairs of our government."

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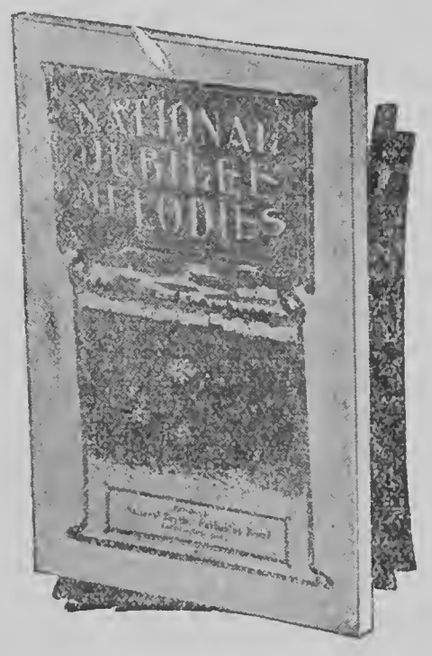

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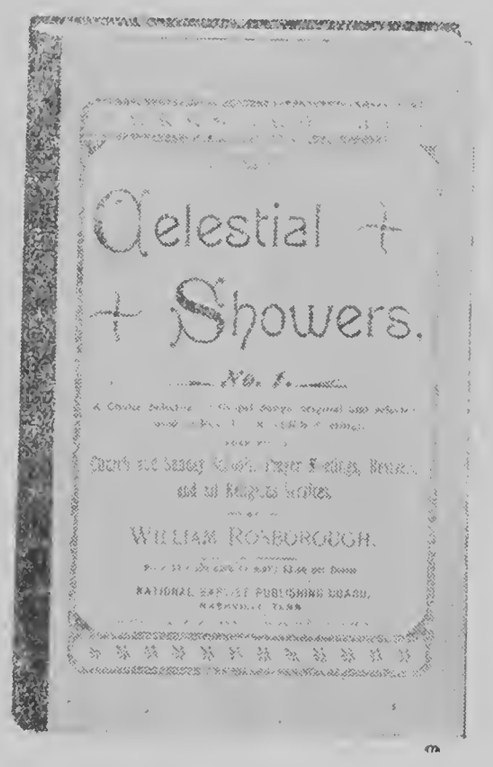
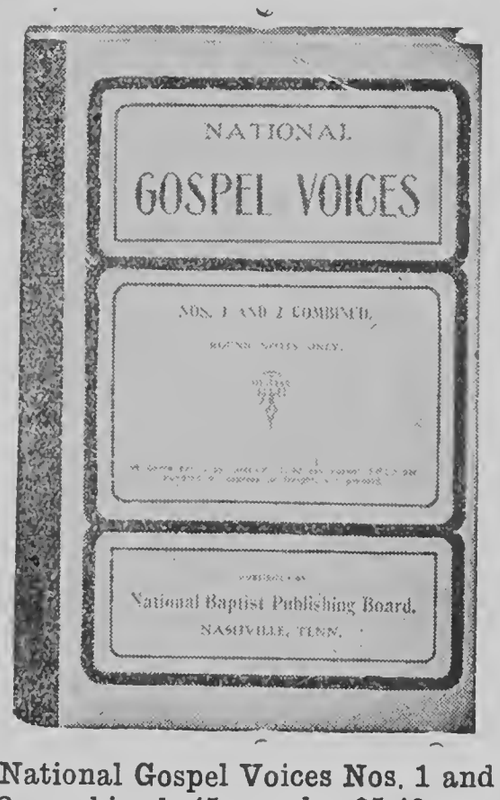


Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.



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Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
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I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

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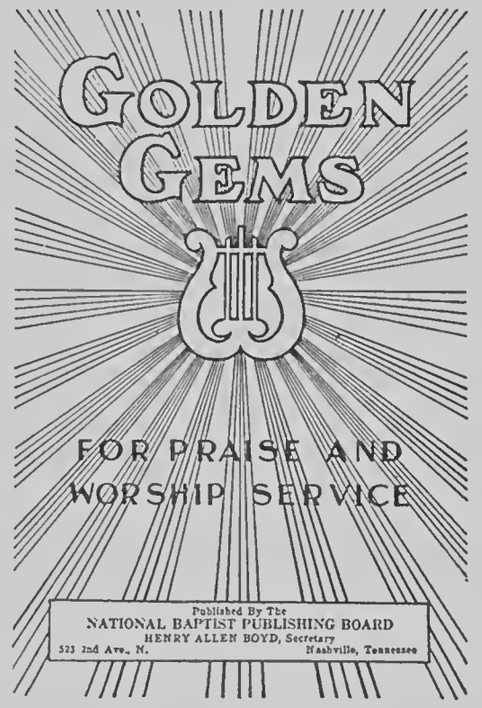

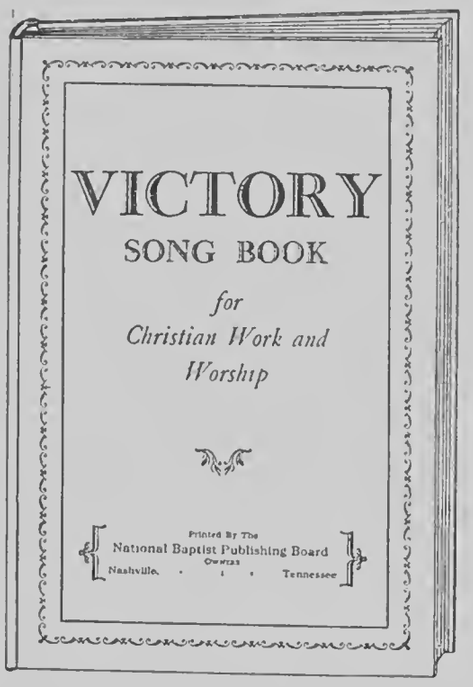

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★ Woman's Page ★

TRY PINWHEELS OF COCONUT FOR BREAKFAST DISH

For breakfast variety, serve coconut pinwheels made from standard biscuit dough. They're delicious and are ready for the oven in no time.

Coconut Pinwheels

2 cups sifted all purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
3-4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons shortening
2-3 cup milk
1-4 cup butter, melted
1-2 cup brown sugar
1-2 cup shredded coconut

Sift dry ingredients together and cut in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead half a minute. Roll dough into rectangular sheet 1-4 inch thick. Brush with melted butter, sprinkle with coconut and brown sugar mixed together. Roll up and cut in 1 inch slices. Place slices on greased baking sheet, cut side down. Bake in a hot (425 degrees) oven for about 20 minutes. If desired, additional coconut and brown sugar may be sprinkled over the tops of the pinwheels before baking.

CREAM CHEESE PASTRY ADDS TO RHUBARB FLAVOR

Have you tried cream cheese pastry? It's just the kind of pastry to bring out the best in some delicate fruit pie. Rhubarb is here again and it would be hard to find a better filling for cream cheese pastry than rhubarb pie.

Cream Cheese Pastry
(2 crust 9 inch pie)

2 1-2 cups sifted flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup shortening
1-2 cup cream cheese
1-3 cup cold water

Mix and sift flour and salt; cut in shortening and cheese with pastry blender or fingers until evenly mixed and crumbs are size of small peas. Add water gradually and stir with fork, stirring only enough to mix. Roll into small ball and chill thoroughly. Roll out on floured pastry board.

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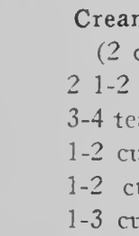

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MENUS BUILT AROUND FOODS SUGGESTED FOR THE WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST
Stewed prunes Corn meal mush
Fried salt pork Milk Coffee

LUNCH
Fried Corn meal mush Molasses
Stewed tomatoes Corn bread

DINNER
German potatoes Stewed Apples
Salmon Navy beans
Corn bread Milk Coffee

MONDAY

BREAKFAST
Oat Meal Stewed prunes
sugar diluted condensed milk
Harming molasses
1-2 cup milk (children)
black coffee (adults).

LUNCH
Dried navy beans salt jowl,
Corn bread onions
1-2 cup milk (all)

DINNER
Beans (left over) Stew
Corn cakes oleomargarine
Raw apples 1-2 c milk for children

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST
Persimmans (in season)
Rice and Salt pork drippings
Corn cakes 1-2 cup milk (child.)
Coffee (adults)

LUNCH
Dried black eyed peas salt jowl
baked sweet potatoes
salt pork drippings Corn Bread
Buttermilk (everyone).

DINNER
Left over peas-onions
Fried sweet potatoes
Salt Jowl Milk

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST
Fried tomatoes hot rice
salt meat drippings milk

LUNCH
Roasted corn Dried Bean soup
Stewed prunes hot biscuits
Milk

DINNER
Left over bean soup
Baked white potato-drippings
Stale bread pudding (condensed milk), no eggs.

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST
Fried tomatoes hot rice
salt meat drippings Milk or coffee

LUNCH
Dried vegetable soup Corn Bread

DINNER
Cush, left over soup
Milk for children
coffee for the adults

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST
Stewed prunes fried salt pork
Molasses hot biscuits
Milk—coffee

LUNCH
Baked bananas in jackets
Stewed corn Crackling bread
Milk-coffee.

DINNER
Cush, dried beans
stewed dry apples corn bread
milk—tea

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST
Apple sauce oatmeal-sugar-diluted
Corn cakes condensed milk
meat drippings molasses
milk—coffee

LUNCH
Turnip greens salt jowl
Baked sweet potatoes corn bread
Milk

DINNER
Fried apples salmon (flaked)
biscuits Milk Jelly

CRUNCHY JACKET LENDS APPEAL TO THESE CARROTS

Here's a carrot dish which almost every one is sure to enjoy. The secret lies in the crisp, crackly texture of a cornflake coating.

Crunchy Carrots.
(Serves 6)

6 carrots, medium
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
1 1-2 cups crushed cornflakes
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-16 teaspoon pepper
1-16 teaspoon paprika

Roll whole cooked carrots in melted butter or margarine, then in crushed cornflakes. Season with salt, pepper, and paprika and place in shallow tray under moderate broiler until golden brown, about 10 minutes.

Buttermilk Biscuits
(1 1-2 dozen small)

2 cups all purpose flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-4 cup hard fat (butter, lard, marmagine or vegetable shortening).
3-4 cup buttermilk

Sift dry ingredients together several times. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until the mixture is a coarse meal. Add buttermilk and stir vigorously until a soft dough is formed. Turn out on a floured board and knead gently for half a minute. Pat or roll out to half an inch in thickness. Cut with a floured biscuit cutter, place on an ungreased baking sheet, and bake at 450 degrees, hot oven, for 12 to 15 minutes.

Apple Crisp
(Serves six)

2 1-2 cups sliced apples
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup flour
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1-8 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 cup butter

Mix sugar, flour, cinnamon, and nutmeg and cut in shortening. Butter a baking dish and place sliced apples in it. Spread crumb mixture on top and bake at 350 degrees for half an hour or longer, until apples are tender. Serve warm or cold, in squares, with cream.

CARE OF CORDUROY

To keep light-colored corduroy garments in good condition, soak them two hours in mild soap suds and warm water as soon as they are the least bit soiled. Then wash them in more mild sudsy water and rinse them thoroughly in warm water. Hang up to dry and shake occasionally to get out wrinkles. When perfectly dry, brush them lightly with a soft brush to restore the nap. Press out any bindings or ribbon trimmings with a warm iron.

The United States has 70 per cent of the world's gold—greatest buried treasure in all history.

CARVING A HAM IS EASY IF YOU FOLLOW RULES.

When the host is called on to carve ham it's not always a whole ham that is set before him. More likely than not it's a half ham, a picnic shoulder, or even a center cut slice.

Of the three, a picnic shoulder is most like a whole ham, and the procedures in carving both are almost identical. The picnic shoulder may not be so festively decked out as a whole ham, but it usually wears some kind of garnish which must be on display at the table. The shank end of the ham points to the right.

As in a whole ham, the carver first cuts two or three lengthwise slices from the smaller side of the ham. This may be the side closest to him or farthest away, depending on whether it is a right or a left shoulder that he is carving. The shoulder is then turned so that it rests on this cut surface.

Beginning at the right, the shank end, the carver makes parallel slices down to the bone. Slices are all released at once by cutting along the bone.

Carving a half ham is easier than carving a whole ham. It is easy to place the leg bone, because it can be seen at the face of the ham where it was cut in two.

The carver first removes the entire thicker side or cushion section of the ham. He turns it over on the cot side and slices it, beginning at the large end. For further servings the shank of the ham is removed by cutting thru and severing the joint of the shank and leg bones. The meaty section is turned onto the cut side and sliced.

Have the H bone removed at the market if the half ham you buy is the butt or loin end. In carving this piece the face or cut surface of the ham is toward the carver's right. He simply slices the meat from the top down parallel to the face of the ham.

A center cut ham slice is easiest of all to carve. The cut is first divided in thirds, with the two cutting lines meeting at the bone. Each of these three sections is then carved in turn. Turn one of the sections on its side so that the fat edge is up and slice it across the grain. Proceed to the next section if this does not make enough servings. The bone must be removed with the tip of the knife before the end section can be sliced.

TO MAKE POMANDERS

Pomanders, used in grandmother's time to scent linens and clothes closets, are back in style. To make one, stick cloves as close together as possible, in a large thin-skinned orange. Sprinkle with 2 tablespoons of cinnamon mixed with 1 1-2 tablespoons of orris root. Wrap carefully in waxed paper and store for two weeks in a covered box. Shake off and the Pomander is ready for use.

The Aleuts, native race of the Alteutian Islands, number about 3,000 persons.

PREPARED GINGERBREAD MIX LIFE SAVER FOR HOSTESSES

A package of ready prepared gingerbread mix on the pantry shelf will come in very handy next time unexpected guests arrive for dinner. The baked gingerbread squares can be made in a jiffy to serve as a hot-bread with the meal. Or top them with cream cheese blended with orange juice and sweetened to taste, for a delicious hurry-up dessert.

FOOD MAIN ITEM IN BUDGET OF WORKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C., (FR)—By far the largest item in the "average" worker's budget is food, according to the findings of the Department of Labor based upon a survey of 14,469 families in 42 cities.

Limiting its survey to "employed wage earners and clerical workers who had received no relief during the year" the government finds that one-third of the annual income of these families was spent on food.

How Income of Employed Families Was Spent During Year

	Amount	Percent
Food	$508	33.5%
Housing	269	17.1
Clothing	160	10.6
Transportation	126	8.3
Fuel, light, refrig.	108	7.1
Recreation	82	5.4
Furnishings	60	4.0
Health	59	3.9
Other Household	58	3.8
All Other	93	6.3
Total	$1,513	100%

The study further shows that families having the smallest incomes spent the largest percentage.

BIRTH OF CANNING INDUSTRY IN 1810 IS ROMANTIC STORY

The year 1810 marked the beginning of the canning industry. At that time Nicolas Appert, a Parisian confectioner, succeeded in preserving some foods by sealing them in glass bottles, which were kept in boiling water for various lengths of time. It was not until 80 years later that the scientific principles of canning were discovered.

A bunch of the germs were hitting it up
In the bronchial saloon;
Two bugs on the edge of the larynx
Were jazzing a ragtime tune—
While back of the teeth in a solo game
Sat dangerous Dan Kerchoo;
And watching the pulse was his light of love,
The lady that's known as Flu.
—Anonymous.

FEW NEGROES MOVE SOUTH

The 1930 Census showed that less than 1 percent of the colored persons living in the South at that time had moved there from other sections of the country. It also showed that more than 58 percent of the colored people living in the North and West were born in the South. The 1940 Census, which begins April 1, may reveal a new trend in Negro migration from section to section.

KENTUCKY STATE BEATS WILBERFORCE BY SCORE OF 60-32

Frankfort, Feb. 27—Led by their freshman star, Shelton Matthews, Kentucky State College wrote finis to its home basketball season last night with a 60-32 victory over hapless Wilberforce University. Wilberforce was no match for the Thorobreds, and after the first half which was fairly close, the Kentuckians began to pile up points. When 60 had been reached, Kentucky put on a splendid exhibition of ballholding and freezing, much to the delight of the large home crowd. Matthews, playing his usual brilliant brand of ball, was the offensive star of the evening, putting the ball in the basket from all angles to ring up a total of 2_ points for the day. These 22 points ran his total score for the year above the 200 mark, quite an accomplishment for a freshman.

The first half was nip and tuck, ending with Kentucky State on top by a 25-20 score. In the second half, the Thorobreds routed Wilberforce, scoring 35 points to their opponents' 12. In the final four minutes, with the score 60-30, Kentucky put on its show, Wilberforce being content to stand by and watch..

With tonight's game, the season's record of the Thorobreds now reads 18 wins and 6 losses. But one game remains on the schedule, that with Louisville in Louisville on next Saturday. Considering that one in the bag, the State boys will finish their season with a 19 and 6 record. Just recently, a challenge has been issued to West Virginia State, who are laying claim to the Mid-Western title. True, they have played more conference games than Kentucky, but both teams have lost two games. Each team has won one game from the other by 7 points. The Thorobreds want to play the 'rubber' game, because they feel certain that they can defeat the West Virginias. With the type of ball they are now demonstrating, the writer thinks so too. Here's hoping that the two teams get together once more this season.

Kentucky State defeated Louisville Municipal at Frankfort last Friday 54-9 ,and on Saturday scored a 56-28 over Wilberforce at Cincinnati in an exhibtion game. Kentucky State-Wilberforce game at Frankofrt:

Kentucky State (60)	B	F	P
Barton	1	2	1
Gray	1	0	0
Sleet	3	0	1
Pyles	1	1	2
Farrow	4	0	2
Love	2	1	2
Johnson	3	0	1
Brown	2	0	2
Matthews	10	2	2
Wilberforce (32)			
T. Browne	5	1	3
Gibbons	2	0	3
Smith	1	2	3
Moore	4	0	0
Fuller	0	2	2
Ebbs	0	0	2
Walker	0	1	3
I. Brown	0	0	0
Bankhead	1	0	1

Fouls missed: Barton, Sleet, Pyles (4), Farrow, Love, Johnson, Brown (2), T. Browne, Gibbons, Smith (2), Moore, Walker, Bankhead.

Tennessee State To Present Two Broadway Shows

The Tennessee State Players Guild Workshop is now resounding with rehearsals for the presentation of the three act comedy, "The Family Upstairs," on March 21, in the school auditorium for the Tennessee State Teachers Association; and "Death Takes a Holiday," a three-act drama to be presented on April 27 as the final production for the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts which will meet at Tennessee State College on April 24, 26, 27. Both plays have been successful on the legitimate stage and as motion pictures. The plays are under the direction of Prof. Thomas E. Poag, who is being ably assisted by student directors and technicians from the class in play production. The sets for the productions have been designed by Mr. Benton Adams and Mr. Charles Hunter. Costumes are being designed by Miss Geneva Morrow.

Two One-Act Plays

The Tennessee State Players Guild will present in the school auditorium on Thursday evening, March 14, two one-act plays. The program will consist of "The Slave," and "His First Date." The productions are under the direction of Prof. Laura M. Averitte, assisted by student directors. The weekly motion picture will follow the productions.

Drama Conference

The fifth annual conference of the Southern Association of Dramatic and Speech Arts will convene this year at Tennessee A. and I. State College during April 25, 26, 27. The conference is made up of more than 18 Negro colleges throughout the southland. Randolph Edmonds of Dillard University is president and organizer of the Association.

The conference this year will emphasize the development of drama and speech in the college curriculum. Among the distinguished speakers and actors who have been invited to participate in the conference are Paul Robeson, noted Negro actor; Dr. G. Oscar Russell, chairman of speech laboratories at Ohio State University; and Mr. Howard Lewis, make-up artist of the Columbus Civic Theatre Guild, who will give demonstrations of the latest make-up experiments for Negroes. Other noted actors and professional technical workers of our contemporary theatre would have been invited to attend.

The program committee for this years conference is composed of Prof. Laura M. Averitte and Prof. Thomas E. Poag of A. and I. State College; Prof. John M. Ross of Fisk University; Prof. Lillian Voorhees of Talladega College; Prof. M. B. Tilson of Wiley College; and Prof. Randolph Edmonds of Dillard University. Productions for the Conference will be presented by Dillard University, Talladega College, Lemoyne College, Knoxville College, Tuskegee Institute, Wiley College and A. and I. State College. The conference lectures and demonstrations will be opened to the public.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO MAKE PICTURES FOR COLORED CASTS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—A newly incorporated picture producing organization, headed by Ted Toddy of Atlanta, Ga., has entered the Negro picture field to produce eight feature pictures with all Negro casts. Toddy, who is an exchange operator, arrived in Hollywood by plane from Atlanta this week to complete details of the production and distribution set-up.

The company is called Dixie National Pictures, Inc. It will distribute through its own exchanges which operate under the banner of Dixie National Films, Inc. Distribution offices will be maintained in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Charlotte and Dallas.

Toddy will be president of the newly formed company. Other officers are, Jed Buell, vice president; Norman Stephenson, secretary-treasurer. Jack Coyle will be on the board of directors.

The pictures will be produced by Jed Buell who pioneed the Negro market with his all-Negro western, "Harlem on The Prairie," which still holds the box office record established two years ago for grossing larger returns than any other all-Negro picture.

Production of the first of the new series is already under way with the purchase of an original story from Walter Weems, who wrote the famous "Hearts In Dixie," and who was the chief writer for Moran and Mack during their success on the stage and in pictures. The title of this first production will be announced within the next ten days. Details of the story are being worked out now by producer Buell and writer Walter Weems. Actual filming of the picture is scheduled to start early in March.

WHEN A CHINESE GIRL THANKED GOD FOR FOOD

Founded on fact

'When Teacher tells us that God our Father in Heaven is so rich that everything in the world belongs to him, why are we so poor, Tsee-Tsee ('Big Sister')? Our honorable parents always worship him with hot hearts (earnestness)."

The little Chinese boy was puzzled, for he was a very thoughtful pupil at school, and his teacher considered him unusually bright.

Pao-Me, his sister, was also like him, but they were so poor that she had been obliged to leave the day school to help at home.

"It is true, Dee-Dee ('Small Brother'), that our Father-God has made all things and so they belong to him; but I have heard our father say that when he was not so poor he forgot to be always very grateful to God, and trust him for daily food. I don't quite understand myself why we are nearly always hungry, while wicked people around us have more than they want, but Mother says not to bother about that; only we must be very thankful to God for even a grain of rice."

The little boy gave a fleeting sigh, for a grain of rice only seemed to make him feel more empty inside! Very little in the way of a meal awaited them that evening, and it had been more than seven hours since Dee-Dee's meager breakfast before starting for his school in a distant village. There was no brushwood in the house to heat the thin millet gruel, and although Pao-Me put nearly all her share into her brother's small earthen bowl, it was not nearly enough to satisfy the hungry boy. Their parents were both still out at work, but their earnings were barely enough to keep the family alive.

Pao-Me placed a broken bench in the doorway, for it was getting dark, while Dee-Dee grabbed his bowl and was about to empty it when his sister stopped him.

"Dee-Dee,' she cried, "oh, what a shame to forget to thank God our Father in Heaven for his love in giving us anything to eat at all! Let us quickly say our thanks and ask God's grace-of-forgiveness."

Dee-Dee did feel a bit ashamed, for he well knew how particular his parents always were about this matter,—a testimony which their heathen neighbors thought most strange, especially knowing how poor they were! "At any rate, it can't be for what they get from the Jesus-Church people which makes them hot-hearted in their worship," said the neighbors.

The children bowed their heads, and Pao-Me in an extra loud and fervent voice repeated the words she had been taught to say. How little she thought that her "grace" would be overheard by a passer-by, who was just at that moment going up the village street.

The T'a-T'a Wong was the richest lady in the district and owned much property. On the death of her husband, the village overlord, she often went about alone. Being educated in Western ways, she was fond of walking exercise, and, to the surprise of the old-fashioned folk, frequently climbed the hills around her homestead.

Unfortunately she had learned at her college to despise and oppose the Christian faith, and she continually tried to stamp out the little band of believers in the village.

Pao-Me's father had good reason to know that, for people in the district who gave him any jobs paid him and his wife next to no wages. Indeed, nobody wanted them to work in their fields, being afraid of the T'a-Ta's anger!

Hearing Pao-Me's quiet but clear voice, the lady glanced within the miserable home, and what she saw of the children and their scanty meal made her pause.

"Not much there to be thankful for," she said. "Why then be so silly, small ones?"

Pao-Me stood up and bowed politely as did the small brother, greatly awed by the T'a-Ta's presence. The little girl did not reply at once, and the lady continued:

"Why then give thanks when you must be nearly starving? That boy looks as if he could easily eat a sing ('Measure') of rice."

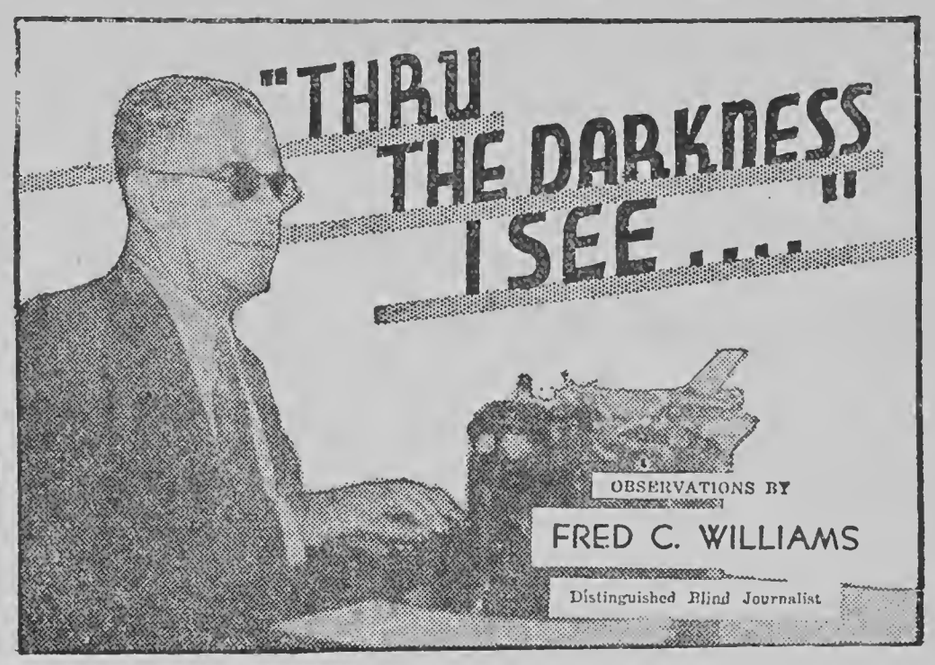
Then Pao-Me answered respectfully:

"Great T'a-T'a, it is God our Father in Heaven who gives us even this food, and we are so grateful to him and must say Zia-Zia ('thank you, thank you')."

The lady said no more, but she went home to remember that little incident and to think so much about it that one day the local missionary in the next town received an unexpected visit.

As the result of much talk together, the T'a-T'a came to realize there was much in the Christian faith which she had never understood. But it was Pao-Me's gratitude and her simple way of thanking God for food that helped her to become in time a true believer in the Lord Jesus Christ.

S. S. Times.



Observations

ART AWAKENED: In the news this week is a story of 85-year old Bill Trayler, an ex-slave and farm hand now living in the old capitol of the confederacy, Montgomery, Ala. The new South art galleries of that city are displaying drawings by this octogenarian which according to one critic shows that "his roots of art lie deeply within the great African tradition."

The race truly blessed in having within its group one of their number who still retains his love for his race and is glad and willing to express it in drawings. That proves that his ancestors possessed an artistic culture that will not die, but is still slumbering in the blood stream of his people. Bill Traylor will leave a heritage that will awaken the present and future generations of his people and develop this latent artistic ability which under the Whiteman's influence they have long neglected.

WHAT ABOUT YOU: The question just asked, I have put to my race of people. It was prompted by a news item from a California paper which says that the Jews double themselves in population every ten years in that state and that they are told not to succumb to fear and pessimism but to continue their creation of new industries and help to expend those already created.

What is true of the Jew as a race can be said of the Negro for just now, he is playing an important part in the development of the Golden State for the Negro must not and cannot decline to accept the challenge thrown to him by the enemies of democracy and freedom.

ROBESON IN A FOG: What was to have been a triumphal return of Paul Robeson, seems to have met with failure because it is hidden behind a heavy blanket of "pink fog" for Paul Robeson, born in America where freedom of speech is guaranteed has expressed himself too often and too eloquently of his sympathies for Soviet Russia and the Communistic ideals which he imbibed when he left the U. S. A.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES:—Much ink has been spilled and a lot of unnecessary apprehension has been developed in this country about the possibility of Black Americans becoming Communsi. There is one thing certain that the black people of this country are looking forward to the day when the Constitution of the United States functions fully in behalf of all minority groups, especially their own. Alabama could have killed any possibility of sympathy for the Communist by giving the Scottsboro boys a fair trial and their freedom; should have encouraged race lawyers to appear in the courts in their behalf and meted fair and full justice but instead, they allowed the I. L. D. to come in, make a fight and thus use this action as a basis to ingender the friendship and sympathy of the race.

These United States and especially the southland, should demand that Alabama wash this stain from their escutcheon and free the five remaining victims of the Scottsboro fiasco.

THE SAME OLD GAME: It was with amusement that I read in the news the following item. The book, "Race Relations," by Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Fisk university, has been selected by the advisory board of Oglethrope University white school, for inclusion in the "Crypt of Civilization" which will be closed in May and not opened until the year 8113 A. D." Here was an example of our white brothers system of avoiding the charge of not giving every group an opportunity to show its real worth and intelligence. The book, "Race Relations" would serve a better purpose if it was placed in every library and became one of the text books of our free educational system. Let us hope that by the time the crypt is opened that those in that stage will have enough history at their command to realize how unfair their brethren of the present age were in dealing with us in this present era.

Prizes Offered For Essays By Insurance Heads

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 (ANP)—Three national prizes, $100, $50 and $25, await the three best essays submitted in the second annual essay contest for junior and senior high school students, according to an announcement last week by F. A. Young, chairman of the National Negro Insurance Week committee. In addition state prizes of $12.50, $7.50 and $5.00 will be awarded in every state where Negro insurance companies operate.

The essays, limited to five hundred words on the subject: **"The Opportunities Offered to Negro Youth by Life Insurance,"** must be in the mail by midnight, April 30.

The first annual contest, sponsored last year, was a tremendous success, attracting 3,000 essays from every section of the country. The 1940 contest, a forerunner of National Negro Insurance Week, May 6 to 11, has already excited interest among the nation's students.

South Africa farmers are holding back cattle for higher prices.

PRESIDENT OF THE L.&N. KNOWN AS "THE OLD RELIABLE" GIVES FACTS AS TO WHY WE SHOULD TRAVEL AND SHIP BY RAILROAD

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LET'S LOOK AT THE L. & N.'S RECORD FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS—

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Number of Passengers carried	18,581,595
Paid in wages to 24,250 employes	$206,466,599
Paid as interest to Bondholders	$47,506,553
Paid as dividends to Stockholders	$27,495,000
Paid in Taxes of all kinds	$34,063,419
($6,568,000 more than dividends)	
Proportion of these taxes going to schools	$9,843,263
Purchases made for Materials and Supplies	$.98,531,694
Spent for Improvements to its Property	$12,800,000
Spent for direct Public Improvements	$544,000

All told, these disbursements total $427,407,265, or an average of $85,500,000 per year.

Surely, this is outstanding performance. These tremendous expenditures stimulate and quicken the social and industrial pulse of the community. They ultimately reach the "butcher, the baker and candle-stick maker"—the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker and all other business.

Such performance assumes added significance in view of the fact that it was achieved during part of the worst depression in history, without government aid, and in the face of constantly growing competition from other transportation agencies which are largely supported and encouraged by public authority.

This railroad recognizes its obligations as a necessary public service institution. It asks no special favors—only that laws and regulations deal with it justly, and place it in equitable relation with its competitors and other business enterprises. Its management and employes sincerely appreciate your patronage, and hope to continue to deserve it by friendly, courteous, economical and efficient service."

(This statement is printed in The Union-Review by Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the Sunday School Congress.) —Union-Review

SELF-JUDGEMENT -A SENTENCE PRONOUNCED

Sermon Delivered by Rev. R. C. Christian, B. D., of Toledo, Ohio

"Therefore I say unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. (Matthew 21:43.)

This verse finds its fulfilment in the great works of the apostles Paul and Barnabas. At the close of their ministry in Antioch of Pisidia, where they met fierce opposition from the Jews, we read that they waxed bold, and said, It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you: but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles. For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth. (Acts 13: 46, 47.) The meaning of the forty-fourth verse is most concisely explained, I think, by Dr. Scofield on this passage.

Christ as the Stone is revealed in a three-fold manner. (1) To Israel Christ came, not as a splendid monarch, but in the position of a servant, as a stumbling-stone and rock of offense. (Isaiah 8:14, 15; Revelation 9:32, 33; 1 Corinthians 1:23; 1 Peter 2:8.)

(2) To the Church Christ is the Foundation-stone and the Corner-stone. (1 Corinthians 3:11; Ephesians 2:22; 1 Peter 2:4, 53. (3) To the Gentile world He is Power; He is to be the smiting stone of destruction. (Daniel 2:34.)

Israel stumbled over Christ. The Church is built upon Christ. The Gentile world's dominion will be broken by Christ Jesus, the Son of God. This is just the purpose for which He came into the world. Every kingdom of this world is built on visible land, or earth. But the Kingdom of God which was established firmly by Christ is built upon an invisible Rock. This is true of no other kingdom. The Rock upon which Christ established His Kingdom is made of material taken from every nation and kingdom of the world, thus He said to His ministers, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every person, and he who desires to become a citizen of My Kingdom and who will apply for naturalization papers shall receive them through faith.

The stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner. The Jews—their priests, religious leaders and those in authority who are represented in this passage as the builders—had rejected Christ. They should have been able to have distinguished good stone from the bad. They should have recognized the Son of God as the Chief Corner Stone, possessing the essentially-divine materials and qualities."

Union-Review.

HATTIE M'DANIEL, STAR IN "GWTW," IS GIVEN AWARD

HOLLYWOOD, March 7 (ANP)—Hattie McDaniel, whose portryal of Mammy in "Gone With the Wind" was reported by many critics to have stolen the picture, won the annual supporting actress award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences here Thursday night. This is the first time a Negro film player has been so honored.

Miss McDaniel was boosted for the coveted award by many nationally known movie folk and columnists, including Jimmie Fidder and Hedda Hooper, who said in a syndicated article shortly before the winners were announced:

"I believe everyone is delighted that Hattie McDaniel who gave such a superb performance as Mamm in GWTW is up for an Academy award. But I wonder if you know anything about her history? While she was making that picture, they called her in for an hour's interview to get her biography, but she wound up by spending the day there with most of the big shots watching her. Because she illu trated her story.

'She's the 13th child of a Baptist minister, her father had a good bass voice and her mother sang soprano in the church choir. Her mother also taught her to cook and she worked at that job in Denver during the time she made her way through the East Denver High school, where she studied dramatic art and public speaking. She got a gold medal there for reciting verses of Paul Dunbar. She crooned over the airwaves for two years as High Hat Hattie.

"Once when she was taking care of the powder room in a Milwaukee cafe, the leading lady of the floor show fainted, and Hattie volunteered to put over the show. She did, and from then on the ladies powdered their noses without Hattie's assistance. Her success in 'Showboat' brought her to Hollywood. And I remember her in Katherine Hepburn's 'Alice Adams' in which she did a female Stepin Fetchit cook. It was one of the funniest scenes in the picture. She still sings and recites in church.

"It must have been fun the last time she passed through Denver where she started her career as a cook, for they had to call out the fire and police departments to hold the crowds back."

HARRODSBURG TO DEFEND CROWN IN STATE TOURNAMENT

When the Kentucky State High School Tournament gets under way on Friday of next week, Harrodsburg High School's five will be out to defend the laurels it gained last year. Possessing a fine team, Coach "Bob" Summers has a good chance of leading his team to victory once more. If that happens, Harrodsburg will be the second team to turn the trick. Only one other team has been able to repeat, and to win two state championships. That was the great Lincoln Institute five that won in 1937 and came back in 1938 to do the same thing.

Since the beginning of the tournament in 1932, seven teams have been fortunate in annexing the crown. Central High School of Louisville turned the trick in 1932, the year of the beginning of the tournament.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; **Y. W. A. Guide,** 15 cents; **Shepherd Boy's League Guide** and **Girl's Auxiliary** combined, 15 cents; **Starlight Band,** 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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BUILDER OF THE GREATEST PUB. HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in sympathy with or members of the convention supporting the plant, will observe that particular day and then report their attendance on these exercises, tell the number of children who listened to the life story, and then pin a Button on the children, designating of course, the outstanding ones in the congregation who receive them.

NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of these expressions on the part of the members attending the house session, due to the fact that John M. Hamilton had earlier declared there would be no message from the Republican National committee to the group because of its Communistic leanings and tendencies and alleged connections.

Setting April 16 as a nationwide demonstration day to protest against future involvement in war, it was decided at the closing session of the group to take an active part in developing a program for the betterment of youth in the nation as well.

While the assembly was in session, it also voted for taking steps toward a working agreement with the C. I. O. and to that end members of both groups will confer with the idea of working with organizations including union and farm groups who might be interested in joint action on legislative aims.

In connection with the peace demonstration on the anniversary of the U. S. entering the World war, three "peace caravans" will make a tour, touching all 48 states to hold meetings and to make speeches.

As one of the potential political factors in the future, much attention was paid the congress by various groups and at the close of one of the sessions, Harriet Pickens, daughter of William Pickens, presiding at the meeting, announced a "surprise gift" of $50 from Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Some writers take exception to the plans and policies of the congress, declaring they come to Washington with open palms, asking the United States congress to continue the NYA and make it a permanent set-up.

Among the many attending the conference were hundreds of colored youths from all parts of the country.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

(Continued from Page 1)

also devised to Mrs. Douglass a United States bond of $10,000, but after his death it appeared that he had sold the bond and, therefore, there was no bond to devise under the will. The courts decided that a devise of $10,000 bond was not a devise of $10,000, but that it was a specific devise of this band and when no bond was found among his effects the legacy, therefore, lapsed. Mrs. Douglass, it will be seen, now had, under Mr. Douglass' will, lost at least $25,000, which left her in embarrassed circumstances. She was in need of funds to support herself and also to maintain Cedar Hill during her life time. She was thereby compelled to put a mortgage on Cedar Hill for the sum of $5,500. This accounts for the mortgage upon the home of Mr. Douglass."

In her will Mrs. Douglass left Cedar Hill to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association to be kept forever as a memorial and monument to her illustrious husband. Before she died she succeeded in getting this Association incorporated by act of Congress and the home and estate exempted from taxation. The property at her death, therefore, came into possession of the trustees with a mortgage of $5,500 upon it. This mortgage the trustees were able to reduce to $4,000."

PUBLISHERS HONOR MEMORY OF EDITOR ROBERT S. ABBOTT

CHICAGO, March 7 (ANP)—Representatives of many of the nation's leading Negro papers, gathering here in national conference called Thursday by John H. Sengstacke, vice president and general manager of the Chicago Defender, took time out from opening sessions to pay tribute to the memory of Robert S Abbott, editor of the Defender who died a few hours before the conference began.

Drawn up and signed by Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; Anthony Overton, Chicago Sunday Bee, and G. James Fleming, Philadelphia Tribune and Kappa Alpha Psi Journal, the resolution as passed by the conference said:

"The National Conference of Negro Publishers, assembled in Chicago, on February 29, March 2, 1940, having learned simultaneously with the opening of its deliberations, of the passing of the Honorable Robert S. Abbott, do hereby formally pause to pay respect to the memory of the dean of Negro publishers, by calling an adjournment for our opening session and by causing these resolutions to be engrossed.

"Born in Savannah, Ga., 70 years ago, he came to maturity when the Negro race sorely needed leadership in the fight for civic, economic and political equality, and staunch, able courageous champions of those rights.

"Choosing the newspaper as his weapon, Mr. Abbott set out 35 years ago to vanquish the enemies of the race, both within and without. The force of his blows against injustices to the Negro were felt not only within the city of Chicago, but throughout the nation. Inspired by his gallant fight in the Chicago Defender, humble and disadvantaged Negroes everywhere took courage and found a new faith in their cause.

"We bow our heads in deep sympathy and offer our heartfelt condolences to his widow, Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, and other relatives, and to the members of the Defender family. And we find solace only in the fact that the institution he founded for the service of his people and humanity will continue to inspire, fight and build in the spirit, and with the courage and wisdom of Robert S. Abbott.

"It is our wish that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Abbott, that another be released to the press and that the original be spread upon the records of this meeting."

PUTTING HER FAITH IN A PAPER COW

By Allan Reoch

Do the heathen need the Gospel?

Everywhere one goes, even among professing Christians, you hear the familiar words: "Why should we bother sending missionaries and money to convert the heathen? They have a religion of their own, and it's good enough for them."

Yes, they have a religion of their own, but it is not good enough for them and can't save them.

One afternoon while preaching in a village a few miles out of the city of Szepingkai, I called at the home of the Hsing family.

"Why, who's dead?" I exclaimed on entering the room.

"Oh, no one is dead, but our old mother-in-law is dying,' one of the two daughters-in-law replied.

Mrs. Hsing was lying on the kang (the Chinese brick bed) and was very ill. Standing on the earthen floor beside the kang and near her head was a paper cow.

The young people of the house were leaning toward Christianity, and the old woman was so fearful that they wouldn't buy and burn a paper cow for her after she died that, the night before, she swore at them so furiously they walked the three miles into the city despite the darkness and bought the cow in order to appease her. Now, much to her relief, it was there waiting to be burned.

The framework of the cow was made of dried kaoliang stalks (a species of sorghum) and was covered over with yellow paper. There was a saddle on the cow's back and a paper vase standing on top of it.

"But why was she so terrified lest you wouldn't burn a paper cow for her?" I asked in amazement.

It was then I was told about this superstition so prevalent in these parts. The women believe that after death, before they can reach paradise, they must cross over a river which is composed of all the dirty sloppy water thrown out by them during their lifetime. The belief is that each one must drink out of the river an amount equal to that which they have thrown away before they can reach the other side. But they hold to the idea that, if the paper cow is burned, their spirit will cross over the river on the cow's back, and the cow will drink their portion of the dirty water, while they partake of the clean water from the vase standing on the saddle.

In the face of such a superstition, how can anyone say there is no need to bring these people the Gospel with its saving and comforting message?

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me" (Psa. 23:4).

Szepingkai, Manchuria.

S. S. Times.

Finer Womanhood Is Sponsored By Zeta Phi Betas

WASHINGTON, March 7 (ANP)—Returning from Bethune-Cookman college where she had appeared on program with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Irma Margaret Allen, concert and radio artist, was the featured soloist on Zeta Phi Beta's finer womanhood program held at Frazier hall on Howard university campus last week.

Miss Allen, winner is a recent Chicago Music Land Festival, charmed her audience with her lovely voice and appearance, and Zeta Phi Beta's program was rated one of the finest in many seasons. Gretrude Ham, basileus of the Washington chapter and Edith Lyons, grand basileus, presided over the meeting. Soror Mary H. Plummer addressed the group.

BEAUTIFUL SEPIA STICK PIN WITH PICTURE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD'S PLANT ON IT

Preparations Well Under Way for the Millions Of Baptists to Give Honor to Their Tallest Oak, Their Greatest Builder and Their Acknowledged Leading Organizer

One hundred thousand stick pin buttons in sepia, carrying the likeness of the late R. H. Boyd, founder and builder of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant, have already been ordered and some of them are on hand, to be used during the month of March, 1940 for Boyd Memorial Month. In addition to this copy for a Suggested Outline Program has been handed in to be printed in the Home Study Course Magazine, so that the millions of students who attend Baptist Sunday Schools, B.Y.P.U.'s and Church Auxiliaries will not only have the biography of the life of this tall oak, this denominational wizard, this recognized former leader and builder, but they will have the songs that he used to like to sing; they will know more about the institution that he really organized, created, built and left functioning when he was called from labor to reward.

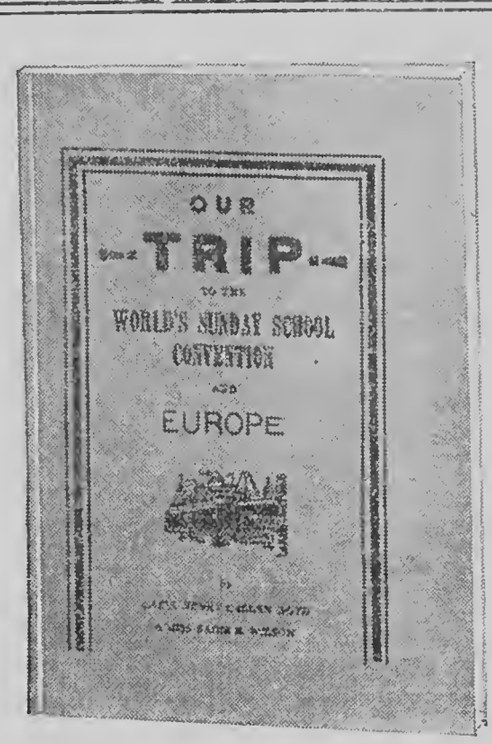
The idea is to put one of these buttons on every child in the Sunday school and then tell that child the story in the simplest language. Each Sunday school and each group are urged to hold these exercises so that even the small church as well as the big church, the rural school in the remotest part of any country as well as the great metropolitan, departmentalized church schools will know what the late R. H. Boyd did in his day and his generation in helping to perpetuate the work of the denomination and lift the Lowly Nazarene through the religious tracts and literature that is now issued from the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant at the rate of one million per month.

Then too, there is already made up a large photograph in sepia to other service rendered. But Secretary Boyd declares that Boyd Memorial Month must go over; the people must have the information. In order however, that new Sunday schools, new group leaders might get an idea what these sepia stick pin buttons bearing the photograph of the late Dr Boyd look like, he is to mail out two buttons to each Sunday school. These Sunday schools and these leaders will acknowledge the receipt of the buttons and send ten cents in postage for them, and then they are to pin these buttons of Dr. Boyd on two children in the school; the school in turn will then decide on how many they will order. He suggests however, that in case the Schools do not wish to send back the ten cents for the buttons, that they return them to him in his self-addressed envelope in order that they might be offered to others.

be placed on the wall of each Sunday school; this photo to be unveiled on any day during the month of March, 1940. Thus every preparation for Boyd Memorial Month is now completed, declared Henry A. Boyd, the son of the founder and the secretary of the Boyd Memorial Commission wdhich was appointed by the convention some years ago, which consists of one hundred outstanding leaders among the Baptists of the world.

These programs are to be sent free upon request, but it is urged, said Secretary Boyd, that no school endeavor to order more than a half dozen, because of the enormous supply that must be sent out and the great postage bill that would naturally follow, which expense will also be augmented by clerk hire and

The hand-made paper industry was established in India about 1459.



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, APRIL 15, 1940 No. 3.

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY MAR 20 1940

Negro Farmer is Real Victim of New Deal Crackpot Farm Schemes

Doomes to Exist on 30c Per Day as Workers Shift From Farm Homes to Day Labor

By Emmett J. Scott

Washington, D. C.,—Truly "the forgotten man" of this era of New Dealism, "ill-fed, i'l-clad, and ill-housed," is the Negro farmer, the majority of whom reside in the South.

They have no vote. They are disfranchised. They do not come within the political programs of the New Deal. They are not organized. They are not a pressure group. They have suffered grievously during these past seven years of agricultural experimentation.

In contemplating New Deal votes they are not taken into account. New Dealers feel they can be done without. Unlike their brethren in the Northern and Western States they can wreak no reprisals for neglect and broken promises. Their lot is tragic.

Karl Steinbeck, in a diagnosis of the ills of the Southern farmer, Negro and White, calls attention to the fact that, under the "plowing under" edict thousand of Negro as well as White farmers have lived a hand to mouth existence because the compensation they were to receive for land taken out of cultivation was consumed by avaricious, brow-beating landlords.

The situation developed into a mathematical problem in economics

(Continued on Page 16)

POOR HOUSE FARE IS FIVE CENTS PER MEAL

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Philadelphia's poorhouse feeds its 3,000 inmates for 15 cents each day—about the price of a can of medium grade dog food. It is less than a third of the cost of feeding soldiers in the army and only half the food allotment in the state's penitentiary.

The institution has on an average (two violent deaths every month—mostly caused by the unsupervised old people slipping and falling, but sometimes by suicide.

These are only a few of the startling revelations turned up this week, following the finding of two bodies near the poorhouse both inmates.

8 BILLION TO FARMERS

WASHINGTON— (FP)—Farmers' total cash income from marketings, commodities placed under the loan, and government payments in 1939 amounted to $8.518,000,000, it is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1938 total cash income from the same sources amounted to $8,081,000,000 and in 1937 to $9,111,000,000. In 1932, when farm income reached the lowest point in recent years, the total cash income of farmers amounted to only $4,682,000,000.

MORE POSITIONS FOR THE RACE

Chicagoans Urged Postmaster to Make Appointments

City lags far behind other metropolitan areas in according recognition to colored employees—Chicago now has only seven Negro Foremen, has lost four in 10 years.

Chicago, March (ANP)— Last Thursday, a group of prominent Chicagoans, representing the business, professional and club life of the city, met with Postmaster Ernest J. Dretgen, purpose of the conference being to lay before the Postmaster a bill of particulars pointing out numerous instances in which Negroes in the local postal service have been denied merited advance and promotion as clerks and carriers.

Heading the committee were G. N. T. Gray, welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employes, with the headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president of the Chicago Council of Negro Organizations and an executive of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

It was also pointed out to Postmaster Kruetgen that Chicago, despite its leadership in other lines, has signally failed in extending recognition to colored postal workers because of the fact that up to date no Negro has been elevated to a position higher than that of foreman.

Alliance director Gray showed the contract between Chicago and other cities where colored postal employes have been accorded merited recognition for their services. In New York City, he said, a colored em-

(Continued on Page 16)

HOUSE HAS NEW PLAN TO ATTACK FARM TENACY

WASHINGTON,—The house agriculture committee recommended Tuesday a new $350,000,000 attack on the problem of farm tenancy.

Under the plan, as explained by Chairman Jones, Democrat, Texas, funds would be lent to farm tenants so that they could become farm owners or would be used to refiuance existing mortgages. The money would be raised from private investors, the Agriculture Department insuring the mortgages securing the loans.

For the 1941 fiscal year, the measure would authorize $50,000,000, for 1942, $1.000,000,000, and for 1943 $200,000,000.

Interest under the loan would be no more than 3 percent, an additional 1 percent being levied to cover cost of servicing and to cover possible losses.

The committee said the bill ex-

(Continued on page 16)

APPROPRIATIONS ARE SOUGHT

Congressman Mitchell Wants Seventy-five Thousand

Chicago, March (ANP)—A bill asking congress for $75,000 to help defray the cost of the American Negro exposition to be held here July 4, through September 2, was introduced Thursday in the house of representatives at Washington by Arthur W. Mitchell, Congressman from Illinois' first district, it was learned here Saturday.

Favorable action by both house and senate is erpected, thus providing a federal grant equaling the $75,000 already appropriated by the state of Illinois last year for the forthcoming exposition depicting the progress of the Negro during the 75 years since emancipation. Federal agencies are already getting together exhibits for what promises to be the most stupendous fair in the race's history.

The American Negro exposition, through murals, diaramas and exhibits, will trace the Negro's story from his first mass landing at Jamestown in 1619 through the Revolutionary war and emancipation, stressing his achievements and contributions to the nation from Reconstruction to the present day.

More than 2,000,000 persons are expected to see the exposition, to be held at the Coliseum from Independence Day through Labor Day. It will be similar in purpose but larger in scope to the fair held in Chicago, 25 years ago celebrating 50 years of emancipation. At that time there were 247,000 admissions to the smaller 15 day show.

Government agencies are cooperating fully, with federal departments planning their exhibits to show their relationship with Negro life and activities.

Secretary Henry A. Wallace of the department of Agriculture has expressed a deep personal interest and is having the FSA, AAA and U. S. Extension service prepare large and comprehensive exhibits. Gov. Paul McNutt of the Federal Security Administration has ordered exhibits prepared by the NYA, CCC, Social Security Board, and Department of Education and Public Health Service. Under Administrator John Carmody of the FWA, exhibits are being prepared for the USHA, WPA and PWA while Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is arranging for

(Continued on Page 16)

20 Pigs in One Litter And All But One Live

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., —Twenty pigs, weighing a total of 42 pounds, said to be a near record litter, were farrowed by one of his sows, Lynn Rippel, agricultural student at El Paso Township High school, reported today Nineteen of the 20 were saved.

GEORGIA NEGRO FARMERS CONFERENCE

FSA FIVE-POINT PLAN

Approved by Committee of Landowners

(FRONT PAGE COL 4)

Jefferson City, Mo., (ANP)—Gov. Lloyd C. Starks this week announced that a committee representing landowners, tenants and sharecroppers had approved a five-point plan outlined by the Federal Farm Security Administration, to assist the homeless croppers and farm workers of Southeast Missouri.

Members of the committee meeting with the Governor included the Rev. Owen H. Whitfield of Kirkwood, only colored member; Jewell Mayes, state commissioner of agriculture; Sam L. Hunter of New Madrid; E. P. Coleman of Sikeston; J. W. Burch of Columbia and C. E. Underhill of Scott county.

The Governor said that local committee would be named in each of the seven Southeast counties affected, to aid in putting the program into effect. He said a recent survey showed that about 925 of the 1,500 sharecroppers made homeless by eviction notices several weeks ago, are still without employment.

The proposed plan, as outlined by Phil G. Beck regional director of the FSA, is as follows:

Rapid expansion of the stand rehabilitation program of the FSA in the area, including Butler, Dunklin Mississippi, New Madrid Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard counties. the FSA now is servicing 1300 to 1400 farm families in area it was said.

Expansion of the FSA regional program for farm labor rehabilitation and housing to provide assistance for 1500 to 2000 families now on farms. This would include obtaining small tracts of land rent frec, for laborers and sharecroppers for production of food and is dependent on co-operation of landowners in assigning subsistence tracts to their tenants.

A scattered labor homes program

(Continued on page 16)

WAR HURTS FARMERS; AIDS MANUFACTURERS

THE Department of Agriculture declared this week that the banning of exports by warring European nations caused tobacco growers last year to take a loss of more than $32.000,000 on foreign business.

Meauwhile, cigarette manufacturers have taken advantage of the situation to further depress domestic prices. The big three—American, Reynolds and Liggett & Myers—will this year obtain a greater volume of tobacco than last year and will pay $12,000,000 less for it. the department predicted.

W. A. Hagins' Reports On 1940 Says Best In Years

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.—In keeping with practices established years ago, Negro county agents have been busily engaged in conducting farmers' conferences in their respective counties since Christmas. Hundreds of farmers and farm women have flocked to these conferences to get farm information of the year with a determined effort to make 1940 one of their best years. In spite of low farm price levels which they experienced last year, these people are looking forward to better crops in 1940. These conferences, from year to year, are becoming real conferences of farmers in which they open their own meetings, discuss their problems as they see them, and then introduce the speakers to give them expert advice.

The purpose of these farmers' meetings is to give farmers a chance to look at their collective problems and to enable a better picture of scientific farming at the very beginning of the year and closer contact with the Extension Service as a road to greater yields.

S. H. Lee, Negro county agent of Bibb county, reported that his treasury of $50,000,000 or more. farmers' conference which was held there in Macon in Steward Chapel A. M. E. Church on January 18 was the best ever to be conducted since he has been serving in the capacity as Negro agent for that territory.

The farmers' and homemakers' conference in Liberty county on January 27 also gained prominence this year and was well attended. The features on this occasion were Mr. G. B. Eunice, white county agent, Liberty county, who discussed the A. A. A. program for 1940 and turpentine and forestry farming; Miles Hackney, Collaborator of the A. A. A., who made a fine talk on the functions of the A. A. A. pro-

(Continued on page 16)

MAY TAKE OVER RAIL LAND

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and A. K. Burley, assistant secretary of the interior have recommended jointly that congress require the return of railroad land grants to relieve the carriers of furuishing transportation to the government at required cost. Eventual federal acquisition of these lands "in furtherance of vital objectives of public welfare seems rather inevitable" in any case, they state, contending that about 20,000,000 acres will be involved. The purchase by the government, they estimated, might mean demands on the treasury of 50,000,000 or more.

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MUST STAY IN PRISON 21 YEARS

Defended Kid Sister on Ark. Farm

Little Rock, Ark.—(CNA)—Two youths, Mose and Rome Bone, were sentenced here this week to serve 21 years in the penitentiary for defending their kid sister against the attacks of a white plantation boss, John Deaver.

The two brothers were picking cotton on the Miller plantation at Rose City, near here, when Deaver threatened to kick their little sister, Ernestine, because she had picked cotton with trash in it. Rome, who is 25 years old told Deaver not to molest his sister and requested that they be paid off.

Both of the boys testified on the witness stand that Deavor told them "not to get smart" with him and that he "would kill 25 or 30 of you d—s—b—'s! Deaver then got his gun from a table nearby where his wife was keeping weights and guarding money for a payroll. He pointed the gun at Mose who was in a truck unloading cotton.

When Rome saw the gun pointed at his brother, he pleaded with Deaver "not to kill my brother. Pay us off and we will go home."

Attacks Youths

Deaver then turned on Rome and struck him on the jaw with the butt of the gun and told him to keep his mouth shut or he would shoot. Seeing his brother in deadly peril. Mose jumped off the truck and landed on Deaver's shoulders, forcing him to the ground.

Mrs. Deaver called on her husband to stop the fight. As the fight continued, she rushed over to part the men. When she stooped over, the gun accidentally discharged killing her on the spot.

At the first trial, a jury sentenced Rome to death and Mose to 21 years in the state penitentiary. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court on the ground that no Negroes had been summoned to serve on the jury.

The appeal was handled by Scipio A. Jones, prominent Negro lawyer.

When the case came up for retrial this week, both of the boys were sentenced to serve 21 years.

SIGHTS OF HAITI NOW CAN BE SEEN ON SHORT CRUISE

Offers Two Days, One Night Ashore

Exotic Haiti may now be visited on a short cruise. Two daylight days and a night in a hotel ashore are included.

Port au Prince, nestling against a background of giant purple mountains, looms into view with theatrical suddenness, its red tiled roofs and colored walls shimmering in the tropical sun, when the ship docks. Diving boys paddling crude canoes and rafts make their appearance as the boat enters the harbor. For a few dimes they plunge from their places, pursuing the coins thru the clear water and grabbing them before they touch bottom.

Elegant Native Belles.

Visitors to Port au Prince invariably exclaim over the native belles who walk with a queenly elegance that is the admiration of painters and sculptors. Street vendors balance on their heads immense bundles or baskets of fruit, fish and other merchandise which they peddle with sing-song cries.

Other natives may be seen puffing contentedly on pipes as they ride their patient burros with a load of vegetables or fruit.

The shops of the town, especially those along the Rue du Quai, offer good hunting for the souvenir collector. He can bargain for mahogany or lignum vitae trays, coffee trays, canes, silver earrings and bracelets made of hammered coins, and sisal pocket-books, bags, slippers mats and baskets.

Fine Embroidery in Demand.

Fine embroidery, scarves, table cloths and napkins are much in demand. Voodoo drums made of goat skin stretched across hollowed-out tree trunks are also popular.

During this cruise passengers make a sight-seeing trip to the peak of Kenscoff, 5,000 feet above sea level.

FARMER NAMED TO HIGH FEDERAL FARM POSITION

Claude R. Wickard, who operates a 380 acre farm near Camden, Ind., was named undersecretary of agriculture recently in a departmental shakeup interpreted as a move to win stronger producer support for administration crop programs.

Wickard was appointed by President Roosevelt shortly after Secretary Wallace announced that M. L. Wilson had resigned as undersecretary to become director of the agriculture department's extension service.

Twice within the last two months the President has lifted "dirt" farmers to high posts formerly held by professors or others from farm educational ranks.

The transfer of Wilson involved shifting of C. W. Warburton, extension director for 17 years to a deputy governorship of the Farm Credit administration.

Wickard was appointed to the AAA staff in 1933 and became director of the AAA's north central division in 1936, a post he was holding when named undersecretary.

FARM CREDIT TO BE EASED IN NEW POLICY

Purpose is to Keep Farmers on Farms and Avoid Foreclosures

(By the Associated Press)

Washington—Amid some internal dissension, the Farm Credit Administration, multi-billion-dollar Federal agricultural credit agency, has embarked upon a broadened policy designed to keep debtors on the farm and to protect them against foreclosures.

Under this policy, strict banking procedure will be abandoned for extreme leniency in cases where farmers borrowers are deemed to have a chance of eventually meeting their obligations.

Causes Resignations

A. G. Black, the agency's new chief, outlined the policy today in a discussion of recent resignations of some officials in protest against the policy and a recent Presidential order placing the FCA, heretofore autonomous, under the Agricultural Department.

Latest resignations included those of Peyton Evans, general counsel, and the president and vice president of the FCA's Federal Land Bank at Spokane, Washington. There were reports that other resignations were to follow.

"The FCA is taking the broad social view," Black said, "that its duty is to help farmers become landowners, even if it has to adopt special measures to help them. It is our belief that such a view would in the end serve the best interests of the nation as well as the FCA.

"In proper cases, worthy but seriously delinquent borrowers are being assisted as rapidly as possible by measures which are designed to keep them on their farms and protect them against foreclosures. These special methods are being urged only after careful study of the individual borrower's condition indicates that his regular installments and delinquencies are heavier than he can meet from the normal production of his farm, and cannot be handled by the land bank's usual methods of treating delinquencies."

Special Methods

These special methods include:

The "suspended payment" plan under which the borrower is given a "rest" period on his debt payments, designed to give him a chance to catch up financially.

The "variable-payment" plan, under which payments on debts may be larger in years of good yields and lower in years of poor crops.

The "reamortization" plan under which farm mortgages are re-written to give the borrower a longer period of years to pay, thereby reducing his annual payments.

Black indicated that the FCA would foreclose only in cases of obvious "bad faith" on the part of borrowers or in cases where it was certain that the borrower had little or no chance of paying out.

He said the FCA would not require its borrowers to comply with Agriculture Department crop-control programs, but would suggest that they take part in them.

"It is our belief that compliance would be to the best interest of all farmers and to the FCA as well," he said.

Another policy of the FCA, Black said, will be to place greater emphasis on the organization of local farmer cooperatives for marketing their products and for purchasing goods. Such cooperatives would be extended FCA credit at low-interest terms.

HOME STUFF, TO

BOY—'Do you know, dad, that in some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her?

Dad—Why single out Africa?

Mary: Why did you marry?

Ella: I don't know. I had a cat, it died and I was lonesome.

ANNUAL SESSION OF COLLEGIATE DEANS AT LANGSTON UNIV.

LANGSTON, Oklahoma, March 24 (ANP)—The 14th annual session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars opened its session at Langston university Wednesday afternoon, March 6, with a meeting of executives followed by a reception at the home of the president, Dr. E. L. Harrison, honoring delegates. The reception was fololwed by a dance with only members of the college faculty and educators from over the state as guests.

The theme of the meeting was: Democracy in Educational and Administrative Procedure.

President A. L. Kidd, registrar A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., presided at the meeting Thursday morning. "Relations of the College to the Alumni," was the subject of discussion led by Dr. George A. Kyper, director of education, Hampton institute.

"The Policies and Practices of Negro Colleges in Placing their Graduates," was led by Dr. A. J. Allison, alumni secretary, Fisk university. "What Other Services are Being Afforded by Negro Colleges to Alumni,' was discussed by F D. Wilkinson, registrar, Howard university.

At the chapel hour, the welcome address was delivered by Dr. E. L. Harrison, president, Langston.

Welcome on behalf of the association was delivered by F. D. White, Dean Livingstone college. Music for the sessions was furnished by the Langston University A Capella choir, under the direction of M. F. Mells.

Registrar J. P. Whitaker presided at the Thursday afternoon meeting at which time "The Relations of the College to the Public" was discussed with seminar leader Dr F. M. Lafayette Harris, president, Philander Smith college; "What are Negro Colleges Doing in the Field of Public Relationship" was led by Dr. Hardy Liston, dean Knoxville college.

Dean T. E. McKinney was toastmaster at the Thursday evening formal banquet. President A. L. Kidd, gave the address. Initiation of newly appointed deans and registrars started at 8 o'clock.

Registrar Theresa B. Wilkins, presided at the 9 o'clock meeting. "Faculty and Student Participating in Faculty Making" was the topic of discussion. "Internal Administration and Organization," "Curriculum Adoption and Revision" had Miss Lillian Dawson, director division of education and teacher training, as leader.

David Lane, dean Louisville college, led the discussion on student activities and community relationship. The meeting was climaxed with a formal dance in the home of the president.

ILLINOIS' FARM TENANTS EXCEED PURCHASE QUOTA

Farm Security administration announced 2,523 Illinois tenants, share croppers, and farm laborers have applied for loans to purchase farms this year, altho only 126 loans can be made in the state.

During the first two years of the farm tenant act's operation, said the FSA, applications were received from 2,661 tenants in Illinois, and 116 loans were approved. Many of these applications are being reconsidered along with the new ones for the year ending June 30.

For the first two years, congress appropriated $35,000,000, and a total of 6,180 loans was approved. For this year, the appropriation was $40,000,000, and the FSA expects to make 6,971 loans. Funds are allocated to the states on the basis of farm population and the prevalence to tenancy.

THE OLD TRAPPER'S PIPE

"IT'S funny how these humans get sot in their ways," remarked the Old Canadian Trapper. "If they believe a thing, it's so, in spite of all proof to the contrary.

"Take Hank. Hank lost that there pipe of his'n three years ago last November. He swore a railroad president he'd been guidin' had stole it.

"But he back-tracked over seven stiff portages to look for it, anyhow. When he found it there was four dead skunks lyin' dead beside it. Fixiation or envy he says."

* * *

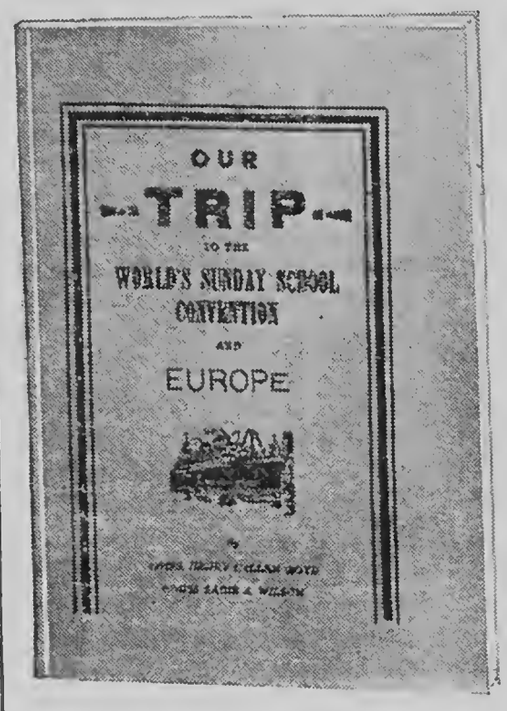
It takes a small jack to lift a car, but a lot of jack to keep it up.

* * *

ANYWAY, THE WRONG POCKETS

TEACHER—If you have $10 in one pocket and $15 in the other, what have you?

Steve—I have on the wrong pants.



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Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

EDITORIALS

From the Bible:—"And let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Gal. 6:9.

"Happy the man whose love and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
On his own ground."
—Alexander Pope.

Thought For Spring

Again we would remind all our farmers that the garden, the orchard and the chickens are more important than some of the field crops, such as corn, cotton and tobacco. Wise and progressive farmers will realize this truth and will see to it that the garden is a large one, that the orchard is well cultivated and cared for and that plenty of spring chickens will be seen about the place.

The average farmer does not give enough attention to the family's food supply. Some farm families do not get enough to eat and more do not get enough variety of eats. Vegetables and fruits are just as important and as necessary for the stomach as bread and meat. The children will grow well and stay healthy if taught early to eat plenty of vegeables and fruits.

Work Is Still In Style

The fellow who wants something in this country can still get it if he is willing to work. Young people nowaday spend too much time wishing and not enough time working. The loafer has become as big a problem as the 'reliefer.' The reliefer is far more honorable than the loafer. The reliefer may have a good excuse. The loafer never has an excuse to loaf.

The employer, no matter who or what he is, is more interested in what HE NEEDS than he is in what the fellow he hires needs. He needs labor and pays for it. He expects a good job done. The man or woman who is willing to do a good job usually succeeds.

Young people especially should forget the bunk being talked so much nowadays, that all the jobs are filled, that it is useless to look for a job, that everything is against them, and get out and see what they can find out for themselves. They will discover that those who are singing the blues and doing the most talking about hard times are those who wouldn't have or couldn't hold a good job if it was given to them. Work is still in style in this land of ours and when it goes out of style the good Lord help the land and its people.

NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION ENDS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN CHICAGO

Chicago, March (ANP)—Headed by Dr. Henry Allen Boyd and Benjamin J. Davis of Nashville, secretary-treasurer and president respectively, of the National Press Association, the executive committee of the organization held a two-day meeting here last Friday and and Saturday at Vincennes Hotel.

President Davis, former editor of the Atlanta Independent, is editor of publications for the Baptist Publishing House in Nashville, affiliate of the National Baptist Convention, (Unincorporated). Dr. Boyd is secretary of the publishing house and also head of the Baptist B. Y. P. U. and Sunday School Congress.

Others attending the session here included: J. E. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee; Dr. Luther Stewart, editor Christian Index, C. M. E. Church publication and the Rev. Roy L. Young, editor of the Weekly Echo, Meridian, Miss. At the close of the meeting the committee announced that the annual convention of the National Negro Press Association will be held in Nashville, August 9-10 inclusive.

At the August convention the association will continue discussion and consideration of the 10-point program enunciated by the committee at its Chicago meeting. This program is as follows:

Reciprocal news service; telegraphic service, standardization of advertising rates; a statement of policies for all publications in sympathy with or members of the Press association; What should be the attitude of the Negro press in developing a greater race consciousness?; Our position as members of the fourth estate toward business controlled and operated by Negroes; the press and its relations to the religious groups and the denominations; What shall we do to encourage and maintain a printing school where apprentics can be trained? What steps shall we take cooperatively in helping each other in purchasing printing supplies paper, etc., and circulation in our respective field (a Negro newspaper in every Negro home).

To elevant the conditions of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in life—This is the leading object of the government.

—A Lincoln.

TOBACCO PROFITS EVERYBODY BUT FARMERS WHO PRODUCE IT

That the cigarette is a principal prop holding up Uncle Sam's financial structure was revealed by a Bureau of Internal Revenue report this week showing that last year it produced more than $500,000,000 in taxes.

It also makes fabulous profits for cigarette manufacturing companies and their officials. Three officers of the American Tobacco Company were shown to have pulled down $175,809 each last year. In addition, President George W. Hill and his son between them collected $444,964.

One officer of Liggett & Meyers was paid $90,378 and five others received $80,378 each.

More than 50 other officials of these two companies were paid sums between $10,000 and $75,000 each.

Apparently the farmers who grow tobacco are alone denied the smiles of My Lady Nicotine. For their labor and investment in producing the 1939 crop they received less than half the amount the government collected in taxes on cigarettes. When profits and salaries of the Big Three cigarette companies are lumped together, they make a sum greater than the entire income of tobacco growers.

And that, according to Secretary Henry A. Wallace, is one of the things wrong with argiculture.

GINGERBREAD AND LINCOLN

("I don't s'pose anybody on earth likes gingerbread better'n I do—and gets less'n I do."—Lincoln.)

The dust of years soon blurs the paths we leave
As youngster feet tread down the older ways;
But still his long dim footprints seem to weave
Themselves with ours, and with the passing days
His gaunt and homely shadow longer grows
Beside our own to show the road ahead.
Strange that our prairie soil should now compose
Such legends out of all he did and said,
And yet we recognize his growing claim
Upon our destiny because he shared
Our hunger and our want; his noblest fame
Is that, denied so much, he somehow dared
To prove that from the things that fate denies
The great in heart may wrest the highest prize.

Quizzicuss—In Chicago Tribune

BUSINESS

"Shine your shoes mister?"

"No time, sonny."

"Well, to start the day right I'll do one for nothing."

"All right, go ahead."

"There, how does she look, boss?"

"Well, for 10 cents I'll do the other one."—Texas Ranger.

THIS HAPPENED LAST EASTER
ALL THINGS CONSIDERED

(From The Daily News)

By Howard Vincent O'Brien

Easter in Washington was a day to be remembered, for on that day was enacted one of the most moving dramas in American history.

The stage had been set by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who, for reasons not clear in the public and perhaps not wholly clear even to themselves, had found it impossible to extend the facilities of their Constitution Hall to Marion Anderson, the great Negro contralto.

This may not have caused Mrs. Roosevelt to resign from the D. A. R. but by a strange coincidence she did resign just at that time.

Further to improve the setting, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia first refused to have Miss Anderson sing on school property and then consented, but with the stipulation that it was not to be considered as establishing a precedent. This was not acceptable to Miss Anderson.

It was then suggested by Walter White, a prominent Negro, that if Miss Anderson could not sing inside Constitution hall she might be allowed to sing on the lawn outside.

Great Drama

At this point in the action enters Oscar Chapman, assistant secretary of the interior and a gentleman of Virginia. He proposed to his superior, Secretary Harold L. Ickes, that Miss Anderson be allowed to sing from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. This proposal was brought before the President, who agreed to it with enthusiasm.

So much is history. The rest is emotion—difficult to put in words.

It was a gorgeous Sunday—only a few blossoms left on the Japanese cherry tree around the Tidal Basin, but the grass and the foliage rich in April green. The sun was at its cheerest, with just the right amount of fleecy cloud in the blue sky.

Miss Anderson was not to sing until 5, but by noon the streets and sidewalks leading to the Lincoln Memorial were packed with motorcars and pedestrians on the way to what was, everyone clearly believed, a great event. I think every Negro in Washington was there, and on the faces of young and old was an expression of sober elation.

The Second Proclamation

It was a well-dressed crowd and as decorous as a church congregation. There was no shouting, no jostling, no hilarity, even among the children. This was no mere piece of Sunday jollification. This was a historic moment, and the dullest clod in all that great throng seemed to know it. There was symbolism in the Easter finery, for it was worn by the children and grandchildren of people who had been slaves. On faces black, brown and indeterminate one could read the fact that behind those faces were souls ecstatically aware of freedom.

I do not know how many people were there. Some say 75,000. Others say more. All I know is that as far as I could see—all the way to the Washington Monument—there was a sea of uplifted faces.

Mr. Ickes began with a short speech—direct, simply worded, a reminder that this nation had its roots in tolerance, that its laws forbade distinctions of race, creed or color. There was no great applause at his words—the listeners were too deeply moved for applause. They were hearing a second Proclamaiton of Emancipation and they knew it.

Land of the Free

When Miss Anderson, with a voice which Toscanini said we hear only once in a century, sang "America," with the loud-speakers carrying her golden notes far out into space, there was an absolutely breathless hush, as if everyone in that multitude was thinking in awe of the contrast between the land of which she sang and the tortured lands elsewhere. It was a tearful rapturous moment, and I have not met anyone who was not made tremulous by it.

Not heard by the radio audience, unfortunately, was Miss Anderson's one encore—"Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen"——requested by a Washington newspaperman, Jay Williams. It is a pity, for she sang this song as she sang no other. Into it went all the pathos of her race, and into dark eyes all around me I could see the tears come.

Also unheard by radio was Miss Anderson's little speech of thanks, delivered in what I think was the most beautiful speaking voice I ever heard.

Had there been microphones to pick up the noise of the crowd as it melted away afterward, listeners would have heard nothing, for the throng was as silent as if it had come from a benediction.

I think that under the stars, that Easter night, the spirit of Abraham Lincoln must have been in repose. And I venture that few will question what Oscar Chapman said to me afterward: "Surely we have nothing to fear as long as such things as this are possible in the United States."

MARRIED WOMEN FORCED TO WORK

Sheer necessity to save their families from starvation forces hundreds of thousands of women to work, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, revealed this week.

In a report to Secretary Frances Perkins, Miss Anderson pointed out that husbands of working women in most instances don't earn a living wage. Wives must seek jobs or see their children hungry, she said.

"Many of them would gladly give up their outside work if the husband were paid enough to support the family," she declared.

As an example of shockingly low pay prevalent in some industries, Miss Anderson cited earnings in canning factories, averaging only $13.55 for men and $8.10 for women during "busy weeks." Many of these workers get only a few weeks' work the year around, she added.

Miss Anderson warned that if propaganda against women working makes headway, family life in this country will "suffer serious consequences." Girls will think twice about marrying, she said, if they are to lose their jobs when they acquire husbands.

TRAPPED

Christian Seience Monitor:

Husband: "What are you planning to do tonight?"

Wife: "Nothing special. I'll probably write a letter or two, read, listen to the radio, and so on."

Husband: "When you come to the so on, don't forget my shirt buttons."

NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

'COUNTRY BOY'S FARM BILL NEAR ACTION IN HOUSE

Washington, D. C.—A self-styled "country boy" in congress rejoiced today that, after five years of plugging, his bill to "reestablish the American frontier" had been given legislative right-of-way by the house rules committee. The proposal of Rep. Peterson (D., Ga.) would open homesteading again for debt-ridden farmers. Peterson's plan is this:

The general land office would be authorized to purchase the lien against any farm at the request of an owner unable to meet his mortgage payments.

Such land, classified according to is sadaptability for farming, would become part of the public domain, then divided into tracts each capable of supporting an average family under normal conditions.

The owner would have a prior right to purchase his original "homestead" tract at whatever rate of interest the government was paying for money at the time and would have 40 years to repay the loan.

Editor's Note:—This article, reprinted from Extension Service Review, presents in illuminating fashion the story of a farm family who were determined to have a better home. They planned well, followed the advice of their County and Home Demonstration Agents and succeeded in a remarkable way. Hundreds more poor rural families can build better homes if they are willing to sacrifice and possess the right sort of determination. Mr. Campbell has told the story well. We hope that others will read it and profit thereby.)

OUT OF THE OLD HOUSE INTO THE NEW HOME

T. M. Campbell, Negro Field Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Bad housing in the rural South is still a limiting factor in the general welfare of its people. Although many studies have been made of housing conditions in the South, and remedies proposed, seldom have they provided for our vast rural population, the majority of whom have a very low annual net income per family. Preliminary studies that have grown out of our experience in the Extension Service reveal the significant fact that all the dismal housing conditions are not entirely due to economic causes, but many of them can be attributed to a lack of necessary information and of the knowledge of detailed plans to bring about improvement.

The case of Willis and Julia Thurman, Negro small landowners in Elmore County, Ala., is a typical example of possibilities in bringing about the desired changes in rural housing.

Julia Thurman came from an ambitious family. Her father bought his 326-acre farm soon after the Civil War. The family visited the Tuskegee Institute farmers' conferences and heard Booker T. Washington urge Negro farmers from all over the South to own a home and live better. The four children in the family took full advantage of the meager school facilities offered.

When Julia, the only daughter, married Willis Thurman, a plantation hand, her father built a one-room house with a lean-to kitchen and gave it to her for a wedding present. As his sons married, he gave each of them a similar present, making it clear that if they wanted any more room, they would have to build it themselves.

Thus the farm was left in the hands of the children, each working separate farm units, although assuming their business transactions and obligations jointly. With this arrangement, they have been fairly successful and have managed to hold on to what their parents left; but none of them ever seemed to get to the point of enlarging these one-room houses.

F. G. Manley, county agricultural agent, and I. V. Bledsoe, home demonstration agent, on the alert for prospective farmers who could and would carry out repeatable demonstrations for their own benefit and that of the surrounding communities, in 1933 invited the movable school to come into the community and give a demonstration at the home of Willis Thurman. The program consisted of the renovation of this simple one-room house and a demonstration in cooking for the women; and terracing, seed selection and the construction of a sanitary, toilet with the men and boys. A nurse gave demonstrations in simple health practices as they relate to protection against contagious disease and the preparation of food for the sick. The holding of this school at the Thurman home brought in the neighbors, and the Thurmans had made extra effort to clean up for this occasion.

The school was held, demonstrations were given, and the movable school left; but one demonstration lasted. It was the erection of a sanitary toilet in a community where very few of any type existed. This became an example for other farmers to copy; it also created a desire for other home improvements on the part of the Thurman family, a desire which they had never experienced before.

The county extension agent followed up this movable-school visit from time to time and urged other improvements as funds became available. In 1938 the demonstrator in rural housing visited the Thurman's farm to discuss remodeling the old house or building a new home.

Plans Are Made

Mrs. Thurman said: "After the county agent brought the housing demonstrator out to see us, we asked him to give us a plan showing how a new house would look and an estimate of the cost of building a new one. When we found that it was much cheaper than we thought. I had a talk with my three brothers and my husband about putting up the home, as we all work together when any notes have to be signed. I told them that I just had to have a better home, because I didn't want to go to my grave before making improvement on the house my father gave me. I had $100 cash, and we had to borrow about $450 more, so we all went on the note and we got the money at 8 percent with 4 years to pay it back. I certainly felt proud when they commenced working on our new home. The children went out every day after school and did some work around the place. The neighbors stopped by. Some said they didn't know what it was but thought somebody was building a barn or a church. They all wanted to know the cost.

"The mail carrier came by, praised us, and gave us some shrubbery to go in the yard. When our children get married we want to build homes for them so that when we are too old to work they can continue to develop the land left by my mother and father."

The home was completed for $690.50 and given a public opening attended by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and many other people, both white and Negro, who were interested in every feature of the planning and building of the five-room house and the cost of each operation. They also were interested in the account of the 23 similar projects we have under way.

I firmly believe that such a combination of intelligent planning, the use of native and local materials, and the farmers' own labor will make possible many more homes for small landowners and tenants in the rural South. This can be done within a very low price range if a way is found to provide simple builder's plans and obtain local builders.

WAYS AND MEANS

(Providence Bulletin.)

We are pleased by the action of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives in determining the correct pronunciation of the word "tomato." This is one of the outstanding issues in the daily lives of all of us, and it is gratifying to have a congressional committee pass on it. Of course, it has not yet come before the entire house of representatives, but there seems little reason to doubt that the committee's attitude would be supported by an overwhelming majority.

It was Republican Representative Allen Treadway of Massachusetts who raised the question by giving the pronunciation "tomahto." And that moved Mr. Cannon, Florida Democrat, to inquire if Mr. Treadway meant "tomayto," whereupon Mr. Treadway firmly insisted that he meant "tomahto" Then Mr Cannon appealed to his Democratic brethren of the committee, and with one voice they favored "tomayto." So the Florida congressman declared a majority for the long "a" and told Mr. Treadway: "You mean "tomayto."

In a controversy of this character we find ourselves in perfect alignment with the Democratic majority, especially as its decision is in the spirit of Americanism and has the unqualified support of Webster. Either pronunciation is correct, but the dictionary gives preference to the long "a"

Here was a Democratic victory, but the issue was not of partisan nature, between a New England Republican and a Florida Democrat; it was a conflict between regional idioms. Mr. Treadway might be a Democrat and still the chances would be that he would say "tomahto." Most people in this part of the country do call it that, regardless of their political bias. Yet no one has ever explained why a tomato should be a "tomahto," while a potato is never a "potahto." Probably it is just one of the insidious influences of Boston and New England habits of speech.

NEGRO RACE CAN OPEN MANY JOBS SAYS ZION BISHOP

Dr. W. J. Walls Sees Bright Outlook For Masses If Co-op Trade Firms Are Started

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27 (ANP)—When the board of directors of the Memorial center and the Urban league held a joint anniversary dinner here recently, Bishop W. J. Walls of the A. M. E. Zion church of Chicago, was chief speaker. Taking as his subject, "The Supremacy of the Cook Book," the bishop began by telling his audience that the big problem of Negroes is to help create their own employment.

Continuing, the bishop compared common menus with basic and fundamental life factors, and advised Negro business to look to cooperatives as a method of revival in the midst of chain monopolies and machine keyed business.

"In my judgment," he said, "the best solution of our business problem can be found in modern cooperatives. My observation in a tour of Scandinavia of the advancing creative power of cooperatives as the opportunity of mass economic justice gives me enthusiasm to recommend it to race communities and organizations as the best type of business leverage in the machine age with its by-product of depressions.

On the topic of relief, the bishop warned: "Associating work with relief must be ended in this country. Work must be dignified as the right and duty of free men. Relief is enslaving. The worker in a democracy wants a job. The farmer wants to keep his farm, the home owner his home, the policy holder wants his insurance safe; we want a higher living standard for the masses, the American people want more education for their children and we do not want violence, but good practical sense and cooperative effort to secure these rights of a free society.

Commending the Urban league for its part in securing jobs for the colored citizens of Buffalo, the bishop described Buffalo as a typical American city in that the Negro has repeatedly been displaced in jobs by foreign born labor. He congratulated William L. Evans, executive secretary of the Urban league for his part in retrieving these jobs for native American Negro citizens.

Returning to his theme of cookery, Bishop Walls declared: "Every group has its basic specialty. We, as Negroes, are famous for our cooking ability. Much of the hospitable fame of the South was built on the Negro cooking art. We should be proud of this. To be known as America's finest culinary artists would be a great boon for the race."

Concluding his speech, the bishop lauded Hugo Black for his stand as a supreme court justice toward Negro America. He caught a ray of hope for social justice from Black's attitude, he declared.

SEEK TO CULTIVATE CITRUS PLANTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTHPORT, N. C., Feb. 13 (Special)—Two carloads of semi-tropical plants and shrubs have arrived here for planting at Orton Plantation and Baldhead Island, off the coast. Orange, lemon, and other citrus fruit trees will be set out on Baldhead and will constitute the first effort at commercial citrus cultivation in North Carolina. This locality has the highest mean temperature in the state.

SUCCESS ON FIVE ACRES

By James Fristoe, Vice President, Dalton, Mo., Unit NFCF

During the fall of 1938 I sowed five acres of rye. In June of 1939 I harvested fourteen bushels per acre. We disked this land in July 1939, and sowed in beans. In October the same year, we cut this crop which yielded two tons bean, hay to the acre. The hay was used for feed for stock. I would like to know of any farmer of our group who has beat this yield or profit from five acres of soil.

EX-SLAVE, AGE 105, AND GRADUATE OF HAMPTON, HONORED

WINDSOR, N. C., March 27 (ANP)—Last Monday was a red-letter day in the life of "Uncle Turner" Brewer for it marked his 105th birthday and still further strengthened his claim to being the oldest man in Bertie County and the oldest ex-slave in N. C.

Walking erect, and hale and hearty despite his great age, Uncle Turner celebrated by coming to Windsor to visit his old friends of both races. E. R. Tyler, white, Superior Court solicitor, says Brewer can give the names and family relations of many of Tyler's ancestors who died before the Civil War. Brewer was 26 years old when the war started. Brewer is a graduate of Hampton Institute and of a Northern college, is now engaged in writing his autobiography, narrating reminiscences of his colorful life. He lives in Powellsville with his second wife, 69 years old, the same age as his youngest child by his first wife, and has 11 children living.

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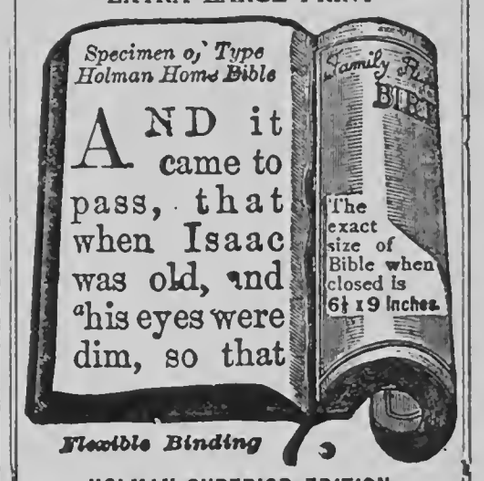

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News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

FARM PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AS EXTENSION WORKERS CONVENE

Key Farmers of Georgia Are Ga. State Guests
By W. A. Hagins

Savannah, Georgia (SNS)— The annual conference of Negro Agricultural Extension workers held at the Georgia State College came to a close Friday afternoon. These fifty odd workers representing more than sixty counties spent the entire week studying such basic problems as the State's food and feed needs, low farm income, soil conservation and health.

These vital questions were presented through panels, group discussions and lectures and were conducted by specialists and officials of the Extension Service, officials of the State and Federal AAA officers, the Farm Security and school officials.

Among the leaders participating in this conference were: H. W. Harvey, extension horticulturist; R. E. Davis, beef cattle specialists; G. V. Cunningham, state 4-H Club leader; Miss Emmie Nelson, Asst. 4-H Club leader; W. A. Sutton, assistant 4-H Club leader; Dr. J. A. Evans, extension administrative assistant; W. E. Street, field representative, FSA.; Mrs. Leila R. Mize, extension economist; Kenneth Treaner, farm management specialist; Chas. E. Bell, extension swine specialist; J. G. Woodruff, chief,(tenant purchase section, FSA.; Dr. W. A. Harris, M. D.; J. G. Dliver, field representative, State AAA.; C. F. Clark, economist, AAA.; R. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA.; E. Miller, assistant director, Southern Division, AAA.; James P. Davis, head field officer, AAA.; E. D. Alexander, extension field crop specialist; Miss A. B. Dixon, director home economics department, Georgia State College and T. M. Campbell, field agent, U. S. Department Extension Service.

This conference which is held annually serves as a training school for in-service workers and is supported jointly by the Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the Georgia State College.

P. H. Stone, Miss Camilla Weems, Alexander Hurse, and Z. T. Hubert, the extension supervisory staff directed the local details of this institute and according to general comment was one of the most effective in the history of the work.

Aside from the agent conference a farmers' institute was also in session during the week, attended by twenty-three key farmers. These men were nominated by their respective farm agents as outstanding leaders in their counties who have loyally supported all forward movements.

This group came as the guest of the Georgia State College. A farm program consisting of lectures, field demonstrations and tours were arranged by the Agriculture Department, B. H. Crutcher, adting director.

Dr. J. A. Evans, dean of agricultural extension workers said of this movement. "This is one of the finest pieces of leadership training work it has been my pleasure to see." These farmers came from twenty-two different counties.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

ON COOPERATION

"For the cooperative movement belongs to all faiths and creeds. It is a protest against injustice and special privilege, and a protest against everything which keeps man workng and thinking against his fellowman. In that very sense, however, it is all-embracing. It leaves nobody out. In its very constitution, it must accept anyboy's application, regardless of race, creed, color or property ownership; and it must give to each member, no matter how meager his holdings, as large a voice and vote as it gives to any other.

The cooperative development, having nothing to do with religious creeds, is essentially religions. It cannot help being; for both its theory and its daily practice are definitely designed to achieve a more abundant life for each by the process of achieving a more abundant life for all." —Edward A. Filene before the Synod of New York of the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 21, 1936

HELP FOR FARM CO-OPS

The government is willing to help farmers work through co-ops, because it does not want to see the small, farming is a deep-rooted American tradition, and no good citizen wants to see it swept away by the growing competition of the big commercial farms. One of the best ways to save it is to help the little farmer—through cooperatives—to operate just as efficiently as his big competitors.

For this reason, the Farm Security Administration has helped more than 200,000 farmers, scattered through every state, to start cooperatives on their own. It makes loans to groups of farmers, when they cannot raise the money anywhere else, to buy the equipment and services they need.

GEORGIA FARMER FIRST TO ELECTRIFY HIS FARM

Industrial College, Ga., Feb. (ANP)—According to P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro work in the Extension Service which has the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a cooperating agency, Samuel J. Hill of Sumter County is the first Negro of his section to electrify his farm. Hill has his own tillage implements, tractor, harvester and thresher. He also loans his threshing machine to other farmers of the community.

NEW FARMERS' TRUSTEES TO HOLD MEETING

The board of trustees of the New Farmers of America will hold its second semi-annual meeting at Tennessee State College, March 25-29, according to an announcement made by Jethro Hill, national president, of Pine Bluff, Ark. Purpose of the meeting will be to perfect plans for the N. F. A. day celebration honoring the life of Booker T. Washington and stimulating an interest in the national program.

Plans will also be perfected for the sixth annual convention at Pine Bluff, August 4-7. In addition to the above activities, the trustees will review applications for the superior degree, which is the highest degree a member can receive in the organization. The degree will be conferred on successful applicants at its national convention this summer.

Plans will also be perfected for presenting the H. O. Sargent Award to the former vocational student who has made the greatest development with his farm program. The Sargent plaque was presented to the national organization at its fifth annual convention by the family of the late Dr. H. O. Sargent, who was for a number of years federal agent for vocational agriculture in charge of Negro work. It was largely through his efforts that the national organinzation of New Farmers of America was perfected at Tuskegee Institute in 1935.

GLORIES OF LIVING ON FARM PAINTED FORTY YEARS AGO

Editor's note—In the Dispatch of Oct. 1, 1898, the article which is reprinted below is to be found. It appeared under the heading, Go Live on a Farm. There Freedom, Health and Happiness Await Your Coming.

The person who does not love life in the country has lost the best part of his nature by cast out of the garden of Eden at an early period of his life, to be artificially reared on the sight, sounds and smells of the streets, alleys and sewers of some city. He knows nothing of real home life—cities have very little—as a rule, only number so-and-so such a street; he has very little sense or home joys and affections.

The pure air and water of the country, its holy quietudes its gentle appeals to all the senses, its solitudes, where tumult and mob never intrude; its delightful woods, its sports and pleasures, its loves and friendships, undefiled by the dust and grime of crowded tenements and thronged thoroughfares; its sacred privacies and seclusions, its leisure, its freedom and independence from the demands of hurrying urban life, and its sacred exemptions from the gross contacts and associations of the bustling, hustling and shouldering streets —all these and more akin to them make the rural existence a perpetual delight, undefiled by the conditions that attend the constant pressure of mixed and crowded population.

The farm is not a bonanza, but it feeds the world. To one accustomed its labors are easy and healthy. Its incidents interesting, its rests, changes and relaxation, with exchanges of visits, always full of recreation; its crops engage continual care and attention with daily vicissitudes of weather that never destroy hope and even cheer with promise of fruition, and at the last, with gardener crops, it affords you plenty, with a roaring fire under your own roof—happy in being monarch of all you survey, despite the struggles for bread in the cities and the never ending exertions and woes inseparable from style and its silly rivalries.

Go back to the country, young man!

Go home to the farm, seize the plow and become an independent and happy man, though you may miss wealth, fashion, and luxury.

(Reprinted from Norfolk Pilot in Moline Dispatch of Oct. 1, 1893.)

ONE OF EVERY SEVEN AMERICANS IS GETTING SOME FORM OF RELIEF

One of every seven Americans was able to survive during October through some form of public assistance, it was disclosed this week by the Social Security Board.

More than 17,000,000 men, women and children, in more than 6,040,000 homes, received old age pensions, grants to dependent children and the blind, or wages or grants through various relief agencies. The total outlay was $257,982,000, and that was an increase of 4 per cent over September.

The old age pension list contained 1,890,000 beneficiaries, and 753,000 children in 314,000 families and 69,000 blind persons were given aid during the month.

Uncle Sam made provisions for 3,274,000 persons on the W. P. A. and P. W. A., in the C. C. C., and N. Y. A. and through other agencies. The total number of persons cared for by the states and local communities was 1,633,000, or a little more than a third number on the Federal government's lists.

N. F. A. TO MEET AT TENNESSEE STATE

The Tenn. Association of the New Farmers of America will hold its eleventh annual convention, March 7-9 at Tennessee A. and I. college.

This annual affair, which will bring together this year more than 300 young farmers, from the rural sections of Tennessee who are studying vocational agriculture, has for its theme, "A Broader Life on the Farm."

These youths will conduct a series of business meetings as well as a number of activities including crop and animal judging, quartette singing, public speaking and basketball. In the convention hall the boys work out plans, programs, budgets and other phases of the coming year's work. Boys are also chosen at this meeting for the modern farmers degree—the highest degree that can be awarded by a state chapter.

The highlight of the convention will be the selection of the three best young farmers in the state. The Universal Life Insurance company will award the outstanding farmer $100 each in cash, which may go toward furthering their education or developing their farm programs. The presentation will be made by Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the National Negro Business league.

LIGHT!

ON THE campus of Tuskegee Institute, Negro college of Tuskegee, Ala., there is a life-sized figure of the founder, Booker T. Washington, lifting the veil of ignorance from the Negro. How well the school is fulfilling the high purposes and ideals of the founder is already a matter of record.

From J. H. Macy, Kohler Co. salesman in Georgia, we learn how the Agricultural Extension Service of the Institute is bringing education to colored folk in the back country by means of Kohler Electric Plant-equipped. "School on Wheels."

The plant—an 800A21 model sold by The Brooks Appliance Co. of Atlanta—is mounted in the truck and furnishes light and power to bring talking movies on educational subjects, lectures over a loud speaker system and entereainment to colored folk, some of whom have never seen a movie or been in a school. Accompanying the truck are competent teachers of Tuskegee Institute and a registered nurse ready to perform medical services where they are needed.

News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

GEORGIA'S NEGRO 4-H CLUB MEMBERS RAISING 224 CALVES

Getting Ready For Fat Stock Show In March

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Georgia — Two hundred and twenty-four calves are being fed out by Negro club members of Georgia for the fat stock shows and sales that are to be held this spring.

The Macon fat stock show and sale will be held March the 11th and 12th. Eighty-five fat steers will be shown at this show. Club members of Bibb, Twigg, Baldwin, Jones, Washington, Peach, Houston, Newton and Walton counties will take an active part in this event.

The Columbus fat stock show and sale will be held on March 27-28. Club boys from Meriwether, Sumter, Mitchell and Grady counties will exhibit their twenty-five beef calves.

On April the 2nd and 3rd, the Augusta fat stock show and sale will be held with fifty-nine club boys showing their calves. These calves will come from the following counties: Greene, Burke, Hancock, and Jenkins.

In addition to these shows and sales, there will be several county fat stock shows. According to reports from county officials at Statesboro and Swainboro, seventeen fat steers will be exhibited by Negro clubsters on April the 11th and 12th.

This beef cattle movement is sponsored by the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Savannah and several other local banks in cooperation with the State Agricultural Extension Service.

Aside from teaching these boys how to feed and care for beef animals it helps to make them more self-sustaining. As a result of this project, the beef calf club members have accomplished more than the other clubsters and in a large number of cases they are the leaders of their respective clubs.

From the time these calves were delivered to the present, there has been a keen interest shown by each member in feeding and fitting his calf for the spring shows and sales.

According to Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, the outlook for these shows and sales hold great promise and the boys are looging forward to them with much enthusiasm.

GA. FARM YOUTHS AWARDED PRIZES

Boston, Georgia, (SNS)— Washington Virgil, Rufus, Keaton and Ben Coleman composed a runner-up team in a national contest for prizes for proficiency in farm products judging Thursday night they were presented the prizes by F. M. Staley, secretary of the New Farmers of America organization at a banquet at New Union school.

The contest was held at Bordentown, N. Y., last August. The prize was a loving cup. Virgil was awarded medals for individual high points in farm judging. Each member of the team was given a medal as the best judging team in the state. Solomon Baker, principal of New Union school, trained the team.

CREDIT CHIEF TALKS WITH FLA. FARMERS

ORLANDO, Florida — Approximately 500 farmers and farm women along with teachers, ministers and rural workers, representing 14 counties in central and south Florida, received important information last week from C. D. King, special assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Administration. Washington D. C., during three District Farmers' Educational meetings held at Deerfield Beach, Tampa, and at Hungerford vocational high school.

The service of the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. King advised, will aid farmers in accumulating savings, first, through thrift by saving the pennies; second, by the use of cheap credit through government loans; third, by the cooperative organization of farmers in buying supplies and marketing the surplus produce; and fourth, by "individual" ownership of farm lands and chattels.

"Good character" was pointed out as the first requisite in seeking farm loans and good management" the second. Mr. King stated.

A. A. Turner of the Farm Demonstration Service, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, was assisted by local sponsors in arranging for the meeting.

Similar meetings are being planned for representatives of the triple "A" service of the Federal Government for farmers in North and West Florida, early in March, Mr. Turner stated.

LEST WE FORGET

By Rudyard Kipling

GOD of our fathers, known of old
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine;
Lord God of Host, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting die;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Host, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And, guarding, calls not Thee to guard,
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

TRUE—BUT STILL A GYP

Even the truth may be a fraud! Until the postoffice stopped him, a New Orleans advertiser has been bringing in the cash with an ad: "Why die? Spend 24 cents and live. Sixteen chemical elements, which wear out, keep humans living: replace them by eating three items grocers sell at one cent each."

The consumer who answered the add was told to eat a raw egg, an orange and a raw carrot each day!

We've seen food ads in some "slick paper" magazines that were just as far fetched—and probably not as reliable. After all, if some of those southern sharecroppers ate eggs, carrots, and oranges every day, they could probably live longer.

MANY HAWKS ARE NEEDLESSLY KILLED, SPECIALIST ASSERTS

For every destructive hawk killed in Iowa, probably eighteen innocent and beneficial ones are needlessly shot on mere suspicion, says Ellis Hicks, extension wildlife specialist at Iowa state college.

Only four hawks in the entire United States are considered harmful enough by bird authorities to warrant control, Hicks said. All four are found in Iowa, but two in comparatively small numbers. They are the sharp-shinned hawk, the coopers hawk, goshawk and duck hawk. The rest for all practical purposes, can be classed as beneficial to man.

"Even these four are not always harmful and, under certain conditions, some of the beneficial species become destructive to game," Hicks explained. "Hard winters, for instance, so weaken game birds that they become easy prey of hawks which usually hunt rabbits and rodents."

Ellis stressed the fact that food habits of hawks are not so much a matter of choice as they are ability to catch and kill their prey.

A MILWAUKEE NEWSPAPER

has counted the number of brands under which some commodities are sold in that city.

There were in use there during the year ending January 15, 1939, 127 brands of packaged coffee, 72 brands of packaged tea, 11 coffee substitutes, 39 brands of hot breakfasts foods, 84 cold breakfast foods, 40 kinds of canned milk, 42 brands of canned soup, 184 brands of canned corn, 225 brands of canned peas, 103 brands of canned asparagus, 51 brands of canned beans, 41 different kinds of canned crab meat, 20 brands of canned spiced ham, 22 brands of canned corn beef hash, 102 varieties of tomato juice, 101 assorted brands of bottled catsup, 107 different peanut butters, 136 different brands of macaroni, 130 brands for packaged spaghetti, and 35 brands of fresh fluid milk.

FOOD HANDLERS' BONANZA PROFITS

THAT monopoly is laying a heavy hand on the housewife's market basket is given additional demonstration by disclosurer of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

A study of manufacturers of grocery specialties and packaged goods, just made public, revealed that two corporations—General Foods and Standard Brands—control 83.1 per cent of the total volume of that business.

These giant corporations are shown to have exacted amazingly high rates of profits. General Foods had returns of over 25 per cent on its capitalization in 1934 and 1935, over 30 per cent in 1936 and nearly 22 per cent in 1937.

Standard Brands was not far behind, with rates of 27 per cent in 1934, 25 per cent in 1935, 28 percent in 1936 and 17 per cent in 1937.

If you want the secrets of the soul, listen to the voice.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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COLD DESTROYS 15 MILLION BOXES OF CITRUS FRUIT VEGETABLES DAMAGED; PEPPERS SOAR

First estimates of the fruit and vegetable crop damage in Texas and Florida during the recent cold wave were released yesterday by the United States department of agriculture. Nearly 15,000,000 boxes of citrus fruits were destroyed and within a few days there will be little or no Florida produce available for the market, the report said.

Reflecting the information contained in the report, Florida peppers sold on the Chicago market yesterday at $8 to $8.50 per crate, the highest price in recent years.

Many Crops Damaged

The damage estimates were compiled by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture. Among the Florida crops most heavily damaged, according to the board, were peppers, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, lettuce, strawberry blooms, grapefruit, and oranges.

In Texas the snap beans were killed, the beet crop damaged, cabbage tonnage reduced one-fourth or more, three-fourth of the spinach crop killed, and green peas were wiped out, the report said.

EXHIBIT OF TINY DEER RECALLS PLAINS TRAGEDY MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO

A tragedy of the South Dakota Bad Lands some 30 million winters ago is recalled by a new exhibit in the Field museum's prehistoric animal collection. The exhibit is the skelton of leptomeryx, a small deer, the size and weight of the modern jack rabbit. The animal is one of 25 specimens taken from the same slab or rock excavated last year. Paul O. McGrew, of the museum's division of paleontology, said that evidence indicated that a herd of the deer died on the spot where they were found, probably while seeking refuge from a severe winter storm.

DARK FUTURE VISIONED BY DR. ARTHUR RAPER

FORT VALLEY, Ga., (SNS)--Dr. Arthur Raper, speaking to Fort Valley students and faculty here Thursday in the weekly Faculty Seminar, painted a dark picture of "Cotton Today" and the place of the Negro in the future industrial and agricultural life of the South.

Pointing out that the replacement of Negroes, long characteristic of urban positions, was also taking place in rural areas, the Georgia author and social scientist showed how cotton production in foreign countries and the Southwest had impoverished the Southeast and displaced millions of poor white and Negro farmers.

In the lively panel discussion that followed, it was pointed out that the future may seem dark for Negroes today, not because prospects are actually worse than they were twenty years ago, but because such social scientists as Dr. Raper and others have discovered and are reporting with greater courage and intelligence than ever before the difficulties of Southern life.

Fort Valley and other students, it was declared, had a brighter outlook than Negro and white students in the past in spite of the dark picture because for the first time in history those students were in institutions where their problems were revealed to them, as compared to the past when just as great problems existed, but no one knew or concerned himself with them.

DIXIE'S 10 YEAR PLAN

(Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune)

Last month in Atlanta, Ga., at the very moment when that city was involved in the world premiere of a motion picture depicting the destruction of the south in the civil war, there occured a meeting, much less publicized, which may yet result in the agricultural and indnstrial rebirth of Dixie. This meeting was the Southern Governors' conference, covering the 11 southern states from North Carolina to Oklahoma and Texas.

Under the slogan, "A Balanced Prosperity for Dixie by 1950," the conference outlined 10 general aims, chief of which called for the balancing of money crops with "food, feed and fertility crops," the spread of live stock raising to submarginal agricultural areas, the elimination of trade barriers, and the development of a greater number of suitable small industries to balance the south's economy, which is now predominantly agricultural.

Such a realistic program indorsed by the political heads of the southern states was good enough. But the conference came across with something even better. It outlined a number of means by which these desired ends might be achieved. An educational campaign for balanced agriculture is to be carried on thru the press, thru farm organizations, thru the schools. A "scorecard" system is to be established under uniform rules by which cities, towns, and rural communities can be rated according to their economic progress during the next 10 years, and "certificates of progress" will be given to those which are most progressive. In 1950 a "Decade of Progress" exposition is to be held in some southern city to celebrate the expected advances.

The conversion of the American south from a worn out, one crop, peon labor economy to a diversified agricultural and industrial economy will be no simple job. But the realization by southern leaders that is their problem and that the means of salvation lie within their own hands is a long step forward.

FSA PROGRAM BOON TO DIXIE FARM FAMILIES

TENANTS ARE NOW ABLE TO BUY EQUIPMENT AND PAY DEBTS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 23—Race farm families are rapidly taking advantage of the program for their betterment as offered by the Farm. Security Administration according to T. Roy Reid, regional director for the states of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Typical of the progress that the farm families are making is the record of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis of Bolton, Miss.

Mr. Davis came on the program in 1935 after he had lost his mule and couldn't get another from his merchant. He borrowed $186.60 for a mule and furnishing. He was able to pay back $169.53 the first year, leaving a balance of only $17.27.

In 1936 he borrowed $140 and paid it all back with interest. In 1937 his loan was only $85 which was paid. In 1938 the loan was $152.50 and was paid except $26.64. Last year he borrowed $216 45 and has sufficient cotton to pay off his total indebtedness to the FSA.

When this family applied for FSA assistance they had no stock, now they have two mules, five cows, eight hogs, 60 hens and 40 baby chicks. In 1935 Mrs. Davis had only 16 quarts of canned goods. In 1939 she put up 260 quarts of fruits, vegetables and preserves.

In addition to learning to raise foodstuffs for their families and livestock, some of the families make extra cash money by handicraft, making baskets, furniture and weaving hook rugs and other things which they sell to individuals in the nearest city or in some cases to the merchants direct in large lots.

Mr. Reid further says, "We are proud of the records that the Negro families are making. They are showing that all they need is an opportunity and a little guidance to become self supporting."

SHARECROPPERS GET HELP

The growing interest of the nation in the plight of the sharecropper group marks one of the most significant social trends in American life. For years and years, the sharecropper has been the "forgotten man." Even before the city unemployed learned how to sing, "Brother, can you spare a dime?" Now the nation has prepared to observe Sharecropper Week, March 4-10. The First Lady will award prizes to student essay contest winners at a dinner in New York as the end of the week is celebrated. Many of the nation s 'biggies" will be there.

Last week, the Senate recognized the movement to help the sharecropper by calling in leaders of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union for their view on the new 'aid" appropriations to be made to the farm industry. It seems that for the first time in American history some reckoning will be given those, who really till the soil and gather the crops, but oftimes do not share in the profits, subsidies and grants.

A new day dawns for the man lowest down. And speaking of him, I couldn't miss the Colored American—Underprivileged Number One.

By William A. Fowlkes,
In Atlanta Daily World

FOR A GOLDEN WEDDING

By Katharine Lee Bates

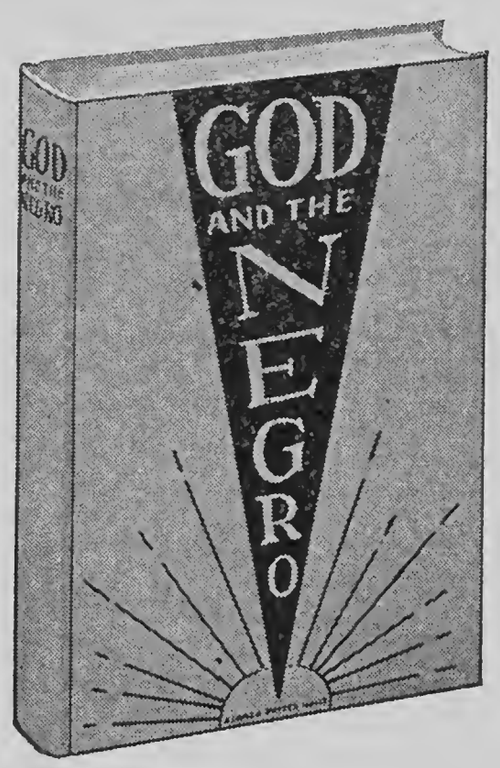
YOUNG love is passion,
Old love is peace.
Such is love's fashion,
Never to cease.
Young love's a carol,
Old love's a psalm.
Child love is wild love.
Old love is calm.
Young love is rapture,
Old love is rest,
Shy wings for capture,
Deep heart for nest.
Dawn love is silver.
Wait for the west,
Old love is gold love—
Old love is best.

Had Different Ailments

"HAS your husband any hobbies?"

asked the neighbor.

"No," said Mrs. Tuggle, "he has rheumatiz a good deal, and hives now and then, but he ain't never had no hobbies."



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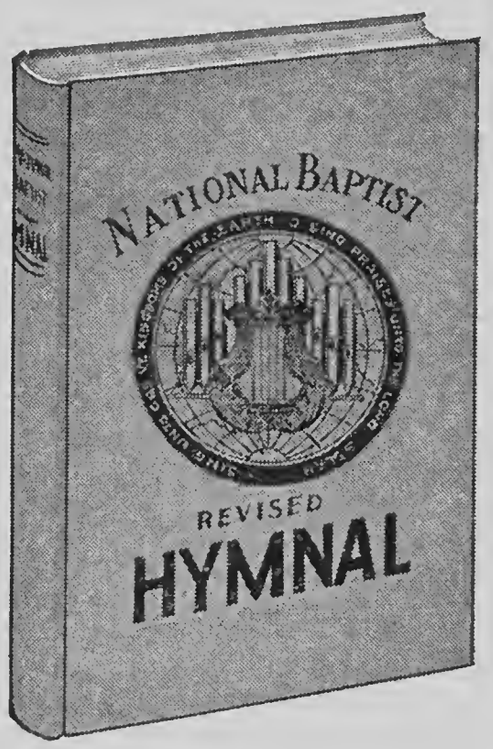

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FIRST LADY TO AWARD PRIZES

ESSAY WINNERS TO GATHER AT NEW YORK DINNER

On Sunday evening, March 10th, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a guest at the annual New York dinner of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, where she awarded prizes to winners of the national student essay contest on sharecropping. The contest is one of the features of National Sharecropper Week which was observed from March 4th to March 10th.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York City heads the long list of sponsors for National Sharecroppers Week which includes A. S. Johnson, Walter White, W. E Philip Randolph, William Lloyd Imes, J. Finley Wilson, Charles B. DuBois, Alain Locke, Hubert Delany, Abram Harris, Doxie A. Wilkinson and many others.

NATIONAL OBSERVANCE

It has become an annual custom for National Sharecroppers Week to be observed throughout America to acquaint the nation with the sharecropper's problem of fighting for the abolition of the poll tax, for anti-lynching legislation, for increased civil liberties for better housing, education health facilities and a decent standard of living. This year National Sharecroppers' Week activities will be conducted at Baltimore, Boston, St. Louis, Memphis. Akron, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit Cincinnati, New York, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Newark, Philadelphia, and Twin Cities, Minn. NAACP branches throughout the country have arranged forums and teas.

National Sharecroppers Week comes as the fifth anniversary of the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. During this week dinners and benefits will be given to raise funds for the union. The members and leaders of the STFU, both Negro and white, have risked their lives to build a union in the face of the most arrogant terrorism America has ever known. The organization now numbers 40,000 people drawn from America's half million sharecropping families forty-four percent of which are Negroes.

BEAUTIFUL RURAL LIFE

Announcement of a half-million dollar gift to Georgia schools from the Julius Rosenwald Fund for work in the training of rural teachers should receive the hearty applause of every Georgian. Colored Georgians should stand up and cheer because the Fort Valley State College got exactly one-half of the allocation, much more than the larger populated white institutions, and much more in accord with their needs. The need of rural teacher technique is not a new thing to these ears. Often have we seen failures in rural setups, both from the standpoint of the individuals and the setups itself. The Fort Valley experiments in the rurals will attempt to adjust training to those whose hearts, bodies and souls lead them to this selected profession.

Life can be beautiful in the rurals. Those of you who have had the opportunity to dwell in the peace and quiet of those parts where man is "close to the soil and to God," as the poet would put it, know that there, alone, will be found the only real happiness on our little strand. The hustle and bustle of the metropolitan areas cannot compare with a well planned and negotiated rural community life in real attractiveness. It is up to those well trained teachers to make life beautiful for those who grow up and live in the rurals, and to those who might go there.

Those who complain that the housing, lighting and a sanitation is "off foot" in the rurals may be informed that the federal government in the last few years has gone to great ends to correct all the evils that once were so common Living in the "woods section" may be determined as the only type of luxury living nowadays, there are so many advantages to be had there. A happy farmer is a king.

There are so many Georgians on the farms that it well behooves the specially trained rural teachers to really get out there and make life beautiful for them. More of them need to be reached, to be given a ray of hope and light. Produce no shirkers. Fort Valley!

LITTLE HEN LAYS GREAT BIG EGG—8 3-4 INCHES AROUND

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 27 (Special)—A white leghorn hen, property of Geffrey Holland, a farmer at Waldron, today laid an egg measuring 8 3-4 inches in circumference and weighing five ounces.

They'll Choose Nation's Leading Community

Shown above are the five nationally prominent judges who, shortly after May 1, will select the Negro community which has contributed the most to the welfare of its residents in the past year. The winner is to receive an International motor truck valued at $1,000. The judges are, top, left to right: Walter White, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of NYA Negro activities and president of Bethune-Cookman college; Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute. Bottom, left is Dr. Channing Tobias, of the national council Y M C.A., and bottom, right, is Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director of the Julius Rosenwald fund. (ANP PHOTOS)

R. S. ABBOTT, 69, IS DEAD; NOTED NEGRO PUBLISHER.

FOUNDER OF WEEKLY CHICAGO DEFENDER

Robert Sengstacke Abbott, wealthy founder and publisher of the Chicago Defender, Negro weekly newspaper, died yesterday in his home at 4742 South Park way after an illness of several months.

Mr. Abbott was born 69 years ago in Savannah, Ga. He attended Claflin university, Orangeburg, S C., and Hampton institute at Hampton, Va., where he learned the printer's trade. He was graduated from the Kent Law School in Chicago, practiced law for a year, and in 1905 founded the Chicago Defender.

Headed Publishing Concern

He also was publisher of Abbott's Monthly magazine, started in 1930 and discontinued shortly thereafter, and was president and treasurer of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company. He was appointed to Gov. Frank Lowden's race relations commission in 1919, and in 1935 became a member of the proposed permanent Chicago fair.

Mr. Abbott was a member of the Chicago Art institute, the Field museum, and the Chicago Historical society. He was a former president of the Hampton Alumni association and a Mason.

Honored by Governor

Mr. Abbott was honored at a testimonial dinner two years ago attended by Gov. Horner and Prof. Ernest Burgess and George Fairweather; business manager of the University of Chicago, and other prominent persons. He is said to have been the wealthiest Negro publisher in the country.

Surviving are his widow, Edna; a stepson, George Denison, and a stepdaughter, Miss Jacqueline Denison.

Funeral services will be held at 11 a. m., Monday in the Metropolitan Community church at 4100 South Parkway.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

IT'S doing your job the best you can,
And being just to your fellow man;
Not making money, but holding friends,
And staying true to your aims and ends.
It's figuring how and learning why,
And looking forward, and thinking high,
And dreaming little and doing much;
It's keeping a'ways in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed—
Dismissing all thoughts of hate and greed.
It's daring blithely the field of chance,
While making of labor a brave romance.
It's going onward, despite defeat,
And fighting staunchly, but keeping sweet.
It's being clean, and its playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair.
It's looking up at the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love.
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin.
It's sharing sorrow, work and birth,
And making better this good old earth.
It's serving, striving thro' strain and stress;
It's doing your noblest—that's Success.

STILL A LAND OF .. OPPORTUNITY

(Otsego (N. Y.) Farmer.)

What a country the United States is! This exclamation was forced to our lips by a small item that appears in the personal columns of the local newspapers this week. It refers to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Adamovitch to their new home in Oneonta, after living for five years in Cooperstown. That in itself is nothing remarkable. Many such changes take place. But in this particular instance it proves that this country is still the land of opportunity for all who have the right attitude toward themselves and their fellow men.

Mr. Adamovitch was once an officer in the Russian navy, but like many other intelligent Russains, was forced to leave the country to escape from the bolsheviks. He traveled three years before being able to make his way to the United States and came here with no friends, no money, and no knowledge of the language. Since his arrival, however, he has mastered the language, managed to work his way thru college, married an American girl, and holds a responsible position with the New York Telephone Company. While here he was manager of the local office and goes to Oneonta to become district plant manager.

We know personally of his career while he was working in this village. He spent no time bemoaning his lost rank as an officer or the passing of the regime of old Russia with which he was connected from birth. Instead, he worked faithfully at his calling, lived a normal American life with his family, and devoted himself in spare time to the interests of the community in which he came to hold a prominent place on the basis of his own worth. In these efforts he had the active cooperation of his wife. The community as a whole deeply regrets the departure of people of this caliber and will cordially welcome them back at any time. We congratulate the company upon having men of this type in its employ.

But to get back to the original theme of the editorial.. Could such a thing ever have happened in Russia? No, it could not either under the old regime or much less under the soviet. Neither could it have happened in any of the countries of Europe, for the old world spirit prevents and even if the spirit were not a barrier the opportunity is absent. Nowhere but in America can such a thing take place. It is a glorious thing and one that is worth everything to keep alive, not only for those who come to these shores, like Mr. Adamovitch, but for our own sons and daughters.

JAPAN DONATES PRIZE POULTRY TO OHIO MUSEUM

CLEVELAND—So that poultry fanciers may further study Oriental breeds, the twenty-eight mounted Japanese fowls representing fourteen varieties that were exhibited at Cleveland's recent Poultry Congress and Exposition, will be donated to the Ohio State Museum.

Tsuto Takase, of the Board of Tourist Industry, Japanese Government Railways and the Japan Tourist Bureau, sponsors of Japan's poultry exhibit through the Japanese Poultry Breeds Society, announced the donation of the entire exhibit to the university's museum after its director, H. C. Shetrone, requested the mounted fowls to augment the museum's extensive poultry collection.

Located in a large, fire-proof building on the campus of Ohio State University at Columbus, the museum is operated by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Among the twenty-eight fowls comprising the exhibit are two varieties of the world-famous Japanese long-tailed cock. The tail of the white species exceeds fifteen feet in length, and the gray over ten feet. Also among the collection are bantams of varying shades of color and red-hackled game cocks.

ILLINOIS YOUTH COUNCIL GIVES N. A. A. C. P. $25

NEW YORK,—James Robinson, acting youth director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced Friday receipt of a check for $25 for the William Anderson defense fund, received from the Rockford, Ill., N.A.A.C.P. youth council.

Praising the activity of the council, Robinson said this is the largest contribution received to date from N.A.A.C.P. youth groups all over the country who are raising funds to aid the 19-year-old president of the Greenville, S. C., youth council in his fight to prove his innocence against a framed-up charge made by South Carolina police officials

Because of the successful campaign he led last August to get Race citizens of Greenville to register and vote in the September primaries, young Anderson was arrested and convicted of a trumped-up charge of "trying to date up a white girl over the phone."

He is at present free on $1,200 bail pending an appeal of his case.

AND PROUD OF IT

A COLORED man injured in a motor accident, died, and the insurance adjuster went to investigate.

"Did Washington P. Johnson live here?" he asked the weeping woman who opened the door.

"Yassah," she replied between sobs.

"I want to see the remains."

With a new sense of importance the dusky widow drew herself erect and answered proudly. "I'm de remains,"

* * *

Good resolutions, like a screaming child, should be carried out.

LOANS RELP TENANTS TO BECOME FARM OWNERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S. N. S.)—In an endeavor to develop a higher proportion of owner-operated farms in communities, the Federal land banks are increasing their sales to farm tenants, according to A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. During 1939, he pointed out, approximately 37 per cent of all sales were to this class of purchaser, In addition, he said banks are increasing their sales to farmer owners, both through contract to purchase and through leases with option to purchase.

Sales of properties which the Federal land banks have taken over amounted to 10,576 farms or parts of farms during 1939 for a total consideration of $26.702,000. During the previous year the number of farms sold was 11510 for $26,133,000.

'Although the total number of sales during the last calendar year was less than in 1938," commented Mr. Black "the sale made by 6 of the banks increased substantially during that period. The decrease in the number of sales in some districts is accounted for by the great reduction in their real estate inventory during the previous two or three years which left these banks with fewer farms for sale."

Mr. Black pointed out that the inventory of farms owned outright by the land banks or subject to redemption increased about 1,800 during the year ended December 31, 1939 when it totaled 25,801. These were carried on the books at $80,862,000.

"Young farmers and capable tenants who have accumulated some savings and have farm management ability normally can utilize cooperative farm mortgage credit to assist them in becoming owners," said Mr. Black. "This is borne out by the fact that more than one-third of the land banks' sales of properties during the past year were to farmers of this type.

"Land bank loans,' the Governor stressed, "differ considerably from those of the Farm Security Administration. In the field of farm purchasing. Farm Security is assisting tenants who have not made a start toward ownership. It may provide virtually 100 per cent of the funds needed for purchasing and sometimes many of the other services in addition. The Farm Credit Administration can only provide a part of the funds needed for purchasing although in most instances it is a large percentage, frequently running up to 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the property. Thus it is essential that borrowers from the Farm Credit Administration must have made a start, have accumulated at least a modest down payment and have sufficient farming experience and workstock successfully to operate a farm.

"The two agencies. Farm Credit Administration and Farm Security Administration working together with different groups of families should be able to accomplish much in increasing farm ownership and in raising living standards."

Knowledge must be employed before it becomes useful?

All improvement begin with self-improvement.

VICIOUS POLL TAX

Foes of the vicious poll tax have adopted the hard way to secure consideration of a bill sponsored by Congressman Lee E. Guyer (Dem., Calif.), making it unlawful for any state to require payment of the levy as a prerequisite for voting at any election in which a President or members of Congress are to be chosen.

The measure langnishes in the Committee on the Judiciary, and an effort is to be made to bring it to the floor by petition. If the necessary 218 votes are secured, a fight as hectic as that over anti-lynching bills will be certain.

Guyer introduced the bill at the request of the Southern Conference for Human Needs, held in Birmingham a year ago. The conference contended that the tax must be repealed before economic freedom is established in Dixie.

Whites Main Victims

The poll tax averages around $1.75 in the eight Southern states in which it still exists. In some states it is cumulative, and in most of them it must be paid at a time of the year when human needs are pressing.

Defenders of the tax insist it is needed to preserve "white supremacy," but Guyer challenges that contention. He claims that more whites than Negroes are disfranchised.

In the 1936 presidential election about 80 per cent of the eligible voters in Northern and Western states went to the polls. Of the Southern states with poll taxes, only 10.7 per cent voted in South Carolina, 16.1 per cent in Georgia, 13 per cent in Mississippi 19.8 percent in Alabama and 22.2 per cent in Virginia.

A DARE?

He: "Suppose a very ugly man tried to kiss you, would you object?"

She: "Try it and see!'"

BOVINE CONNOISSEURS

A CITY girl, spending some time in the country, spoke to the farmer about the troubled way in which the cattle regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "It must be on account of that red dress you are wearing."

"Dear me. Of course, I know it's terribly out of style, but I had no idea a cow would notice it."

CENSUS INDICATES SCHOOL FACILITIES FOR NEGROES BEING INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Slowly but surely the nation's school facilities for colored children are being improved, and larger numbers of Negro youth are receiving the advantages of education, according to statistics gathered by the Census Bureau.

For the United States as a whole 60 percent of the Negro population five to twenty years of age attended school in 1930, as compared with 53.5 percent in 1920, 44 7 percent in 1910, and only 9.2 percent in 1870.

The 1940 Census, which will begin on April 1, is expected to show a higher percentage of colored persons in school than ever before in history.

In 1930 Cleveland, Ohio, reported the best Negro school attendance record of any city having 50,000 or more colored inhabitants, with 97 percent of all colored children 7 to 15 years of age attending school. New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Houston, Baltimore, Memphis and Birmingham followed in the order named.

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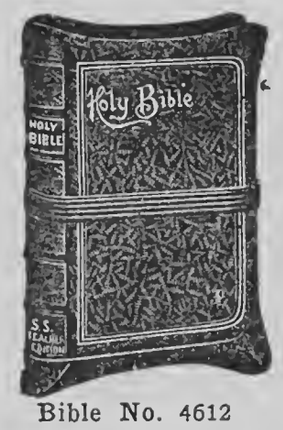

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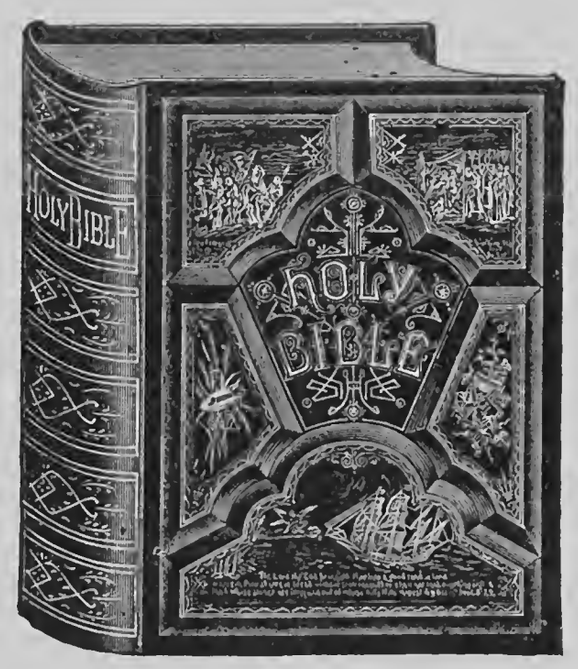

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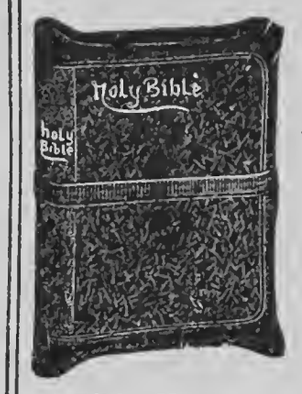

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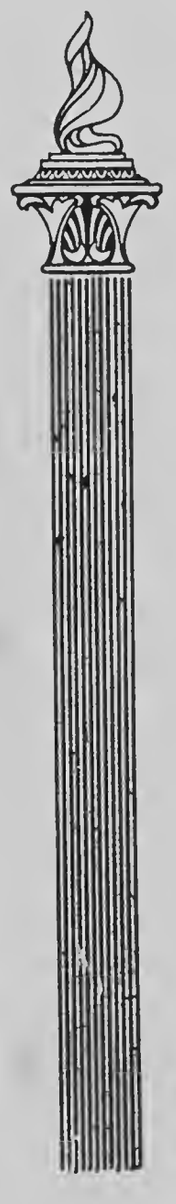

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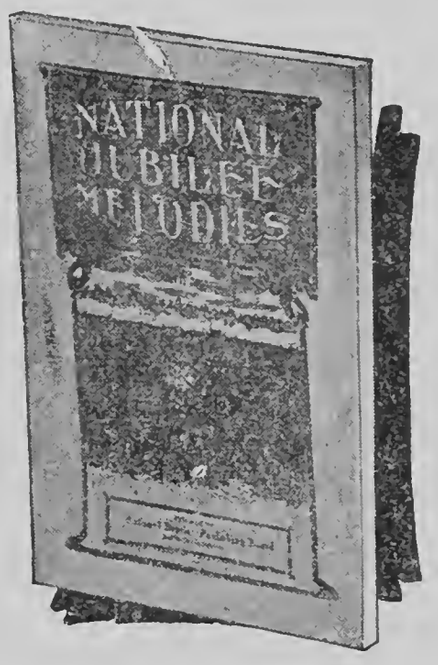

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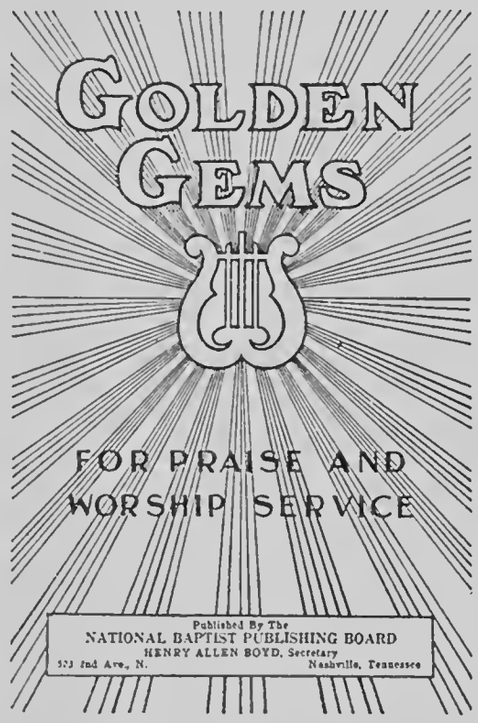

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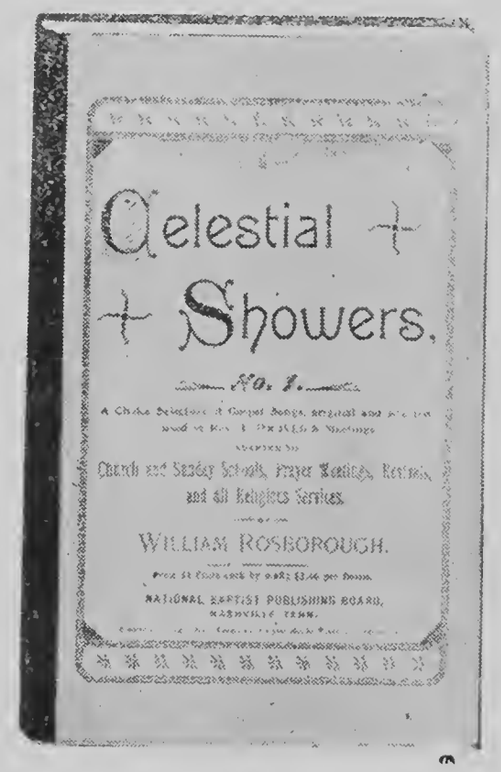

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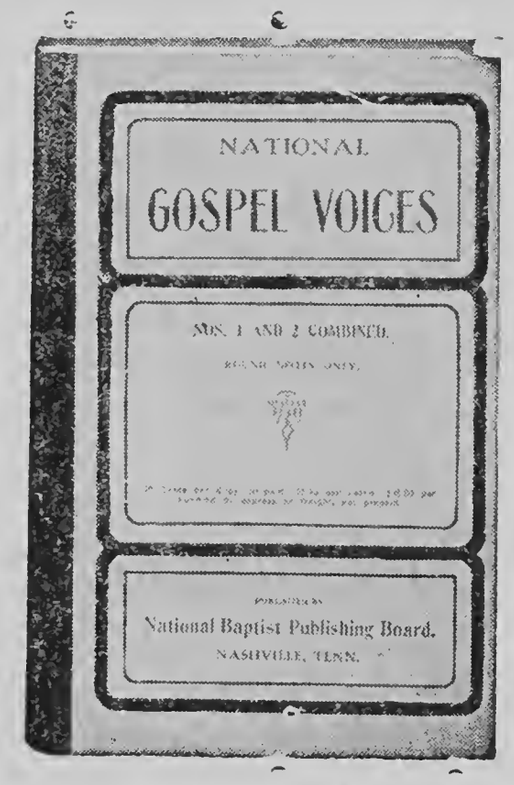

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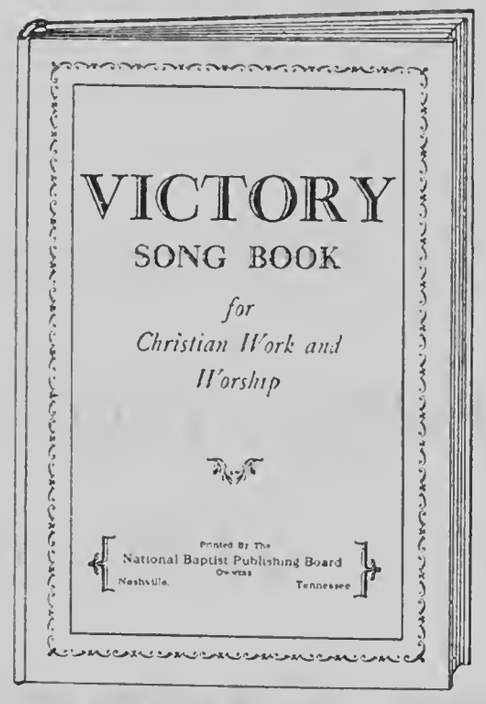

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Woman's Page

SORGHUM ICE CREAM

By Miss Arlene Allen

Dalton Unit, NFCF, Dalton, Mo.

1 1-2 cups sugared sorghum
1-2 cup flour
3 eggs
3 quarts milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Bring one quart milk to boiling point, beat eggs, add sorghum and flour, mix to a soft batter, add to boiling milk and cook till thick. Take from stove and add remainder of milk. Add a pinch of salt, the flavor and freeze. You will find that this recipe will make a delicious dessert.

SQUASH OFFERS ECONOMY AND DELICIOUSNESS

Is Used For Variety in Old Favorites

The lowly squash deserves "three cheers," one for its economy, another for the variety it offers, and the third because it can be made to taste so good.

Squash Rolls

1-2 cup squash (steamed and strained)
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup scalded milk
1-4 yeast cake dissolved in
1-2 cup lukewarm water
2 1-2 cups flour

Add squash, sugar, salt, butter to milk. When lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and flour; cover and let rise overnight. Shape into rolls, let rise, and bake in moderately hot oven (375 degrees F.) Makes 12 to 18 rolls.

Squash Pie

2 1-2 cups steamed and strained squash
1-2 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon, ginger or nutmeg, or
1-2 teaspoon lemon extract
1 egg slightly beaten
1 3-4 cups milk

Mix sugar, salt and spice or extract, add squash, egg and milk gradually. Bake in one crust, garnish if desired, with whipped cream to which has been added finely chopped preserved ginger.

Squash Soup

1 cup mashed potatoes
3-4 cup mashed squash
2 tbsp. onion juice
2 tbsp. green pepper, cut fine
2 cup milk
2 tbsp. butter
1-2 tsp. salt
1-4 tsp. white pepper

Mix potato, squash, onion juice, salt and green pepper. Heat slowly add butter and white pepper and scalded milk, let come to boil. Serve hot.

WEATHER TOO DRY TO TAP SUGAR MAPLES THIS YEAR

BELVIDERE, Ill., Feb. 15 (Special)—The Sterling maple sugar camp, largest in this part of the country, probably will not be operated this year because of the prolonged dry weather, Ben Spearing, manager for 18 years, said today. If the 300 trees are not tapped this spring it will be the second time since the camp was established. The camp has been the property of five generations of the same family.

4H CLUB WORK HITS NEW HIGH FOR YEAR 1939

Annual Report Indicates Membership, Activity Both on Upgrade

By Julanie Lampkin

Augusta Ga.,—4-H club work is rapidly advancing in Georgia, Alexander Hurse, state club agent, announced in his annual report to Director Walter S. Brown of the Georgia Agricultural Extension service. Mr. Hurse makes his headquarters at Industrial college, near Savannah.

"The number of club members increased from 27,860 in 1938 to 29,215 in 1939.

"More projects were carried and more leadership work was done in 1939 than any previous years, and more efforts are being made for 1940. Ninety percent of the projects enrolled were completed.

"Georgia club work among members of the Race began in a large way in 1923. At that time there were scarcely 2,000 members. Membership increased every year until it reached the total of near 30,000 in 1939.

"The organization of the 4-H Negro club work consists of community clubs made up of officers, adult leaders, enterprise leaders, and project leaders. Officers of the community clubs are organized in each county to form a county council. Adult leaders are sponsored under the supervision of their county agent who assumes the responsibility of guiding the junior club members in their activities.

"The activities of the Negro clubs are to conduct projects or demonstrations and keep records for the purpose of determining labor income, which is found to be very educative in preparing them to do efficient jobs on the farm.

"Negro 4-H club boys and girls fed out calves for the third year in 1939. Feeder calves were bought and placed among club members in all counties. These calves on hand now will be shown at the fat cattle shows in the spring of 1940 in Augusta.

Cash prizes totaling $275 were won by the club members showing calves in 1939.

Other 4-H activities that are receiving special interest among the Race club members include the live-at-home, garden and health projects.

Every summer, a state short course is held for Race 4-H group leaders.

A New Method Planned

A method for rural education to tie in with the government farm program has been suggested by Dr. M. D. Collins, state school superintendent.

The main purpose of this plan is to get the rural schools to do what the CCC and NYA are doing, that is to train boys and girls how to make a living at the one thing they already know something about.

PEANUT BUTTER AND HONEY SANDWICHES ARE HEALTHFUL

Peanut butter thinned with honey makes an interesting filling for graham bread sandwiches for school luncheons. This combination is a health fact worth remembering.

TEACHING COOPERATION TO CHILDREN

Emmy Riedl, Who Had the Job in Sudetenland, Believes It Pays Well to Give Such Instruction to Youth

(From Cooperative Consumer)

Guildswomen of this country will enjoy the article here from the pen of Emmy Riedl, secretary of the Sudetenland Women's Guild until that area was taken away from Czechoslovakia by Germany. Mrs. Riedl is now in England. This article was written for The Guildswoman, official paper of the English movement. —Editor's Note.

A young mother discussed with me the question of cooperative education for her chilren. "Why," she asked me, "shall I take the trouble to tell the little ones about cooperation? They cannot understand our ideals and principles, and they cannot understand the material benefits we derive from our societies. It is too difficult to tell them." I had a different opinion about this important question, and will tell English mothers why, as I did this young mother, who at last agreed with me.

The ideal principles of cooperation are fundamental things of human education. Without them you cannot expect that your children will grow up as enlightened human beings full of goodwill and understanding. Cooperative education plants in our hearts the desire to help one another; it awakes in our souls the spirit to work for the community; it leads our minds to a better understanding of human needs. And, best of all, a really cooperative trained mind is always a peace-loving mind.

And the material things of cooperation? Oh, children understand very well what they mean. The family life is the best example. Mother and father work together that life may become easier for the whole family. It is the same with the big cooperative family. Many families form a society, so that the needs of daily life become cheaper; that many services can be granted, and that the common people can make the pure goods they want. Children understand the principle of cooperative saving through dividend, because mother can buy this or that extra comfort or commodity that otherwise would be impossible.

There are many ways to guide children to cooperation. The mother has an important task to fulfill at home. A good mother is the soul of the family, and builds up in her home a small community in which each is for all, and all for each. The children who grow up in such a happy atmosphere (it depends not only on the means that are available) have practical training in cooperation.

If it is a really cooperative home, in which cooperative shopping is regular, in which cooperative-made articles are a matter of course, and in which mother and father take an active part in cooperative life, then the children become used to it. They see and hear from the cooperative society; they read about it in the cooperative paper. It is a part of their life.

But the cooperative community is a bigger one than the family. We want to teach our children that beside the family stands the cooperative society, the national Cooperative Union, and last, but not least, the International Cooperative Alliance. This educational work includes the forming of the children's minds. Its highest aim is to make broadminded, sensible men and women from the boys and girls.

Among the various cooperative organizations the Women's Cooperative Guild is well-fitted for this wonderful task. It is the organization of the mothers, and has done so much to educate working women. This is the proper preparation for educational work among children. Only devoted and trained mothers or women can undertake so big a task, and fulfill it. From this body must come the spirit and inspiration to encourage other parts of the movement to do their share. If the Women's Cooperative Guild takes the lead, as so many times before in other important things, it will inspire this country, and give a signal for the smaller Women's Guilds abroad. But as a matter of fact, it is necessary to work out a plan and unite all the efforts already made in this direction.

There are many ways to awaken the interest of children in cooperation. We did educational work among the children for several years at home (in the dissolved German cooperative societies in Czechoslovakia) with the best results.

We started with a children's page in the cooperative household paper (issued by the Cooperative Union), and for this page we asked the children to send in stories, drawings, funny tales, and descriptions of handicrafts. Our Cooperative Wholesale gave permission to send to the best contributors among the children from time to time parcels containing sweets, chocolates, or other goods made in cooperative factories. Among the child contributors were many talented ones, and in 1935 a book was published from the children's contributions. All the contents were done by the children, only the selection and the final touch were the work of the editor. The book was a great success and had wide circulation. The children were proud of it. Many progressive school teachers in the small towns and villages in the Sudetenland counted this permanent educational work throughout the cooperative press among the children as a big help.

In the autumn and winter we held many meetings for children with films of cultural or cooperative subjects. These afternoons always started with a short speech in which the children were told in plain words, what cooperation means. Afterwards we played with the children or told them funny stories. Often we had with us a so-called "Kasperle-theatre" (puppet show) and improvised plays of different kinds. The whole of our children's audience was, of course, playing wholeheartedly with us.

Festival afternoons were arranged, with plays for children performed by the children themselves. In all these plays, written for those special occasions, a cooperative message was given. It was a real pleasure to see the eagerness of the children, and their shining eyes if the play was enjoyed by the grown-up audience. They liked very much to be dressed up in the fancy dresses made by the mothers in their spare time. In the spring and summer trips and excursions to cooperative stores or factories were arranged. Especially the elder children like to see the factories at work, and looked forward weeks before hand to the visits. They saved up month by month to make it possible. The biggest out-of-door festival was Cooperators' Day in July. In the big processions the children were always at the front with cooperative flags, and the little ones held aloft small balloons in different colors. Outdoor games were arranged for them in the beautiful country places and woods on this happy day. Thus in celebrating International Day the workers are akin.

Thousands of children took part each year in the different cooperative activities, and, I am sure, it was not all in vain. The spirit will live and rise again in the future. We tried for years to gain permission from the authorities to teach cooperative principles and history in the schools. But in vain! The private traders looked very suspiciously on all our activities, and, their influence was too strong in the government.

Of course, all these efforts were only possible because the women and mothers did so much volunteer work. Many hours were spent by them in organizing and attending gatherings. But they felt that educational work among the children is the best way to create among this young, eager part of humanity—so full of promise—the spirit that alone can raise mankind and help to build a better world for all.

POTATO PANCAKE PROVIDES WHOLE MEAL IN ITSELF

Recipes for old fashioned potato pancakes are many and varied, but here is one that's bound to be a favorite. It makes a light, fluffy pancake that is a meal in itself when topped with apple sauce or jelly.

Potato Pancakes.

(One Dozen)

3 large potatoes
2 eggs, well beaten
1-2 cup sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup hot milk

Peel potatoes and grate them, tipping the bowl so water will run off. Add the well beaten eggs, sifted dry ingredients, and hot milk to the grated potatoes. Drop batter by tablespoonfuls onto a hot, greased griddle and brown on both sides. Serve hot with butter and apple sauce or jelly.

SALTED SQUASH SEED

Good As Peanuts

Wash seeds clean in warm water. Cook in boiling salt water for ten minutes. Dry on a towel. Toss on greased pan. Sprinkle with salt. Bake in moderate oven for thirty minutes.

Motorist: "I hear someone took your car last night, Mose. Did you notify the sheriff?"

Mose: "No use, boss; he's the one that took it."

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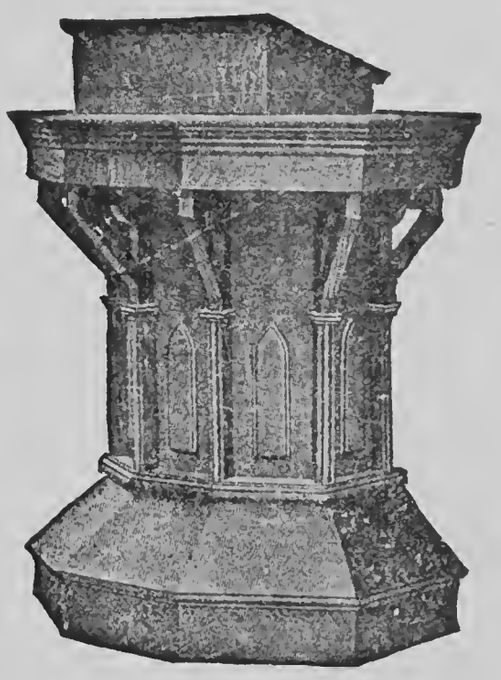

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Oscar Ameringer in American Guardian.

Cash and carry, how simple it sounds! You put cash in your pocket, drive up to the store, fork the money over the counter, and drive home with the goods. Unfortunately for the cash and carry advocates, transactions between countries are not quite that simple. Cash in the latter case means gold, foreign securites or goods. Suppose we accept gold —in payment for the products of American fields, mines and factories. What is the value of gold? At present we have some twelve billion dollars of gold in a hole in Kentucky. The value of that gold is what it has cost in human labor to dig it out of many holes and bury it in one hole. **All the twelve billion dollars of gold in the Kentucky hole will not buy a hot dog for a hungry man, give an hour of labor to a Jobless worker, lift a dime's worth of mortgage from an American farm or home, put a shingle on a single roof.**

Do the wise men of the east propose that we swap the fertility of our soil, the irreplacable mineral resources of our mines and old fields the sweat and skill and energy of American labor, for more useless dross like gold? Pray, gentlemen, if that twelve billion dollars of gold in the Kentucky hole does not now buy a grain of wheat, an ounce of cotton or a single shingle, will five billion more of the same stuff—buy food, clothing and shelter for the one-third of American citizens who, according to the President, are ill-fed ill-clothed and ill-housed?

Suppose we accept payment in American securities held by foreigners, what then? Well, then, Americans who already have more income than they possible can spend, waste or re-invest will have still more income than they can possibly spend, waste, or re-invest—that's all.

Then, too, the moment cash and carry goes into effect, prices will go up sharply. Wages and salaries will lag far behind rising prices because a vast army of unemployed will keep wages and salaries down. The war profits will come out of this lag in wages and salaries, that is, out the hides of our own workers.

But suppose they pay us in goods?

In that case may the Lord have mercy on our twelve million unemployed and six million farm families, for we already have more goods than the master minds of this country know what to do with.

Well, then, if the existing neutrality act helps Hitler and if under the President's cash and carry policy, we simply throw away our soil fertility, irresplacable mineral resources, labor and eventually our sons, as we certainly will once we feed the fires of war over there, why not starve the war and feed America by declaring an embargo on all contraband of war and distributing our abundance among the needy at home.

Finally but most important of all, if America declares an embargo on all contraband of war, **there will be no world war** In spite of all that is said and done by the "great powers" over there Neither France, England, nor Germany can support a prolonged war. And they know it! The other thing they know is that the only winners of a prolonged war will be Japan in Asia and Bolshevism in Europe. **All that America can accomplish by feeding in the war is to make the victory of Japan and Russia that much more inevitable and decisive.**

If the permanently closed door in Asia and Bolshevism from Vladivostok to the Atlantic, **including the bankruptcy of our own country,** already 40 billions in the red, is what the wise men of the east are hankering for, nothing will serve that purpose better than feeding the war over there with the good things our own people are so badly in need of and our leaders haven't got brains enough to distribute.

Embargo all Contraband!

Distribute our abundance among our ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed!

Starve the war and feed America! ! !

POLICY KINGS OF CHICAGO OWNERS LEGITIMATE FIRMS

CHICAGO, March 14—(ANP)—Although the policy game is generally looked upon as contributing only to the purses of the big operators, in Chicago the income from this form of gambling is leading the way in rallying legitimate business from the ravages of the depression, a survey shows.

Attention was focussed on the strong local tie-up between the policy racket and legitimate business with the indictment by a federal grand jury of the three Jones brothers on charges of evading payment of over $1,000,000 in income taxes from 1933 through 1938. At the same time it was rumored that more indoctments could be expected of still other policy kings and that a white gambling syndicate was ready to step in and take over the lucrative business.

Unlike in most other large cities, the multi-million dollar policy game in Chicago is controlled by Negroes. The sentiment here seems to be that while policy is not generally approved, if this form of gambling is to exist on the Southside it will be tolerated only if headed by Negroes. Any attempt by a white syndicate to muscle in would be bitterly and vigorously opposed, according to present indications.

The pennies, nickles and dimes placed on policy bets have been the foundation for some of the Southside's biggest business institutions. Unlike the white syndicates elsewhere which take the huge profits to other sections of the city, colored numbers barons here invest their earnings in the area from which their income is derived.

The three Jones brothers—Edward, McKissack and George—own the biggest Negro department store in the nation. Called the Ben Franklin store, it is of the type outfitted by Montgomery Ward. Fixtures and merchandise are valued at around $75,000 and there are 50 employes. The brothers own the building where the store is located and it is valued at $30,000. This building also provides quarters for other legitimate businesses on 47th street, the main Negro thoroughfare, which otherwise would have to be located elsewhere because most of the stores and buildings owned by whites refuse to rent to Negroes. In this building the Pittsburgh Courier has its Chicago office, the Cortez Peters Business School is operated and several other firms rent space.

The Jones brothers, incidentally, are sons of the Rev. Edward P. Jones, now deceased, former president of the National Baptist Convention, unincorporated. They came from Mississippi with their father and mother a good many years ago and settled in neighboring Evanston.

Dan Gaines is another who has a legitimate business. He owns the Dan Gaines Ford Motor Car agency on Wabash avenue which has 20 employes and does an annual gross business of around $300,000. With his wife as partner, he also operates the Gaines and Miller Loan company.

What is considered the finest Negro shoe store in America is operated on 47th street by Jim Knight, a former "Mayor of Bronzeville." Known as the Knight and Young store, it features high class shoes and averages $50,000 annually in business. Knight also owns the Palm Tavern, one of the city's leading cafes, which grosses weeklq around $1,000. Both enterprises provide jobs.

Leon Motts is one of the partners in the Riley and Brown agency, largest real estate firm on the Southside, which also deals in loans. Motts himself has made large personal loans to other Negro business men who were refused consideration at the banks and would have been forced to close shop had it not been for Mott's aid.

The two biggest colored drug stores in Chicago are owned by Henry Young. Called the Service Drug Stores, they do a yearly business of around $165,000 and are valued at $30,000. They have more than 30 employes.

Julian Black has a real estate firm and has bought up considerable property for both himself and Joe Louis. Much of Black's investment has been neighborhoods bordering the Negro sections where restrictive covenants are in force to prevent Negro expansion from the overcrowded areas. He has brought this issue to the fore and has enabled Negroes to move into sections previously restricted to whites.

Because of these large investments in ligitimate Negro businesses and the resulting jobs provided, as well as the aid given other colored businessmen, Southsiders are inclined to be less critical of the policy wheel operators than are Negro residents of other communities where the game flourishes under white control.

EXCLUSIVE

"STAND up!" shouted the colored evangelist, "if you want to go to heaven."

Everybody got up but one old man.

"Don't you want to go to heaven, my brother?" shouted the preacher loudly.

"Sho," said the old man, "but Ah ain't going with no excusion!"

* * *

No disguise can long conceal love where it is, nor feign it where it is not.—Rochefoucauld.

STRONG PLEA TO SHUN WAR

Herbert Hoover Holds European Civilization May Depend On America

IN a powerful plea for funds to buy food and other supplies for suffering millions in Poland and Finland, former President Herbert Hoover this week again pleaded with America to stay out of the World War.

"The chance for civilization in Europe to come back again may depend upon America," he said. "If we are to be of service, we need to conserve both our economic and spiritual strength.

"We, in our indignation against wrong and aggression, must not be led into blind hate against whole nations.

"The great masses of the German people and the Russian people are not responsible for the wars now going on. The vast majority of both these nations are gentle and decent people who pray for peace, as you and I.

"We have not been enveloped with the poisonous air of hate, and if we are ready to help Europe defeat famine and pestilence, we may exert a saving and constructive voice at the peace table.."

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MORE POSITIONS FOR THE RACE

(Continued From Page 1)

ployе, Alexander King, has been appointed assistant cashier of Manhattan's General Post office and is the ranking postal official of his race in America.

Also, said Mr. Gray, the superintendent of New York's College Station, George Lawrence, is a colored postal worker who has been elevated to a position of leadership in the service. Supt. Lawrence's station handles all the mail for Columbia University, and is one of the largest in Manhattan.

Again, the superintendent of one of the largest postoffice stations in Philadelphia is John M. Brown, a colored postal worker who was selected for his high position because of his ability and special fitness for the job. In contrast with these special opportunities afforded Negroes in other Metropolitan areas, it was pointed out that Chicago, in the past 10 years has suffered a loss of four men having the rank of Station foremen. In 1930 there were 11 colored foremen in the local post office service, today there are only seven.

After listening to the talks made by various members of the committee, Postmaster Kruetgen promised to give careful study to the matters complained of and stated that he had appointed a committee, composed of the assistant superintendent, the post office coordinator and his secretary. Purpose of this committee is to give careful consideration to the matters complained of and to report back to the Postmaster at conclusion of their investigation.

Among other members of the committee which conferred with the Postmaster were: Rev. A. J. Carey, Jr., the Rev. Marberry, Dr. C. H. Payne, O. Grady Gregory, Alliance officials; and William J. Shepherd, president of the local branch, National Alliance of Postal Employes.

FSA FIVE-POINT PLAN

(Continued From Page 1)

to be enlarged as rapidly as tracts are made available to tenants, on which 200 to 300 families now without homes might live, produce their own food and work during the cotton season.

Development of a small number of labor homes on land owned by the FSA. These homes, it was said, would include provision for subsistence gardens.

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HOUSE HAS NEW PLAN TO ATTACK FARM TENANCY

(Continued From Page 1)

pands the program to help the farmer and would work without draining on the national treasury. Education to equalize the salaries of the two groups beginning September, 1940.

A league questionaire went out immediately to all candidates in the November, 1939 election, on the matter of equal salaries. Al candidates replied in favor of equal salariesi On December 1, 1939, the Mayor as head of the City Council, turned over to the board of education, the necessary $3,000. On December 11, the local school board abolished the double salary scale and added $14,700 to its budget to equalize all salaries for 1940. Members of the school board are:

Dr. Harry Clark, superintendent of city schools; Dr. W. E. Christenberry, chairman of the board; Mrs. Fred Post, Mrs. C. D. Beardsley, who championed the cause of the teachers, Fred, Star and the Rev. B. B. Lavender.

GEORGIA NEGRO FARMERS

(Continued From Page 1)

gram and Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, who made very impressive talk on the objectives of club work, the wild life camp for 1940 and the Beef Cattle project in general.

Other conferences which were conducted throughout the state this year were largely attended and were distributed as follows: January 5, Chatham county, January 18, Washington county, January 19, Mitchell and Twiggs counties, January 24, 25, and 26, Dougherty, Lee and Terrell counties respectively, January 27, Randolph county, and February 3, Baldwin county.

The scope of farm demonstration work in Georgia was enlarged two years ago by the addition of Bulloch, Effingham, Emanuel, Long, Screven, and Wayne counties. Z. T. Hubert, Assistant Negro State Club Agent, is in charge of the work in this area. The activities in these counties have been highly endorsed by local county officials and also have proven to be most beneficial in helping these farmers with their acute farm, economic, and health problems. A wholesome interest has been aroused among the rural boys and girls through 4-H club work.

The Lawton community club boys in Screven county had their first feeder calf project in 1939. These boys were so encouraged over last year's accomplishments in this enterprise that they doubled their number of fat steers this year and will exhibit exceptionally fine calves at the Screven county show and sale this spring.

This is the first time in the history of Extension Service that a beef cattle project has been carried by Negro boys in Emanuel county. Seven of the club boys in the Summertown, Summit, and Garfield districts are engaged in this type of work. Miss Susie H. Greene, Home Demonstration Agent, has rendered excellent services in this movement in addition to her regular duties. These clubsters are doing very creditable work for the first year.

Aside from their individual projects, club members of the Ludowici area have divided themselves into two groups to undertake the beautifying of the school grounds. One group will fence in the campus and the other will plant shrubbery. These conscientious club members have already done splendid work in beautifying their own homes and grounds.

Over at the Pope School, a large 4-H club was organized this year through the cooperation of the principal, Mrs. Julia P. Bryant Already they have made plans to carry a school garden project as a special feature.

Another 4-H club has been organized in the Long county area through the cooperation of the principal, Henry Curvin. He will direct these clubsters in beautifying the school grounds. This school is a new building and was built largely by the patrons and the parent-teacher association in ecoperation with the principal.

In the Bulloch county area, the work is also getting off to a fine start. Club boys and girls have ten feeder calves which they will exhibit at the spring show and sale.

Many of the club members of the Willow Hill community are attending school at the new rural junior high school which was recently built. This is a six teacher school and much of the work and money for financing this school building came through the activities of the parent-teacher association. These teachers are also working with the clubsters in many of their projects.

Several farmers' and homemakers' conferences have been held in these counties and hundreds of farmers, farm women, and children flocked to these meetings to get farm information in an effort to make this one of their best years.

The local extension officials here at the college declared that they are well pleased with the progress that is being made in these counties.

NEGRO FARMER IS REAL VICTIM

(Continued from page 1)

—reduction in acreage, reduction in work—destitution.

Statistics show that 90.7 per cent of Negro farmers are in eleven southern states. The government appropriated $227,000,000 for rental and benefit checks under its cotton acreage reduction program alone. It has been estimated that the farmers, both White and Black, received about 3 out of every 1,000 of these compensation checks. The other 997 were devoured by landlords and other birds of prey through a multitude of fraudulent subterfuges.

Farm relief under the guise of "subsistence farms," he says, as operated through the Government's Resettlement Administration, is a farce. Negro and White farmers are expected to live on thirty cents a day, yet are denied by the Social Security Act any right to old age pensions, unemployment benefits, or and other form of social insurance. Instead, farm jobs are provided which pay the magnificent sum of $19 to $21 a month, or 12 to 15 cents an hour. Is this a reassuring picture to the Southern farmer—particularly the Negro farmer—even if he were allowed to vote?

This situation is so desperate that, when the Second National Conference on the Problem of the Negro met here in Washington, it devoted much of its time to a survey of the facts, and a discussion of the sorry plight of the neglected Negro farmer, who is in fact and truth" the man farthest down," and forgotten.

The Conference declared that a democratic administration of the provisions of the Bankhead Act would indicate the equitable inclusion of all elements of the population in the benefits accuring from and the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. In many states and counties in the South, it reported, the percentage of Negroes in the total farm population, as well as in the farm-tenant population, unquestionably warrants the inclusion of Negroes in the membership of State and County-Farm-Tenant Committees, the Conference insisted. By the same token, it said, there should be inclusion of Negroes on local Acreage Allotment Committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, or any other local committees for the administering of Federal programs where Negroes are vitally concerned.

The Conference requested the Secretary of Agriculture, as representative of the Federal Government, to remedy the undemocratic practice now prevailing in which Negroes do not receive appointment on these committees, that they may protect their interests.

As a result of forces growing out of the prolonged agricultural depression and changes in the organization of many plantations (in some cases, apparently, as result of Federal legislation), the Conference pointed out, there is occurring a more or less rapid shift from tenancy to day labor in many sections of the Cotton Belt. In these areas Negroes are faced with a growing agricultural group of landless, propertyless, and often casual laborers, of which group Negroes are a majority. To a considerable extent this represents total displacement of families and unemployment.

The Conference recommended that the Federal Government make careful studies of this situation with a view to providing a program for the security and protection of these people.

Present studies of the landlord-tenant laws of the various Southern States show that legislation in this regard is archaic, inadequate, inconsistent and weighted heavily with protection of the landlord as opposed to the tenant. Landlord-Tenant contracts in the Southern States are of a loose, oral variety and last only for one year in most cases, with no assurance of renewal.

Laws regarding responsibility for repairs, removal of implements, freedom of cultivation and disposal of the crop, control of the person of the tenant, and in regard to landlord liens, are generally designed to protect the interests of the landlord. A few states, notably Oklahoma, Texas and North Carolina have taken some steps toward liberalizing and rationalizing their landlord-Tenant laws, but these are all.

The Conference recommended that states receiving Federal funds intended to improve tenancy conditions, be required to provide guarantees of more adequate and just Landlord-Tenant legislation within a stated period. The Conference further recommended that Federal funds be withheld from States failing to meet this requirement at the end of the period indicated.

What has been done by the Federal Government to change these conditions, to rectify the unjust, unfair techniques which are doing the Negro farmer to death? Nothing, practically nothing of a substantial, constructive character. Nothing, practically nothing, to give this "man with the hoe" hope and encouragement that he may look forward to a better day.

At this time, when the New Deal is boasting that the Negro vote of the North is "in the bag," "sewed up," its own "private asset," Colored citizens of the North, who vote and have their votes counted, cannot overlook the tragic situation in the South which affects so many of their kith and kin who have been unable to "escape" the oppressive conditions of Southern farm tenancy and share-cropper oppression. and tyranny.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

a labor exhibit flanked by a showing of women's and children's bureau activities. There will also be a section devoted to the Civic Aeronautics authority and patents prepared by the Department of Commerce.

Education and Health exhibits are being developed through cooperation with Negro colleges, universities and state departments of education and the Julius Rosenwald fund through Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Negro health director, the General Education Board is also expected to cooperate.

The race's business institutions, both individually and through such organizations as the National Negro Business League, National Negro Insurance Association and National Negro Bankers Association, will show their progress and achievements in a special section.

Three of the leading sororities have also obtained space. They are Zeta Phi Beta, Alpha Kappa Alpha and Delta Sigma Theta. It is expected that the other national sororities and the fraternities will be represented. The National Association of College Women is also cooperating.

What promises to be the greatest exhibit of Negro art ever assembled is being arranged by Miss Mary Beattie Brady of the Harmon foundation and Director Herring of the Howard University art school.

Other exhibitions are also being prepared for religion, press, stage, literature, music, science, industry and all phases of Negro life.

Management of the American Negro Exposition is in the hands of the Diamond Jubilee Exposition authority. James W. Washington, who conceived the idea, is president with Atty. Turman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director, and A. W. Williams, secretary treasurer. Other members of the authority are L. L. Ferguson, Robert Bishop, assistant to Gov. Horner of Illinois, and Claude Barnett.

Cooperating with the Afra-Merican Emancipation Exposition authority, to which the state grant was originally made, is a special Governor's Commission appointed by Gov. Horner and including Civil Service Commissioner Wendell E. Green, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Dr. E. M. A. Chandler, Major R. A. Byrd and Rev. A. A. Crim. A number of other distinguished citizens of both races, including members of the State General Assembly, are on supporting committee. Mayor Kelly also has a special committee working with the exposition authority.

Congressman Mitchell's bill provides that the $75,000 appropriation shall be expended by an auxiliary commission composed of three persons to be appointed by President Roosevelt. One would be from the house, one from the senate and the third selected by the nation's chief executive. This commission would work with the Diamond Jubilee authority now established

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THE MODERN FARMER

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New York State College of Agriculture Library MAY 15 1940

Congress Leader Urges Action On Negro Farm Problems

JOHN P. DAVIS, NAT'L SECRETARY GIVES OUT STARTLING FACTS

By James Jackson

WASHINGTON,—"The problem of the Negro sharecropper needs to be burned into the consciousness of every Negro leader in America," declared John P. Davis, national secretary of the National Negro Congress in an interview with me today.

"If you want to know how bad conditions are for the five million Negroes who live on plantations and farms in the South," continued the Congress official, "then take every bad urban condition you have any knowledge of and multiply it by ten and you will get something of the picture of the misery and suffering of the Negro farm population."

Sitting at his desk piled up with charts and tables on Negro sharecroppers, Davis pointed out that the Negro farm problem little talked about in the Negro press because so few people have made any real study of actual conditions.

"We speak," he said, "and correctly so of the grave conditions of 900,000 Negro youth out of school and out of work because we know of the jobless youth in our cities. But the hidden problem is that of the Negro farm population. These farmers are supposed to be employed—but employment to them means simply a few food supplies from March to November and very little else, beside. For example nearly forty percent of the families in Mississippi have a combined

(Continued on page 16)

FARMING OFFERS NEGRO HIS BEST CHANCE—Hubert

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (SNS)—In a speech to farmers of the Piedmont section of South Carolina Friday, B. F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State College, stated that farming offers the Negro his best chance of livelihood in America.

Hubert said that competition in urban centers "has become so militant that there is less and less chance for any large number of Negroes to operate productive enterprises in cities.

The college president said that it is "high time that we dispense with teachers who care nothing for the school or the people who patronize the school except for the salaries that they receive." He said a real teacher "will help farmers and their wives to show boys and girls the beauty, dignity, adventure and independence that the farm offers to Negroes. County schools should be manned only by teachers who are interested in country life, Hubert stated.

Helping Farm Families to Better Health

INDICT GEORGIA CLANSMEN

National Negro Congress Protests to Deportment

WASHINGTON,—The beginning of a battle for repeal of poll tax laws which disfranchise several million Negro and poor white voters in eight southern states will get underway here this week when hearings on the Geyer Poll-Tax repeal bills are opened by the House Judiciary Committee on April 2. In a conference this week with John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress and Judge W. C. Hueston, grand commissioner of education of the Elks, the California Congressman, sponsoring the bill, pledged himself to do everything possible to "wipe out the awful blot on democracy which, disfranchises millions of American citizens in the South."

Scheduled to testify in support of poll-tax repeal are—in addition to Mr. Davis and Judge Hueston—Mr. James Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard University, and lawyer who won the Supreme Court case invalidating the Oklahoma registration laws; Congresswoman Caroline O'Day of New York; Crampton Harris, former law partner of Supreme Court Judge Hugo Black; and Edward Strong, national youth chairman of the National Negro Congress and secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, or an alternate for him. Other witnesses include: Lucy Randolph Mason of Labor's Non-Partisan League and Katherine Lewis, daughter of President Lewis of the CIO.

Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, Texas, has already declared himself favoring the Geyer bill, which has also been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, many Negro and Womens organizations.

Bill Aids Negro Voters

Speaking particularly of the effect of his bill on potential Negro voters of the South, Congressman Geyer declared: "Today in Congress the chairman and ranking members of many key committees are from the eight southern states where poll tax laws exist. These Congressmen are elected from districts where in a potential vote in excess of 100,000 less than 10,000 citizens actually vote. The majority of the voters in their districts—a large percentage of whom are Negro, are completely disfranchised. Thus we have the spectacle of some of my colleagues sitting in Congress on the basis of less than

(Continued on Page 16)

RAGWEED IS VALUABLE TO FARMER

Plant Once Looked on As Nuisance, Assists in Tobacco Growing

In the early days of this country planters soon found that tobacco grown on virgin soil produced larger yields of finer-textured leaf than that grown on older cultivated plots. Thus, to meet market demands, early settlers and their successors, cleared forested areas until in time all the good land had been planted to tobacco.

As farming science developed, tobacco growers tried crop rotation, and used manures and fertilizers in an effort to maintain yield and quality. These practices did not prove satisfactory on all soils and with all crop combinations.

In recent years, scientists of the United States department of agriculture discovered that tobacco grown after a natural weed fallow and receiving the right kind of commercial fertilizer apparently possesses those characteristics observed in the early days when the crop was grown on virgin land. The fact that tobacco planted after a bare fallow shows a rapid decrease in yield and quality demonstrate that the cover of spontaneous growth is the answer to the problem rather than simply allowing the land to remain idle.

Tests completed recently by the department scientists show that certain weeds are more desirable than others as a fallow. It may not be good news to persons susceptible to hay fever, but rag weed is one of the weed species showing the best results. Horseweed is another. On the other hand, tobacco following lamb's quarter showed some reduction in yield over bare fallow!

QUADRUPLETS BORN TO EWE; ALL WELL FED AND HEALTHY

Bloomington, Ill—A ewe on the True Bane farm near Arrowswith gave birth to four lambs. Although comparatively rare, the quadruplets are healthy and the mother supplies enough milk for all four. Usually two lambs are about all a ewe can feed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The sticker on the car that whizzed by this morning with the wording: "No riders." Right below it is lettered, "This doesn't mean you, dear."

—Yelnats Nad.

HIGH LIGHTS AT RECENT MEETING

Some Problems Discussed at Youth's Session

WASHINGTON,—The desperate plight of Negro boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 24 was a major topic at the Third National Negro Congress which met here April 26-28.

What to do about the more than 900,000 Negro youth of school age who are not out of school and have never had a job are problems for which a program is to be formulated at the Third National Negro Congress.

In a statement issued under the name of Edward E. Strong, militant youth leader of the Congress, it was indicated that unemployment among Negro youth was one of the most serious problems faced by the Negro people.

"In the District of Columbia alone," attention was drawn to the fact that "Negro youth were 30 percent of the youth population in 1930 but were 80 percent of the unemployed in 1935."

Health Problem Grave

"How serious is the problem of health among Negro youth," observed the statement, "can be seen from the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis for Negro youth is roughly seven times as high, proportionately, as that for white youth. And similar disproportionate disease rates are true in venereal diseases."

"Negro youth are at the bottom of the ladder in every occupation, with more than 50 percent of employed youth between 18 and 24 engaged in unskilled labor and no chance for advancement to skilled or better paid jobs.

"Similarly, in the matter of recreational and educational facilities, Negro youth are given miserable treatment. For example, in the State of Mississippi, with a population of more than one million Negroes, only two of the state's 22 public libraries are open to Negro youth.

Promises Action on Scottsboro Boys

"The task of the youth section of the National Negro Congress is going to be first and foremost in an unrelenting fight to free the five innocent Scottsboro boys who remain in jail as symbols of the "lynch spirit." The case of Jerry Owens, Negro bootblack of Greenville, S. C., who was sent to the chain gang for 15 years for allegedly writing a note to a white girl and who was later beaten to death in a prison camp is typical of terror practiced on Negro youth. It is against such evils that the youth section of the National Congress will fight in our Third National Negro Congress."

ARTICLE CLIPPED FROM EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Rural health problems are an old story to extension workers. These pioneer health crusaders have been working away on the problems from many fronts, through better sanitation, better food, and better-in-formed people. The philosophy of better living for the farm family through a well-planned food supply has taken root. In a recent study made by the Bureau of Home Economics, farm families as a whole appear to be the best-fed population group in the country. The diet of 60 percent of the farm families studied met or exceeded average minimum requirements in every nutrient, whereas only 40 percent of the village families and in some sections of the country only 40 percent of the city families fared as well. Last year, some 219,000 families reported that they had planned, produced, and preserved their home food supply according to health needs. More than 407,000 families reported that they are serving better-balanced meals as a result of the extension program.

With the expansion of the national program for maternal and child welfare made possible by social security funds, State extension and health department staffs have worked together in getting over the idea of the importance of health and have urged the prevention of disease rather

(Continued on Page 16)

FIND HIGH INTELLIGENCE RATE IS SAME FOR NEGRO, WHITE PUPILS

Proof that high intelligence occurs with the same frequency in Negro and white children was submitted Wednesday in a survey completed by Dr. Paul Witty, professor of education at Northwestern university, and Dr. Martin Jenkins.

Based on a study of 8,400 Negro children in the Chicago public schools, Drs. Witty and Jenkins conducted their survey in grades three to seven. Of these students, a total of 103 children was found with I. Q ratings above 120, and 29 of them had ratings above 140.

As in the case of gifted white children, the Negro children of superior intelligence were found to be healthier and physically more sound than the average. The average child was 2.1 inches in height and 5.3 pounds in weight above the norms for his chronological age.

TEN GEORGIA KLANSMEN INDICTED ON HEELS OF NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS PROTEST TO JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Officials of the National Negro Congress were much encouraged recently by the indictment in Atlanta, Georgia, of ten Klansmen, for indictments came hard on the heels of the protests made recently before Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, when Congress officials presented the Klan persecution case of Professor James A. Brier, 69, of Greenville, South Carolina.

The warrants, charging a series of 22 floggings in the last two years, were for $5,000 and $10,000, depending on the charges, and were signed by Superior Court Judge Hugh M. Dorsey.

Among the indicted Klansmen are two deputies, Ed Burdette and Herb Edison.

Meanwhile, the Klan's imperial wizard, James A. Colescott, was called before the grand jury.

The National Negro Congress, it was officially indicted, feels that the proceedings against the Klan in Atlanta are significant, although they involve floggings and murder of white persons, in that it may presage the opening wedge of similar Federal indictments against known Klansmen whose offenses the Congress brought to the attention of the Justice Department.

FARMERS INCREASE USE OF HARVESTING MACHINES

Nearly half the wheat acreage in the United States was harvested last year by combines—machines that combine the reaping and threshing in a single operation. In contrast, only about 10 per cent of the oat acreage was combined. Farmers used binders for harvesting most of the oats even in states where nearly all the wheat is combined. Mechanical corn pickers accounted for the harvest on about 13 per cent of the corn acreage or about 20 per cent of the corn harvested for grain. These estimates are based on reports to the United States department of agriculture from its volunteer crop reporters.

California, where the combine first came into common use, leads with 95 per cent of the wheat acreage harvested by combine. Arizona combined 93 per cent, Washington 83, and Oregon 78. Kansas and Texas, 82 per cent each, made the greatest use of the combine in the states east of the Pacific group. The other states in which more than half of the wheat was combined are: Oklahoma, 70 per cent; Nevada, 63; New Mexico, 58; Montana, 55; and Nebraska, 51. In the Atlantic states and the South there was relatively little combining of wheat, 8 per cent for the Middle Atlantic group, 6 per cent for the South Atlantic, and 7 for the East South Central states.

Mechanical corn pickers were used mainly in the Corn Belt proper, with Illinois harvesting 43 per cent of the grain acreage, Minnesota and Iowa 35 per cent each, and Indiana 22 per cent by this method.

Development of Ideas

Galileo saw a lamp swinging to and fro in the cathedral at Pisa. With this observation came the idea of measuring time with a pendulum. Thousands of other people had witnessed this same phenomenon but it remained for Galileo to see the opportunity and develop it for the benefit of mankind. Newton was taking his afternoon nap beneath an apple tree when an apple bounced off his bean and lo, the natural law of gravity became a recognized fact. Trouble with most of us is that we want our ideas fully developed at our door.

NORTH CAROLINA FAMILY LIVES ON SOY BEAN DIET

It used to be that a self-respecting cow wouldn't eat the lowly soy bean unless it was exceedingly hungry. But today this once-detestable food is being made to perform a variety of dietetic functions at the home of Jay N. Judd of Asheville, N. C.

Judd is a farmer. He also is one of the growing battalion of men who have taken upon themselves the job of preaching this gospel: "The soy bean is the greatest health food on earth." Eat it." And Judd practices what he preaches.

In some form, soy bean is the base—and often an embellishment—of three meals a day seven days a week in the Judd household.

He's manufacturing about two dozen different products from the peanut-sized bean, and that's just a beginning of what he hopes to do.

Judd says there's a "gold mine" for the South in this crop if the people can be convinced that the bean is good. Extensive consumption of the bean, he asserted, has greatly improved his health.

"There was an old automobile parked out in the garage that I didn't have any use for. So I rigged it up with a mill I'd bought and started feeding this contraption with soy beans I'd bought from farmers."

Since that time, hundreds of bushels of soy beans have passed through the mill making the flour from which a strange assortment of foods is derived.

"There's soy bean milk, for intance," Judd said. "Not only does it look like cow's milk, but it actually curdles when it gets a few days old. From this milk my wife makes cottage cheese, butter and several other things.

"Then there's soy bean oil. We use that for making mayonnaise, seasoning cakes, flavoring salads and ordinary cooking purposes.

"As a matter of fact, you can almost add 'soy bean' to everything we eat."

What the world needs is an alarm clock that can be set on Saturday night to ring Monday morning.

Two Groups Of Undertakers Meet In Kansas City; Vote To Reunite

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—(ANP)—A definite step toward the reconcilliation of the two national funeral directors' association—the Independent and the Progressive—was taken here Tuesday, at the annual mid-winter meeting of the association.

The Independent executive board had as its guests four representatives of the Progressive National Funeral Directors association and together, at an all-day session at the Paseo Y. M. C. A., the two groups worked out a plan which is expected to bring about a reunion of the two associations next August in Memphis, where both associations will hold their annual conventions at the same time and place for the first time since the undertakers split into two organizations at Philadelphia in 1938.

The funeral directors in session here were unanimous in the belief that only through a reconciliation of the Progressive and the Independent association can the best interests of the undertakers as a whole be served. Two motions were passed without a dissenting vote:

1. That both groups hold their convention together in Memphis, August 4, 5, 6, and 7 for the purpose of reconciliation.

2. That both groups be given equal representation on the program and that the presidents and official families of both groups be recognized equally.

It was decided that representatives of both associations would share equally on the first public meeting to be held Sunday, August 4, and that on Monday afternoon, August 5, a meeting be held at which time recommendations for reconciliation, made by the executive boards of both associations, be presented to the entire body for ratification.

The details of the program for the Memphis convention will be worked out by Julius A. K. Ficklin, Kansas City, executive secretary-treasurer of the Independent National Funeral Directors association.

G. William Saffell of Shelbyville, Ky., chairman of the Independent executive board, presided over the board sessions here. He appointed a committee consisting of 10 persons, five from the Progressive group and five from the Independent group, to meet and work out plans for a reconciliation.

Progressive board members on the committee were Mr. Officer, Mr. Green, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Young and Mr. Watkins. Independent executive members on the committee were Mr. Renfro, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Beckett and Mr. Ficklin, Mrs. Miles served as secretary. Mr. Ficklin presided at the joint committee sessions.

Guests from the Progressive association who were here to plan the reconciliation were: William E. Officer, E. St. Louis, general secretary; G. M. C. Green, East St. Louis; J. E. Hughes, St. Louis; Clark Young, St. Louis and T. B. Watkins, Kansas City.

Members of the Independent executive board who attended the session were St. Julian Renfro, Cincinnati, president of the Independent G. William Saffell, Shelbyville, Ky., chairman executive board; Mrs. Anna J. R. Hughes, Louisville, Ky., third vice president; Mrs. Katie Miles, Atchison, Kas., recording secretary; John D. Rodgers, Louisville; William W. Beckett, Louisville; William H. Johnson, Lancaster, Ky., and Mr. Ficklin.

A NEW VISION

A SMALL girl of 3 burst out crying at dinner.

"Why, Betty," said her mother, "what's the matter?"

"Oh," sobbed Betty, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

WE ATE MORE BUTTER

During 1939 Americans ate more butter than in any year on record. Consumption the first nine months amounted to 1,380,000,000 pounds, an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938. The larger share of the increase resulted from the liberal distribution of butter by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to relief clients, but there was also a 5 per cent increase in consumption in normal trade channels. The year also saw the biggest production of butter on record.

STREAMLINE NEW POTATO TURNED OUT BY SCIENCE

ST. PAUL.—The University of Minnesota experimental station reported a new variety of potato which its developers believe may surpass the famous Cobbler in popularity. It is the "Mesaba," described by its developers, Drs. F. A. Krantz and A. G. Tolaas, as "decidedly sutation. It matures about the same time as the Cobbler, now the principal early variety in potato producing Minnesota.

——Chattanooga Defender.

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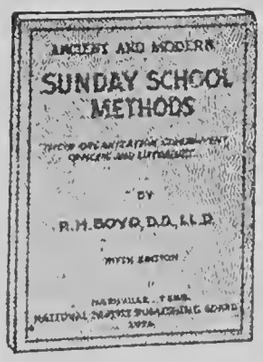

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SUCH A FOOLISHNESS

Neither Sam nor John could tell the time, but Sam wore a nice big Ingersoll on a chain with an air of superiority.

Sam: (hesitate and then extended the timepiece) Dar she is.

John: Darn if she ain't.

s

A farmer bought a large mantel clock, one of the kind that strikes the hours and half hours.

One night he was awakened by the striking of the clock. Something had gone wrong with the mechanism, and the chime, instead of stopping with the usual 12, kept right on sounding. The farmer counted the strokes and got up to 52. Then he awakened his wife:

"Mary, get up! It's later than I've ever known it to be before.

Jim: Hey, Joe, what time is it?

Joe: How'd you know my name was Joe?

Jim: Oh, I just guessed it.

Joe: Well, guess the time, then.

Tom: Can you lend me $10?

Bill: I will when I get back from Chicago.

Tom: When are you coming back?

Bill: Between ourselves, I'm not going.

Connoisseur: I have a Sargeant painting in my home.

Friend: That's nothing. I have a general housecleaning in mine.

Dora: Where do flies go in the winter time?

Jesse: I don't know.

Dora: Well, I wish they would go there in the summer time too.

Millie: Aren't we fools?

Sarah: Kindly speak in the singular.

Millie: Aren't you a fool?

Louise: I know a fellow who got into trouble being frank and earnest.

Susie: Yeah?

Louise: Yes, Frank in New York and Ernest in Brooklyn.

Daisy: With feet like yours you should get a job with the government.

Noel: What doing?

Daisy: Stomping out forest fires.

Branch: How did Miss Towns go crazy?

Lee: She tried to have the last word with an echo.

Our idea of a go-getter is one who sells a garage to a person who has just bought a chance on an automobile.

Jackson: What became of that girl you made love to in the hammock?

Johnson: We fell out.

Lots of people who have one-track minds don't even have that in the right direction.

A fool and his money are soon parted. But the real puzzle is how they ever got together.

Husband: The bank has returned that check.

Wife: Isn't that splendid? What can we buy with it?

Make friends with your creditors, but never make creditors of your friends.

That's Odd

Charlie: And so here I am absolutely broke, with one single odd cent in my pocket.

Ray: That's swell. Lend it to me. I need an odd cent to make a nickel.

Ken: Why do they put the picture of a woman on coins.

Louie: Because money talks.

What An Idea

Ted: Gosh I need ten bucks—and I haven't the slightest idea where I'm going to get it from.

Josh: I'm glad to hear you say that, I was afraid you thought you could get it from me.

CONFUCIUS SAY:

VERILY, THE REMEDY FOR TIRED HORSE IS NOT FIRE

By David H. Orro

George Martin, a junk collector, had driven all the way from his home in Evanston to Chicago's South side, and by the time he reached Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, Wednesday evening, his wagon was indeed heavily laden.

Martin was elated over a good day's work, but not so was his horse, Tony. It seemed that just as the equipage reached the above busy intersection, the five o'clock whistles started blowing and Tony, like the guys in nearby factories, quit for the day.

So, dropping his broad hind quarters on the cobble-stones and keeping his front section propped majestically up with his forelegs, Tony sat beaming out upon the world at large, completely oblivious to the courses and imprecations of street car motormen and hot-tempered truck drivers.

Exasperated, Martin leaped off the wagon and seizing the reins near the horse's bit, attempted to yank Tony into action, but no soap!

Tony turned back his top lip and neighed something that sounded suspiciously like: "Aw, go see my Union representative."

To the clang of car bells and the honk of auto horns was added the strains of "The ole, Grey Mare," rendered by a quarter of corner loungers. Embarrassment gave way to fury and Martin suddenly clamered back onto his wagon and tossed off a bundle of scrap papers and some rags.

Starts A Fire

Pushing these under the animal's fore legs, Martin provoked several hundred spectators to fits of laughter by igniting the paper with a match and then calmly standing back to await developments. It was an old trick, and it worked—but too well!

Tony continued to sit for a while, evidently please with such splendid hotel service on a cold day like Wednesday.

Even when the increasing smoke made him snort a couple of times and perspiration from his long neck began wilting his only collar, Tony sat stolidly on and showed no inclination to move.

But presently the atmosphere began smelling like barbecue and several of the spectators edged closer with their mouths drooling slavia. It was only then that Tony took the hint and immediately got going in a manner that would have made War Admiral bite his hoofs in envy.

Martin, caught flat-footed when Tony bolted, took out in pursuit as horse and wagon streaked South on Wentworth avenue, ignoring a traffic light and two policemen. But Martin was hot, Tony was doubly so and the animal continued his headlong flight until he reached Sixty-first street.

At this point Tony got his bearings and remembering the Lake, turned east with a burst of enthusiasm that caused witnesses to think for the moment he was one of the "th'ee 'itty fis'es."

Horse Disappears

Yes, Tony got around that corner, but alas, the wagon hadn't thought of the lake! It kept straight ahead and then did its darnest to climb a tree in the middle of the block. Nobody, however, mistook the wagon for Tarzan.

Well, anyway, as the shadow of night closed in, along with a half-dozen policemen, Martin was buisly running hither and yon collecting remnants of his cargo and arranging it in heaps along the curbstone.

As for Tony, searching parties had not located him up to a late hour Thursday. A last-minute broadcast advise ship-masters to stand by and dip up any stray horse seen swimming in the general direction of Wisconsin.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON WAS PIONEER IN EXTENSION WORK

By T. M. Campbell,
Field Agent, U. S. D. A.

Almost sixty years ago, young Booker T. Washington stepped off a train at Chehaw and asked how to get to Tuskegee. He had accepted an opportunity to found a school in this town, located in the heart of the section where the Negro population was—and still is—centered.

In a way, that was the beginning of Negro extension work, although many years were to pass before the Extension Service as we know it today was set up.

Riding over Macon County on horseback, Dr. Washington soon became convinced that in setting up a school he had to build a system of training that would work both inside and outside the classroom.

From the very beginning he believed that every Negro man, woman, and child he saw, no matter whether they were in their homes, in the school, or just passing along the roadside, could benefit by the type of education he believed in. The world was his classroom. There are many of our older citizens who can remember Dr. Washington's advice on the importance of better homes, health, farms, churches, schools, preachers, teachers, and home ownership.

This leader was a crusader against the shortcomings and handicaps of Negro life, and as new workers were added to his staff they caught the same spirit. A well-known example is Dr. George W. Carver, who came to Tuskegee soon after completing his education at Iowa State College in 1896. His work and his devotion to the Tuskegee spirit since that time are well known.

As time went on, Dr. Washington built up a broad program to carry on the fight against poverty, ignorance, and disease. It was designed to reach and improve every phase of Negro life—farmers' and workers' conferences were held. Health work was put on an organized basis, and there were programs designed to reach the preacher and the Negro business man. Dr. Washington also succeeded in getting support for a plan which became the Rosenwald School Building Movement.

The annual Negro Farmers' Conference had accomplished a great deal through bringing farmers and ministers and teachers together to plan for the improvement of the race. But Dr. Washington realized that often the people who needed information and inspiration most were not being reached. This need led to the idea for the "Jesup Agricultural Wagon," which took "the school to the people," no matter how far off the highway they might be.

The value of the Booker T. Washington type of education attracted attention. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the man who had the vision for a national extension program supported by the government in Washington, agreed that the United States Department of Agriculture should stand behind the employment of a person trained in agriculture to work with the farmer. The General Education Board, through its president, Dr. Wallace Buttrick, paid the salary of this "county agent" at first, but it was not long before the Department of Agriculture took over the responsibility.

As Negro county agent in Macon County, I worked under instructions from Mr. J. A. Evans, former chief of Extension Service for the Southern Division. Mr. Evans is still in extension work, being located in Georgia.

When Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, and set up "Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics," the funds were administered by the white land-grant colleges. In Alabama, Auburn became the headquarters for the service. From the first the state directors in Alabama, beginning with Dr. J. F. Duggar, have taken an active interest in developing Negro work.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, now president of Auburn, was the first to approve and appoint a complete Negro state staff, including state agents for women and men, state agent for boys' 4-H Club work, state agent for girls' 4-H Club work, and a Movable School force. This was the first, and remains the only, complete Negro set-up in the fifteen southern states.

Director P. O. Davis, who succeeded Dr. Duncan, has approved a Ten-Year-Plan of Development for Negro extension work. Already under this plan there have been increases in the number of farm and home agents, and the country work is going forward faster than was proposed in the Ten-Year-Plan.

Thus, federal, state, and county governments have added their resources and power to this widespread educational program which had its foundation in the work of Booker T. Washington—who saw the problems of the Negro in the Deep South as "one broad plane and one boundless reach of sky." And the institution which he founded has, from its beginning been a "proving ground" for Negro betterment in America.

TWO GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIPS TO COLORED WRITERS

Richmond Barthe and E. Franklin Frazier on 1940 List

NEW YORK, New York (ANP)—Two Negroes, Richmond Barthe and E. Franklin Frazier, are among the 73 Guggenheim Award winners, who will receive fellowships for research and creative work, it was announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation this week.

Barthe, 39-year-old sculptor of this city, will execute a memorial to James Idon Johnson, noted writer, for which he was recently commissioned, and E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard university, will make a comparative study of the Negro family in the West Indies and Brazil.

Richard Wright, author of the current best seller, "Native Son," was the lone colored recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship in 1939. The Foundation, established in 1925 by former United States Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim as a memorial to a son, has granted 913 Fellowships in the past 15 years to assist original work by scholars and artists.

All Suspects In Kidnaping Case Are Released

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (ANP)—With three more suspects in the Dorothy Gordon kidnaping case released, the disappearance of the nine-year-old child on March 5 is no nearer solution than before.

Police released Jack Drummond, 48, and Albert Scott, 22, last Thursday night after their records and activities on that date and since had been thoroughly checked up, and they had been placed in the show-up room before witness who had seen the white man charged with the abduction of the girl.

They were being held for investigation after police had been tipped off that they had been heard discussing a kidnaping and that Scott had bragged that he had "killed three little girls." This latter statement police judged to have been a misunderstanding on the part of the informant.

The third suspect, Percy Hicks, arrested March 26 when evidence pointed to fact that he may have recently disposed of a body, from a bloody paper, a knife, etc., found in his shack, was absolved from this charge but held for violation of parole. He had been sentenced to 60 days in jail on a drunk charge on February 25th. He served seven days and was given a suspended sentence of 53 days.

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2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

NYA YOUTH CONDUCTS SUCCESSFUL POULTRY PROJECT AT SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Ernest Davis, son of a farmer who is a sharecropper, living several miles from Patterson, Georgia, has conducted a very successful poultry project at the Georgia State College for the past eleven months. He is a youth at the college under the guidance of the NYA out-of-school work program.

David has taken the combined trades of carpentry and agriculture while on the NYA project at the college, but he has devoted his extra time to raising poultry. Last spring, Davis raised a large number of chickens. After selling the surplus ones, he sent seventy-one pullets to his farm at Patterson. On October 15, 1939, Davis bought 400 baby Rhode Island Red chicks and raised 390 of this number, losing only 10 or less than 30 percent.

From this project, he sold seventy-one dollars worth of fryers and is returning home with 155 pullets that will soon be ready to buy. These pullets are valued at from seventy-five cents to one dollar each. Total expenses on the project this year amounted to $105.00. The total sales including pullets on hand to be used as layers amounts to $187.25 which leaves to him a net profit of $82.75.

Plans Large Development

With the 155 pullets he has on hand the 71 pullets on his farm at Patterson, Davis expects to develop a popularity plant that will enable him to earn a satisfying living. He plans to enlarge his poultry farm and sell eggs at hotels in Waycross. He also has plan to purchase purebred pigs and two beef calves for fattening.

There are also distributed in the college community ten heifers, which are being made ready for the fat stock show which will be held during the months of March and April.

Boys and girls at the college are learning how to feed and care for animals in the most economical way. Several hundreds of these purebred calves have been placed on farms located all over Georgia through the Agricultural Extension Service. Negro students at the college are being taught and inspired to dig in where they are and to make life more what it should be for people who live on the farm.

Through the National Youth Administration, youths between the ages of 16 and 24 years are afforded work opportunities under various programs. These programs are school work program for youths attending high schools; college and graduate work program for youths in colleges and graduate schools; and the out-of-school work program for youths not attending school.

There is located at Georgia State College one of the NYA resident training projects, where as there are others located at Forsyth, McIntosh, and Albany. These projects cater primarily to rural out-of-school youths who come and remain in training for periods ranging from nine to twelve months. The work program consists of rudimental training in many phases of vocational and occupational tasks, including construction work, brick masonry, woodshop work, homemaking and all types of agricultural work. In many of the towns in Georgia there are NYA projects which draw upon out-of-school youths who live at home.

"'LYNCHED' GEORGIA MAN SAYS HE 'KNOWS IT AIN'T SO'"

"A blot on Georgia's escutcheon for a reported 1939 lynching was erased yesterday. Charlie E. Williams, 33-year-old Negro, who was listed as a lynch mob victim, was found alive and at work.

"'I heard I was lynched, but didn't pay any attention to it, 'cause I knew I was livin,' was the sage observation of the Negro reported in the semi-annual statistics of Tuskegee Institute as having been Woodcliffe, Ga., Screven county, on the night of last March 11.

"M. M. Work, statistician, said last night the Williams 'lynching' was the only one listed for Georgia this year in the report published July 1."

—Atlanta Constitution, Aug. 4, 1939.

Mr. J. O. J. Taylor, of Savannah, who worked as one of the investigators of this reported lynching, is the Chairman of the Savannah area of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

AGRICULTURE AT ALCORN COLLEGE

The Division of Agriculture at Alcorn A. & M. College endeavors to train young men and women to be good practical farmers, teachers of vocational agriculture, agricultural extension agent, and good citizens in such a way that they may be of material value in their various communities. If our students of Mississippi are to become increasingly valuable as national assets, they must be given advantage equal to the educational opportunities available to the youth in other states of our nation. It has been felt that agriculture should be democratized and modernized if we expect education of this quality to produce the essential safeguard of democracy. This large problem of modernizing agriculture is being solved at Alcorn so that the Negro youths of our great state are being given the chance to become state and national assets. With such a framework of education, all of the most effective asset-developing influences of modern education can be and have been put to work at the college. The most important of these influences is good teaching in every phase of our activities and in every group of young men and women anywhere outside the classroom.

With such qualificd instructors as Professors A. T. Busby, Animal Husbandry; R. S. Byrd, Poultry and Horticulture; W. A. Flowers, Teacher Training Department of Agricultural Education; A. D. Fobbs, Agricultural Education; O. W. Sanders, Economics and Rural Sociology; R. R. Ross, Agricultural Education and Farm Shop; and M. C. A. Talbert, Director of Division and instructor in Crops and Soils, the Division of Agriculture is qualified to give its students the desired training.

In addition to the practical trend of good teaching, the college has improved physical facilities and equipment for teaching. Practice laboratory supplies and equipment are gradually being added to enforce the theoretical fundamentals, and as adequate funds become available, more of such equipment and supplies will be added. The 500-acre farm makes it possible to correlate theory and practice in such a way that the graduates will be well qualified for putting over a constructive program in any rural community where they might practice their vocation. The Department of Animal Husbandry has 55 head of Hereford beef cattle which include one pure bred Hereford bull and one black Angus bull donated to the college by Honorable Ransom Aldrich, Member of the Board of Trutees, Michigan City. The department also has 25 head of work stock which includes six brood mares; 12 Guernsey cows which include three pure bred cows and one pure bred bull donated to the institution by Honorable George D. Walker, Member of the Board of Trustees, Stoneville; and 7 breeding sows; 16 sheep which include one ram. Adequate pasture is available to take care of this live stock.

A large size cannery building and a 2000-bushel capacity potato house are some of the latest additions to the physical plant. The Farm Shop Department has some of the minimum essentials that will enable the students to develop some skills as they relate to the jobs to be done on the average farm—such as terracing, rope making, blacksmithing, and farm carpentry. The college maintains a laying flock of 600 hens and has adequate facilities for incubating and brooding 1000-2000 broilers every season.

To assist in a thorough preparation of the agricultural students who desire to be teachers in Agriculture, Alcorn A. & M. College cooperates with the State Board of Vocational Education in maintaining six teaching centers near the college. Each center has a paid vocational teacher who helps to guide the trainees in observing and understanding the actual problems as they exist on the field. By visiting these centers periodically, students receive valuable information on methods of procedure in putting over a program of work in rural areas. The trainees also spend approximately six weeks of their senior year out in the state visiting various vocational teachers and participating in the instructural programs at these high schools where vocational agriculture is taught. This work is under the supervision of Professor W. A. Flowers, Head of Teacher Training Department.

During 1937, the college inaugurated a Soil Conservation Program on its college farm. In this the college is cooperating with the Federal Government in setting up a project involving every phase of the conservation work, such as Elementary Forestry, Terracing Crop Land, Contouring pasture, Strip Cropping, Cover Corpping, and Crop Rotation. Five thousand trees have been planted, 10 miles of terrace constructed. In addition to improving farm land and preventing serious erosion which might effect the physical plant of the college, the project is offering an excellent laboratory set up for all students taking the Soil Conservation course. The conservation program and the college farms are under the supervision of Professor M. C. A. Talbert, Director of the Division of Agriculture.

Through President Wm. H. Bell and the cooperative efforts of the members of the agricultural staff, the agricultural program at Alcorn A. & M. College will continue to grow and provide well trained agricultural leaders for the State of Mississippi.

VIRGINIA ADOPTS NEGRO COMPOSITION AS STATE SONG

The Old Dominion State has finally selected "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny" by James A. Band, a Negro, as its official State Song. The Lions' Club of Virginia played an influential part in the selection of this piece.

Born in Flushing, Long Island, on October 22, 1854, Jim Bland, a handsome brown-skinned gentleman, started his career in a minstrel show of trained musicians who played in concert halls, and attracted the attention of the musical public.

While on tour in Europe with a dignified troupe, Kersond's Minstrels, he became the favorite of King Edward VII.

During this time, he composed "In the Evening by the Moonlight," "Oh Dem Golden Slippers," and more than 700 ballads. It has been estimated that millions of copies of his songs have been sold.

There are considered two stellar geniuses of this romantic period, one white, one colored—Stephen Collins Foster and James A. Bland.

Mr. Bland died May 5, 1911, and is buried in Philadelphia, Pa.

GREAT SPIRITUAL VALUE IN AN EGG SAYS PRES. LEE

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(S N S)—Speaking at the twenty-sixth annual Ham and Egg Show sponsored today at the Fort Valley State College, President J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes told his audience of 1,500 white and Negro farmers, students and leaders, that there was great spiritual value in raising a ham, or an egg.

Illustrating his remarks with a box of groceries purchased in Fort Valley on his way to the college—including onions from California, peas from Virginia, corn from Minnesota, bacon from Chicago—President Lee challenged his audience to carry on the fine work started at the College in 1914 by Negro County Agent O'Neil, with the assistance of the late Henry A. Hunt, principal of the school.

Other speakers at the two-day celebration included W. T. Anderson, Macon Editor and publisher, and representatives of the local Board of Education, the Farm Security Administration, and other agencies.

Prizes for 4-H work, and for premium hams, were awarded by Mr. Anderson and others. Several hundred hams and a like number of dozens of eggs brought high praise for quality from United States Government specialists present.

CHANGING TIMES

This clash with old ideas has us running round in rings,
It scrambles up tradition, slants our views.
Food which once was classed as awful, now is healthful, great and lawful,
It no longer draws the medico's taboos.

As a child we learned bananas were not fit to eat,
They caused stomachaches and other pains and ills.
But today, no ifs or maybes, they are grand to feed to babies.
Keep a dresser free of tonics, salves and pills.
We were told to dote on spinach if we wanted to be strong,
Just the thing for growing boys, folks used to say.
Now we hear this blind devotion was an old world's silly notion,
And we're better off without the stuff today.

In this topsy-turvy delving into that we thought we knew,
Habits fixed in childhood walk a crooked mile.
Still we tolerate the changes, far afield though science ranges,
We'll stand pat till old food fads come back in style.

Great thoughts belong only and truly to him whose mind can hold them.—Longfellow.

* * *

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field
That the feet of the holiest have trod,
This, this, is the message by Christmas revealed,
That mankind are the Children of God.
J
Phillips Brooks.

NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

SHORTAGE OF HOME GARDENS ALARMS SOUTH

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—Declaring that 624,146 Southern farm families were without gardens in 1935, home demonstration agents from nine Southern states here for a six-day conference, last Saturday urged the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to encourage production of feed and food for home consumption. Highlights of the Conference committee report:

'According to nutrition standards, 715 pounds of vegetables are needed each year per person. That means that 7,700,000,000 pounds of vegetables are needed each year by farm families of the Southwest region.

"There is 17 percent more illness in families having an income of $1,000 and less per year than in income groups above that figure. Considering this fact, the low income of the South and the relation of the home garden to good health it is vitally important that every measure be taken that will encourage production of home gardens."

Operated by an electric motor, a fountain has been invented to serve beverages in residences, the falling liquid being illuminated by colored lights.

REACHING RURAL YOUTH THROUGH THE 4-H CLUBS

By V. C. Turner and T. E. Dick

The 4-H Club program is one of the most powerful forces in rural education today. It seeks the development of rural youth through the equal training of the Head, Heart, Hands and Health. It is through this organization that rural girls and boys 10-20 years of age are given an opportunity to learn improved practices in homemaking and farming. The carrying of one or more projects which will demonstrate such practices is a requirement of every girl and by who enrolls in 4-H Club work. The 4-H Club program is one in which the parents must be interested and cooperative if the girl and boy are to receive the greatest benefit.

As an educational agency 4-H Club work involves all of the senses as well as the intellect and the heart. Through project work club members hear the words of instruction, they do the work with their hands, and they see the results. Project work involves the spiritual values of kindness, fair play and honesty. It develops their cooperative and social powers as the members take part in demonstration teams club meetings and in social and recreational events.

Club work reaches those girls and boys who have little or no opportunity for vocational training in agriculture and homemaking, many of whom go no further than the one or two-teacher school rooms, yet they become homemakers and farmers. It is this group of rural youth that 4-H Club work gives the opportunity to become useful men and women capable of leadership in their communities.

There are 20,204 girls and boys enrolled in 4-H Club work under the supervision of these agents carrying such projects as food preservation, food preparation, clothing, home improvement, gardening, poultry, corn, swine, calf, cotton, potatoes, and peanuts. Of the above enrollment in 1939, 14,627 or 72.8 per cent completed their projects.

During the month of July a representative number of 4-H Club members, who have done outstanding work during the year have the opportunity of attending the annual State 4-H Club Short Course held at Tuskegee Institute. Ten days of intensive training in all phases of club work are given. This course serves not only as a source of information, but it gives inspiration and hope to a group who need it most.

FEDERAL CHURCH COUNCIL STUDIES RURAL TENANCY

Sharecroppers' Plight to Be Placed Before People March 3 to 10

A special effort of education among the churches on the plight of the sharecroppers is being made by the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions, with the cooperation of the race relations department and the industrial division of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Church people are asked to study the national problems of tenancy, sharecropping and migrant workers during National Sharecroppers Week, March 3-10.

New study material is now available in a special issue of information service prepared by Dr. Benson Y. Landis, of the Federal Council, entitled, "Where The Grapes of Wrath Are Stored," which may be obtained at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, at 5 cents per copy and $3.25 per hundred.

It is expected that many church organizations, women's missionary societies, men's Bible classes, and young people's societies will devote special meetings to this important subject and that many ministers will desire to use the authoritative material supplied by the church councils as the basis of sermons.

At the recent annual meetings of the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions it was decided to undertake special projects by furnishing leaders who will render religious and social service to sharecropper groups, relating the experience gained in the field to the ongoing process of education on these difficult national problems. The areas selected for this interdenominational ministry are the La Forge government home steads project in Missouri, a county project in Alabama and one in Georgia.

In order to carry out this far-sighted program, support will be needed from all who believe that sharecroppers are the concern of the church.

ELSIE—What kind of husband would you advise me to get, grandma?

Grandma—You just leave husbands alone and get yourself a single man.

THE DELTA AND THE NEGRO

The Mississippi Delta was built around Negro labor. It is indisputable when we say that he made his contributions under strenuous conditions. Coming into this section of the state in its embryonic settlement stage, he felled trees, dug ditches, cleared land, etc., and worked side by side with the builders of towns and cities. The Negre has lived in the "Delta" to see the wagons and buggies on the dirt roads replaced by swift cars on paved highways; he has lived to see lights twinkling in city streets where once toll timber stood. He has lived to see the government take over the sanitation projects in various phases where once they were locally controlled. The Negro has lived here in the Delta to see the prices of cotton fluctuate from 5c per pound to more than 75c per pound; top price for picking cotton from 40c per hundred pounds to $2.50 per hundred and day labor on the farm from 50c per day to $3.00 per day.

Farming in the Delta has undergone many changes in the past several years. Aside from receiving less and less pay for services rendered and discouraging prices for harvested crops, the Negro is now faced with the problem of being crowded out or "tractored off" Machines are taking the place of men and one machine sometimes does the work of five men. It is becoming more and more apparent that mass laborers are needed only during cotton chopping and picking time. For plowing, etc., machines are used now on most of the farms and this has proved to be a severe blow to the masses of our group that have made their contribution to the growth of the Mississippi Delta.

Before machines entirely supplant Negro labor on our farms a revolution should be made as to their type of work to perform. There should be machines invented to help lighten the hard work on the farm and thus remove some of the strenuous burdens and back-breaking labor, but the principal step in farming as cultivation in all its phase should be left to the farm hands, otherwise our unemployment situation becomes more acute. Using farm labor for cultivation instead of machine labor would help our unemployment situation as the Negro could then remain on the farm and secure himself against the many handicaps that he now faces. As long as teeming thousands of Negroes are thrown out of work by machine labor, the Delta cannot return to that prosperity that it once knew.

Life must be made decent for the working class of man, many of whom are now idle and he must be willing to go to work for this and this only will solve our problems in the Mississippi Delta.

PHYSICIAN DEMANDS PUBLIC HEALTH PLAN

CARE OF NEEDY SHOULD BE PAID FOR FROM TAXES DECLARES MAYO SURGEON

PITTSBURGH,—Group health plans operated by physicians in various parts of the country were denounced as "insidious income tax schemes" at a meeting here this week of the Association of Women in Public Health.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, consulting surgeon of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., declared that physicians, through the collection of regular health fees from those able to meet the charges, are trying to find compensation for losses in treatment of charity patients.

Dr. Cabot called for a comprehensive national health program financed from general taxation and directed by a "general medical council" named by the President. He contended that existing charity organizations and the charity work of individual physicians were insufficient to meet the demand for medical aid.

INCREASE IN MILCH COWS ON FARMS IS PREDICTED

Washington, D. C.—The agriculture department said today that further increases in the number of milk cows on American farms were in prospect during 1940 and 1941. The number of cows on farms Jan. 1 was reported at 25,334,000 head, an increase of 1 per cent over a year ago.

PARITY PAYMENTS ANNOUNCED BY AAA

Producers of Four Commodities To Receive $202,000,000

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announces that parity payments will be made to producers of cotton, corn, wheat, and rice who plant within their 1940 acreage allotments, because 1939 average prices on these commodities were less than parity.

The payments will be made on the normal yield of each producer's acreage allotment. The rates announced are: Cotton, 1:55 cents per pound; corn, 5 cents per bushel; wheat, 10 cents per bushel; rice 1.7 cents per hundredweight. Tobacco averaged 75 per cent of parity during the year, so its growers were not eligible for the payment.

The payments are made under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the 1940 Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act which provided $225,000,000, to be paid producers of the five major crops.

Cotton growers will receive $96,000,000; corn growers $48,000,000; wheat growers $57,1000,000; and rice growers $300,000. Other items in the $225,000,000 funds were $12,000,000 for administration and reserve and $11,000,000 to complete 1939 price adjustment payments.

Those who are always looking for trouble find more than their average share of it.

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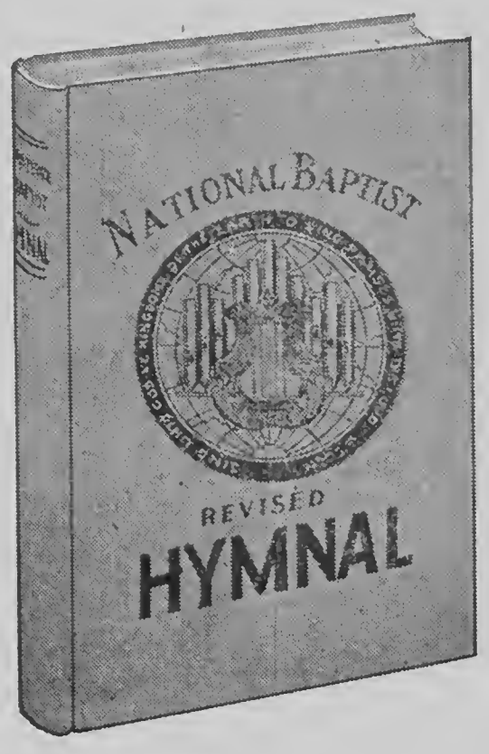

PRICE $1.00

News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

GEORGIA FARM BOYS EXHIBIT FANCY CALVES

By W. A. Hagins

Through the co-operation of the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Savannah and other local banks with the State Agricultural Extension Service and local county officials, Negro club members have been able to purchase beef calves to feed out for spring shows and sales. Throughout the state a great deal of interest has been manifested in this project by these club members in an effort to surpass last year's work.

On March 26-27, twenty-two clubsters from Grady, Mitchell, Meriwether, and Sumter counties met at Columbus to exhibit their calves. As a whole these calves were in fine condition and were lauded by the hundreds of farmers, farm women, 4-H club members, business men and educators who flocked to the stockyard to witness the event.

These calves were judged in three classes—light, medium, and heavy. The winners in the light weight class were as follows: E. J. Johnson, Sumter county, eight dollars; D. Grier, Meriwether county, six dollars; and R. Crowder, Meriwether, five dollars.

The medium weight class winners were as follows: Susan Rosser, Meriwether county, eight dollars; Charles Ogletree, Meriwether county, six dollars; and Clayton Marcus, Mitchell county, five dollars.

In the heavy weight class, the winners were all from Meriwether county and were as follows: William Grier, eight dollars; Quelton Grier, six dollars; and Marvin Rosser, five dollars.

On Saturday, March 30, a similar show was held here at the Georgia State College for the first time. There were eleven fine calves exhibited by 4-H club and N. F. A. boys which gained the interest of a very large crowd. The 4-H club boys were supervised by B. S. Adams, Negro county agent of Chatham county and the N. F. A. group by B. H. Crutcher, Acting Director of the Department of Agriculture, Georgia State College.

In the 4-H club group, the first prize of five dollars and a halter was won by Herbert Stone; the second prize of four dollars and a halter went to Percy Stone, Jr.; third prize of two dollars and a sack of feed was won by James Lawrence; and the fourth prize of one dollar was also won by Percy Stone who exhibited two calves.

In the N. F. A. Group, Paul Jenkins won first prize which consisted of five dollars and a halter. Gabriel Perkins, second prize which was four dollars and a halter; third prize of two dollars and a sack of feed went to Harvey Skrine; while fourth prize, one dollar and fifty cents, went to Copeland Williams.

The Chamber of Commerce, Sears Roebuck and Company, Belford and Company, and Alexander and Company were the donors of these prizes.

On the 2nd and 3rd of April, Negro Clubsters will exhibit their calves at the fat stock show and sale in Augusta. This show will be the last big show for 1940 and the outlook holds great promise.

In addition to this show, however, there will be shows and sales at Swainsboro on April 9th and 10th and at Statesboro on the 12th. These two local shows also hold great promise since they are the first exhibit in these counties to be made by Negroes.

From general comments throughout the state the beef calf club members have done an excellent piece of work in this project and the results have surpassed those of previous years.

A light heart makes work light.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

VILLAGE TAKES HISTORIC TREE AS NAME OF PLACE

PITTSBURGH—An oak tree that now exists only in the pages of the nation's colonial history has given its name to the Pittsburgh district's new community.

Charter Oak, a settlement in Scott township, has been named after the rugged landmark that once helped settle an argument between the domain of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

After the French and Indian war, when a community at the junction of the Allegheny Monongahela and Ohio rivers grew to mark the site of present-day Pittsburgh, Virginia claimed the town. Pennsylvania argued that the village was within the grant given to William Penn by Charles II, more than a hundred years before.

For the first time, colonists discovered that nobody had taken the trouble to define the limits of Penn's grant.

As surveyors marked the line between the land claimed by Pennsylvania and Virginia, they blazed the large black oak with an ax. A few years ago, the tree, dead and weather-beaten, still showed traces of the blaze. Since then the storms have destroyed the natural marker.

Recently, when residents of the Heidelberg - Glendale - Carnegie-Greentree area decided to organize a new community, they remembered the tree that helped give lasting outline to the tri-state area. Charter Oak now is a modern community.

—Chattanooga Defender.

HOT SPRINGS FOUND TO BE BENEFICIAL

By Dr. John T. Givens, Sec. of NMA

The hot springs of Arkansas are 47 in number situated on the U. S. Government Reservation, the aggregate flow being approximately one million gallons per day at a temperature of 140 degrees F. These springs have been under government control since 1832, the hot water being distributed to the 17 bath houses which are all under government supervision.

That these baths are of value in a large range of diseases has been demonstrated over and over again a long period of years, indeed, government supervision ensued in order to prevent exploitation. The waters from the hot springs have a definite therapetutic effect. The form of treatment promotes vigorous prespiration; calling for simultaneous drinking of large qualities of water. This form of treatment is therefore of service where increased elimiantion is desired as in obesity, chronic rheumatism and Bright's disease. This treatment might be called a "washing out of the system."

The Pythian Bath House, the only one for colored people in this resort, is as well equipped as any other with the same government supervision. It is owned by the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is rendering splendid service. It can handle 500 bathers per day, and has 50 palatial rooms for housing guests, and a 50 bed hospital. Hot Springs is among the best resorts in the country for health and recreation. There is a definite advantage beside taking the baths, when one sojourns at such a "watering place." The other factors are rest, recreation, increased water drinking, and out door exercise, as are obtained at these resorts and probably help as much as the baths. Certified medical bathing directions at the baths is high important for those who have actual disease, if they are to be benefited, and not harmed. So a thorough examination by one of the physicians who is licensed by the government, given to those desiring the baths, is most essential at the beginning.

"A PART OF THE PROBLEM"

In South Carolina last week the able Dr. Benjamin Hubert, of the Georgia State College, spoke to Negro farm leaders and farmers, and advised them to go further south and farm.

That is excellent advice for many white boys and many colored boys. As well as men.

Yet, immediately, one is confronted with the fact that there are too few vocational agricultural schools for the white boy and the colored boy. He cannot learn how to farm.

One is struck, too, with the fact that nowhere in the South can a white or colored farm adult attend winter classes, at the state university, at the cost of the state, and learn what to do about his problems.

If we have so many adults who did not, for some reason, obtain an elementary education; if we have so many farmers who are unable to come to a working solution of their problems, why not have a free school for them?

Would it be a bad idea for the state university to offer courses, practical courses, of six weeks each winter to the adult farmers of the state?

It would profit the state to give them board and room and the courses without cost.

I actually believe we must come to something like this before we solve it.

The same thing might be done for farm women in the summer.

By all means, let's have education. But, by all means, let's make it fit our needs.

Ralph McGill
Atlanta Constitution
January 31, 1940.

Barnett Buys 1,000 B. T. W. Stamps For Chicago Exposition

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 11—Claude A. Barnett, a trustee of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the Exposition Authority responsible for the coming American Negro Exposition in Chicago from July 4th through September 2nd, arrived here Friday from Chicago bearing a warrant of the State of Illinois for the purchase of 1,000 Booker T. Washington stamps to be used at Exposition headquarters in the Illinois metropolis.

While here Mr. Barnett also attended the Trustee Board meeting, Founder's Day exercises and all activities connected with issuance of the new Washington stamp.

JAPANESE TEACH IN MANY COLLEGES

New York.—More than 30 Japanese instructors of varying ranks on the faculties of colleges and universities of the United States are listed in the Japanese Students' Directory published by the Japanese Students' Christian Association with headquarters in New York.

These instructors include faculty members from teaching fellows to full-ranking professors.

Good morals are nobler than good manners, but not so popular.

"THE VIEW DEPENDS UPON THE POINT OF VIEW"

On the 8th and 9th of December, 1939 the 19th annual session of the Texas Interracial Commission met in Dallas. The student group composing sixty young people from ten colleges, white and Negro, organized themselves into a Junior committee. This is the third year that students have been the guests of the Commission, and their action in setting up this Committee was strongly approved by the members as a whole.

Both speakers in the evening session drew a picture of the disabilities of Southern Negroes put upon them by their virtual disfranchisement. Upon this question of disfranchisement the Dallas **Time-Herald** says editorially.

"Friday night while the speaker was deploring Southern treatment of the Negroes, an audience of several thousand, largely white, in the Fair Park livestock arena, was vociferously cheering troops of Negro Boy Scouts who were participating in the Boy Scout Circus. This sort of encouragement is worth more to the Negroes than the privilege of voting in the Democratic primary, a privilege that thousands of qualified whites neglect to use on primary election day."

The Dallas Express, speaking also on the same problem, comments:

"Especially was the speaker on the right track when she held that the primary objective of the Negro and all those who love justice should be the securing of an unlimited franchise. The preaching of registration and voting among Southern Negroes is without question the most important social program before us. . . . Until emphasis is laid more generally on the franchise we shall be lost in a maze of disjointed efforts which must prove unsatisfactory and unproductive."

WPA TO DROP 200,000 DURING APRIL

Washington, D. C.—Colonel F. C. Harrington, Commissioner of Works Projects, denied press reports that WPA had announced a reduction of approximately 700,000 in employment during the next three months.

"No decision on WPA employment, beyond the authorizations for April, has been reached," the Commissioner said. "They provide for 2,120,000 jobs. Our employment, as of March 20, was 2,311,512."

The Commissioner's figures indicate that approximately 200,000 will be dropped from WPA rolls during April. He said the cut was necessary to keep work relief within the expenditures authorized by Congress. If similar cuts are made during May and June, approximately 600,000 will be discharged from the WPA by June 30.

FARMER GETS AID FROM SKY METEORITE, $650

Heber Springs, Ark.—Aid from the skies during the drought came to Julian Balley, farmer living northwest of here, but it differed from any he had hoped for, and it enabled him to sell a product that few farmers take to market.

The heavenly assistance took the form of a 37 pound meteorite which fell on his farm. Balley sold it to a Rochester (N. Y.) firm for $650.

News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

Georgia State College
Industrial College, Georgia
March 28, 1940

PROSPEROUS NEGRO FARMERS IN GEORGIA

By W. A. Hagins

Why is it that in spite of low farm incomes, high cost of living, low market prices, and many other adverse circumstances, hundreds of Negro farmers throughout the state are able to make a comfortable living, own their homes, educate their children, and become respectable citizens? If the formula which these men have used could be made a common tool adopted to the use of the masses, the whole rural problem as we see it today would be greatly simplified.

A brief look at a few of these farmers might prove interesting.

Ben Halcomb of Baldwin county has a farm consisting of 500 acres of which he is the owner. He has built a modern home on this farm, barns and smoke houses. Modern tillage implements can be seen properly placed. There is enough food and feed stuff on hand to take care of the family and live stock needs. Milk cows, chickens, hogs, and a year round garden take care of the family needs in addition to supplying some for the markets and his neighbors.

In Bibb county, R. L. Woolfolk is another farmer who has accomplished a great deal. From his 680 acre farm he has been able to make it pay for itself. There is food in abundance to care for the family needs. His farm is properly drained, silos built, pastures in good condition where one can find live stock grazing at will. He furnishes the local markets there with vegetables the year round from his garden. Woolfolk is certainly living at home.

William Adams, a Brooks county farmer, is the owner of a 500 acre farm. Erosion has been checked, a fine crop rotation system is practiced from year to year and he is living at home. From the road one can see any number of hogs hogging off green feed, and down the hill further milk cows, feeder steers, and other live stock grazing on some of the finest pastures in that section.

Eddie Wilson of Bulloch county has a nice farm. He was the winner in the Atlanta Constitution plant to prosper contest as being the best all-round Negro farmer in the state. He took up the mortgage on his father-in-law's farm immediately after he married and is now the owner of this 200 acres farm. There is an abundance of feed to take care of the family and live stock needs.

Wesley Brigham's 200 acre farm in Burke county is a model farm. Brigham is the owner of this place. He states that his year round garden made it possible for him to become the owner of this farm.

Up in Crawford county is Waymond Miller who is the owner of a 320 acre farm. He has built a modern home on this place, has modern farm machinery and food in abundance to care for the family and live stock needs. He is furnishing the local markets with farm products from his farm.

Peter Barlo of Dougherty county has a 250 acre farm. He furnishes the meat packing plants in that section with cattle raised on his farm. He raises plenty of feed stuff to sell and saves enough to care for family needs. There is a hammer mill on this farm which crushes food for the live stock. He also furnishes this same type of service to his neighbors.

Iverson Ward of Greene county is an outstanding farmer in that section. He has a 300 acre farm and is doing a great job. On this farm, one can find a home nicely equipped, well built barns and smoke houses, milk cows, hogs, chickens, a year round garden, and food in abundance. Already there is plenty of green feed in the fields being hogged off.

Mach Crawford of Greene county rented the same farm from 1910 to 1937. He stated that he had paid $4200.00 for rent during these twenty-seven years. The place rented only sold for $1300.00. Recently Crawford bought one hundred and six acres of land. During the last three years, a house has been built, well dug, barn, smoke house, out houses, and garage built. Taxes have been paid and he owes only seventy dollars on this entire farm.

Over at Dublin, there is Felton Beard who is the owner of a 218 acre farm. On this place can be found (A) type hog houses, self feeders, range houses for chickens, crib bins full of feed stuff to take care of live stock needs. Soil building is practiced and he believes in a year round garden.

W. P. Perry of Social Circle is another prosperous farmer. He has 150 acres of good land in cultivation which he purchased. Perry is a supporter of the Extension program. On his farm can be found flocks of chickens, hogs, milk cows, and other live stock in addition to many farm implements. His farm is properly drained and he is also building his land through soil conservation practices.

At Union Point, Miles Hackney has purchase a farm. This 150 acre farm has been practically revolutionized through soil building practices advocated by the A. A. A. He has built a home, a garage, smoke houses, barns, etc. His work there has been so impressive that the A. A. A. has issued him letters of authorization to travel over the state to tell the story of how he has used the Soil Conservation Program to build his land and forge ahead.

There are hundreds of similar cases which might be used to show that with the right kind of individual on the farm, there "is no Alps."

HOOSIER HEN LAYS EGGS THAT AVERAGE 4 TO POUND

Rochester, Ind—A white leghorn hen owned by Mrs. Amos Sanders, who lives on a farm eight miles northeast of Rochester, for over three weeks has been laying each day an egg whose average weight is four ounces. The eggs approximate 6 1-2 by 8 inches in diameter. Mrs. Sanders has saved a dozen of the large eggs and will use them in a setting to see what kind of chickens will be hatched.

How you use today determines how tomorrow will use you.

While you are considering when to begin, it is often too late to act.
—Religious Telescope.

PLANT SUNFLOWER SEEDS FOR BIRDS

Will serve As Source of Food Next Winter

Plant Sunflower seeds this spring to have a supply of feed for the birds next winter. The bright red cardinals are quickly attracted to a window feeding tray by a handful of these striped seeds. Other birds like them too.

A row growing across the back of the garden makes a nice background, or they can be planted in the field where hills of corn are missing. They are easily tended in the field, since they can be plowed with the corn. Plant some extra seed, though for the ground squirrels are fond of them and will dig up some hills.

A dozezn large heads will feed the birds all winter, but it's nice to have some extra for friends who become interested in your well patronized tray on a cold, snowy day. Any surplus makes good chicken feed.—Wallace's Farmer.

You can serve God only by serving man.

A smile oils life's bearings.

ATLANTA PIANIST PLAYS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Josephine Harreld, nationally famed pianist, rendered a short program for Mrs. Roosevelt and her guests at the White House on Dec. 12th. The young artist is the daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Kemper Harreld. She is a graduate of Spelman College and the Julliard School of Music in New York. She has the Master's degree from Radcliffe College. She did most of her studying before she went to Julliard with her father, who is the director of the Music Department of Atlanta University.

Miss Harreld, who is just twenty-four years old, is in her third season of concert work. Last year she travelled over 20,000 miles from coast to coast and everywhere was given a most enthusiastic reception. She displays a unique talent, marked by a high degree of technical proficiency, coupled with an artistic interpretation seldom found in one so youthful.

She is specially interested in playing for young people or 'teen age and college groups and has been quite successful in proving a theory that they can be interested in serious music if it is presented in the right way.

PosiTIVEly.

I envy those who always know
That black is black
And white is white,
And day is day
And night is night,
And wrong is wrong
And right is right,
And things are thus and so.

I only wish that they could see
That they are they and I am me.
—Ruth Mackay.

Be noble! and the nobleness which lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own
Then wilt thou see it gleam in many eyes,
Then will pure light around thy path be shed,
And thou wilt never more be sad and lone.—James Russell Lowell.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; **Y. W. A. Guide,** 15 cents; **Shepherd Boy's League Guide** and **Girl's Auxiliary** combined, 15 cents; **Starlight Band,** 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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BIG LAND OWNERS FORCE UNCLE SAM TO SUBSIDIZE LABOR

GOVERNMENT IS COMPELLED TO CARE FOR MIGRANTS NEEDED TO DO HARD FARM WORK

The plight of migratory farm workers received recognition this week in the annual report of Dr. W. W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration.

Hundreds of thousands of families, he said, have been pushed off the land by drought, foreclosure and mechanization—with emphasis on the machine.

Large land owners, Dr. Alexander disclosed, are turning to mechanical farming because they can push onto the taxpyers a large percentage of their labor costs. This is how the thing is worked, according to Dr. Alexander:

Labor Subsidized

These farms have eliminated most of the resident labor needed, but they still require large members of workers for short periods, to do the hard labor involved in thinning, harvesting or packing crops which have not yet been mechanized.

The big land owners support their workers only during the few weeks of their employment, and they must depend upon relief between times. In other words, the government is subsidizing a labor supply.

Most of the migrants, it was pointed out, are compelled to spend much of incomes ranging from $25 to $450 a family per year for transportation from one harvest to another.

Poverty and Disease

"As a result," Dr. Alexander said, "extremely bad living conditions are common among most of this group of from 200,000 to 350,000 families. Usually they find little or no provision for shelter, health protection of schooling.

"Winter weather brings a sharp increase in cases of pnelmonia, influenza and other pulmonary diseases. The risk of epidemics of smallpox, typhoid, scarlet fever and similar diseases in a year-around menace."

Dr. Alexander saw in the migratory problem a job for Uncle Sam, because he does not believe that the states are willing or able to handle it.

Surface Only Scratched

The Federal government was represented as having made a start in relieving intolerable conditions by establishing camps for 30,000 people. The camps have been "highly effective" in reducing misery and in protecting migrants, but Dr. Alexander concedes that they are only a drop in the bucket.

The ultimate solution, he contended, is to establish these uprooted farmers on land of their own, and this can be done under provisions of the Bank-head-Jones Act, which provides for government loans to worthy persons to purchase land and get a new start in life. 4

Since 1935, it was revealed, more than 1,231,000 families have been helped under the act and they are now paddling their own canoes.

Furnished House—Only $2,000

The John B. Pierce Foundation a non-profit organization endowed by its founder to "improving the habitations of men" has produced a novel five-room house that can be built for around $2,000, equipped with built-in furniture—beds, tables, chests of drawers, refrigerator, heater, etc.

Five years of experimentation went into the first house, which includes many original features in wiring, plumbing, heating, and insulation. It is constructed of a single thickness of fir plywood, but is insulated by the built-in book-cases, chests, and cupboard along the outside walls.

Prefabricated under mass production methods, the house could be loaded on a 10-ton truck and erected by four ordinary carpenters in a day.

This isn't a sales talk for the Pierce Foundation house, but economists of all schools agree that if some way could be found to make up the shortage of 4,000,000 houses for families earning $20 to $25 a week, it would do more to bring prosperity to the American people than all the war booms in the world—or any other industrial expansion.

YOUTH OF GEORGIA CHURCH ASK PROBE OF DEBT-SLAVERY

Strong Resolutions Call On F. B. I. To Take Note Of Peonage In State

BUFORD, Georgia (By Reverend Donald L. West for ANP) The youth of Georgia are rising in protest against the inhuman and un-Christian practice of peonage and debt slavery in their state. In the annual conference of the north Georgia white Congregational Christian church young people at Duncan's Creek, near Buford and Braselton, both of which are dominated by a few powerful families, these youth passed strong resolutions condemning the attempts of the landlords of Oglethorpe county to return to peonage croppers who had escaped to Chicago. They demanded the prosecution of these landlords and asked that a thorough investigation of peonage and debt slavery be made promptly over the entire South by the federal government.

The conference also passed resolutions condemning the sale of war materials to Japan in her campaign of invading China, and calling upon the government to prohibit the shipment of such materials.

The resolution on peonage reads: "Whereas: Certain powerful landlords of Oglethorpe county, Ga., by holding in peonage farm laborers and croppers, and by attempting to bring back to peonage from Chicago, in violation of the anti-peonage law, men who had escaped from their farms, have shamed and disgraced our state;

"Whereas: Peonage and debt slavery is not confined to Oglethorpe county, but is rampant throughout our state and South, prohibiting thereby the inalienable human rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for untold thousands of poor whites and Negroes of the South, thus breeding grater misery, insecurity and despondency among our people!

"Whereas: The practice of peonage and debt slavery is ruthlessly destructive of human values and personality, is thoroughly un-American, inhuman and un-Christian;

"Therefore, be it resolved: That we, representing the young people of the white Congregational Christian churches of north Georgia, gathered in conference at Duncan's Creek Congregational Christian church April 12 to 14, 1940, do hereby pledge ourselves, and our organizations, to do all in our power to eradicate all such violations of human rights which now besmirch the name and honor of our state;

"Be it further resolved: That we call upon our federal government to prosecute, on charges of violating the anti-peonage law, those offenders in Oglethorpe county;

"And be it further resolved: That we call upon the department of justice to undertake promptly a sweeping investigation of peonage through out the South; and that we call upon our congressmen, senators and president, to use their influence to see that no effort is left unspared in an attempt to wipe this diabolical practice from our land!

If a prayer for material things is allowed, God has opportunity to prepare us for spiritual things.

CLEARED THE LINE

A FARMER wanted to telephone, but found the line busy. "I just put on some beans for dinner." he heard a woman say to her neighbor.

A few minutes later he tried again. The same two women were still talking.

"Say, lady, I smell your beans burning." he broke in.

There was a scream, two receivers went up and the line was open.

* * *

Talk Of Popular Employe Of "Esso" Is Made Before Executives Of U. S. Chamber Of Commerce

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) When officials of the National Negro Business League, President J. E. Walker, Memphis, C. C. Spaulding, M. S. Stuart, Secretary A. L. Holsey and Claude A. Barnett, called on the United States Chamber of Commerce officials recently to discuss methods of further cooperation between the two organizations, James A. "Billboard" Jackson, widely known Negro field official of the Standard Oil Company, discussed the matter of interesting Negroes into business generally and set forth some of the advantages which would accrue to great business organizations if they included Negro employes.

In speaking for the group Mr. Jackson told of the 3,000,000 colored families in the United States which compose a market for consumers' goods worthy of the attention of any manufacturer. "The market," he said, "can, of course, be reached more adequately by the Negro salesman who knows the psychology and desires of his race more fully than does the white salesman.

"The use of trained Negro workers in a store or concern, whatever the race of the ownership, he continued, would insure the Negro public receiving an understanding service, an assurance of courtesy so often denied them by those of the other race."

Mr. Jackson stressed the fact that many large distributors have found cultivation of the Negro market productive of satisfactory results, giving as an example his own firm, the Esso Marketers.

Breaking down the Negro total purchasing power, Mr. Jackson cited figures for several lines of business. Observing that annually Negroes spend six million dollars for proprietary medicines, two million for toothpaste, twenty-eight million for paint, and nearly a hundred million dollars for motor fuel, he cited the need for integrating the Negro into general business from a purely profit motive, if for no other reason.

Declaring that too often poor judgment has been exercised in selection of Negro personnel for white organizations, Mr. Jackson urged greater cooperation between manufacturing firms and the practical businessmen of the Negro Business League as well as with Negro Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. Citing the value of the Negro market, he gave the following pre-depression figures for salves among Negroes:

Twelve million dollars or 21 per cent of the purchases in Atlanta; $18,000,000 or 12 per cent, Baltimore; $16,000,000 or 12 per cent, Birmingham; $4,270,000 or 33 per cent, Mobile; $6,540,000 or 45 per cent, Jacksonville; and similar figures throughout the country.

Teacher: "Why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?"

Pupil: "He had so many wives to advise him."

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FILENE: GOOD BUSINESSMAN

Philanthropist Who Founded Credit Union Movement Saw Things Clearer Than Many Contemporaries

Someone has observed that it takes all kinds of persons to make a world. I am convinced that that isn't the whole truth. In the making of this modern world, at least, it also takes Edward A. Filene. . . .

Edward A. Filene is often hailed as a seer. He is. He probably sees more things that are hidden to the rest of us than any other business leader of our time—especially things which require immediate action. It is this quality which captivates thousands of people when they meet him first—especially serious young people who long to do great things instead of burying themselves in the world's routine. Others may counsel caution and urge them not to attempt too much; but Filene, although he is a great stickler for following facts instead of feelings, discloses facts which encourage them to even greater hope and daring. . . .

And it is this same quality—this ability to see the things that need to be done—which accounts for almost all the things which Edward A. Filene is not. . . .

Just a Good Businessman

Filene, I have said, is not a philanthropist at least not in the sense in which he is supposed to be. In a way, he seems to love humanity. At least he sits up nights thinking out plans by which humanity may be benefited. . . .

Filene activities, however, while they may seem to him to be purely business activities, seem anything but that to millions of Americans. The labor unions, for instance, have found in him a "stanuch and loyal friend"; but Filene has not promoted labor unionism out of sympathy for the downtrodden worker (at least, this is what he says) but because the high wages and more leisure which the unions fight for as business necessities in a country which is so increasing its production that, in the absence of more mass buying power and more leisure in which the masses may consume these products, business will surely find itself without a profitable market. . . .

Founder of Credit Unions

More than a quarter of a century ago, for instance, Edward A. Filene reached the conclusion that American finance must be democratized, but nobody but he knew what he meant. People either had money or they didn't; and if they had more than they cared to spend they loaned it out at interest, on well-recognized security, thus accumulating still more money. That as everybody understood, was finance. One might feel sorry for those who had no money, but what could anybody do about it?

Filene didn't feel sorry. Nevertheless, he founded the Credit Union movement in the United States; and in the credit unions, people who had almost no money and needed loans desperately, began to save their small sums collectively and to borrow from their collective selves and to pay interest to themselves on all the sums they borrowed. They had no security which the banks would recognize as security, and the laws of the various states did not recognize their unions as banks. But the experiment worked. All that was necessary, it seemed, was to change the banking laws of all the states and of the nation, and make the masses of the people acquainted with this type of cooperative credit, and then we would have a real object lesson in the democratization of finance. This has cost Edward A. Filene, all told, something over a million dollars, for which he has never either sought or received a penny in return. But don't imagine that there was anything philanthropic about it; for Filene . . . happened to notice sooner than most that the prosperity of every business depended upon the prosperity of all legitimate business, and that the prosperity of all business depended upon adequate financing of the masses who directly or indirectly make its markets.

Leading bankers, incidentally, have long since withdrawn their opposition to credit unionism. It isn't Filene's idea that the credit unions shall supplant the banks, but that finance generally shall operate according to the principles which the credit unions have proved to be most successful. Particularly that the borrower and lender have a common interest, that loans find their just rights in the financial betterment of the people to whom the loans are made, and that money loaned for purposes which do not actually tend to enrich the borrower, or upon terms which the borrower cannot successfully meet must eventually be lost. . . .

Making Mass Production Work

Mass production, he says is production for the masses. He doesn't say it ought to be. He is just a calm, detached, unfeeling fact-finder, who has discovered that it can't be anything else. If the masses do not get the products of mass production, no matter how high a standard of living will be necessary if they do get it, this most economical form of production must be discontinued; and not only the masses but business must suffer depression. It is the business of business, then, in its own selfish interest, to serve the masses as abundantly as the masses can possibly be served. . . .

Never Satisfied

If Edward A. Filene starts anything, it invariably goes through, and all concerned seem to be satisfied with the results excepting Edward A. Filene. He, to be sure, is never satisfied; for by the time any necessary steps have actually been taken, it becomes urgently necessary to take still further steps, which leaves him in about the same uncomfortable position that he was in to start with. . . .

WHEN A PROMISE IS WORTHLESS

The Negroes of Austin, Texas, are disturbed over the failure of the school board to raise the salaries of Negro teachers in the city schools. The last bond issue voted by the citizens was enthusiastically supported by the Negro citizens on the promise of a 10 per cent raise in all teachers' salaries in the Negro schools. This promise has not been kept. A committee of white and Negro citizens waited upon the school board this month to learn just what was proposed to be done about promises accepted in good faith.

QUININE IS ALLY AGAINST MALARIA

Netherlands Indies Produce Most of World's Supply of Product

The recent order of the United States government for 700,000 ounces of quinine is one of the largest single orders for the drug ever recorded. The order was placed in Amsterdam, chief market for the supply from the Netherlands Indies.

"Efforts were made in California more than fifty years ago to grow the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is obtained; but experiments failed, just as did those made later in California, in Louisiana and Florida," says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

First Coal Tar Dye

"Now Uncle Sam is trying to produce the drug in Puerto Rico. Some of the fifty varieties of the tree introduced into the island have suffered heavily from insect pests; others have fared better.

"Last year government chemists began experimental work on the production of synthetic quinine. This has been tried by chemists at various times, without success. Perhaps the most notable failure was that of Sir William Henry Perkin, English chemist.

"Prompted by large demand for quinine during the Crimean war, Perkins then an 18-year-old student of the Royal Academy of Chemistry, London, undertook to extract quinine from coal tar in 1856. He accidentally hit upon the first coal tar dye, mauve. The next year he set up the first coal tar dye factory of this now large industry, producing mauve.

The Malaria Menace.

"Quinine was first used by the natives of Peru, who called it "quina-quina." It came to the attention of Europeans when the wife of the Count of Chinchon, Spanish viceroy to Peru was cured of malaria by use of the drug. His name was given to the tree. South America has since become a negligible factor in world production, Ecuador and Peru producing only a small fraction of the annual supply.

"Great Britan, in the early days of cultivation, made experiments in growing the cinchona tree in India, Burma, Ceylon and other of its possessions. In Ceylon and India the experiments were successful; but Ceylon planters preferred to grow tea, and India today produces only a third of her own requirements, less than 5 percent of the world supply.

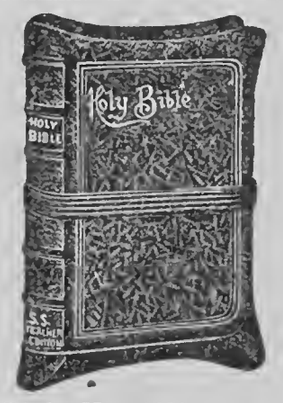
"About the same time experiments were begun in the Netherlands Indies with much success, and today Java is the source of more than 90 percent of the world supply, a virtual monopoly.

"Nearly all the imports into the United States of cinchona bark and prepared quinine come from the Netherlands Indies and Amsterdam. Last year the United States imported more than $1,500,000 worth.

"It has been estimated that 800,000,000 persons suffer from malaria annually and that the death toll is 2,000,000 a year. Malaria is most prevalent in hot climates. These are about 100,000 cases in the United States annually and most of these are in the southern states."

BLUEBERRIES ARE GETTING BIGGER

Durham, N. H.—"One dozen blueberries, please." That's the manner in which housewives will soon be ordering blueberries if the fruit continues to increase in size, says Dr. W. W. Smith, research horticulturist at the University of New Hampshire. One new variety recently developed, says Dr. Smith, is so large that only sixty berries are needed to fill a half pint box.



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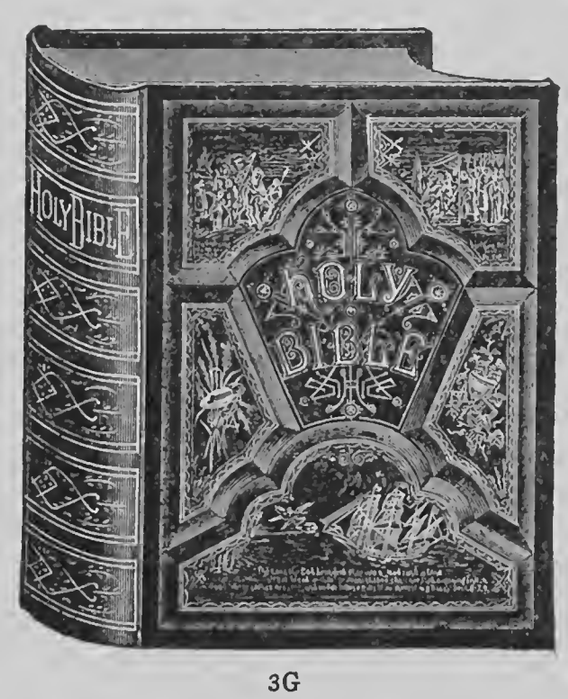

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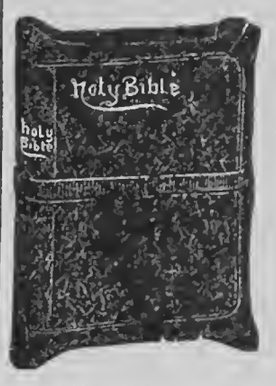

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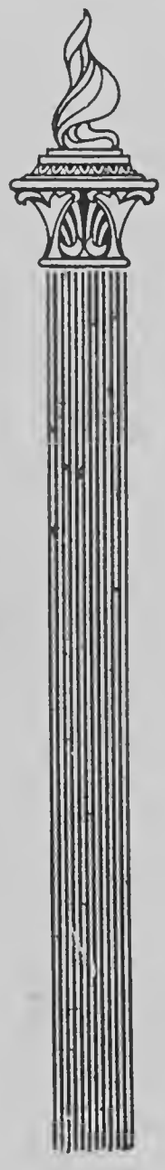

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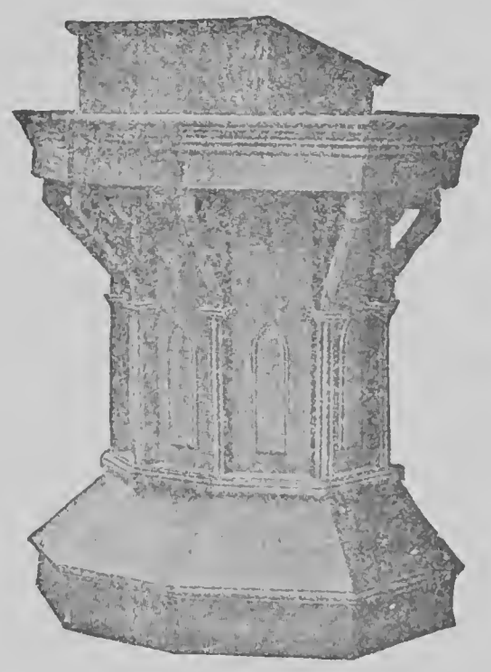

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National Baptist Publishing Board

Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary

523 Second Avenue, N. **Nashville, Tennessee**

Woman's Page

STERILIZE JARS

Sometimes an incompletely sterilized glass will cause jelly to spoil. To sterilize them, put them on a cake holder or some other rack in the bottom of a large pan. Cover by 4 inches with water. Slowly bring to a boil and boil fifteen minutes. Keep in the water until needed, then quickly fish them out, wipe dry and use immediately. Before sealing the filled glasses with melted paraffin, wipe off the space between the jelly and top of the glass with a damp cloth. Cover at once with hot melted paraffin.

HARD ROLLS FILLED WITH RELISH AID SPRING TEAS

Tiny hard rolls filled with cucumbers, celery and tuna relish made delicious snacks for the springtime tea. To make the filling, mix 1-2 cup of chopped cucumbers, celery and tuna. Add 1 spoon chopped pimentos. 1-4 cup broken pecans and 1-4 cup salad dressing. Chill until time for serving and then fill tiny hard rolls. which have been well buttered. Garnish with thin strips of pimento and chopped sweet pickles

BAKE YOUR EGGS ON SUNDAY MORN; IT'LL BE A TREAT

Next time there are a few extra minutes to spare on Sunday morning, try baking the breakfast eggs this new and attractive way:

EGGS SUPREME

6 egg whites
6 egg yolks, unbroken
6 slices of bread
Salt and pepper to taste

Toast the bread to a light brown color, butter it lightly and trim the corners if desired. Then beat the egg whites stiff, adding a pinch of salt. Pile the beaten whites high on the toast slices, and make a shallow well in the center of each mound. Then drop a whole yolk into each well, place the toast slices and eggs on a rack and bake them in a moderate (350 degree) oven until the white is lightly browned. Remove from the oven, drop a small amount of butter on the yolk and serve hot.

YOUTH DELINQUENCY PONDERED BY TEACHERS

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—(ANP—A crowd, estimated at 2,000 persons and hailing from all sections of the nation, gathered here last Friday at Prairie View college to attend the one-day session of the 11th Educational Conference.

Prairie View Principal W. R. Banks presided, and the conference subject was, "Crime and Delinquency of Texas Negro Youth Growing Out of Present Economic and Social Changes."

As principal speaker, Dr. H. A Bullock, professor of sociology at the college, gave an analysis of Negro delinquents as they are affected by the institutions of marriage, the home, the church, the school, and state reformatories He said that crime and delinquency among Negroes in Texas is only a problem insofar as the citizenry of Texas considers it to be one.

Dr. Bullock compared Negro delinquents with the non-delinquents The distinguishing characteristics of Negro delinquents he said are: (1) They belong to the lower income group; (2) They are more or less illiterate; (3) They are less psychologically influences; (4) They are, for the most part. non-church members.

Giving the major offenses of Texas Negro youth delinquents as theft, burglary, robbery, forgery. and criminal assault, and sex, Dr. Bullock stated that they compared similarly with those of adult Negro criminals.

FRUIT JUICE AND HONEY JOIN WELL ON PANCAKES

A fruit juice and honey sirup is just right for fritters, waffles and griddle cakes. To make the sirup use equal parts fruit juice and honey, half as much butter, and a little grated lemon rind. Boil them all together for about five minutes and cool somewhat. Thick fruit nectars are especially good in this recipe.

MUSTARD DRESSING GIVES SPICE TO MEAT OR FISH

To add a little zip to meat, fish and egg salads, try this spicy mustard dressing. Thoroly blend 1-4 cup sweetened condensed milk, 1-4 cup tomato catsup and 1-4 cup prepared mustard. If a thicker consistency is desired, place in refrigerator to chill before serving. Makes 3-4 cup of salad dressing.

SLICE THIS CAKE AND YOU WILL FIND A PUDDING

Here's a brand new dessert that will arouse curiosity as well as exclamation of approval. It looks like a cake, but you'll be surprised to find that it's really a pudding when sliced.

CREAM CRUMB PUDDING
(Serves 6.)

1 1-2 cups fine dry bread crumbs
4 tablespoons sugar
1-4 teaspoons cinnamon
4 tablespoons melted butter
2 cups applesauce
2 packages cream cheese
3 tablespoons cream

Combine crumbs, sugar, cinnamon, and melted butter and blend well. Butter a deep round baking dish. Sprinkle bottom with one-third of crumb mixture. Cover with half of apple sauce, and repeat, making top layer of crumbs. Bake in moderately slow oven (325 degrees) about 20 minutes Chill thoroughly in refrigerator Unmold and ice with cream cheese and cream blended together. Cut in slices for serving.

CREAM CHEESE AND HONEY SALAD DRESSING IS TASTY

A cream cheese and honey salad dressing is just right with salads of tart wintertime fruits.

CHEESE AND HONEY SALAD DRESSING

1 three ounce package cream cheese
2 tablespoons honey
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
1-4 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon paprika
1-8 teaspoon celery salt
1-2 cup salad oil

Beat cheese with fork. Add honey, lemon juice, rind, and seasonings. Beat thoroly and add oil slowly, beating steadily. Chill. Beat well before serving.

NUTRITION PROBLEM STRESSED IN AGRICULTURE YEAR BOOK

FIND MANY DO NOT GET ENOUGH DAIRY PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, —(ANP)—Already off the press, the 1939 year book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stresses the nutrition problem.

"Food is fundamental to adequate training and decent opportunity." declares Secretary Wallace in the forword." Probably 99 per cent of the children of the United States have an heredity good enough to enable them to become productive workers and excellent citizens, provided they are given the right kind of food, proper training and ordinary opportunities.

"Fifty per cent of the people of the United States do not get enough in the way of dairy products, fruits and vegetables to enable them to enjoy full vigor and health," the secretary continues. "A large number of them do not get enough because they cannot afford it. It is the duty of farmers, the government and organized labor to cooperate to see that the children of these people are better fed than their parents were."

The 1939 yearbook combines a discussion of nutrition of human beings and farm livestock in a single volum. The department is concerned with both human and animal nutrition and the research of animal nutritionists has often thrown new light on problems of human nutrition. The reverse is also true. Discoveries in each field are continually adding knowledge to the other.

As in the past four years books 'Food and Life" is a mixed collection of miscellaneous articles

COMBINE PORK AND NOODLES IN ONE-DISH MEAL

A tempting casserole dish solves the baffling problems of what-to-serve for dinner on a busy day. Noodles and pork are combined in this way to make an easily prepared and inexpensive one-dish-meal:

SAVORY NOODLES AND PORK
(Serves Six.)

Package (8 ounces) noodles
1-4 pound American cheese, diced
1 onion, chopped
1 1-2 pounds ground pork
1 can concentrated tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon pepper
1-2 teaspoon paprika

Cook noodles in boiling salted water until tender. Drain. Add diced cheese to hot noodles. Saute onion and pork until meat is slightly brown. Pour tomato soup over meat. Add seasonings. Add noodles and cheese to meat. Pour into buttered baking dish. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 1-2 hour.

COOKIES FILLED WITH FIGS USED IN A TASTY DESSERT

A box of cookies may not be considered "enough" for company dessert, but with the proper fixings, a package of fig-filled cookies can be transformed into a delicious festive dish to top off any meal.

ORANGE FIG NEWTON CREAM
(Serves 6.)

16 fig-filled cookies
1 1-2 cups whipping cream
1-4 cup orange juice
Grated rind of 1-2 orange
2 tablespoons sugar

Cut cookies into small pieces. Add ot 1-2 cup of cream, beat well with a fork until cookies are crushed. Add salt. Whip remainder of cream until stiff. Add orange juice, rind, and sugar. Fold in the softened cookie mixture. Chill thoroughly and serve in sherbert glasses.

QUICK COMPANY SUPPER

Spaghetti and Meat Pie*
Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle
Hot Biscuits
Heinz Pure Apple Butter
Mixed Fruit Cup
Cup Cakes Coffee

RECIPE

*SPAGHETTI AND MEAT PIE—Brown 2 cups cubed leftover meat in 2 tbs. butter. Place a 17-oz. tin Heinz Cooked Spaghetti in casserole, pressing up around sides. Fill hollow with meat. Top with 1-4 cup bread crumbs and 1-4 cup grated American cheese, combined. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 25 minutes.

EVEN THE SPAREST SPARERIBS ARE GOOD IF FIXED THIS WAY

There isn't much meat on spareribs, as the name implies, but neither is there much waste. The meat is mostly lean and its fine flavor combines well with that of other foods.

Spareribs may be cooked in water or braised, baked with cabbage or sauerkraut or stuffed with a savory dressing. If stuffed ribs are preferred, here is an especially good way to prepare them:

STUFFED SPARERIBS
(Serves eight)

2 sections of spareribs
2 cups bread crumbs
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 small onion, minced
2 cups prunes stewed with
6 cloves
Salt and pepper

Pour melted butter on the bread crumbs, add seasonings, onion, and pitted prunes which have been cooked with the whole cloves. Moisten with the liquid in which the prunes were cooked. Spread this dressing on one piece of spareribs and place the other section on top. Sprinkle with flour and seasonings. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 1 1-2 hours.

LIME DRESSING GIVES FRUIT SALAD A REFRESHING FLAVOR

Fruit salads acquire a new and refreshing flavor when they're served with lime dressing. To make this dressing, mix 3-4 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon confectioners sugar, 1-2 teaspoon paprika and 1-4 cup lime juice. Add 1-2 cup salad oil, beating or shaking vigorously until the consistency of cream. Makes 3-4 cup of dressing.

"AN ASTOUNDING SITUATION"

The Training School for Negro Girls has belonged to the State of Georgia for two years. There it stands near Macon, closed and locked and never occupied posing the question: Does Georgia need a Training School for Negro girls? Let the DeKalb County Grand Jury answer as it reports to Judge James C. Davis:

"We, the members of the Grand Jury, sworn for the September, 1939, Term of the DeKalb Superior Court, find there is no facility whatever in the State for handling Negro girls and we suggest this same committee vigorously taken up with the Governor this astounding situation, and demand that something be done as promptly as possible. With all the money that is being spent in this State, could a better Christian cause be found? We claim both from a social and an economic standpoint, this would not be money spent in vain.

Respectfully submitted,
PAUL BOWLES, Foreman.
ROBERT L. WATKINS, Sec."

The simple fact is that though Georgia has a building given to it, free of cost, to be used as a training school for delinquent Negro girls, the State has kept it a dark secret from the public. The legislature accepted this plant in 1937 but refused to appropriate money, ear-marked, for its operation. So the State still has no place to send its delinquent Negro girls.

What group of loyal citizens, realizing the need of a home of this kind, built and gave to the State this home entirely free of debt? The Negro women of Georgia! Back of this gift lies a story of struggle and sacrifice extending over fifteen years. They were inspired to continue on their work by a firm belief that if a modern building surrounded by enough land to provide for support and training for the girls could be presented to Georgia, their State would accept with gratitude the work of their hands and would willingly appropriate money to maintain the institution.

So these Georgia women, working through the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, secured one hundred and thirty acres of land near Macon. They then raised among themselves over $3,000 in cash and with a WPA grant under sponsorship of Bibb County administration they built a $26,000 plant which, free of debt they presented to Georgia

The "astounding situation" referred to the DeKalb County Grand Jury about which it "demands that something be done" can be changed by the expenditure of $10,000 from the funds of the State Board of Public Welfare.

The Negro women have presented a plant of great value to Georgia. It stands empty, locked, and deserted.

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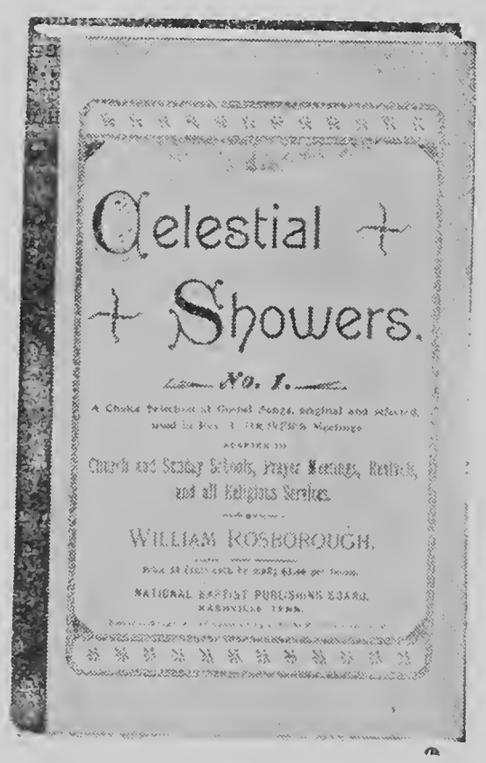

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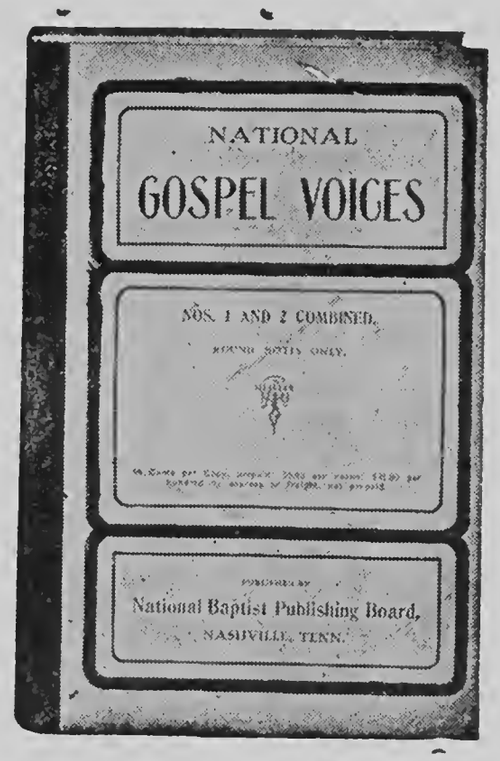

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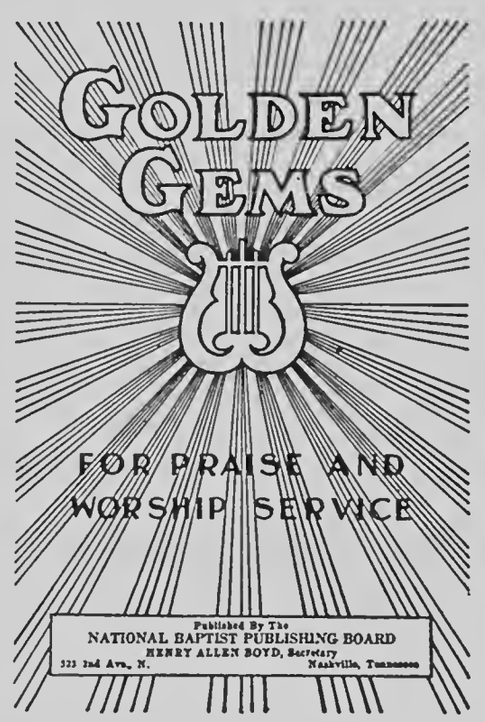
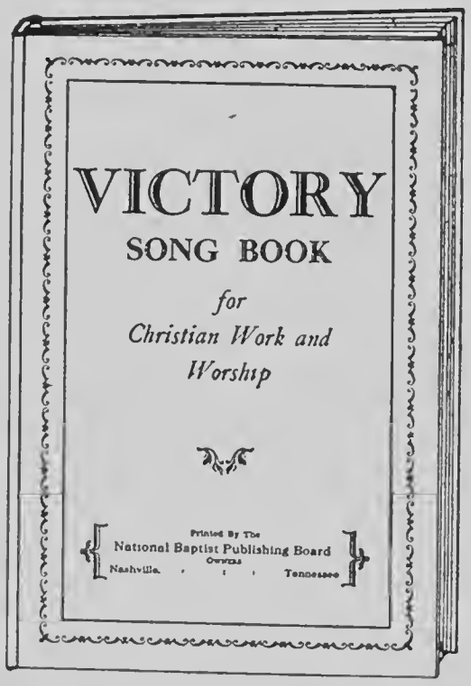
He's My Everything
He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

Price Only 25c





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523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee

LAND OWNED BY FARMERS AIM OF FCA

Chief of New Credit Agency Prescribes Leniency In Most Cases

'BAD FAITH' EXCEPTION

Farm Credit Administration has embarked upon a broadened policy designed to keep farmer debtors on the farm and to protect them against foreclosures.

Under this policy, strict banking procedure will be abandoned for extreme leniency in cases where farmer borrowers are deemed to have a chance of eventually meeting their obligations.

"The FCA is taking the broad social view," says A. G. Black, its new chief, "that its duty is to help farmers become landowners, even if it has to adopt special measures to help them. It is our belief that such a view would in the end serve the best interests of the nation as well as the FCA.

"In proper cases, worthy but seriously delinquent borrowers are being assisted as rapidly as possible by measures which are designed to keep them on their farm and protect them against foreclosures. These special methods are being urged only after careful study of the individual borrower's condition indicates that his regular installments and delinquencies are heavier than he can meet from the normal production of his farm, and cannot be handled by the land banks' usual methods of treating delinquencies."

These special methods include:

The "suspended payment" plan under which the borrower is given a "rest" period on his debt payments, designed to give him a chance to catch up financially.

The "variable payment" plan under which payments on debts may be larger in years of good yields and lower in years of poor crops.

The "reamortization" plan under which farm mortgages are rewritten to give the borrower a longer period of years to pay, thereby reducing his annual payments.

Mr. Black indicated that the FCA would foreclose only in cases of obvious "bad faith" on the part of borrowers or in cases where it was certain that the borrower had little or no chance of paying out.

He said the FCA would not require its borrowers to comply with agriculture department crop control programs, but would suggest that they take part in them.

"It is our belief that compliance would be to the best interest of all farmers and to the FCA as well," he said.

Another policy of the FCA, Mr. Black said, will be to place greater emphasis on the organization of local farmer cooperatives for purchasing goods. Such cooperatives would be extended FCA credit at low interest terms.

YOUTH DRAGGED TO DEATH AS ARM CATCHES IN PLOW

Fisher, Ill—James Martin, 23 years old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Martin, living six miles north of here, was dragged to death this morning behind a plow being pulled by a tractor. His body was discovered by a younger brother and sister. Apparently his arm had caught in the plow and had pulled him off balance.

METHODISM HAS LIBERAL SOCIAL CREED

Emphasizes Economic Equality, Good Working Conditions, At Uniting Conference in Kansas City

From the social creed adopted by the Methodist church at its Uniting Conference in Kansas City, Mo., last May, the following is taken:

1. The Methodist church stands for equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life. . . .

2. We stand for a proper regulation of working conditions for women, especially mothers, and the safeguarding of their physical and moral environment; for the abolition of child labor; adequate provision, education, spiritual nurture, and wholesome recreation of every child; and for the provision of educational programs which will attain these ends.

3. We stand for the abatement and prevention of poverty by protection against all forms of social, economic, and moral waste, and for the conservation of human values by the protection of the workers from dangerous working conditions, and from occupational disease.

4. We stand for the rights of all men to lice and to have adequate means of livelihood, and for the safeguarding of workers from the devastating results of enforced unemployment.

5. We stand for reasonable hours of labor, for just wages, for a fair day's wage, for fair working conditions, for periods of leisure for those who work, and for an equitable division of the product of industry.

6. We stand for some form of security for old age, for insurance against injury to the worker, and for increased protection against those preventable conditions which produce want.

8. We stand for the principle of the acquisition of property by Christian processes, and believe in stressing the principle of stewardship in its use; in the practical application of the Christian principle of social well-being to the acquisition and use of wealth and the subordination of the profit motive to the creative and cooperative spirit.

9. We stand for the safeguarding of the farmer and his family, and the preservation of all the values of rural life.

10. We stand for all workers having at least one day of rest in seven.

Also statement No. 17 of the creed:

17. We stand upon the right of various groups to believe in various peaceful methods of solving the problems that confront us; some, who believe that we need a drastic readjustment of the social order to correct the acquisitiveness which characterizes us; others, who believe in the correctional method for an economic order which they believe possesses the inherent good which (has produced prosperity and is able to do so again; and still others, who believe in producers' and consumers' cooperatives. We stand by the single measure of testing every proposal in the light of the teachings of Jesus.

BUSINESS DEVOURS ITS YOUNG

This concentration of business accounts in large part for the lost influence of big business, and its press, and its legal lackeys, and its business organizations, in legislative and election struggles. Forty years ago big business had as its ally in every town and settlement the local merchant, local manufacturer, local banker, and local utility man. Each was a leading citizen, on whom many depended for information and leadership as well as for credit and jobs. This type of man has largely gone. Why he has gone makes little difference.

In the place of this strong and leading individual is a managing clerk at the chain store who cannot make a credit sale, and a local superintendent for the factory. The local bank is closed and nobody who has more authority than a bill collector represents the utility in most communities. Big business has found it to its advantage to rotate even those men so that no one of them is left in the community long enough to get his roots established or to really be regarded as a fellow citizen by those whom he dwells as a representative of an absentee control.

Thus big business has destroyed perior to the Cobbler for market purposes and of great appeal to the housewife" because of the shallow eyes and uniformly smooth surface.

The improved qualities, they pointed out, make possible easy peeling with a minimum of waste. The Cobbler has rather deep eyes and is of somewhat irregular shape. Flesh of the new tuber is white and of good flavor.

The "Mesaba" is said to grow especially well on peat soils, but tests indicate it may have a wider adap- its own defense, it has devoured its own young. The small-business man who used to be our most ardent capitalist and most uncompromising of conservatives has been crushed, or merged, or consolidated, or otherwise retired. This has brought about a subtle change not ony in economic life, but in social and political life as well. There are values in local independence and responsibility which are being sacrificed to balance-sheet values.

The process seems not to be discernible to, or appreciated by the people who dominate the large industries in our great cities. It is plainly discernible to those who live in smaller cities and see the life of the community as a whole—President Franklin D. Roosevelt at Grand Coulee Dam, October 21, 1937.

Man Burned In Freak Accident

SHARPSBURG, North Carolina—(ANP)—Mack Harris, garage attendant here, was seriously burned last week when sharp backfire from an automobile struck up flames from gasoline on his clothes, setting them afire. Running out of the garage in terror, Harris was knocked down by several persons standing nearby, who poured water on him and rolled him on the ground until aid came. The condition of Harris, who was rushed to the hospital, was said to be serious. but responding satisfactorily to treatment.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE POLL TAX

(St. Louis Post- Dispatch)

The move in congress for a federal law barring poll tax payment as a condition of voting for President, senators or members of the lower house of congress will hardly bear close inspection.

The constitution and the 16th amendment state that the qualifications for voting for senators and representatives shall be the same as the qualifications for voting for the most numerous branch of the various state legislatures.

Maury Maverick and other supporters of the Geyer bill admit that congress has no right to abolish poll taxes as a condition of voting for state legislators. And if this is true, congress has no right to abolish poll taxes as a condition of voting for federal officials, since the constitution says that the qualifications in the two cases shall be identical.

Something should be done about poll taxes, but the Geyer bill apparently does not meet the need.

If congress wants to do something about undemocratic restrictions on the franchise, it might explore the possibilities of section 2 of the 14th amendment, which states that when the right to vote in either state or federal elections is abridged for any male citizen of legal age, the number of the offending states' representatives in congress shall be reduced in proportion to the number of citizens disqualified from voting.

Congress has never exercised the power conferred upon it by this section, but there can be no question of its right to do so. The poll tax might not be considered an abridgment of the franchise within the meaning of the clause, but there certainly are other abridgements against which this clause would be an invincible weapon.

A FORECAST COMING TRUE

"The thought of war will sit like a giant over all human affairs for the next two decades," said H. G. Wells in a letter to The New York Times in January, 1915. "It will say to all of us: "Set your houses in order. If you squabble among yourselves, waste time, litigate, muddle, snatch profits, and shirk obligations; I will certainly come again. I have taken all your young men between eighteen and fifty and killed and maimed such as I please, millions of them. I have wasted your substances contemptuously. Now you have multitudes of male children between the ages of nine and nineteen running about among you, delightful and beloved boys. And behind them come millions of delightful babies. Of these I have starved and smashed a paltry million perhaps. But go on muddling, each for himself and his parish and his family, and none for all the world; go on in the old way; make no concessions and no sacrifices; obstruct, waste, squabble—and presently I will come again and take all that fresh harvest of life, and those millions that are now sweet children and dear little boys and youths, and I will squeeze it into a red jam between my hands and mix it with the mud of the trenches, and fast on it before your eyes, even more damnably than I have done with your grown-up and young men."

NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE HEADS COMPLETE PROGRAM

Organization Now Ready For Essay Contests in Every State

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—(By F. A. Young for ANP)—The National Negro Insurance Week Committee, directing the national essay contest, has completed its organization in every state in the union which Negro insurance companies operate. Special state directors are working with agency officers of all companies. Judges have been selected and special representatives will address high school students and the public on the institution of life insurance during the national campaign.

The high character and qualifications of the personnel of Negro companies insure prompt, intelligent, and efficient service to its policyholders, claimants, and beneficiaries. The rapid growth of Negro insurance companies, despite the depression, has been amazing. Today, member companies of the association have:

Nearly $350,000,000 of insurance in force.

More than $32,000,000 in admitted assets.

More than $22,000,000 set aside in legal reserve, guaranteeing prompt payment of claims.

More than $6,000,000 loaned to Negroes on adequate securities.

More than $8,000,000 invested in government, state, municipal and public utility bonds.

More than $7,000,000 paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1939.

More than $5,000,000 paid in salaries and commissions in 1939.

More than $15,000 Negro men and women employed.

Truly a remarkable record!

Following the national essay contest approximately 15,000 Negro salesmen wearing the emblem of the National Negro Insurance Association, will carry to the public the message of life insurance, emphasizing thrift, protection, and the gospel of unselfishness and love. The producing of $25,000,000 of insurance during the week of May 6-11 will be convincing evidence that millions of Negro policyholders are satisfied, that they have increased confidence in the management of Negro companies, that they believe in the future of Negro business, and that they realize the social and economic value of race institutions.

Reports from the 25 states where Negroes operate show that thousands of high school students are participating in the essay contest, which will close at midnight, April 30. More than $1,000 in state and national prizes will be awarded for the best essays on the subject, "The Opportunities Offered to Negro Youth by Life Insurance."

The distribution of the premium dollar received by Negro companies provides jobs for hundreds of gradates of our high schools and colleges in the future, as it has done in the past, thereby helping to reduce unemployment. We can, therefore, describe the institution of life insurance as a national community chest, distributing, as it does, benefits to all classes—rich and poor alike—daily, monthly, year in and year out. It is an ever growing river of protection, serving individuals and families today, as well as providing for ther future.

The farmer had watched the motorist working on the second-hand car for about an hour.

"What are you looking at? Asked the motorist. "Is this the first motor-car you ever saw?"

"No." was the dry reply, "but it's very much like it."

A man nowaday is nervous if his wife approaches with a hat in her hand. He doesn't know whether it is a new one, or one he accidentally sat on.

JOHN P. DAVIS, NATIONAL SECRETARY

(Continued from Page 1)

income of less than $500 a year. Only four per cent of the white farm families are in this law income class. The average amount of food consumed by Negro sharecroppers in a year is only $108 as compared with the annual average of white sharecropper families of $361. To put it another way no matter how badly the white sharecropper eats, he has more than three times as much to eat as the Negro shareeropper. Or take the question of milk consumption in the rural south. In the whole of the United States the average family gets about 15 pereent of it; nutrition from milk, cream, and butter. The Negro family in the rural south gets only 3 pereent of its nutrition from this souree. Here again the Negro farm family is five times as badly off as the rest of the country.

"What we hope to do at the Third National Negro Congress which will meet in Washington on April 26-28, said Mr. Davis," is to bring out in bold relief before the whole nation the grave problems confronting the Negro farm population which is nearly one-half the total Negro population in the country. To do this we are bringing to our convention representatives of the Negro farmers from the deep south. Already I have received letters from scores of leaders of farm workers unions telling of their interest in our Congress. Owen Whitfield—outstanding Negro farm leader—will be a principal speaker. As never before we intend to eome to grips with the problems of Negro farmers. We intend to see to it that their claims for just and fair treatment are heard by responsible government officials.

INDICT GEORGIA CLANSMEN

(Continued From Page 1)

6,000 votes cast for them and representing a constituency of more than 200,000. On the otherhand there are many of us who are in Congress on the basis of actual votes cast for us of more than ten times this figure. Such a situation is disastrous for demoeracy.

Asks Roosevelt to Speak Out

"To my way of thinking," declared Mr. Geyer, "it is time for Americans who are sincere about demoeracy to take steps now to preserve it by repealing poll tax laws, by passage of the anti-lynching bill, by supporting increases in appropriations for social services and by defeating attempts to wipe vital labor legislation off the statute books. This is the task of every progressive American Negro or white. And in this task we have a right to expect of the President of the United States that he break his silenee and speak out on such needs of democracy as anti-lynching and poll tax repeal laws."

ARTICLE CLIPPED FROM EXTENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

than the cure. The intensive nutrition-health campaign put on in Kent County, Del., by the Delaware Department of Health and Education and the Extension Service to combat a very high maternity and tuberculosis death rate in the county is a fine example of this work.

The preschool clinics in Maine are closely related to the extension nutrition program, Happy, Healthy, Growing Children, as a result of which 105 clinies were held last year with 2,300 children examined and 1,531, mothers interviewed. The cooperation of the Social Security Board has made possible the services of a physieian and nurse at these clinics which the nutrition specialist or home demonstration agent attends to advise mothers regarding nutritional needs of children.

It took Nevada 15 years to realize its goal of having 75 per cent of its children in good nutritional eondition and less than 10 pereent in poor nutritional eondition through "keep-growing" demonstrations in nutrition and health for school children. In addition to concentrated effort on the part of home demonstration workers, local leaders, health nurse, teachers, parents, and the children themselves, coopera tors in this project included physicians, dentists, and organizations eoneerned with publie welfare. From 800 children in 8 communities, when the demonstration was initiated in 1923, the project grew to include more than 2,800 children in 73 communities in 1934. The demonsstration has been reorganized and will be continued, for as Mary S. Buol, home demonstration leader, says: "Keep-growing demonstrations have carried over into the homes and have beeome a part of family living habits. As a result, young children are entering school today in mueh better condition than did their older brothers and sisters some 10 to 12 years ago

So far-reaching has been Arkansas' live-at-home program that, according to a publlie health survey, pellagra has deereased in 3 years from 362 to 75 eases. In Lee County, where pellagra was most prevalent, this diet-deficiency disease has beeome completely eradieated due to this nutrition program. Last year, some 7,000 individuals reported following recommendations for corrective feeding advoeated in the extension program.

Likewise, in Tennessee, the tuberculosis toll whieh has been unsually high, simply beeause of the ignorance of food values, has been reduced considerably by the programs on better-balanced diets.

As work with health ageneies has increased, home demonstration elub members have been an influential factor in persuading parents to take advantage of the service of the elinies and have provided transportation for mothers and ehildren as well as assisting doctors and nurses in earing for clients.

Home demonstration clubs have taken a great deal of responsibility in promoting clinics for adult and children in Missouri where such excellent cooperation among extension agetns, club members, school authorities, the State board of health, and local health agencies exists. Last year some 20,000 individuals, most of them school children, were immunized and vaccinated against typhoids diphtheria, and smallpox at a minimum cost. More than 600 elubs eooperated in health programs sponsored by the Social Security Board by having a nurse or physician talk in veneral diseases. Some 1,300 local leaders conducted 1,405 meetings and sponsored 389 clinies at which 12,519 children were examined. There were clinics at which children's eyes, teeth, and tonsils were examined; feeding clinics for preschool children; and clinies for cripple children.

When the New York Health Department launched a pneumonia-control campaign, they sought the assistance of the home bureau forces in 14 counties. Local leaders were trained by doctors and nurses to relay to rural communities a program whieh ineluded: What pneumonia is and why it is a publie health problem, the bedside eare of pneumonia cases, and responsibility of the individual and the community toward pneumonia control.

At least 700 mothers in Vigo County, Ind., have a better understanding of tuberculosis after hearing the cause, prevention, and cure of the disease explained at home demonstration club meetings. The discussions were led by local doctors assisting in the county-wide drive against tuberculosis. Home demonstration clubs have pledged their help in eradieating this disease whieh has taken such a heavy toll in the county.

A eooperative dental clinic organized in Weber County, Utah, is open to rural families at a minimum eost. Following farm bureau meetings with public health authorties relative to the much-needed medical care of farm families, Home Demonstration Agent Hazel Bingham made a survey of rural sentiment on the subject, with the resulting organization of the Weber District Health Association which has successfully operated the dental clinic for more than a year.

These are just a few of the ways that home demonstration agents and the farm women eooperating with them are helping all farm families to better health opportunities.

THREE NEGROES WIN, TO GIVE CHICAGO TIE WITH EUROPE

Colored Golden Glovers Make Great Showing Against "Invaders"

CHICAGO Illinois (ANP)—Three of the four colored members of Chicago's Golden Gloves team won their bouts in the international fights at the Chicago Stadium Wednesday night before 20,000 spectators, thus enabling the hosts to tie the champions of Europe, four matches to four.

Leon Haire, elongated featherweight from St. Louis, toyed with Federico Cortonesi of Italy in their three round bout, keeping the savage punching invader at bay with a long left. Anthony Jones of downstate Illinois, normally a welterweight, won over Karl Noren of Sweden as a middleweight in an oldfashioned slugging match that had the crowd roaring. Jones smacked Noren at will and outclassed him all the way but the foreigner refused to go down James Richie of St. Louis classiest boxer on the squad, gave the European light heavyweight representative, Lajes Szigeti of Hungary, a boxing and punching lesson to win decisively. Of the four white American fighters, only one could win, Welterweight and Team Captain Cavior Canadee.

The fourth colored fighter, Jimmy Joyce of Gary, lost the 118 pound title to Ulderico Sergo of Italy after a hard battle. The decision was unpopular, with both Count Gerardo di Leonardi of the Italian Boxing federation and Oscar Soderlund of Sweden, president of the International Boxing federation, who were in charge of the visitors, thinking Joyce had won.

PLANTING SEASON FINDS GEORGIA NEGRO FARMERS OPTIMISTIC

By W. A. Hagins

Spring songs of "Gee and Haw" are being heard again as farm activity speeds up throughout the state.

The following is a resume of some of the activities which are now under way in a few counties:

In Appling county three county-wide meetings were held to acquaint farmers with the necessary legumes to plant in order to qualify for payments from soil building practices. The land for twelve corn projects and nine cotton projects has been measured and prepared. Two thousand bushels of certified sweet potatoes were planted in beds for plants. Edward McTire brooded 150 baby chicks and plans are under way for brooding 100 more for layers.

Several outstanding farmers in the Bibb county area are striving for better hog crops and pastures. Henry Land has planted 5000 kudzu crowns; Pleasant Wesley set 500 crowns on one acre: Wesley Hart has planted 600 pounds of lespedeza to two acres. In addition to these activities, four demonstrations in crotolaria from 100 pounds of seeds in two—ten pound lots are underway for experimental purposes.

In Brooks county, twelve demonstrations of corn, comprising sixty acres, have been planted. This corn was treated with a tar solution to keep birds from eating it. The home gardens of ten farmers have seven varieties of vegetables that are growing nicely. In swine production, 910 hogs have been treated against cholera, 190 spayed, and 84 castrated.

An extensive drive to improve the corn yield in Baldwin county is underway where a number of farmers are conducting five acre corn demonstrations.

In Cheatham county, farmers are liming sour soils and practicing insect control. One of the leading farmers purchased a wheel barrow spray to combat insects. He is also furnishing his neighbors with this same type of service.

Several leading farmers in Camden county have turned under Austrian winter peas and other cover crops to add nitrogen to the soil. There is much more interest being shown in soil improvement than ever before.

Down in Liberty county, farmers are making provision for planting corn, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, field peas, and gardens. Seventy-five farmers for the first time have gardens carrying at least ten varieties of new vegetables.

One hundred farmers in Peach county have entered the five acre corn demonstration contest. The purpose of this contest is to see which one can produce the highest number of bushels per acre. A great deal of interest is being manifested in this project.

The farmers in Meriwether county who planted cover crops are planting corn behind these crops. These plats will be used as demonstrations to show the advantages of winter cover crops. Swine production is still on the increase on the farms in this county. Over fifty pigs were farrowed this month on the farms of cooperators.

In Hancock county, many farm families are planting vegetables to can on a large scale. These people are busily engaged in an effort to produce enough feed stuff to can.

LEADING DOCTOR OF NEW ORLEANS MAKES STATEMENT

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—(By Leon Lewis for ANP)—"We, as a group, especially in this section of the country, are against socialized medicine because we have no way at present of bringing political pressure to bear upon the state bureaus that will administer these funds," declared Dr. P. T. Robinson, recently re-elected president of the New Orleans Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, this week.

"The Negro physician will be at an undue disadvantage if the plan of socialized medicine is adopted in the United States, especially in the southland, regardless to whether it is administered by the medical profession or by the laity," Dr. Robinson continued.

"If it is administered by the laity there wil lbe unscrupulous politicians and politicalized social workers who will regiment us and try to control our destiny and limit our incomes by their maneuvering, to the starvation point. They will be prone to discriminate against us with our own people in favor of their group because they think that we are without political influence.

"If it is handled by the medical profession, the government will deal in the southland only with the medical societies of the other group, as they are already doing now in a small way. This will put us to the mercy of the other prejudiced group, which, unless it be controlled by very fairminded men at all times, --will deprive most o fus, who dare exert our inert manhood or express our opinions, of our rightful share in these public funds.

"We think it would be very unfair, in a part of the same country, where customs have been established which make it impossible for both groups to be members of the same parish or county organization, if we as medical men through our organization did not control the administering of medical care to the indigent and low income groups of our own people. We believe there are a few who would be fair to us but political pressure would be too strong for them to give us real justice, without hurting themselves influentially."

The Harris Grove community will have two days at the cannery each week to can their goods beginning April 23rd and continuing throughout the summer.

According to P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work, there are scores of farmers in many counties of this empire who have gotten off to a fine start and are putting forth great efforts to make this year a success.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 15, 1940. No. 5.

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DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers of the Nation Asked To Observe Sunday, June 30th

OCCASION AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., I, Leon R. Harris, president of said organization, do designate Sunday, June 30, 1940, as annual "FARMERS' SUNDAY." All Units of our Federation are hereby ordered to have appropriate religious services on that day.

* * * * *

We are privileged again to assemble together and give thanksgiving and praise to the God of our fathers and mothers, who has bestowed His blessings upon us, who has guided and helped us, who is the Farmers' Best Friend.

Today let us be thankful for this new season, for this new springtime, for the opportunities we enjoy here, now and today. Let us forget the dark past, hold up our heads and get a vision of the peopl and of the Race that is to be if we keep faith with God and with our fellowmen. Let us be grateful that, through our organization, we have a chance and a way to be of service to others.

Let us pray today for knowledge, for patience, for godliness. Let us remember the thousands of our Group and of our vocation who are less fortunate than we are, who are existing in poverty and distress. Let us pray for these and do our part in helping them in every way possible. And let us pray for our native land, for peace and prosperity, for the coming of the day when every citizen may have an equal opportunity to live, prosper and be happy.

Therefore every Unit under the jurisdiction of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc., is instructed to assemble in some church on this day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy and to pray for Divine guidance and assistance. Every member is hereby instructed to take part in the services.

May the principles of cooperation and of charity fill every mind and heart, and united, may we go forward to advance the work and welfare of our organization.

Given under my hand, this the 30 day of March, 1940.

(Signed) LEON R. HARRIS.
President.

* * * * *

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

SONG—"Bringing in the Sheaves."
PRAYER—
RESPONSIVE READING—(From the Psalms)
"Bless the Lord, O my soul."
"Thou visited the earth and watereth it. Thou settlest the furrows thereof; Thou blessest the springing thereof."
"Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness."
"The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn."
"He causeth grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth."
"O Lord, how manifold are Thy works, in wisdom hast Thou made them all: the earth is full of Thy riches."
SONG—(Selected)
READING OF PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—
WELCOME ADDRESS—
SONG—"The Farmer's Hymn." (Official Hymn, N.F.C.F., Inc., Tune: "My Faith Looks up to Thee.")

God bless us, we who toil
Upon the goodly soil
Which Thou hast made;
Uphold us by Thy might.
Help us to know the right
And ever, day and night,
Be thou our aid.

Send plenteous sun and rain
On mountain, hill and plain,
And valley wide;
Grant us prosperity,
Increase our faith in Thee,
O may we happy be
Whate'er betide.

Unite us heart and hand
In one fraternal band
Until the end;
That we may praise Thy name
Of all men, Lord, the same;
Our God, whom we proclaim:
"The Farmer's Friend."

INTRODUCTION OF VISITORS, SERMON, OFFERING, ANNOUNCEMENTS, BENEDICTION

* * * * *

INSTRUCTIONS

Officers and members should strive to make FARMERS' SUNDAY a great day for the farmers throughout the nation. Appoint a special committee. Invite the public. Invite your city friends and relatives. Have special music. An all-day meeting would not be out of place. Let the world know you are proud of your vocation. If for any reason you are unable to hold your services June 30th, be sure and hold them as soon thereafter as possible. FARMERS' SUNDAY must be observed.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN—National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.
LEON R. HARRIS, President,
Box 285,
Moline, Illinois.

S. B. WILSON, Secretary,
447 Fourth Ave., North,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Address of Assistant to Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTH SUGGESTED

Washington, March 2 (AP)—Secretary Wallace declared tonight no foreign dictatorship had raised a higher barrier against American goods than "we have built ourselves" around low-income groups, particularly Southern tenant farmers. "The unfilled needs of our own citizens," he said, "constitute the biggest potential market for American industry."

In an address prepared for a banquet on the seventy-third anniversary of the founding of Howard University, a Negro school. Wallace said New Deal farm programs had opened "a path in the wilderness" that may lead to improved economic and social conditions for underprivileged members of the white and Negro races.

"The dilemma of the Southern low-income farmer is of paramount importance to the Negro race, because half the American Negroes are Southern farmers, and most of them are tenants and sharecroppers in the lowest income group."

(Continued on Page 16)

Mrs. P. Ophelia Wesley Doing Great Work

Principal of School at Swift, Missouri Working With W.P.A. Supervisor Mrs. Jolin Perfecting Plans

Mrs. P. Ophelia Wesley, principal of the school at Swift, Missouri and Vice President of the National Federation of Colored Farm Women is working very hard to be able to do some very fine things for the children of her school. Through Mrs. Virginia Jolin of Caruthersville, Mo., W.P.A. Supervisor, Mrs. Wesley reports that her school has a fine young garden of 1 1-2 acres. The produce from this garden will be used to help supply lunches for the children next year. They plan to can vegetables whenever they are available, right at the school, thus teaching the students as well as preparing for the lunches. Canning will also be carried on by the W.P.A. workers. The Modern Farmer staff wishes to comment on this very fine work that Mrs. Wesley, Mrs. Joplin and others of this community are doing and feel that many other teachers and pupils would do well to emulate this work of learning and preparing for those children who so much need the nutrition received from home-grown vegetables.

MR. E. A. MILLER ELECTRIFIES THOUSANDS OF RELIGIOUS WORKERS AT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS IN ALAMO CITY

Guest Speaker from an Arm of the Agricultural Department of the United States Brings Greetings From Administration in Washington

San Antonio, Texas (Special)—Among the guest speakers who appeared here at the Thirty-sixth Annual Session of the Sunday School Congress was Mr. E. A. Miller, Assistant to Director, Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, from the Agricultural Department of the nation.

Mr. Miller was presented to the Congress in brief but pointed words about his identity and his work, by the secretary of the Congress, who is now in his thirty-sixth consecutive year as a leader of this Religious School of Methods. In his address Mr. Miller said:

"Dr. Boyd and members of the National Sunday School Congress, it is for me a distinct privilege to have the honor to address this Congress. I wish to thank Dr. Boyd, your great Secretary, for inviting me to address you. I have enjoyed particularly the deliberation of your body this morning and I am greatly impressed with the quality of leadership I see before me. As Christian leaders in this hour of emergency, you have a great responsibility, not only in training the young people of your race in the

(Continued on page 16)

COLD STORAGE UNITS FOR FARM USE

International Harvester company is expanding its operations in the refrigeration field, invading a potentially vast rural market with a new line of large cold storage units, officials of the company announced yesterday.

The coolers are housed in wooden cabinets large enough to hold hunlreds of pounds of farm products and to permit persons to enter. They are designed to be placed in buildings or in the open, with a roof built over them.

Decision to enter the market with the new produce followed tests of the market which have been in progress since January.

Made at West Pullman

Production will be stepped up at once to several hundred units a month, it was learned. The refrigerating units will be produced at the company's West Pullman works in Chicago, and the cabinets will be built by an independent company in

(Continued from Page 1)

SECRETARY WALLACE REPORTS ENLARGED SERVICE TO NEGRO

Washington (ANP)—Just off the press, the annual report of the secretary of agriculture, an imposing volume of 169 pages, is replete with information on the departmental doings during the past 12 months. Interesting indeed are the few comments on Negroes, participating in the billion dollar program of the government's largest department.

First mention of Negroes comes on page 72 where it is pointed out specifically:

"Resettlement service to Negroes."

"The scope of services to Negroes has been considerably enlarged. On June 30, 1939, there were 1,458 Negro families living on 33 resettlement projects located in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. On these projects, Negro farm and home-management supervisors and project nurses have been used as far as possible, in addition to two Negro community managers and a Negro cooperative manager. Marked progress has been made in raising income and improving living standards.

Next mentioned on the following page in connection with tenant purchase, the report says:

"In the 14 southern states, the number of Negro applications received during the year was five times that of last year.

"Out of the 92,850 applications in these states, 25,244 or 27 percent, were from Negroes."

Skipping to page 125 the report now states in discussing unified county programs.

The county agricultural agents have had an average of eight years of experience in extension work and six years in the county in which they now are. The home demonstration agents have been in extension work an average of five years and in their present counties four years. About 1,500 state extension special-

(Continued on Page 16)

GETTING AHEAD WITH FOLKS

Is It True That a Man Can't Succeed in Business and Live at the Same Time By the Golden Rule?

By Merlin G. Miller, Director of Education for CCA

Everybody wants to "get ahead." The farmer wants good crops and good prices; the business man wants more business; the factory hand and the miner want more pay; the school-teacher, wants a raise in salary, and the whole school is intent on winning the Thanksgiving Day football game.

Everyone is eager for success; yet most of us have failed to learn life's first big lesson, namely that the only true success is to **get ahead with** folks instead of trying to **get ahead of** folks.

Evident in Schools

No wonder little Johnny gets the idea that if "all the world's a school" the aim is to learn to "beat the other fellow." Sometimes little Johnny and Mary even get the notion that the chief aim in school itself is not just to beat the other fellow's grade, but to outwit the teacher at the same time, to cheat without being caught.

Sooner or later Johnny wakes up to the hard facts of life—that cheaters get caught, that getting ahead by unfair means doesn't pay for the long pull. But little Johnny grown up, now Mr. John Smith, "successful" business man, still has one great ambition, to "get ahead" in life. He has got beyond the cynical motto "Do others before they do you." He is a fair man—he treats others as they treat him, not much better, not much worse. He lets the world about him set the standards. It's plenty hard enough to "get ahead" without the handicap of "trying to be better than your neighbors!"

Sense or Sentiment?

Is it true, as many business men have said, that a man can't succeed in business and at the same time live by the Golden Rule? Is the Golden Rule sound sense or just a high-sounding sentiment?

The Golden Rule is an old rule, you know. More than five centuries before Christ, Confucious was teaching the ancient Chinese, "Do not to others what you would not wish done to yourself." Exactly the same thought was expressed by great Greek, Roman and Hebrew teachers, centuries before the time of Christ. The Christian teaching is just a little harder. It is positive rather than negative: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." In short, "Treat others as you wish to be treated."

Many good men and women who own shares in coal mines and steel mills they've never seen have found, when their consciences began to trouble them, that it is almost impossible to run such a private profit business "successfully" and, at the same time, treat all the other fellows—workers, consumers or competitors—as one wishes himself to be treated. Private profit business just isn't organized that way.

Golden Rule in Business

There is a type of business that is organized on the principles of the Golden Rule. All corporate forms of business—banks, companies, cooperatives—alike are of course man-made forms of organization and imperfect. But the cooperative form of business organization, and especially the consumer cooperative form which is open to all, is more nearly in keeping with the principles of the Golden Rule than any other known form of business.

The cooperator buying his farm or household supplies is anxious to get the most for his money. But he knows that the sure way to get good quality is to join with other users and buy collectively. He can get a better price the same way—not better than his neighbors get, but a better price for himself and his neighbors all, by pooling their business. This is putting the Golden Rule into business. He is treating his neighbor just exactly as he wishes himself to be treated—not as a special concession, but as the first rule of successful business.

The Rochdale Principles

Every one of the famous Rochdale practices is a business application of the ancient principle for all successful human relations: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The rule, "one member, one vote," for example, means giving every other member the same freedom of participation as I wish for myself. Patronage dividends, or savings returns in proportion to use of the business combines business justice with equality of opportunity for all. My neighbor and I share the savings alike if we make equal use of the business even though I have five shares and he has only one.

Even the practice of open, unlimited membership is a form of the Golden Rule. I want to be free to join or to leave, to trade or not to trade as I wish. Because our co-op has given me both better quality and savings I'm going to stay with it. I keep my membership not because I have to, but because I want to. I'm only treating my neighbor as I like to be treated when I invite him, too, to join and share in the benefits of cooperation, but leave him free to join or to stay out as he wishes. I'm not trying to **get ahead of him.** I only hope he'll be wise enough to accept our invitation so that we ean all **get ahead together.**

A BISHOP GOES TO BATTLE.

(Lines to supplement recent remarks by a bishop in New York.)

Speaking with the utmost unction
The bishop vows: "It is our function
To hurl our manpower over sea
And die defending democracy."

So, blowing his pontifical nose,
He cries: "Lord, slay all thy foes;
Take our men and use their guns"—
The bishop has no soldier sons!

On bended knee he giveth thanks:
"Soon we'll have sufficient tanks";
Yea, while upon a bended knee
He supplicates: "Now God, hear me."

(Is it not written in the Book,
The prayer of one when nations shook,
Rapt Isaiah on bended knee:
"Here am I, O Lord, send me.")

But the bishop, with eyes so wet,
Now blesses banner and bayonet;
With hands aloft, with holy nod,
He certainly tells Almighty God.

Aborigine.
Chicago Tribune.

"Why doesn't Jack turn over a new leaf?"

"I think he fears that it will involve some manual labor."

TIN CAN MAILS SLOW BUT SURE POSTAL SYSTEM

Currents, Tides and Ships Assist in Delivery of Letters.

PASADENA, Calif.—Fred V. Flannery of this city offers proof of the efficiency of the "tin can mail service" that is now operated regularly from the little island of Niaufoou, which lies between Hawaii and Australia.

After eight months, a letter which he addressed to himself and carefully enclosed in a tin can and mailed via the "tin can route" has been delivered.

Another one, which he addressed to his mother at the same time, has not yet arrived, but he is confident it eventually will as sometimes two years are required for the delivery of a "tin can letter" from Niaufoou island. Few, he declared, are ever lost.

The Island of Niaufoou, a British possession with a population of 35,000, is described by Flannery as being the only one in the world where a can opener is a part of the standard equipment of the post office department.

Perfect Unique System.

Mail is received and sent from there in tin cans, and the system has been developed to a high degree of perfeetion.

The cans used for mailing letters are cancelled or stamped with the phrase "Tin Can Mail, Niaufoou Island, Tomga," in eight languages.

This is done so crews of foreign vessels, which may pick up the cans at sea, can decipher the address and carry the letter to at least one more port nearer its destination or throw it overboard at a point where the winds and currents may be more favorable.

Currents, tides, and ships and the post office system of the eountry of final destination are counted upon to help the letter to its destination.

A highlight of the service on the island itself is in connection with mail that arrives there, either via ship or by being washed up by the ocean, Flannery said. After the stamp is canceled, "pony express riders," in the form of natives in canoes, paddle out to sea to launch the cans again and get them started toward their ultimate destination with the least delay.

Got Supplies That Way.

The development of a tin can mail service, Flannery explained, came about because in the early days when supplies were brought to the island by ships it was impossible for the vessels to get closer in than several miles due to coral reefs. Hence all supplies were put into cans, thrown overboard, and were washed ashore.

Since then the natives have developed the habit of going out in canoes and taking off their supplies. They usually also take out their canned mail, and let the ship throw it overboard at whatever point it will catch the winds and currents most calculated to carry it swiftly to its destination.

Only one thing menaces the present tin can mail service, Flannery said, and that is that the demand from stamp collectors all over the world for tin cans bearing the cancellation mark in eight languages has become so great that the natives are getting tired of so much excessive work. The letters are stamped only with the year in which they are "canned" and mailed, as the day and date has no importance on the island.

Few white people live in that part of the world, Flannery said.

—California Eagle.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN LAUDS NEGRO PRESS FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

DETROIT, May (By C. E. Chapman for ANP)—Speaking with obvious seriousness and calmness as the final speaker on a program of celebrities here Tuesday evening before an overflow audience at the 75 Years of Progress Exposition in Convention hall, Mrs. Minnie D. Singleton walked off with high honors as she addressed herself to the subject of the Negro press of the past, present and future.

Extolling the Negro press as a major factor in bringing to the race the full and untrammeled opportunities supposedly guaranteed by the United States constitution, Mrs. Singleton, herself the sole full-time Negro editor on the large and influential white daily paper, the Macon Telegraph and News, spoke in the following glowing terms:

"Because the American Negro Press stands as one of the most potent factors in the moulding of public sentiment for a too long benighted racial group; because the Negro press must continue to be a special advocate, lifting itself above the plane of mere propaganda; because the Negro press must convince America that in serving the cause of underprivileged people, it is raising the standard of American life—and, more than that, because the Negro press is bringing Democratic ideals within reach of Negro people, it is serving the best interest of the nation as a whole.

Speaking of the Negro press of the future, Mrs. Singleton said: "The Negro newspaper of the future is destined to place more emphasis upon the editorial page, the forum page, the intelligent interpretation of the social, political and economic issues of the times. This should be done with so much force and effectiveness that an awareness of the economic plight of the disadvantaged majority will be awakened in the more advantaged, but complacent minority; and they will move in the direction of collective action through the social forces that influence public opinion in America.

"The farmers, skilled and semi-skilled laborers need a more articulate press to plead their cause.

"Negro teachers, too, should cry aloud for justice for the underprivileged children of school age who are being denied a fair chance to acquire an education. These, too, stand in need of the Negro press to champion their cause."

"As we turn our faces toward the rising sun of a new day in the history of a progressive race, my plea is that the Negro press will remain ever faithful to that still small voice whispering through the record of time, 'Go forth and Point the Way Out.' Point the way out to political to social freedom, to economic security, to a more lasting, a more enduring type of American citizenship."

T-B Association Announces Winners

NEW YORK, May 29 (ANP)—Negro nurses and teachers in four southern states will receive scholarships to study at the University of Michigan Summer session, it was announced this week by Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director of the National Tuberculosis association. Fifty applications from 14 southern states were received and the winners will take up their work in Ann Arbor for six weeks, starting June 24. Their subjects will be in health education.

Mrs. Imogene M. Bunn, Negro nurse in the public schools of Richmond, Va., is one of the winners. Other winners of the scholarships are: Agnes B. Middleton of Elizabeth City, N. C.; Lavinia W. Neal of Louisville, Ky., and Dorothy Ury of Savannah Georgia.

Miss Middleton is employed by the Elizabeth City State Teachers college and formerly was education director at St. Agnes hospital in Raleigh. Miss Neal is health counselor at Madison Junior High school, Louisville. Miss Ury is a teacher of health and hygiene at Beach-Cuyler High school, Savannah.

LOUISIANA RULE IS TO BE SLOW PAYING INSURANCE CLAIMS

But You Can Get Your Money Soon if You Let 'Em Take Out 20 Per Cent

NEW ORLEANS, June 11 (By Leon Lewis for ANP)—Frequent delays in the payment of insurance death claims was scored this week before the Louisiana Senate committee when Senators Cawthorn and Boucher introduced Senate Bill No. 158, that will force insurance companies of this state to pay death claims within 10 days after receipt of proof of death. On presenting the bill to the senate committee for consideration, the authors emphasized that urgency behind the passage of the measure was motivated by frequent complaints of beneficiaries that many insurance companies purposely and without justification delay payment of policy claims, and that undertakers the state over, report instances where insurance companies deduct 20 per cent of policy value for prompt payment. Some undertakers, they related were forced to wait as long as 60 days for payment of death elaims when they did not submit to the deduct percentage.

Court records were presented to show how often beneficiaries were unjustifiably hailed into court in an attempt on the part of insurance companies to evade payment of death claims. Many of these cases included Negro-owned companies operating in the state.

Provisions for stiff penalties are set forth to be levied against companies found practicing either deduct tactics or unjustifiable delays. One section of the bill makes the company liable for damages to the beneficiary when a case in court to evade payment is decided against them.

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OUR WANDERING AGRICULTURAL "ARMY"

Trend Toward Fewer and Larger Farming Units Forcing Thousands Of Tenants Off the Land

By Federated Press

In a quiet room in the senate office building, Washington, D. C., experts from various government departments have been telling a story of America, a story of the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children roaming the country in search of bread and in search of land on which to build a future.

This story of the nation's wandering agricultural workers has been told many times recently. Publication of a best selling novel has made it fashionable to talk about the Okies and the Arkies and their jalopies.

This time the story was told by men and women who have the responsibility of doing something about it. Their listener was the senate civil liberties committee.

As the testimony boiled down it appeared that the Farm Security Administration, which has just had its appropriation drastically cut by congress, is the only agency doing anything for the disinherited of the richest country in the world.

W. W. Alexander, head of FSA, outlined the task confronting his agency and the methods of tackling it.

During recent decades, he said, there was a great migration from the farms to the industrial centers where factories absorbed surplus population (whatever that is) and the farm workers displaced by machinery.

"When the depression came," he went on, "these outlets for the steadily growing surplus of farm workers were abruptly closed. There was no more free land in the west and the factories no longer recruited laborers from the country.

On the contrary, the tremendous pressure of unemployment in the cities reversed the old trend and a considerable number of families began to drift back to the farm.

"Between 1930 and 1935 the number of farm units in operation rose from 6,288,000 to 6,812,000, an increase of more than half a million.

"Few of these new farms were hewed out of new lands as they had been in pioneer days. What happened was that thousands of farmers subdivided their land with unemployed relatives from the city and many acres of worn-out, eroded, over-worked land were put back into cultivation.

"A combination of bravery and desperation led families to try to settle where the odds against their making a decent living were overwhelming.

"These people lacked equipment, livestock, and technical training as did hundreds of thousands of other poverty-stricken families already tilling the soil.

"In addition they faced increasing competition from the big mechanized commercial farms which often are operated by corporations on a streamlined industrial basis.

"The growth of these factory-type farms apparently is resulting in a trend toward fewer and larger farm units. This, in turn, means that thousands of small farm families are now being forced off the land on which they have been trying to maintain a precarious foothold."

Alexander then dwelt for a time on the fate of these people who went back to the land after being thrown out by big industrial corporations that no longer needed them and were then thrown off their land by big industrial corporations that no longer needed them.

The problem consists of reorganizing the agricultural economy to provide as decent a living as possible for as many families as possible and finding work for the agricultural workers who are not wanted.

He made six suggestions for meeting the first part of the problem. They included enlarging of the FSA program, increasing farm ownership under the tenant purchase program, continue the reclamation program and develop educational facilities.

On the second phase of the problem, he suggested conservation of the nation's resources, development of a rural housing program, reforestation and forest culture to provide continuous employment, water conservation and flood control, and better health programs, larger market facilities and similar supplementary jobs.

FOOD FADS AND FALLACIES

CHEMISTS, Physicians, and Nutritionists have definitely and conclusively **DISPROVEN** these very common beliefs.

1. Milk, potatoes and bread are fattening..
2. Milk causes cancer.
3. Milk is constipating.
4. Carrots make freckles.
5. Milk is a perfect food.
6. Carrots make you pretty.
7. Celery "cures" nerves.
8. Greens cause fever.
9. Fish is brain food.
10. Cucumbers have to be soaked in salt water before eating to take the poison out.
11. Coffee darkens the skin.
12. Bananas and cheese are constipating.
13. Chicken feet and gizzards make you pretty.
14. Carrots make your hair pretty.
15. Chicken liver makes you smart.
16. Vinegar thins the blood.
17. Pepper makes you mean.
18. Salt drys the blood.
19. Butter makes you have a sweet disposition.

*This list of food "misinformation" was copied and compiled by students in food and nutrition classes. They obtained these data through camous interviews and from their former beliefs.

20. Onions cure colds.
22. Raw liver poisons the blood.
21. Sour pickle is "thinning".
23. Brown eggs are inferior to white eggs.
24. Food allowed to stand in tin cans is always poison.
25. Fish and milk eaten together make you sick.
26. Beets make your cheeks rosy.
27. Peaches make you hard hearted.
28. Cheese makes you have liver.
29. Onions make you sleep well.
30. Spinach makes you strong.
31. Burnt bread makes you good looking.
32. Burnt bread makes your hair curly.
33. Lettuce makes you sleep.

The government of Guatemala has assumed control over the importation, sale and manufacture of cartridges, ammunition and gun powder.

BRAINS OF DEAD SHOW ABILITIES IN LIFE, TOKYO SCIENTIST FINDS

TOKYO—The appearance of a dead man's brains eloquently tells in what line of work he has distinguished himself, or could have shown distinction, says Dr. Mataro Nagayo, former president of the Tokyo Imperial University, who has been devoting himself to the study of brains of dead politicians, scholars, artists and priests for several years.

Prince Taro Katsura, one of the greatest statesmen in the Meiji era, was found to have had great interest for music, according to Dr. Nagayo.

Prince Katsura's brains indicated that he was a musician. This struck Dr. Nagayo as very strange, since history presents the Prince as hard-boiled politician who has to have his way in everything.

Upon further examining biographies, the doctor discovered that the Prince was an enthusiastic lover of "nauguta" singing.

Yuko Hamaguchi's brain showed that he was a natural orator. The fact that a reticient boy grew up to become the greatest orator of his time was only natural.

He was born with the ability to speak convincingly, but had overlooked it until he found it absolutely necessary to make speeches, the doctor concluded.

Large Crowd Hears Pleas By Z. Alexander Looby, Leon A. Ransom and Carl A. Cowan

KNOXVILLE. Tenn., June 12 (By S. M. Clark, Jr., for ANP)—The case filed against the state of Tennessee for failure to admit Homer L. Saunders and five others to the University of Tennessee graduate and law schools last September, was argued Friday before Judge A. E. Mitchell in Knox County Chancery court. Atty. C. A. Cowan sought writ of mandamus against the board of Trustees of the university.

After a lengthy discussion the court overruled the motion claiming that the bill was not filed in the proper order, and that it should name the trustees and the University of Tennessee as the defendants, inasmuch as the university is a corporate body. The counsel for the petitioners made a motion for a leave to amend so as to make the University of Tennessee, a party to the suit, separate and distinct from the individual members of the board of trustees. Arguments on demurrers, filed by the defendants, were continued when the court ruled that the case be passed with the next hearing set for a date four or six weeks later.

The courtroom was filled with some of Knoxville's outstanding Negro and white citizens, all of whom appeared very interested in the proceedings of the case. James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee; Henry R. Witham, dean of the law school; Rev. B. B. Evans, local N. A. A. C. P. president, and other NAACP officers and members were also present at the hearing.

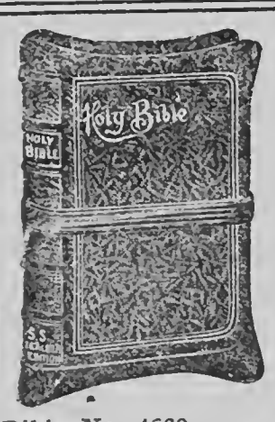
The counsel for the petitioners was composed of Dr. Leon A. Ransom. Howard Law professor, and chief counsel for the University of Tennessee cases; Dr. Z. Alexander Looby, well known Nashville attorney, and member of the National N. A. A. C. P. legal staff; and Atty. Carl A. Cowan, prominent local NAACP counsellor.

Attorney Gen. Roy Beeler represented the state.

Souvenirs

Years ago I smiled to see
The souvenirs folks showed to me.
Those albums filled with postal cards,
The vases, Indian rugs, and yards
Of beads seemed useless things to own;
But now that I the joy have known
Of travel on far distant roads,
My trunks are filled with trinket olads
Because I've learned each one endears
Itself with memories thru the years.

—Lass o' Laughter.



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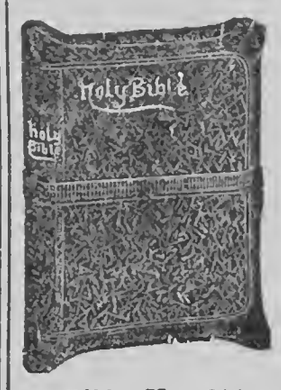

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Leon R. Harris - - Editor
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5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

THE PRESENT STATUS OF PEACE IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT EVENTS

When the news is read today we think first of all of War. War is the opposite of Peace. In a world of war what can possibly be the status of Peace? There is no peace as the world understands it. All is strife and confusion. All is blood and tears. All is suffering and sorrow.

Some twenty years ago a bloody war was fought to make the world safe for democracy. This war failed. Some have said that war, all war, has always been a failure. But this we cannot believe when we look in the light of history. War is cruel and heartless but until men have found and adopted the better way, the way of the Golden Rule, the hard way will often have to be followed to guarantee the continuation of civilization.

That hard way is war. War punishes. War corrects some evils even worse than war itself. These evils could be corrected without war, and will be in time, but now we are not far enough advanced in intelligence and in Christianity to know and choose the better way.

The status of the world's peace is disappointing. But there is another Peace. This is God's peace. It lives in the hearts of all true Christians. This Peace is founded on the Golden Rule and is supported and practiced by all who recognize the first and the greatest commandment. What is this commandment?

God's peace will some day be the Peace of the world. Then we will study war no more. The great Prince of Peace will rule every heart, every life, every race, every nation.

Leon R. Harris.

THE DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE

Editorial Cooperative Consumer

The increased use of a farm machinery over the past 25 years has added 600 million dollars to the annual cost of farming. So says Louis Bean of the federal department of agriculture. On the other hand, farm prices are 45 per cent below parity. These two facts alone will make thousands of tenants out of equity holders, and will make thousands of day laborers out of tenants. The small-scale farmer faces a bleak outlook, indeed, unless the trend is halted and reversed.

Five per cent of Iowa tenants, according to figures of Farm Security Administration, were forced into the ranks of the landless last year. The trend toward large-scale farming of the corporate type, now dominant in California, continues in the middle west. These landless now are competing for an already insufficient number of jobs in towns and cities or they've joined the already overcrowded ranks of migratory workers.

Why are they forced off the land? Well, the owner feels that he needs the entire yield of the farm, including the entire benefit payment from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. So the tenants who have been renting for a share of the crop, or paying cash rent, are moved off. Tractors, trucks and other modern power farming equipment enable the owner, with a little hired help during the busy season, to farm as one unit the holdings that formerly supported several families. Those who still retain an equity in their land are being squeezed slowly but surely into the tenant class, later to be pushed farther down to the status of the day laborer.

The war now going on in Europe, far from helping agriculture, has only aggravated its problems. One-third of our present export market for farm products, it is estimated, will have been lost by the end of this year. The Allies are using their agricultural purchases to gain the support of their colonies and of neutral countries closer home, leaving practically untouched a year's supply of surplus wheat in the United States, a two years 'supply of cotton, and corn cribs overflowing. Farm prices of grain might be at 1933 levels now had not the federal government put a bottom under the market. These factors are operating to concentrate the land into fewer and still fewer hands.

Even more tragic is the fact that nearly 400,000 farm youth come of age each year at a time when there are already more people in agriculture than can be supported at a decent level of living. Only one-half of that number are needed to replace those who die and those who pass age 65 each year. This means that in five years more there'll be another million young people backed up on the land, without opportunity where they are and with no place to go. Already the farm population is at the highest point in the history of the nation.

Urban industrialization has left millions without jobs or hope of finding jobs. Rural industrialization is producing the same results in the countryside, leaving in its wake a whole train of social evils that affect the home, the church, the school, cooperatives and other businesses. The people are, definitely, losing control of their economic affairs at an alarming rate.

Rapid and widespread organization of cooperatives of all types, coupled with courageous attacks on economic evils by friendly governments, state and national, might yet stem the tide that is carrying this country to new and more serious dangers. Certainly we face unprecedented economic storms, no matter what programs are instituted, and no matter how zealously they are pushed forward. In the words of Paine, the pamphleteer, "these are the times that try men's souls."

FARM LIFE AND SOME OF THE THINGS WE ENJOY

Plenty of work to keep from getting lonesome. Every season has its place—spring for planting, gardening, raising chickens and pigs. Many things we have learned from good magazines. Some, we have been able to improve on according to our own taste and what we have in store.

Our busy season carries us through the summer. We have many conveniences on the farm, such as motor driven washers, which enable us to do three washings in less time than we could do one by the old method, tractors to run woodsaws, grind feed and cane, as well as the usual farm work.

Many times we have seen part of our crops taken by the water, but we do not give up and cry. We are sure God has something in the water for us and we have learned to put the surplus away for future use.

God always provides for his own. We do not worry how we can make a living. Our worry is, are we thankful enough to God for the living he gives us?

We have our own cars which afford us much pleasure. We are never too busy or too tired to give God some time. Often, after we have service in our home, at eleven o'clock, we drive to town for service. Many times on Sunday morning, we drive over a hundred miles for service. We find if we sacrifice some time for God He will give us greater blessings.

Next, is fall, the time for harvest—our busiest time of the year. Haying, sorghum making, and canning occupy our time during this season. Sorghum making calls for more work than any of these other tasks.

We have much pleasure in showing our visitors the equipment. We have learned, by experience that we can use sorghum for more than a spread on our bread. When butchering, we have found another use for the car. We use the car for grinding sausage. We have perfected a cure for keeping the scraps which usually we would have to eat in haste, or they would get old and stale. This is a sugar cure, using "Allen's Choice Sorghum."

Having plenty milk we tried ice cream made with sorghum. It has been beaten and enjoyed by others, and they called it "Caramel Ice Cream." We have many compliments on ginger bread that has been baked with the use of sorghum. This—all this—takes good sorghum. Any sorghum will not do. Use, "Allen's Choice Sorghum."

Arlene Allen, Dalton, Mo.

WHY I PREFER TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

The farm is a fine place for our young people. Many of them, on leaving high school or college, are very unwilling to go to the farm, but I think that is where they should be. Nearly all young men and women of today think of a farm as a place on which all that one does is work. Here, I differ with them. Of course, I admit that there always is something to be done, but it usually is work which will bring profit in one way or another.

Education, the main principle of farming, often is missing. Many of our farmers of today are without a high school or a college education; right here is where we find the vacancy that could be successfully filled by the boys and girls of the present day. Proper management and keeping soil fit, the two essentials of very successful farming, can be learned only through experience and education. The many modern conveniences that have been introduced to the farms, help to lessen the work for both the farmer and the housewife.

What is more refreshing than a breath of good, pure air? We find our city friends miss this, because of the many impurities that enter into the air, and smoke is coming in the factory district. Also, the farm boy and girl do not have to worry about disturbing the peace place, because the radio annoys the neighbors. When we wish to see a good show and it is raining, we have the highways at our service, the same as our city friends have. Instead of going to a park, or driving in the country to see the farm-live-stock, we have them before us all the time.

Some of the animals especially the horse, proves to be and understanding friends, and they seldom betray you. Now, would you not like to be a farmer. I am Charles Mann of Dalton, Missouri.

THE LITTLE HOUSE

here was a house where once there
was much love
here was its little garden with a
hedge
this was its path moonlit from high
above
here tinkled water thru a rocky
ledge

this was a merry house filled with
laughter gay
it turned its happy face to sea and
sky
happy to be lived in day by day
it smiled and sparkled at the pass-
ers-by
then love moved out and emptiness
prevailed
and in the garden weeds have come
to grow
no longer moonlight from the path
is trailed
the little house is dead—this much
I know

little girl.

SURPLUS FOOD TO RED CROSS

A cooperative arrangement has been worked out between the federal department of agriculture and the American Red Cross through which the Red Cross will be able to get American surplus food supplies for war refugees in France at about one-half of the market cost. Plans have already been perfected under this arrangement for the purchase by the Red Cross of 5,881,000 pounds of wheat flour, 1,250,000 pounds of corn meal, 750,000 pounds of lard, 800,000 pounds of prunes, and 800,000 pounds of raisins. All this was included in the cargo of the ship which the Red Cross chartered and loaded early in June.

LONDON BIT LESS THAN LYRICAL OVER G. W. T. W.

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—British movie critics pondered a preview of "Gone with the Wind" today with the query: "Magnificent, but is it Art?"

Expected to dance in the streets in honor of Vivien Leigh, a local girl who made good in crinolines, the pundits gave her kindly notices but reserved their highest praise for Hattie McDaniel, who acted the role of a Negro mammy.

The first public showing of the film will be tonight at three theaters.

Cabinet ministers and diplomats are scheduled to attend the swankiest of the opening at Leicester square's Empire theater.

Most persistent critic was the Telegraph's scholarly Campbell Dixon who said he had seen a dozen films that cost a 20th of the outlay but had twice the emotional impact of "Gone with the Wind."

"Why? Mainly because a story on this gigantic scale needs a theme and this is precisely what the film has not," he said.

The Times, like most reviews, praised the sets but criticized the story. It found the acting "almost always very efficient."

FRIED HOMINY AND KETCHUP IS REAL PAL OF FRANKFURTER

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NEWS OF INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF THE N. F. C. F.

HOW THE CREDIT UNION HELPED

Cooperative Action Smooths Out Rough Spots For One Worker Whose Troubles Came in Bunches

(The story here was written by Otto Memee, member of a credit Union in Chicago, Ill., for The Bridge, official paper of the Credit Union National Association, Madison, Wis.—Editor's Note.)

I'm not in the habit of talking about my private life with people I've never seen, but this seems like a good chance for me to let some of you know what an ordinary guy thinks of his credit union, and how much help it really has been to him, so you'll pardon me if I get personal.

As I said, I'm just the every day sort of American—the country's full of hundreds of thousands of people like me and you. I guess we're what the politicians call the "backbone of the nation" because there's so many of us. We work hard and we have a little fun—we like baseball, we like our homes and our families, we try to vote right and do the right thing generally.

"I've worked for my company since 1925, and I don't remember when I've stayed away from work. I'm married and I've got two swell kids to be proud of.

Along in 1934 a credit union was started in our personal office. There were a lot of people interested, and some of the fellows talked about it while we were sitting around smoking during lunch hours. It sounded like a good thing. Some of them joined right away, but I didn't. Not but what I didn't need it as much as the next one, you know how it is—what with rent and food and clothing and everything else, it didn't seem as if I could manage to squeeze out the quarter to join, much less put any thing away for a rainy day.

Because, you see it hadn't been too easy sailing the years since we'd been married. There are always things like sickness and other special emergencies that you don't count on. And the depression didn't help me any either—but you know about that as well as I do. And sometimes it just seemed like I'd have to get more money from some place, and so I'd have to borrow some from some loan place.

So that by the time we started our credit union here I was paying out a little here or a little there as well as keeping up our weekly expenses.

Well, finally, a couple of months after the credit union started I really did need some money, and so my foreman, who was one of the directors of the credit union (and has been ever since it began, by the way) persuaded me to join the credit union and borrow what I needed.

Well, I joined and got what I needed right away, and when they asked me what could I afford to pay back you could have knocked me over with a feather. Usually, when you make a loan somewhere, you're told how much you have to pay back, and when, and if you don't like it you have to pay anyway.

Well, it went on like that. Things looked a little better, but about every year, just about when I got the old loan paid up, I got a little tight for money, and I'd have to borrow all over again. But the credit committee was right there on the job every time. I was able to pay back a little more on my loan each week by this time, and things were a little easier.

By now it was early this past fall. Something happened that made me think my luck was changing for sure. I had a chance to rent a whole house with a nice big yard at a price I could afford. We had wanted that for a long time, on account of the children. But we hadn't seen how we could manage it because we would have had to buy all the furniture for it, even if we could have found a place we could afford. We had always lived with my wife's folks so we didn't have much furniture of our own.

Well, I went to the credit committee again, and they were swell. They not only said they'd lend me what I needed, but one of the members arranged for me to go to a place he knew where I could get a good bargain on furniture.

After that, all I had to do was pick out the stuff and move in. And it sure was great to have a nice new house and all new furniture. It was nice coming home to my own place and working to keep it in shape. And the children sure enjoyed it.

Well on Sunday evening my little boy, who had been playing around the same as usual, suddenly became sick. We called our doctor and he said, "Appendicits," and that we should get him to the hospital so he could operate. Well, things happened fast after that. But we got him to the hospital in time, and he soon began to be all right again.

But when he was better, and wanting to go home, I had another worry. I had to pay the bill at the hospital before he could come home, and I didn't have any money. And what's more, I hated like the dickens to go to the Credit Union again, just after I'd borrowed all that money for furniture. It looked like I didn't know how to manage my affairs, but it wasn't that—I just had too much piled up on me at once that nobody could foresee.

Well, my foreman came to the rescue again, and told the Credit Committee about it. They came across as usual, and I got the hospital bill all paid and the boy home, and now we're all set again.

Well, that's my story, and I think you know now how I feel about the Credit Union. It's been a big help to me and I sure appreciate all it's done for me. I'm for it 100 per cent. And if my story has helped you appreciate your own credit union I'm glad I've told it to you.

Gets Stench Bomb After Testimony

DETROIT, May 29 (ANP)—Following the testimony of Walter Norwood, proprietor of the Norwood hotel and operator of the Club Plantation, before the one man grand jury investigation of graft in the numbers game and pollution in the police department, a stench bomb was thrown into the Norwood hotel here Friday night driving all the occupants into the streets and creating a great furore for a time.

Norwood, who pointed the finger at so many police officials and other members of his own craft as having to do with the rackets, seemingly has gotten himself in bad. Many of the residents of the hotel are threatening to move out fearful that something of a more serious nature might occur.

STOP BULL FIGHT WHEN ONE GIVES BIRTH TO A CALF

Phoenix, Ariz., May 4.—The marooned bull on Canyon Lake saved himself while would-be rescuers argued over the proper procedure of getting him off an island where he faced starvation. Rising water which originally formed the island and trapped the bull, kept rising until there wasn't any island.

So the bull swam ashore.

Brookfield, Mo., May 4—This community's ballyhooed buffalo bull fight will not be held.

While the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was pressing its campaign to stop the scheduled fight between two local matadors and these animals imported from Texas by private citizens, one "bull" gave birth to a 100-pound calf. And the other is expecting.

TO PREVENT SLIDING RUGS

A simple means of preventing rugs from slipping is a rug anchor made of sponge rubber which is laid under the rug and which grips the floor firmly. The upper surface clings to the rug, holding it in place. This underlay will not mar the floor, as it does not require glue or fasteners.

Teacher: "Why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?"

Pupil: "He had so many wives to advise him."

MODERN FARMER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Dear Sirs: I remember reading an article in your paper of June 15, 1939—POLKWEED (sub.)— from Baltimore Evening Sun (paper).

I have several times thought to write to you what I know about the weed. I know nothing about Botany, but know something about common weeds. I have plenty in my field, most especially polkweeds I noticed The Baltimore Sun gave some good uses in what it is good for. I want to tell you what I know of it and its uses. My ancesors say they sprang from a breed of Casey weeds. It may be true, however, I was old enough to remember I was poisoned on the greens by not having enough grease cooked with it. So I advise whoever cooks with it to use plenty of grease.

My wife used to sell a great deal of it, picked loose leaves and tied in bundles like asparagus. Polkweed is generally considered poison, but if used in a proper way is useful. The leaves, stems and the roots are good medicines. Some say the berries are good for rheumatism, put in whiskey if you don't drink all of the whiskey first. I have heard of pies and wines being made out of the berries. I have planted polkweed on my farm; it is good for hogs, they eat the roots and it keeps the worms out of them. I sow the seed in the fall through my 10-acre wood pasture. My neighbors lose their hogs by cholera. I haven't lost a hog in several years. There are several weeds that a hog will eat.

I visited a neighbor some time ago. His hogs were nearly starved. He was in the field cutting down iron weeds, wild grass and feeding them. I didn't know before that the iron weed was good for anything. I guess all weeds are good for something. I don't see why Dr. Carver hasn't told us what the cockle burr or clot burr is good for

I know there used to be a bird in Arkansas called the parakeit, would eat all the cockle burrs that they could find.

Wm. D. Martin,
Rt. 1, Box 106,
Broseley, Mo.

EGG-CITING

Incubator Chick Has Four Legs

Glenns Falls, N. Y., May 4—A four-legged chick discovered in an incubator of New Hampshire Reds by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cornell, West Mountain, is bewildering its owners.

The chick's legs are all perfectly formed, the Cornells said, both the two, it walks on and two that hang down directly behind them. The extra pair of legs, however, have toes pointing to the rear so that the chick looks as if it could throw itself into reverse and walk off backwards.

Mrs. Cornell said the chick seems less active than its fellows, a fact which appeared to cast some doubt on its chances for survival.

HEN IN 3 DAYS LAYS 35 OUNCES OF EGGS

Stratford, Calif.—Biddy the hen lad an egg weighing 10 ounces. Mrs. Grace M. Williams of Stratford thought it was quite an achievement. The next day Biddy, just to outdo herself, laid an egg weighing 11 ounces. On the third day, Biddy laid the mightiest egg—14 ounces.

Thirty-five ounces of eggs in three days. The average egg weighs two ounces.

All Set

Caller—Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy

Age Seven—I can't.

Caller—Why not?

Age Seven—'Cause we're goin' to have dinner as soon as you go.

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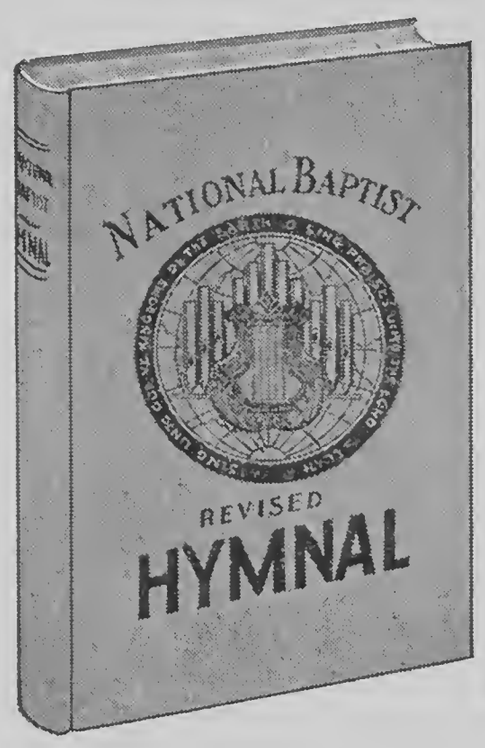

PRICE $1.00

News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

BRIEF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

By W. A. Hagins

(Georgia State College, Industrial College, Georgia, May 6, 1940)

BEEF CATTLE

Last May, Wesley Hart and one of his neighbors in the Holley Grove community went together and bought an Angus bull through the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Savannah. On April 1, Hart got his first black calf—jet black all over. He has seven other cows bred to this bull and his neighbor has five cows bred to him also.

The last "round up' in beef cattle activities for Negro boys was brought to a close at the Sylvania Fat Stock Show on May 1st and 2nd. Their first attempt at feeding out beef cattle was in 1939, with three calves. This year, these club boys more than doubled their number and exhibited seven steers. One of these, a home grown calf, was fed out by R. J. Burgest, Jr., for approximately two months which brought him $59.60

To encourage the work in the county, M. J. A. Mills, a local banker, offered three cash prizes. These prizes were won this year by Herbert Lawton, Garland Maultsby and Archie Lawton, all of the Lawton community near Sylvania. The parents of these boys plan to purchase a registered bull and begin to raise their own steers for the market by crossing on native stock.

"The success in the work is largely due to the very fine interest of Banker J. A. Mills, and County Agent T. R. Powell," Club Agent Z. T. Hubert declared.

BUILDING THE SOIL

Several farmers in Meriwether county have planted seventy-five acres to Austrian winter peas and will turn them under within a few days so that other crops may follow.

The farmers in Liberty county ae busy planting velvet beans i n their crops. One hundred and seventy-five acres were planted recently.

CANNING

Four canning centers have been established in Mitchell county and two more are near completion. At Grennough, a 175-pound hog was canned—preserving 125 pint cans of meat.

CORN

The five-acre corn demonstrations being carried by several Baldwin county farmers have aroused a great deal of interest. The farmer that produces the highest yield per acre will be crowned as the county "corn king."

Forty-six farmers in Grady county have finished planting their corn projects. Most of the corn was planted behind spring legumes and Austrian winter peas.

In spite of the late spring season, Greene county farmers are still encouraged and are busily engaged with their planting activities. Six demonstrations in corn have been started. Whatley's and Hastng's Prolific varieties were used.

GARDENS

More Camden county farmers are planting gardens than last year. Three farmers have started year-round gardens. The idea of more feed and food for the farm family and livestock are kept before them at all times. This idea is taking root rapidly in the minds of these farmers.

Thirty farmers in Dougherty county have been sent their garden plans for the year as a part of their cropping plan. In case this plan is followed, they will qualify or earn benefit payments from their gardens.

Plans are underway to foster a garden to supply vegetables for T. B. patients in Peach county. This activity will be supervised by the Negro county agent.

MATTRESS MAKING

Mattress making has become an added feature in the Washington county Extension program. Since the 15th of April, two centers have been opened and twenty-four mattresses have been made. This project will reach practically every farm family in the county.

PASTURE BUILDING

Pasture mixtures were planted on two ten-acre plots in Jenkins county. The mixture contained five different kinds of lespedeza. These seeds were broadcasted twenty pounds per acre with 400 pounds of superphosphate.

POULTRY

In Liberty county, 350 baby chicks were placed recently. Three home-made lamp brooders were built and each farmer placed 75 chicks in these brooders.

T. P. Clients of the Farm Security Administration in Laurens county have been given permission to purchase all of their chicks for the year through the Negro county agent. Two hundred and thirty-five pure bred chicks have been placed.

Eight poultry demonstrators in Brooks county have placed their male birds on the market.

SHIPPING SWEET POTATO SLIPS

The farmers in Appling county are shipping sweet potato slips to various sections of the state and are getting a very good price for them.

SWINE SANITATION

The hogs in the Newton county area have been checked for insects and diseases. No symptoms of cholera and lung worms were found and approved methods of sanitation are being followed.

In Burke county 240 hogs were inoculated with anti-hog cholera, virus and serm, for the immunization of hog cholera.

Gordon Parham of Meriwether county sold over $50,000 worth of hogs recently. Over 1000 pounds of meat have been taken out of curing mixture throughout the county.

In spite of the low prices for hogs, the farmers in Evans county have not become discouraged and are doing everything possible to combat all diseases. Recently 400 hogs were treated.

TRUCKING

James Williams of the Kings Chapel Community is running his truck every day. He is supplying his home town Perry, Georgia, with plenty of fresh vegetables. His weekly average is approximately $27.00.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
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Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

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Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

As a whole, the Glynn county farmers are carrying more stable crops, along with their regular farming, than ever before.

LET'S WIPE IT OUT

By Milo Perkins

President, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation U. S. Department of Agriculture

"This nightmare of under-consumption is the black plague of the 20th century; we've got to make up our minds to wipe it out—with a vengeance," says Mr. Perkins in his first of a series of articles on some of the things America must do to black out this black plague.

FOR THE FIRST TIME we are beginning to know about under-consumption in terms of simple arithmetic. Our farmers make up 25 per cent of our population, and yet they get only 11 per cent of our national income. They are producing more than they can sell in the present market at a profit. Surpluses of agricultural products have been a serious national problem now for over a decade. As I see it, there are three major causes behind this situation:

The first is the application of science to agricultural production.

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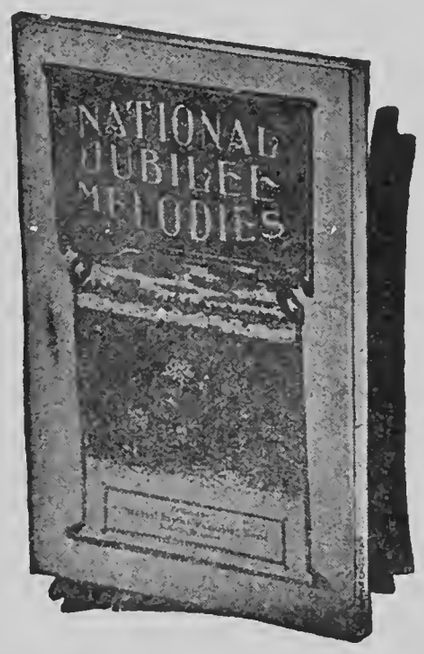

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News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

Briefly, we have learned to make 2 blades of grass grow where one grew before, and we don't know where to sell the extra blade of grass. Yields of lint cotton, for example, are now 35 per cent greater per acre than they were 10 years ago. Yields of corn in the 10 corn-belt States during he years 1936-1939 were 23 per cent above the 1929-1933 average.

Secretary Wallace recently stated this scientific progress in another way. He said: "One hundred fifty years ago it required 19 people living on the land to support themselves and one person in town. Today, under greatly commercialized and industrialized conditions, one person on the land supports himself, three people in town, and contributes to the support of another person overseas."

All this is a tribute to our technological genius as a people, and we may well be proud of it. Some day we'll turn that genius to solving the problems of under-consumption. When that day comes, the extra blade of grass will add to human happiness and not to human misery. For the first time in history, we're suffering because we've got too much of the things we need most. The science of production has out-run the science of distribution. We've got to catch our breath—and catch up.

The second cause of our farm surpluses has to do with dislocations in foreign trade. Naturally, our export crops have been hit the worst. This goes back more than 20 years ago to the time when we changed from a debtor to a creditor nation—to the time when we plowed up 40 million acres of grasslands and ruined part of the Great Plains in an era of military hysteria. Wheat helped to win the war. Then came the time when the armies of the world were demobilized, and our farmers lost their markets for the crops they had been raising on those forty million acres.

Following that, one country after another entered the frantic race to have its cake and eat it, too. Every major nation in the world tried to sell all it could abroad and buy as little from other countries as possible. We were in the race from the beginning; part of the time we were out in front. Tariffs were raised; imports and exports were licensed; foreign exchange was blocked; food was produced under government subsidies within certain countries at over twice the cost of producing it elsewhere.

In the long run, the present war seems certain to hurt our agricultural exports. When the war is over, things are likely to be even worse. We'd better not dodge the facts. It's still a habit with us to refer to France and Great Britain as our sister democracies. But in the rough and tumble of war fought on the economic as well as on the military fronts they are finding it necessary to put their economics on a totalitarian basis justas fast as they can, particularly so far as international trade is concerned. They are employing the same economic weapons which Germany has been using for several years. As a matter of self-preservation, they are fighting fire with fire; it's a part of the death struggle in which they're engaged. Before it's over, however, the American farmer is likely to get badly burned in the process. Belligerents as well as neutrals are resorting to centralized controls of their foreign trade.

Great Britain, for instance, is doing more than to buy all the food she can from within her own empire so as to conserve her dollar exchange for other purposes. She is buying large amounts of agricultural products in countries which normally sell to Germany, and she is doing it vigorously as a part of her economic offensive. For example. she has bought huge quantities of tobacco and dried fruits from the Mediterranean countries in addition to the fresh fruits which were available. The tobacco farmer here at home, and the producer of raisins and prunes and apples and winter pears has lost his best customer. His exports have been savagely curtailed. Only quick and heavy government purchases, as well as loans, have kept him from realizing fully just how serious a blow has been dealt to him. The war is bringing about dislocations in foreign trade which may last for a generation or longer. Following our own Revolutionary War, for example, we changed from a nation of tea drinkers to a nation of coffee drinkers, and the habit is now 150 years old.

Barring a miracle of brotherhood and vision at the next peace conference, we are likely as a nation, to find ourselves is a world loath to give up its barter economies. Having surpluses of both farm and city goods ourselves, we may find it extremely difficult to trade with other countries in such a world. Right now, of course, they can give us gold for our surplus of exports over imports. The country seems to think it's all right to swap three and a half tons of fuel oil for an ounce of gold. If the war lasts, however, we'll have most of the world's gold, and just what other nations will use for money to buy things they want to buy from us no one seems to know. We could, of course, act like a creditor nation, and accept goods from them in exchange for what we need to sell them. Whether or not our various pressure groups will continue to oppose a real expansion of foreign trade remains to be seen. Heretofore, they've all wanted increased exports; but as far as increased imports were concerned—they've wanted those to take place in the other fellow's backyard. It looks now as thought there's trouble ahead for farmers who have been selling a substantial part of their crops abroad.

THE THIRD AND LAST MAJOR CAUSE OF FARM surpluses, as I see it, has to do with industrial unemployment in our own country. Farmers producing dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables as well as meats, have been hit the hardest. These are the foods low-income folks start buying as soon as they get a little more money. The term "surpluses," as applied to these foods, is simply a smug, polite name for a shocking amount of under-consumption. During last December we virtually reached the 1929 level of industrial production, and yet some 10 millions of the unemployed were still with us. No intelligent person can look those figures in the face and reach the conclusion that the unemployment problem is going to solve itself. Every year there is a net increase in our working population of about 500,000 persons. Over half of the 10 million folks who want to work but can't get it belong to this group.

Better than half of the balance are said to have lost their jobs to machines. Industrial output per worker is said to have increased around 20 per cent in the last 10 years. We've been smart enough to make tractors and mechanical corn-pickers and dial telephones; are we smart enough to find work for the folks they've thrown out of work? Upon our answer to that question—not in words, but in new jobs—hangs the future of our industrial democracy. In other lands it has lost its race against time; if we have the courage to make it work here, then we shall in truth be a chosen people.

Personally, I think we can, and that what we need most is a re-direction of our genius as a people. Therefore, we've concentrated on methods of efficient production. Henceforth, we must concentrate on efficient and business-like methods of increasing domestic consumption no matter how much violence it may do to some of our pre-conceived notions. We know how to produce almost anything—but we haven't learned how to distribute such things to the jobless who ask only the chance to work for them. This nightmare of under-consumption is the black plague of the 20 century; we've got to make up our minds to wipe it out—with a vengeance. Only one thing can stop us and that's a mental sit-down trike—a kind of smug, 19th century faith that things will work themselves out if only we don't do anything about it.

WE MUSTN'T LET THAT HAPPEN. IT WON'T, if we keep our eyes glued to the goal of fully utilizing all of our resources—and if we keep marching until we get there. We can have full employment in this country within a few years, but we've got to fight for it. If we slash out at underconsumption within our own country as we would at a foreign enemy, individual initiative and free enterprise will come into their own as they never have before. That's the only way in which we can be sure of their continuance. That's the only way I know of to assure a 19th century chance of opportunity to youngsters who are growing up to run the 20th century.

We've got to restore confidence in this country—the confidence of our young folks—not by platitudes, but by jobs. And we've got to do it—not for just a few of them, but for all of them who are willing and able to work. Any answer short of that is unworthy of the men who fought their way westward for us and our children. There's a job of internal pioneering ahead of us which has barely been started. The full conquest of under-consumption still belongs to our tomorrows.

Disconcerting

Lad—Why is that man shaking his stick at the lady on the stage?

Mother—Sh-sh. He's not shaking it at her.

Lad—Well, what's she hollerin' for, then?

We are glad to note the Insurance Department of the State of Ohio is placing the insurance business in the same category as other professions, and is requiring proposed agents to pass a rigid examination.

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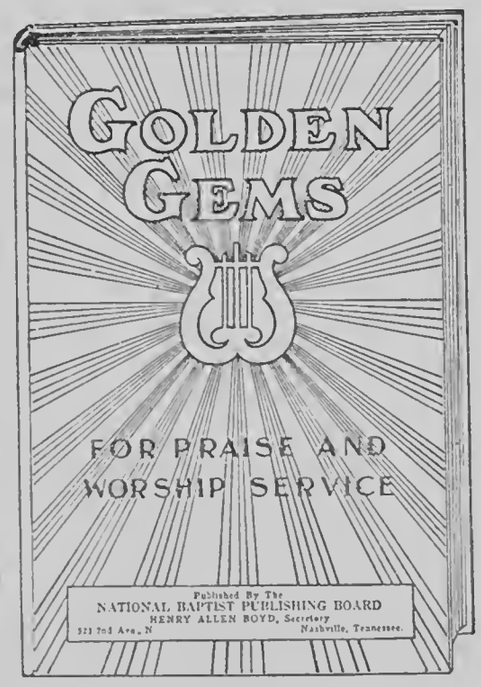

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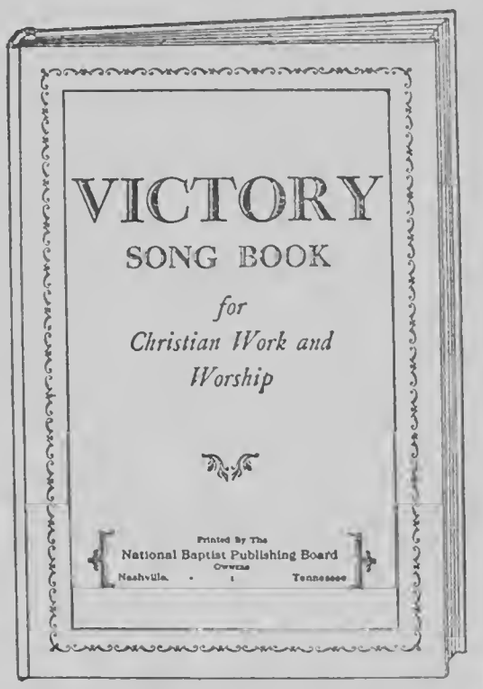

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FORESEES PUBLIC MEDICINE

The growth of state medical assistance and insurance plans to meet modern needs was predicted by Dr. Henry E. Siegerist of John Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md., who addressed an audience at the University of Kansas medical school in Kansas City, March 4. The Kansas City Star of that date gave the following account of his visit:

While medical science built its golden age of technical excellence, other sciences created an industrialized society which needs improved applications of medicine's skill, he pointed out.

Everybody growls a bit when one kind of civilization is being replaced by another, Dr. Siegerist reminded his host, Dr. Logan Clendening. Today employers growl, employes growl, and the prefessions grumble because their methods of service aren't best applied as in the good old days.

"A hundred years ago," the visitor explained, "one of every five Americans was a wage earner and the others were mostly farmers or shopkeepers. Now four of every five Americans are wage earners. This means some have a job today and maybe not tomorrow. With no farm or business to fall back on, the wage earner feels an insecurity. He likes to pay for what he needs, but when his job gives out he often finds he can't.

"Charity and relief are but stopgaps in this situation: Nor does it do any good to say, let's scrap the machine age and go back to the old. Men want the advantages of the age which has developed big factories, trusts, employers' associations and labor unions, along with motor cars, radios and electric home equipment.

'The wage' earner desires to use modern medicine and all its specialties, but finds these cost a lot more than family doctoring of the past. So he's willing to put a part of his wage into medical as well as unemployment insurance. Plans for such insurance are popping up everywhere, and are bound to grow."

Dr. Siegerist figures tomorrow's doctors will use an elementary economic as well as a specialized medical education in order best to practice their art. At Johns Hopkins his classes pretend they constitute the medical profession of a city organized under state medicine, and plan their services in the way such organization implies. One reaction has been that students become less blindly antagonistic to socialized medicine.

Dr. Siegerist does not believe socialized medicine means a less efficient medicine, or that the doctor-patient personal relationship will die out.

Time Out for 'Mourning'

A mountain woman was eating pig's feet one day at the door of her cabin when a neighbor came to tell her bad news. Her husband had got into a fight at one of the town saloons, a bullet had lodged in his lung, and he had died soon after.

The woman, a pig's foot held midway to her mouth, listened to the harrowing tale in silence. Then falling onto her pig's foot vigorously, she said:

"Jest you wait till I finish this pig's trotter, an' ye'll hear some hollerin' as is hollerin'.'

Bishop Tookes Hailed On His Return To Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 29 (ANP)—The return of Bishop Henry Y. Tookes, who returned from the quadrennial last week to spend another four years in this community, was hailed by citizens of both races because of his splendid past record and his prophetic future.

Bishop Tookes, who began a far-reaching program for standardization of the African Methodist Church in Florida, and improvement of Edward Waters College, expressed himself as being grateful for his return to Florida so that he might finish the work he had begun.

Lifting the mortgage at Edward Waters as well as an expansion program for the school, both accomplishments of the Bishop, are well known. Respected for his courage, initiative and his noble character, Bishop Tookes is a fine citizen as well as a churchman, according to oustanding Floridians who have pledged support to all of his efforts toward Methodist Episcopal welfare

Cleveland Begins Summer Conference Drive

By I. E. Harris

Mr. E. J. Crain, formerly an agent on the district, has been made an inspector to fill the position made vacant by the transfer of Mr. J. L. Murphy to Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. G. Brown was called to Alabama by the death of his father. During his absence, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Brown handled his work in a fine manner, collecting his debit and making his account. Mrs. Brown was assisted by Mr. Young, the supervisor.

March was the birth month for four of our representatives Messrs J. F. Morning, the manager, R. L. Sims, Asst. Manager, W. E. Carr and Robert Knox. A breakfast was given honoring the manager at which time he was presented with $28.00 in new business applications along with other gifts.

Dr. Robert E. Shauter, one of our leading druggists, addressed our agency a few weeks ago. The theme of his discourse was "Do your present job well."

In recent weeks we have opened up Painesville and Sandusky and have received fine response from both. A part of the agency appeared at the three churches in Sandusky the last Sunday in March. and a

On April 14th Mr. Morning spoke at Lee Memorial A. M. E. Church, and was accompanied there by the Asst. Manager, Mr. Sims and a number of the agents. It is the aim of the agency this year to visit all of the churches and to make new contacts.

The Summer Conference Campaign is on, and Cleveland intends to be among the winners when it is over. Watch us.

The Shauter Drug Store located at 93rd and Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio celebrated its fourth anniversary on April 16, 1940.

This is one of the most modern, well equipped and completely stocked drug stores of its kind in the country. It is the pride of Ohio and most everyone in Cleveland goes to the Shauter drug store at sometime or other.

BURGLARS FLOWER AS HORTICULTURISTS

Oakland, Cal., May 4—Burglars, ignoring tempting window displays, satisfied their urges for beauty by invading two Oakland nurseries and filching 150 pounds of grass seed, 50 rose bushes, 50 flowering peach trees and 500 hedge plants.

Substitute maple syrup or honey for brown sugar when baking squash. The flavors are delicious and a little different.

NAT'L CONVENTION OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST SCHEDULED

Nashville Pastor is President of Body to Meet in Little Rock, Aug. 20-26

Representatives to the National Convention of the Disciples of Christ are making every preparation to carry a large delegation from this city to their annual convention, which convenes in Little Rock, Arkansas, on August 20th. One of the active members who was optimistic over this incoming National 1940 Session is Dr. Merl R. Eppse, who is the editor of their national paper known as The Christian Plea. He has made several trips to nearby cities and has contacted a number of representatives. The president, the Rev. L. H. Crawford, D. D., who resides in this city and who is the pastor of the Lea Avenue Christian Church, expressed himself as very confident that this session would be far-reaching in every respect. Then the secretary, the Rev. I. C. Franklin of Ft. Gibson, Miss., is contacting the president regularly working on the program which is to be distributed at an early date There will be going from this city Mrs. Preston Taylor, who heads the Woman's Auxiliary of that convention and who has been doing a great work along missionary lines. Then there will be Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., one of the outstanding laymen of the church. The Rev. Dr. Stewart of Clarksville, Tenn, has sent word in that he will take a delegation from that part of the state down to the Arkansas capital, and the Rev. Mr. Brundy of Rogerville is expected to join the Nashville delegation here en route. Editor Eppse is making unsual preparations not only for pushing the delegation but for adding new features to the convention because, while wielding his pen in an editorial capacity he is also active as a sort of field man in contacting the railroads for rates, urging the key men to get busy and work jointly with the women. He stated this week that the members, which include those belonging to the other race. had assured them of a roya l reception there in Little Rock. They are planning a city-wide demonstration and then a big mass meeting under the auspices of the Mission Board. There will be national guests and guest speakers, literary talent and perhaps some returned missionary on program for the occasion.

Each for Himself

Pat and Mike were having dinner together.

Pat helped himself to the larger fish, and Mike said:

"Fine manners ye have, Pat. If I had reached out first I'd have taken the smaller fish."

"Well," Pat replied, "ye've got it, haven't ye?"

HERE'S AN UMBRELLA THAT STANDS ALONE

At last our troubles are over. That is so far as positioning your umbrella so it won't topple to the floor. This aggravating problem is solved. Now showing in leading stores is man's latest invention—the umbrella that stands alone. It seems there is a little cuplike contrivance devised that looks like an ornament at the umbrella tip that sets on the floor upholding the umbrella so it does not have to be propped up against some object—the wall, a chair or counter. Bravo! Why didn't someone think of this long ago?

Paraphrased

Teacher turned away from the blackboard, where she had been writing.

"Read out that sentence, Willie," she said.

"'He was bent on seeing his old school,'" read Willie.

"Now, children," continued teacher, "I want you all to paraphrase that sentence."

Chewing his pen, Willie regarded the blackboard. Then his face lit up. Busily he wrote, "The sight of the old school doubled him up."

If I try to cheat God, I am in reality cheating myself.

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BOYS AND GIRLS NEED TRAINING IN NEATNESS

By Angelo Patri.

There is more to making a home than meets the eye. The cooperation of every member of the family is necessary. One laggord, one slacker, and the whole place is upset, the atmosphere strained, the machinery stalled. Children are the worst offenders, of course, because they do not understand how important their part in the scheme is. They have to be housebroken.

I have never met the child who did not throw his night clothes on the floor, leave the bathroom in a mess and go serenely on his way. Boy or girl, it is the same until somebody takes the strong stand that forces personal responsibility for neatness.

Hold to High Standard

Even after considerable training and seeming success in these particulars, the children fall back into untidiness and carelessness if not held to the standard. That means that somebody has to take an hour or more to pick up after them. An hour out of a workng day in the household is a great deal of time, and very expensive in terms of nerves and harmony of spirit.

What can one do with a teenage son or daughter who heedlessly goes to school leaving this scene of disorder behind him? "I have talked myself hoarse. I have told them how much it would spare me if they did this one little thing to help. It is useless. I pick up night clothes, stockings, slippers, yesterday's clothes, endless picking up the very next day. I give up."

Don't Give Up.

Don't give up. The next time the children leave a mess behind them let it stand. When they come home inform them that their rooms could not be made up this morning because they did not leave them ready. They will go now, put them in order and sweep and dust them. There will be howls of dismay but stick to it. A few experiences like that, experiences that inconvenience them, will sharpen their idea of co-operation considerably.

It is no kindness to bring up a couple of children who have no regard for the service home offers them. They are going to have a home by and by and its smooth running is bound to be a matter of grave concern to them. It isn't right to let them go into that experience without preparation. The time to teach them is when they are teachable, especially those of teen age.

Don't Pick Up After Them.

Don't skip the boys and put it all on the girls. A boy needs to know all there is to know about a house and a home. Don't pick up after one. Hold him strictly to the standard of neatness you have set for the family. A boy can cook and clean and use a broom, serve a meal, decorate a room, paint a chair, as well as any girl and he should be taught his responsibility through experience.

"I could do it three times while I get them to do it once." Of course. But you don't need the training and they do. You need relief from housework and they need the generous education a course in it offers. A generation of thoroughly housebroken boys and girls would go a long way toward reducing our divorce rate.

Supreme Liberty Gets Welcome At Robbins, Illinois

The above picture is that of representatives of the Company's Chicago Agency Force and citizens of the all colored town of Robbins, Illinois who attended a mass meeting held in that city on the 17th of March. Ordinary Principal addresses were delivered by H. L. Thompson, Manager of the Chicago 35th Street Agency, Mayor Richardson of Robbins, Charles Crook, Chicago mortician and E. H. Carry, Manager Chicago 35th Street Agency. —Supreme Liberty Guardian.

NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION COMPLETES ORGANIZATION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FEATURE OF 1940 CAMPAIGN—

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—(By F. A. Young for ANP)—The National Negro Insurance Week committee, directing the national essay contest, has completed its organization in every state in the union where Negro insurance companies operate. Special state directors are working with agency officers of all companies. Judges have been selected, and special representatives will address high school students and the public on the institution of life insurance during the national campaign.

The higher character and qualifications of the personnel of Negro companies insure prompt, intelligent, and efficient service to its policyholders, claimants, and beneficiaries. The rapid growth of Negro insurance companies, despite the depression, has been amazing. Today, member companies of the association have:

- Nearly $350,000,000 of insurance in force,
- More than $32,000,000 in admitted assets,
- More than $22,000,000 set aside in legal reserves, guaranteeing prompt payment of claims,
- More than $5,000,000 loaned to Negroes on adequate securities,
- More than $8,000,000 invested in government, state, municipal, and publicity utility bonds,
- More than $7,000,000 paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1939.
- More than $5,000 paid in salaries and commissions in 1939.
- More than 15,000 Negro men and women employed.

Truly a remarkable record!

Following the national essay contest, approximately 15,000 Negro salesmen, wearing the emblem of the National Negro Insurance association, will carry to the public the message of life insurance, emphasizing thrift, protection, and the gospel of unselfishness and love. The producing of $25,000,000 of insurance during the week of May 6-11 will be convincing evidence that millions of Negro policyholders are satisfied, that they have increased confidence in the management of Negro companies, that they believe in the future of Negro business, and that they realize the social and economic value of race institutions.

Reports from the 25 states where Negroes operate show that thousands of high school students are participating in the essay contest, which will close at midnight, April 30. More than $1,000 in state and national prizes will be awarded for the best essays on the subject, "The Opportunities Offered to Negro Youth by Life Insurance."

The distribution of the premium dollar received by Negro companies provides jobs for hundreds of graduates of our high schools and colleges in the future, as it has done in the past, thereby helping to reduce unemployment. We can, therefore, describe the institution of life insurance as a national community chest, distributing, as it does, benefits to all classes—rich and poor alike—daily, monthly, year in and year out. It is an ever growing river of protection, serving individuals and families today, as well as providing for their future.

My Treasures

They say I'm silly—
But I know I'm not—
Because I'm proud
Of what I've got.

It isn't much—
That, I'll agree—
But, just the same,
It looks good to me.

Who wants to worry
Over fame,
A lot of money,
A fancy name?

Give me my pipe,
My wife and son—
That's all I ask
When day is done.

—Mae Linda Mercer.

TO A LITTLE DOG

Here I make a bed for you,
Warm and faithful little heart,
Underneath the willow tree
Where the earliest violets start.

In it put your collar red
Well chewed bone and ball—these things
Take as tribute with you now,
Heart as royal as a king's.

Some day when my time has come,
You will hear my well known call.
Run, my friend, and welcome me
As I come to heaven's wall!

Helen Terry.

The person who has been hurt must show love's long suffering, overcoming evil with good.

Political Potpourri

A Republican:
Taft against Roosevelt?
It won't make me sore;
I remember what happened
Some decades of yore
When Taft put our dapper
T. R. on the shelf —
And history has often
Repeated itself.

A Democrat:
Your theory, Mister,
It sounds all right,
But you'll know that you've been
In one heluva fight;
Of course the big battle
Is rather remote,
But next fifth of November
We'll Garner the vote!

Man on the Fence:
You're starting your squabbles,
A good while in advance:
To bet now on results
Is to take a long chance.
And I don't give a hoot
How your squirm, how you fidget,
He'll win who'll convince us
He'll balance the budget!

—E. O. Moulin.

Those who really help us are not the ones who flatter us or make the way easy.

The heart always backslides before the life goes wrong.

Oft time we forget the humble days of life and feel we were made only for a large place.

God is faithful to help those who seek and follow Him.

The loss of character is the greatest loss I can sustain.

The person needs help most who has not found help for his sin.

God's help is given in response to need, not "influence."

The first and best weapon is prayer.

TWIN CALVES BORN 10 DAYS APART ON ILLINOIS FARM

Bloomington, Ill.—Twin calves arrived ten days apart on a farm near Lincoln, operated by Martin Ulferts. The first calf was kept alive with difficulty by feeding it with a bottle, but after the birth of the second calf the mother was able to provide for both.

THE FEAR FOR THEE, MY COUNTRY!

In storied Venice, where the night repeats
The heaven of stars down all her rippling streets,
Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies
Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes;
Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud,
Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice; all men said
Time cannot reach to bow that lofty head;
Time, that shall touch all else with ruin, must
Forbear to make this shaft confess its dust.
Yet, all the while, in secret, without sound,
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an hour,
Caverned his way into the mighty tower;
Till suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,
And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke.
The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown,
Fell ruining; a thousand years went down.

And so I fear, my country, not the hand
That shall hurl night and whirlwind on the land;
I fear not Titan traitors who shall rise
To strike like Brocken shadows on our skies
These we can face in open fight, withstand
With reddening rampart and the sworded hand.

I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The Worm of Greed, the Fatted Worm of Ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers
And walls of State in unsuspecting hours.

Edwin Markham.

DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT 25TH SPINGARN MEDALIST

Philadelphia, Pa.—Twenty-fifth Spingarn medal was awarded here Wednesday night, June 19, at the 31st annual N. A. A. C. P. conference, to Dr. Louis T. Wright, of New York City, famed surgeon and chairman of the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The medal was accepted by Mrs. Corinne Wright for her husband who was unable to be present because of illness.

The presentation of the medal was made by Dr. Russell L. Cecil, professor of surgery at Cornell medical school. Accepting the medal, Mrs. Wright read the following statement from Dr. Wright acknowledging the award:

"I feel highly honored to have been awarded the Spingarn Medal. My inability to be present to receive it in person has caused me deep regret. One cannot refrain from having a feeling of satisfaction in the knowlege that one's work has been considered worthy, by some competent persons at least, of an award of such great distinction.

"To be a Spingarn Medalist puts one in excellent company. My predecessors in this respect comprise a group of men and women of the best caliber. They have made distinguished records for themselves in their chosen professions and have used their best energies to help in the advancement of their race.

"My life has been devoted to the study and practice of medicine, with the emphasis on surgery, I have helped as best I could to elevate the standards of medical practice and to help in the education of those who came under my supervision. In addition, I had devoted much time and study to that knotty problem, the health handicaps of Negro Americans. It should be clear by now that health disabilities created solely because of skin color constitute a vicious disregard for human life and in the long run for America's health. It is impossible to improve the health of the colored people and restrict the training and practice of their nurses and and doctors. There are no moral or logical grounds to support the practice of race discrimination by any medical school or hospital.

"America can ill afford to criticize certain European nations as long as it continues to mistreat in such flagrant fashion colored citizens who wish to study medicine and nursing. Negro doctors and nurses have demonstrated their professional competency many times, and they are efficient in direct proportion to their training and education, in the same ratio as members of all other racial groups.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has waged a constant and steady fight against racial segregation. Segregationists, white and black, have attempted on occasions to spoil this effort by showing the immediate apparent advantages that may be obtained if the colored people of this country would accept segregated set-ups. I am sorry to say one of our greatest obstacles in this fight has been our own "fifth columnists." We have been aided greatly, however, by the publicity given these unsavory intra-racial elements by the Negro press, which has nullified most of their activities.

"At this time of world unrest, it seems fitting for me to point out that the Association has always been genuinely patriotic, and that it has never supported Communism or any other 'ism,' excepting Americanism, directly or indirectly. We have worked to make America safe for all Americans and at the same time I may say we will work equally as hard in the defense of America—from external attack. One might think that the struggle of a minority race for social justice would be of little importance to the nation but if common sense is brought into play this is belied by the military history of the American Negro. If the present world crisis becomes more acute, the minority group that the nation can safely depend upon is the American Negro. His military talent, ability, and unquestioned loyalty is historic. On the other hand, white Americans should clearly see by this time that it is to their own personal, selfish an national advantage to see that he is treated with fairness and justice.

"In conclusion, may I thank everyone concerned for the trust they have placed in me and the honor they have done me by awarding me the Spingarn Medal, which will prove to me an inspiration for greater service."

YOUTH GIVES OUT FACTS ON EMPLOYMENT; URGES SUPPORT OF NEGRO BUSINESS

Allen Browning, age 5, 4624 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, has taken over the management of the Supreme Liberty Life exhibit at the Chicago Bee's Second Annual Cooking School. He is shown presenting a booklet on "Premium Income and Jobs." to Mrs. Harold P. Machen, 445 E. 50th St.

Premium Income and Jobs is the result of a comparative study made of nine leading white and colored companies. Brain child of President Harry H. Pace, the study reveals that even though colored people pay premiums of approximately $40,000,000 a year to nine white companies, all of these companies have a well known policy of refusing to employ Negroes.

The nine colored companies receive only $9,000,000 in premiums annually but give direct employment to some 5,500 colored people, and gives indirect employment and aid to hundreds of Negro doctors, publishers and printers.

There are thousands of colored boys in America like Allen, who though small now, will be growing up soon and demanding the right and opportunity to work in the field for which they were trained. There will still be then, as there is now, many avenues of employment opportunity closed to Negro youth unless parents and interested citizens begin to do something about it now.

One of the best ways of solving the problem of providing jobs for colored youth is to support and boost Negro business. Negro business has shown by its progress and employment record, that it can adequately cope with the problem when given the support and goodwill of the people in the community.

—Supreme Liberty Guardian.

Supreme Liberty Policyholder Is Model Business Man

By J. A. Spratley

One of the best furnished, most comfortable and immaculately kept hotels for colored people is Hotel Mathews at Akron, Ohio. This hotel is owned and operated by George W. Mathews who is a policyholder of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Mathews is also landlord of the Company's Akron District Office, owning a large block of downtown real estate adjacent to his hotel and barbershop. The writer lived in this hotel for more than two years and always enjoyed comfortable courteous service.

During my first summer there I made one complaint about the lack of ample ventilation and suggested cutting a transom above the door. Almost immediately this was done to every room in the house. This incident reflects the characteristic attitude of Mr. Mathews and his earnest desire to satisfy his guests and to give equitable value and service.

Shortly after that incident, hot and cold running water was installed in all rooms for additional comfort and convenience. The barbershop, also owned and operated by Mr. Mathews cannot be excelled for its sanitary equipment. It is elaborately furnished for comfort and convenience. Every chair is equipped with a sterilizer and a strict rule of the shop is that no tool be used on two successive customers without sterilization between uses. Of course a clean towel is ued for each customer, but another extra sanitary precaution is that lap cover never touches the customer's neck, as clean soft and comfortable tissue is carefully placed around the neck of each customer beforehand, and then the lap cloth is comfortably fastened around the neck on top of the tissue.

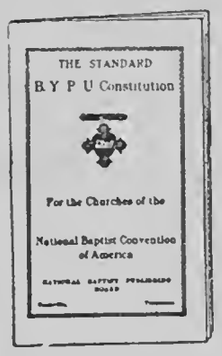
Mr. Mathews and his affable wife are members of Wesley Temple A. M. E. Zion Church and are to be found in attendance each Sunday. He is also Treasurer of the Trustee Board of that church.

In closing I wish to impress upon my readers this thought and fact, that the status of business among Negroes will be greatly enhanced when and if the characteristics of Mr. Mathews, namely: solicitation, earnest desire to satisfy, and to give an equitable value of material, comfort and service is adopted generally as our fundamental business aims.

New Agent In Akron Force

Mrs. Jewell E. Baity who has for years been a very esteemed policyholder of the Company has now been added to the Akron agency force. We welcome Mrs. Baity and wish her rapid success.

—Supreme Liberty Guardian.



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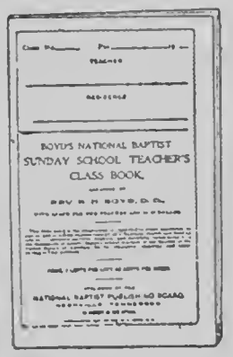

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Woman's Page

BAKED HAMBURGER RING MAKES SIMPLE FAMILY DISH

This time hamburger puts on party clothes and steps out in a ring mold filled with creamed vegetable or mashed potatoes. This is a good recipe for simple family dinners, too.

Hamburger Ring

1 pound hamburger
¼ cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped onion.
¾ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1 egg, beaten

Mix ingredients and press lightly into a buttered ring mold. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Unmold carefully and fill center with creamed vegetable or mashed potatoes.

STUFFED ONIONS

Parboil medium sized onions ten minutes. Turn upside down to cool. Remove the center from each onion and chop it. To this add buttered crumbs and seasoning. Fill the onion with the mixture and bake twenty minutes. (Minced tongue, ham, nuts, or mushrooms may be used in the filling.) Garnish each onion with a sprig of parsley.

CREAM OF CORN SOUP

1 can corn (1 pint)
1 pint water
1 pint milk
1 slice onion
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
A pinch of pepper

Cook the corn and water together for ten minutes. Then rub through a seive, discarding the skins. Scald the milk with the onion in it, then remove the onion. Make a white sauce with butter, flour and the milk. Add the strained corn and the seasonings.

THE FARM WOMEN'S PROGRAM

By L. C. Hanna, State Agent

Twenty-six years ago one home demonstration agent was appointed in Alabama as the first step toward giving the farm woman an opportunity to receive practical training in homemaking along the lines of the training given farm men. This home demonstration agent spent her time in six counties giving information and inspiration to farm women who were anxious to learn new and better methods of "house keeping" as they expressed it.

It has long been the custom for farm women to work side by side with their husbands in actual farm operations, from clearing the land to harvesting the crops. Making a full-time farm hand was an added duty for the farm woman, who already had the job of rearing children, preparing meals, and attempting to keep the family clothed. If there were cows, hogs chickens, and a garden to be looked after, they too were added responsibilities for the farm woman.

Under the leadership of thirty-five home demonstration agents, and with the cooperation and support of thirty-six farm demonstration agents, 14,000 farm women are doing a better job of home making. They are making substantial contributions to the farm family's income through the sale of surplus garden orchard, poultry, and dairy products at curb markets, which have been established, and are being maintained largely through the efforts of these women.

Through the "Foods and Nutrition" program, farm women have learned the practical value of foods and its relation to the serving properly prepared and health of their families, and are better balanced meals. Recommended practices in food preparation, the use of canning budgets and better canning equipment have greatly increased the quantity and improved the quality of the farm family's food supply.

SUGGESTIONS

In answer to a number of requests from food editors, I have made up these suggestions for feeding children over two years or age. Rice really is an ideal food for children of all ages because it supplies an abundance of energy. It is bland in flavor, and is readily digested. It can also be used in a wide variety of servings. It can be used as a cereal can be served with soups, with vegetables, and with meats, as well as alone. It can be used as a left-over, without loss of flavor.

These recipes have all been thoroughly tested. They are simple and satisfactory, and not too complicated for a busy mother. They have also been selected for their attractiveness and variety of flavor— factors that appeal to the appetite of a child, just as they do to the appetite of an adult.

BUTTERED RICE

3-4 cup rice
3 cups water
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter or oil
1-2 teaspoon salt.

Cook rice until tender, with water and salt. Add milk, butter, salt, Bake in a moderate oven for 45 minutes.

BAKED EGG ON RICE

Place 2 tablespoons buttered rice in a buttered ramekin Drop a raw egg on this. Sprinkle lightly with salt and add 1-2 teaspoon butter and two tablespoons milk. Place ramekin in a pan of hot water and bake in an oven at 375 degrees F. until the white of the egg is firm.

VEGETABLE TIMBALLS

1-4 cup each of cooked rice peas and carrots
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 egg yolk

Make a sauce of milk, butter flour, salt, egg yolk and add cooked rice, peas and carrots. Place in individual baking dishes: set in a pan of hot water and bake in an oven 400 degrees F. until the mixture is firm.

EGG IN TOMATO RICE

3-4 cup cooked rice
3-4 cup tomato
1-4 teaspoon salt
6 eggs
1-2 teaspoon butter
1-2 teaspoon chopped parsley
Few grains of salt

Place rice, tomato, salt, in 6 ramekins. Drop an egg (raw) into each ramekin after the tomato rice mixture is in, Sprinkle a few grains of salt, 1-2 teaspoon butter and 1-2 teaspoon chopped parsley on top. Place the ramekins in a pan of water and bake in a moderate oven until the white of the egg is firm.

Rice desserts make delicious and nourishing dishes for older children, so I have included this one, too.

GLORIFIED RICE

1 cup boiled rice
1-2 cup whipping cream
1-2 cup chopped apple
1-2 cup pineapple (shredded)
8 marshmallows cubed
1-4 cup sugar

The rice should be cooked until it is soft but not mushy. Mix all ingredients except the whipped cream and let stand for one hour. Fold the whipped cream into the mixture just before serving. Makes three servings.

Any of these recipes will be thoroughly suitable for your youngster, providing he or she is confronted with no special feeding problem. Obviously, in cases of this kind, no food should be given without the complete advice of a physician. You will find however, that your physician is very favorable toward feeding rice in practically any form.

TWO CONGENIAL FRIENDS JOIN—POTATOES, MEAT

Meat and potatoes go together, and here they go together in one dish. You'll like the delicious way this easy meat loaf uses up leftovers.

Meat Loaf With Potato Stuffing
(Serves Six)

1 1-2 pounds ground beef from chuck or shank
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons prepared mustard
1 teaspoon salt
1 slightly beaten egg
1-4 cup milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs

Combine meat, lemon juice, mustard and salt, mixing thoroughly. Combine egg and milk and add to bread crumbs, then add to meat mixture. Place half the mixture in a well greased loaf pan. Cover with potato stuffing and top with remaining meat mixture. Bake in moderate (350 degrees) oven for one hour.

Potato Stuffing

2 cups mashed potatoes
1 beaten egg
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon sage
1-8 teaspoon thyme
1-8 teaspoon marjoram

Combine ingredients and place between layers of meat loaf mixture.

BEAN PIE

1 cup cooked white beans
3 eggs (save 2 whites for meringue
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 cup sweet milk
1-2 cup grated fresh cocoanut
2 tablespoons melted butter
1 teaspoon orange extract
4 tablespoons sugar (for meringue)

Rub beans through sieve into mixing bowl, add other ingredients and beat until thoroughly mixed then pour into pastry lined pie tin and bake in moderate oven until done. Allow to cool, and cover with meringue, slip into slow oven until light brown. It's good without the fresh grated cocoanut, but better with it. No one would ever guess this delicious pie sprang from the humble bean.

PEANUT BUTTER CAKE

2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
1 cup peanut butter
1-2 cup butter or butter substitute
1 cup sweet cream or milk
3 level teaspoons baking powder
3 cups flour

Beat eggs, add sugar and butter and peanut butter and beat until thoroughly mixed. Then add milk, then the flour and baking powder, which has been sifted together. Makes nice loaf or layer cake.

CARAMEL ICING

1 1-2 cups white sugar
1-2 cup sweet cream
1 tablespoon of butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Put in saucepan and cook until it falls in big drops from the spoon. Take from fire and beat until it begins to thicken then spread on cake."

PRESERVES MADE OF CANNED FRUIT REFILL SHELVES

There's no time like the present for replenishing last summer's depleted supply of jams and preserves. True, the official canning season hasn't arrived yet, but there's no reason for an empty jam cupboard when canned fruits can be used to such advantage in recipes like these:

Old-Fashioned Preserves
(Three six-ounce glasses)

1 No. 2 can pitted red cherries (sirup pack)
2 cups sugar
1-2 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Drain cherries; heat juice and sugar together just long enough to dissolve sugar. Pour over cherries in bowl; add lemon rind; cover in bowl; add lemon rind; cover and let stand 24 hours at room temperature. Drain; boil sirup for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add cherries; continue boiling 15 minutes longer, stirring frequently to prevent scorching. Pour into clean, hot jars and seal.

Plum Conserve
(Five seven-ounce glasses)

1 No. 2 1-2 can fresh plums (packed in sirus)
1-2 cup seeded raisins
1 cup sugar
1 medium sized orange
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 cup chopped walnuts

Mix together in large saucepan plums, raisins, sugar and thinly sliced orange. Cook slowly for 40 minutes until thick. Remove pits; add lemon juice and nuts; mix well. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

TIPS ON FOOD PRESERVATION

Don't Try to Can Food Unless You Have:

1 access to a garden which will provide strictly fresh raw foods or unless you can buy such foods very cheaply.
2 need for the food to be canned.
3 cans free from rust, dents, and rough edges, equipped with well fitted lids. Glass jars are preferred.
4 glass jars free from nicks and cracks equipped with new rubbers and caps each year.
5 a large tub, washboiler or pot for heating the food after it has been put into jars.
6 plenty of soap, water, and heat to cleanse and sterilize the jars thoroughly.
7 a cool, dark, dry, storage space.
8 **ability** and **willingness** to follow with great care printed DIRECTIONS for canning supplied free of charge by your state agricultural department.
9 a pressure cooker for canning **all foods** except fruits and vegetables.
10 consulted free suggested canning budgets prepared by the home economics extension service of most state agricultural colleges. This will guide you in finding out how much to can for your family.
11 Common difficulties in jellymaking are:
a) **Soft or "weeping" jelly,** caus- by:
(1) too much sugar used
(2) too little acid (fruit)
(3) not enough jelling material (pectin)
(4) too short a time allowed for cooking
b) **Tough jelly,** caused by:
(1) too little sugar
(2) too much pectin (jelling substance)
(3 cooking for too long a time
c) **Sugar crystals** in jelly caused by:
(1) use of too much sugar
(2) insufficient heating after sugar is added
(3) too little acid
12 Use of such things as Sure-Jel or Certo sometimes causes:
(1) "weeping" jelly
(2) stiff jelly
(3) undesirable flavor

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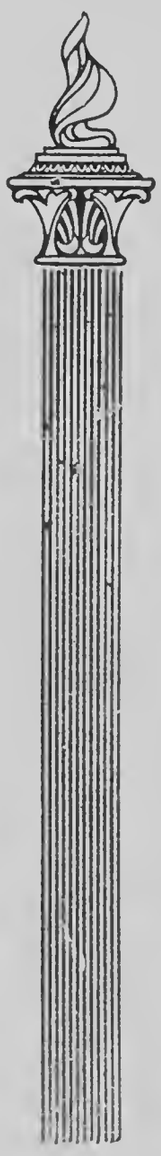

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THE EDUCATION OF PUBLIC OPINION

The number of lynchings in 1939 dropped to the lowest in the history of this country. This record is generally conceded to be due in part to the education of public opinion through the activities of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. Working also on public opinion, but through legislative process, has been the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Through these organizations it is becoming generally known that the traditionally accepted cause for lynching is not sustained by the facts. Lynchings are not due primarily to attacks upon women, though this consensus has been religiously cultivated by a considerable body of public officials and newspapers. For instance, in the 1938 Senate filibuster against the Wagner Van Nuys anti-lynching bill, this argument was used on the floor of the Senate by some of that body's most important Southern members.

As public opinion has become informed on the thought processes and ultimate purposes of mobs, lynching has declined.

What has been true in educating the public on lynching could be true in the matter of tax supported education. The prevailing opinion is that Negroes contribute virtually nothing to their education. In fact, it is asserted by a large element of otherwise well-informed people, that Negroes pay no taxes.

Recently when the matter of equalizing the pay of white and colored teachers in Virginia on the basis of qualifications and work was submitted to the courts, a leading white citizen, a lawyer and man of mature experience, wrote one of our newspapers that:

"The white taxpayers of Virginia have cheerfully borne the heavy burden . . . from taxes paid by them for the education of Negro boys and girls since 1865. The white teachers have cheerfully carried their part of the burden, although these large expenditures have kept down their pay."

The assumption here is that white taxpayers bear almost, if not all, the "burden" of Negro education, and that white teachers are paid low salaries partly as a result of this situation. The statements of this gentleman furnishes proof that public opinion in the South is not informed (1) on how taxes are derived, (2) on the wide differential between the amount of tax funds appropriated for white and Negro schools, and (3) on the contributions to supplement tax funds Negroes and others outside the South have made and are still making.

One may not dismiss lightly direct taxes assessed against real and personal property of the nearly eight million Negroes in the South. These taxes are not comparable, of course, to those levied against an equal number of more favorably circumstanced white citizens, but it is a considerable item, nevertheless.

Then, there are the indirect taxes, which no consumer escapes. Well informed people know that every time a person travels on a train, bus, or street car, he pays taxes. Every time a person buys food or clothing he contributes to the upkeep of government. Every time a person rents a house he pays the owner's taxes on that house in the rent. Every citizen pays these taxes, be he white or Negro.

If, however, educational opportunity is to be determined by the amount of direct taxes paid, what would become of the educational opportunity of the thousands of white children whose parents are in as bad economic plight as the parents of the Negro children?

Arguments that Negroes pay little or no taxes give social if not legal sanction to the discrimination in school expenditures on the basis of race. The average expenditure per Negro child throughout the South is $11.00, per white child $44.00. Negro children have shorter school terms, inadequate school buildings, both in number, size and equipment, practically no transportation. Negro teachers are paid smaller salaries, they have more pupils than they can adequately train. The South loses more in this biracial educational policy than the South gains.

Whatever funds the States have spent for the education of its Negro children have been supplemented by contributions from the meager income of Negro parents and from interested philanthropists. The most heroic example of self-help, as well as sacrifice in education in the United States during the past quarter century is the Negroes' contribution to the building of 5,000 Rosenwald schools in Southern States. Though these schools became the property of the State when completed, nevertheless, Negroes themselves contributed over $30,000,000 to the building of the so-called Rosenwald schools.

The building of the school buildings has not been the sole interest of Philanthropists. But it was soon recognized that what was taught in the Rosenwald buildings was as important as the buildings themselves. Into this picture came the General Education Board, which for over fourteen years has been carrying the entire expense of the supervision of Negro education in the State Departments of Education in the South.

These philanthropists have now reached thre state of financial exhaustion. Negroes are economically depressed after years of struggle with their political and economic disabilities. It would be a service of great humanitarian value, as well as a service of great economic and social value to the South, if the education of public opinion in the matter of public school expenditures could proceed with as much facility as it has progressed in the matter of lynching. To this end Southern women have an opportunty to make an outstanding contribution.

P. B. Young
Editor Norfolk Journal and Guide.

FIRST FOOD ORDER IS PLACED BY ALLIES

THE Allied command has placed its first order for foodstuffs in the United States—the only food order placed in this country since the war began. It is for $11,000 worth of dried beans for army consumption.

The Department of Agriculture pointed out that the Allied nations have adopted a policy of buying foodstuffs primarialy from oversseas dominions or colonies and secondarily from countries having a silver exchange. Not only does this mean no increase in food purchases in this country, but it means a shift of food purchases normally made here to other countries.

Thus the role of the United States, the department warns, is that of providing an arsenal rather than a wheat bin.

POLL TAX SCHEME SEEN AS AID TO WEALTHY CLASSES

Liberals Tell Why Geyer Bill to Outlaw Dixie "Differential" Should Be Passed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Devoting a full morning to consideration of the Geyer Anti-Poll-Tax bill the House Judiciary Subcommittee on May 17 heard Senator Thomas (Dem.) Utah testify in support of H. R. 7534. Introduced by Congressman Lee E. Geyer (Dem.), California, this bill would outlaw the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections in the eight Southern states where it still exists.

"With concentration of wealth," said Senator Thomas, "goes great political power. In order that our republican form of government may continue undiminished it is essential that political power be distributed widely so that the interests of all groups in the population can be adequately represented." The abolition of the poll tax, it was felt by the Senator from Utah, would give the average man in the eight Southern poll-tax states a voice in selecting those who represent him so that through the democratic process the greatest opportunity and security could be retained by him.

Representing the four million members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Dr. Walter N. Polakov condemned the poll tax as class legislation aiming to suppress the will of the low-income groups of citizens. Dr. Polakov saw in the poll tax a threat to the existence of organized labor, since it is but a small step from the denial of the voting right to the concentration camp.

Mrs. Florence Fletcher of the Women's Trade Union League refuted the argument offered by the advocates of the poll tax who contend that this type of tax is a good revenue producer. Quoting the opinions of experts of the field of public finance and taxation, Mrs. Fletcher said. "The poll tax offends every standard of good taxation, and the revenue derived from it is so small that it hardly constitutes justification for the levy of a tax with such distributional shortcomings."

The Descendants of the American Revolution, said its national legislative chairman, Mr. Henry H. Sollins, Jr., feels that Congress has a duty under the Constitution of the United States to take action eliminating the poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting in Federal elections.

Linking the poll tax with the denial of suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia, Sidney R. Katz, Secretary of the Washington Industrial Council (CIO), pointed out that his organization was deeply interested in a favorable report on the Geyer anti-poll tax bill. He said that giving the ballot to the people of the South would make easier the fight of Washington citizens for this same right to govern themselves.

Representative Lee E. Geyer, who introduced the anti-poll tax bill, thanked the House Judiciary Subcommittee for their courtesy in hearing the supporters of the bill. Interestingly enough, not a single witness appeared to present arguments against the Geyer bill. Mr. Geyer filed with the committee a number of resolutions from organizations (including the Y. W. C. A.) and individuals in support of H. R. 7534, and statements from the following persons who had been asked to testify but were unable to be present: the Rev. Fred E. Maxey of Leeds, Alabama, President of the County Council of the Workers Alliance of Jefferson County, Alabama and member of the National Executive Board; Alton Lawrence, Southern Representative of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Spartanburg, South Carolina; J. G. Luhrsen, Executive Secretary of Railway Labor Executives' Association; and J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. Elks of the world.

CLOSE SHAVE

Indian (after examining ham sandwich purchased at city lunch counter)—Ugh! You slice um ham?

Counter Clerk—Yes, chief, I slice um.

Indian—Ugh! Darn near miss um.—Pathfinder.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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SECRETARY WALLACE REPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ists help the agents to keep abreast of the technical developments and to adapt them to local needs. The county agents give advice and information to large numbers of Negro farm families. In 256 counties, special Negro agents are employed."

PROGRAM FOR THE

(Continued from Page 1)

One crop farming, a "short sighted" tenure system, lack of adequate credit, soil depletion and mechanization have created in the South "widespread poverty, hopelessness and unrest which challenge our democracy," he said. As a result, "much of the South is close to starvation," and "is closed to American products for which we are trying to find markets."

'Vast Field in South'

He said the answer to the problem in the South may be "a program of subsistence farming, accompanied by a supplemental rural works program, so planned that it would not interfere with their subsistence farming, but would be of great benefit to the areas where the work is performed.

"Aside from the needs of these families, there is a vast field in the South for useful activity. Here is a place where idle men and idle money could be put to work with profit to all. Thousands of men could be kept busy for years to the nation's advantage, rebuilding the South's forests, preserving and restoring the South's land, controlling floods, and housing the South's rural population."

Suggests Home Building

Wallace suggested a vast home construction program in the South would do much to cure that region's troubles. He estimated that Southern farmers needed a million new homes. Construction of such homes under a governmental loan program, he said, would provide employment for thousands of men.

"Some people think it is not the business of government to sponsor programs of the type that have been placed in effect during the last seven years," he said. "But without such government co-operation, many problems in the South and elsewhere would be impossible of solution."

COLD STORAGE UNITS

(Continued from Page 1)

Indiana.

International, leading maker of farm machinery and tractors and a major producer of motor trucks, is entering the new field, officials said, as a result of its experience with a milk cooler developed about five years ago. Demand for the milk cooler resulted from city ordinances requiring that milk sold to city users be cooled within an hour after milking time.

The new "walk in" coolers are designed to combine three different functions—ordinary refrigeration, cold storage at low temperatures and, with special equipment, quick freezing.

Priced From $600 Up

They are made in 10 standard sizes, with capacities ranging from 110 to 572 cubic feet. The price range is $600 to more than $1,000. The quick freezing equipment is $140 extra.

The new line will be marketed through International's far flung regular dealer organization. Although the coolers are intended primarily for the farm market, it is expected they will find outlets in many commercial fields, the company said.

"The new refrigerator line is the direct result of studies the company has made of the widespread extension of electric power to farms in recent years," the announcement said.

Potential Sales Field Large

"The company's sales research and engineering departments have been studying for some time the possibilities of developing new products in this field, to be marketed through the Harvester dealer organization, as well as the adaptation of existing products to the use of electric power."

The size of the potential farm market for electric products, officials pointed out, is indicated by current estimates showing that 1,800,000 farms in the United States are now receiving central station electric power service.

The new coolers can be equipped with gasoline motors for farms which are not electrified.

MR. E. A. MILLER

(Continued from Page 1)

teachings of the lowly Nazarene, but also in the guiding of your people in the application of these teachings to present day realistic world conditions. I am quite certain that you will measure up fully to this responsibility.

"All our thinking and planning today are influenced by the tragic world conditions heralded by the press and radio. It is an hour of extreme danger—The American way of living and Christian civilization are being challenged! Atheistic leadership with powerfully organized and mechanized forces are overrunning unsuspecting Christian Democracies and enforcing their will upon them. I repeat Christian civilization is being challenged!

"Let us for a moment contrast the methods of the founder of Christian Religion and the heads of these un-Christian totalitarian leaders. The followers of Jesus have carried his message around the world, influencing the lives of multiplied millions of people. No force—no violence—no shedding of blood,—but gentle hands and a spirit of human service and welfare characterized these messengers. Dictators today in striking contrast enforce their ideologies with guns, tanks, ablaze with flames—bombing planes! Ruthless destruction!

"What shall be the answer of Christian civilization, of God-fearing democracy to organized tyranny, to mechanized fiendishness, to un-Christian ideology? The answer is cooperation, voluntary and unenforced! Cooperation in the education of the masses of the people as to the nature of the emergency is the first essential. This must be done by the leaders of our Christian Educational Institutions and our Christian Churches. This is no small task. It is difficult for the average American who loves peace and abhors strife to comprehend the true situation. Cataclysmic movements in recent weeks have done much to arouse the thinking of the American people. This must be taken advantage of. This readiness to accept and receive the truth must be seized upon by our educational and Christian forces to acquaint fully the minds of our people as to the dangers to our form of Government and the measures that should be taken to cope with the situation.

"There must be cooperation, voluntary and not enforced, in action. The major phases of our National economy are agriculture, manufacture, organized labor, finance, transportation. Individuals engaged in each of these fields of endeavor must cooperate one with the other to effect most efficiently its contribution to the Nation's well being. The spirit of give and take must characterize the attitude of each man and woman. The desire to submerge personal interest must be inevitable. Cooperation must be the watch word!

"However, it is not sufficient for each of these phases of industry to be well organized, but all phases of our National economy must be coordinated! Leaders of agriculture, labor, manufacture finance, and transportation must gather around a common table and work out plans for efficient coordination if the regimentation and enforced cooperation of totalitarian States are to be successfully challenged.

"This cooperation and coordination must only be effected for efficient action, but must have for their long time purpose equality of opportunity and a fair share of the National income for every individual.

"In the past seven years under the provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as passed, repassed and stream-lined, six million Americans farmers have learned the lesson of cooperation and afford a striking example of what may be accomplished toward National stabilization in the field of our National economy. Through the cooperative effort of these farmers—North, East, South, West—a National Farm Program has been planned and worked out. Recognizing the differences in soil and climatic conditions in the different parts of the country, a program has been so planned and so carried out as to provide the Nation with its greatest supply of our basic commodities on hand today. Greater than at any time in our National history, the farmers of the Nation are relatively well prepared to meet the present emergency. The Nation not only has abundant supplies of these basic commodities, but through the instrumentalities of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the farmers of the Nation are prepared to make necessary adjustments in production activities to meet the changing conditions. The farmers of the Nation at the same time under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have been increasing our National resources, building up the National capital through soil improvement, reforestation of submarginal lands, replanting grasses in wind blown areas and impounding surplus water supplies to prevent destructive erosion and for future use. The payments were made by the Government to encourage them in the foregoing practices and to offset the inequities of the tariff to protect industry. Today those engaged in Agriculture are on a more stabilized basis and have a larger share of the National income.

"One of the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is the so-called Ever Normal Granary Plan. This plan means simply the storing of surpluses of farm commodities in the years of abundance of production to protect farm producers from destructively low prices and in the years of drought and flood and insect ravages to guarantee consumers an ample supply of these commodities at living prices. The surplus of abundant years are stored up, the Government making loans to farmers to meet their current financial needs, and these commodities are conserved to be used when production conditions are less favorable and when the supplies are less abundant.

"As Bible students, you are familiar with the story of Pharaoh's dream and Joseph's interpretation thereof. The seven fat cows and the seven lean, the seven full ears of corn and the seven blasted. Pharaoh's dream was properly interpreted by Joseph, and as the first Agricultural Adjustment Administrator in Biblical history, he inaugurated the ever normal granary plan. Secretary Wallace has taken a chapter from the Bible and had it drafted into Federal legislation and is applying it in a modern world for our National security."

Has America been "over-sold" on life insurance?

The average "coverage" per person—with 133 million policies now in force—is about $1,700. This figure speaks for itself.

Storekeeper: "I don't like the ring of this half-dollar."

Customer: "What do you want for fifty cents—a peal of bells?"

STUDENTS RUN AUTOS ON POTATO ALCOHOL

IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—Some day you may run your car on potatoes.

For fifteen months University of Idaho extension service agricultural engineers have been processing potato alcohol and motor fuel from culls.

A yield of one gallon of alcohol for 100 pounds of culls have been reached at a production cost of 25 cents a gallon. In the fifteen months the yield per 100 pounds has been doubled, and Marvin Aslett, superintendent of the experiments, is working for better results.

By-products can be used in producing dry ice and stock feed, and others may be developed.

Potato alcohol was placed on sale by oil companies and cooperatives in anti-freeze blend for radiators at 40 cents a gallon. A reduction to 30 cents a gallon is forecast.

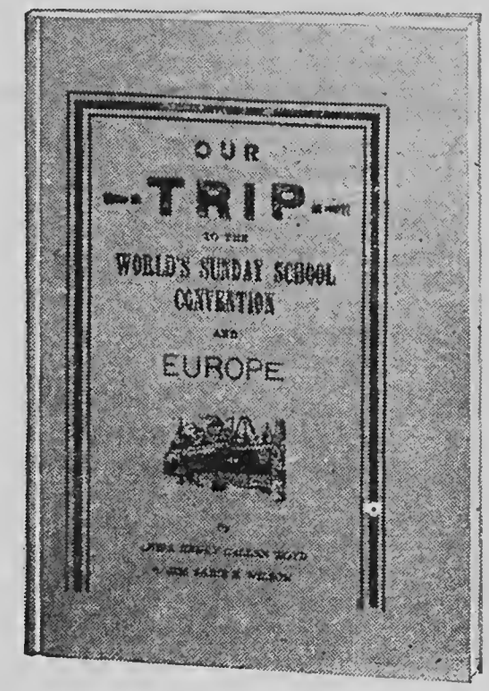
Cull potatoes have long been the nemesis of Idaho potato growers. Idaho "Russets" are famed the world over. But occasionally carloads of scrubs have slipped out of the state and done damage to the Idaho potato market.

Ten thousand gallons of alcohol have been distilled from 1,000,000 pounds of tubers in fifteen months and larger production of alcohol resulting from additional commercial production plants would take care of unwanted surplus or increased acreage.

Washington Junior Student Wins Essay Contest In State

Jessie Wells, a student in the lower-9th Grade at Washington Junior High School won first prize in the essay contest of the state and she is a contestant for national honors. it was announced this week by Mrs. S. I. Bolton, Executive Secretary of the Davidson County Tubereulosis Association. The essay of Miss Wells is on the topic "A Survey of Northwest Nashville." Her teacher is Mrs. Virgie A. Mason. There were 2,018 essays submitted in the state contest, which attests the ability of Miss Wells.

Last year the nation-wide prize was won by Vivion T. Hampton al so a student of Washington Junior High School.



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 15, 1940. No. 6.

Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield, Ill. Succeeds Leon R. Harris

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NEW PRESIDENT OF NAT'L FEDERATION OF COLORED FARMERS

Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield, ill., has assumed the presidency of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He began officially his duties on the 15th day of June. Major Byrd is one of the incorporators, one of the charter members and was serving as vice president of this organization, which is the only one of its kind, representing the more than nine hundred thousand Negro farmers in America. In the early days of its formation Major Byrd, Leon Harris, James P. Davis, Attorney Richardson, Secretary Boyd and a number of others addressed themselves assidiously to the task of getting an organization that would serve the Negro farmers. A charter was secured under the state of Illinois and headquarters were maintained in Chicago, with a sub-office in Nashville, Tenn. Thus, Major Byrd comes into the presidency with a thorough knowledge of what the National Federation of Colored Farmers, incorporated, started out to do, and has been advised constantly on the steps made from year to year, even though his impaired health prevented him from attending a number of the annual meetings.

Since January Major Byrd has steadily improved in health, and is even now active on the Housing Board in the capital city of the Prairie State. He has just accepted his duties and will, ere long, issue a Proclamation or send a communication to the farmers of the nation.

LEON R. HARRIS RESIGNS

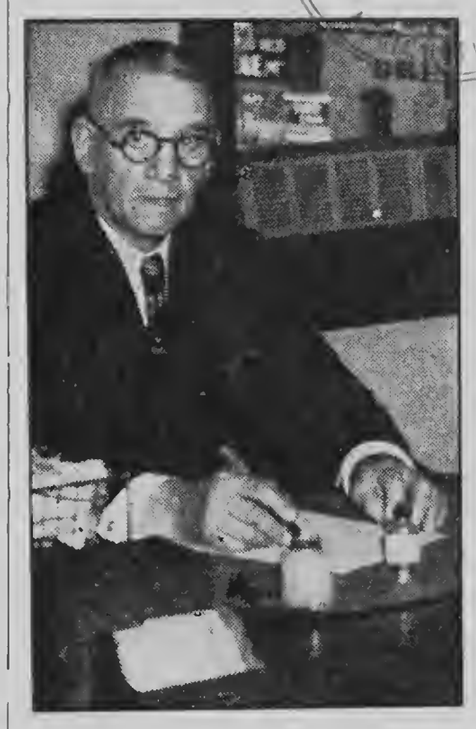
Mr. Leon Harris, who has served as president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers and as editor of The Modern Farmer, handed in his resignation to the board of directors of the organization and to the publishers of the newspaper, effective June 15. Mr. Harris started in with the publication when it was first launched. He had served as editor for the past twelve years. His trenchant pen had been an inspiration to thousands of farmers in practically every state in the Union. He was well fitted for the task having graduated from Tuskegee Institute, attending that school during the life time of the late Booker T. Washington. While editing The Modern Farmer, he also served as secretary of the Federation, a position that he held from its organization up to the resignation of Mr. James P. Davis, which took place before the first meeting held in Forsythe, Ga., three years ago. From that time on Mr. Harris occupied the position as president of the association and editor of the publication.

Mr. Harris' place as president is to be filled by Major R. A. Byrd of Springfield, Ill., but the board has notified the printers that no one has as yet been nominated, elected or appointed to take the editorial chair, but this July issue of The Farmer will go to press as usual, minus the editorials.

Plans are well under way, declared a member of the board, to fill all the vacancies on the editorial staff as well as in the board of

(Continued on page 16)

President



MAJOR R. A. BYRD, member of the National Housing Local Board of Springfie'd, Illinois, nationally known leader, who assumes the duties of president of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. He is a charter member, and was a member of the Board of Directors.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Mid-summer finds farm activity on the "upswing" among Negro farmers throughout the state.

Anotlier Jenkins county farmer has purchased a combine. This makes a total of two that have been purchased recently in this county. Each of these farmers made over 100 bushels of grain. These two individuals had an eye for business and cut the grain for others in that section. As a reward for this work, they received more than enough money to make the down payment on the new machinery.

In the Brooks county area, fifteen farmers treated six thousand pounds of meat against bugs a few days ago. This meat was treated with borax and blackpepper. The farmers in this section are selling vegetables from their gardens. Recently $194.63 worth or snap beans, $207.00 worth of butter beans, $32.11 worth of squash and $57.61 worth of peas were sold.

The corn crops in Mitchell county are in fine shape. A large number of farmers have stated that their corn crops are in better shape than they have been for several years. Two years ago, seventy-five per cent of them didn't produce enough corn to take care of family and livestock needs, but this year it is believed that ninety per cent of them will produce a sufficient amount of corn to meet their needs.

In Baldwin county, corn and cotton crops have made rapid progress

(Continued on page 16)

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES ASSURED

In contrast to the acute shortage of fertilizer materials suffered at the beginning of the last European war, the present purchasing season for fertilizer finds the country prepared with adequate supplies for this year's crops.

"At the beginning of the last World War an immediate deficiency of nitrogen carriers occurred," said Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of The National Fertilizer Association. "There was an almost total absence of potash. Although there was plenty of phosphate rock, there was a shortage of sulphuric acid needed to make superphosphate.

"When war disrupted shipping from 1914 to 1918, nitrogen materials for fertilizer became scarce, as we were once bound to Chile for nitrates," said Mr. Brand. "Today, we not only have adequate shipping service from Chile, but our country is the third largest producer of synthetic nitrogen in the world, and the largest producer of ammonium sulphate. The shortage of sulphuric acid during the last war was due to the heavy requirements of munition manufacturers for processing their goods. Improved methods of munition makers no longer require sulphuric acid. This leaves an adequate supply for use in making superphosphate.

"In 1914 we were entirely dependent upon Germany for potash. Today, we produce at home over 60 per cent of the potash we use and have sufficient reserves to care for our entire needs. In addition to this, French, German, Palestinian, and Spanish potash are available."

PEPSI-COLA OFFERS POSITIONS

After college . . .then what? This question has been a baffling one since the early 1930's when the economic recession retarded the progress of business throughout the world. However, the Pepsi-Cola Company has created a new milestone in American business with the introduction of a novel system of business internship for young American men and women—the first specific step of its kind in industry.

Mack Job Awards

Known as the Walter Mack Job Awards for American Youth, this company will grant a group of business fellowships in the form of actual salaried jobs.

The young winners of the job Awards plan, who are being chosen by a noted committee from among applicants in colleges throughout the country, will be sent to New York as guests of the Pepsi Cola Company, to be present at a luncheon and meet with distinguished and successful persons of the present day, on the start of their own first step into the professional world.

Mack Explains Plan

Walter Mack, president of the Pepsi-Cola Company says, "The plan is in essence the granting of a group of business fellowships in the form of actual salaried jobs. All winners receive training not only in jobs created for them where possi-

(Continued on page 16)

Prices farmers pay for fertilizer are now lower than before the World War; prices they pay for all commodities average 22 per cent higher.
—Chattanooga Defender.

Pensioned 21 Years Ago Still Keeps Eye On Company

New York—Louis Piernas, colored, has worked for the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for fifty-three years, he stoutly maintains. The last twenty-one of those years have been on the pension rolls of the company, to which he won a place after thirty-one years of service with the Louisiana division. He is the oldest annuitant in the Louisiana division of the company, one of the oldest in the entire Esso organization.

The eighty-four year old man still drops in occasionally at the New Orleans plant of the company to keep his eye on the things which he has seen grown from small beginnings. Born in New Orleans on October 7, 1856, he began work as a cooper with the Standard Oil Company in 1887.

While officially a cooper, he did virtually everything there was to be done at the New Orleans plant. He boiled linseed oil, compounded cylinder oils filled and inspected barrels, gauged tank wagons, took inventory, pumped tank cars. He had the honor of being the first man to roll a barrel in the present New Orleans bulk plant warehouse.

When he started with the company there were no service stations in New Orleans. When he retired there were only six. Today there are more than 100 company dealers in the city alone.

Mr. Piernas is enjoying good health despite his years, and looks forward to enjoying his company pension for many more years.

Simpson: We had a swell trip. I told Ben how I fall out of bed at night so he got me an upper berth.

Tom: Why an upper berth?

Simpson: So if I fell out he could hear me.

Biographical Sketch of the New President

Six Interesting Phases of the Activities of Major R. A. Byrd From Birth up to Date

Springfield, Ill., (Special)—Few men in this prairie state, the home of the late Abraham Lincoln, and from the city of Springfield where his shrine is located, have had such a remarkable record as the new President of the National Federation of Colored Farmers. In the "Who's Who" from Illinois we find the following:

ROBERT A. BYRD—Born in Ashland, Ohio, May 5, 1875, attended Ashland Public Schools, Ashland College, and Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio.

EXPERIENCE IN FIELD OF EDUCATION—Assistant Principal, Lincoln School, Carthage, Mo.. Treasurer Missouri State Teachers Association, Conductor South Western Missouri Teachers Normal Institute, comprising seven counties, Principal Lincoln School, Quincy, Ill., 8 years; Appointed by Governor Charles S. Deneen to represent Illinois at National Negro Educational Congress, Denver, Colo., Aug. 12-13, 1911.

FRATERNAL ACTIVITY—Secretary, Endowment Department U. B. F. and S. M. J. Illinois and Jurisdiction, 20 years. Paid out $135,000 in Death Claims. Chief Grand Mentor, Knights and Daughters of Tabor of Illinois, 9 years. Secretary National Congress of Negro Fraternal Societies.

STATE SERVICE—State Fish Warden appointed by Gov. Yates 4 years. Chief Certificate Clerk, State Insurance Department, 8 years. Clerk in State Treasurer's office, 2 years. Clerk in State Auditor's office, 12 years.

(Continued on page 16)

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A Co-operative Way Out of Want

Farm Security Administration Helps 300,000 Farm Families Explore What Co-operative Organization Can Do to Make Farming More Profitable and Living More Tolerable.

WALT THOMAS is 45, his wife 41, his children still at home are 3, 7 and 10 years old. In 1921 Walt, who has been a farmer all his life, and his father before him, owned a small farm, raised cotton, go along. He had a horse, a cow, chickens, a plow, and other equipment needed for cotton farming. In the summer he farmed, in the winter he bought his food in town: Vegetables in cans, potatoes, flour, meal, sugar, coffee. He paid for them with the cash from his crop. Except when his wife took sick and ran up a doctor's bill he managed pretty well to break even.

Things changed. It's hard for Walt Thomas to recall just how it happened. It wasn't sudden so you could put your finger on it. It was just that he had to plant more and more cotton to get the same amount of cash at harvest time.

Finally he planted clear up to the house—hardly leaving room even for the little patch of summer vegetables.

"There wasn't anything else to . People started talking about low farm prices. No matter how much you planted you couldn't make a small farm like mine pay. When yiu finished up at the end of the season you couldn't believe you wouldn't have more cash. You still had to buy food and clothes till the next crop was ready. Funny part of it was you had to pay about the same as ever for your canned goods and such.

"I guess we could have pulled through all right if we hadn't had some trouble, but then it's hard to find a farmer that doesn't have sickness one time or other. Even when I had to put a mortgage on the place I didn't much worry. I was figuring like the rest that something would happen so we could get the old prices for our cotton.

"WELL, WHEN YOU HAVEN'T GOT ENOUGH to carry you through the winter you certainly haven't got enough to pay debts and big interest either, and you might as well kiss the old homestead good-bye. When you get to be a tenant, things are about the same except you have to pay your rent. You never do seem to get anything ahead. Plows wear out, horses and cows don't live forever. When they're gone you're about sunk. the way I look at it.

"All I got now are few chickens and the scraps of furniture that still hold together. I've got debts to about $100 too, but there's no use worrying about them. The only reason I think about them at all is because I need to borrow more to buy seed and fertilizer, and a plow this spring, and there isn't a fellow from here to Birmingham who would loan me a plug nickel with that debt.."

WHEN YOU START TO COUNT NOSES, YOU find that farmer Thomas has a good many friends and neighbors who can tell a story of much the same pattern. They have tried hard to make farming work the way it worked for Pa and Ma—the way it worked for them when they started out—and they end up behind the eight ball for a reason they can't fathom.

Farmer Thomas tried to think his way out of the spot he and his family were in and reached two conclusions. No. 1: If you can't make a living from your cash crop, you had better save what you can by planting a good patch to things you can eat. That means seeds. No. 2: You had better see what you can do to make your crop at the least possible expense. That means equipment. Seeds and equipment both require cash. Without cash you could plan your farming from here to Kingdom Come and end up with nothing more than some acres of weeds.

That's when Farmer Thomas went calling on the Farm Security Administration.

The Farm Security Administration was created to help farmers like Walt Thomas get back on their feet, and put them on the road to becoming permanently self-supporting. Rehabilitation is part of the job. Small grants are offered in emergeny times—when drought or flood strikes. Farmers whose farms are counted by commercial credit sources as poor backing for a loan but whose will to work is counted by the FSA as excellent backing are given the chance to secure individual rehabilitation loans for feed, seed, fertilizer, sometimes livestock and equipment, to help carry out their plans for improved farming. Cooperatives are established through community and cooperative service loans.

Farmer Thomas' own private depression was not the result of drought so he didn't get a direct cash grant, but he did get an individual loan. The cash from this loan bought him feed, fertilizer, a horse, and a plow which he needed and would use entirely by himself. Without these he could not get anywhere with farming. The responsibility for meeting the interest payments was his alone.

THIS INDIVIDUAL LOAN WAS THE STARTER for putting Walt Thomas back on his feet. It helped him carry on his one-crop farming as efficiently as he could. It enabled him to plant the vegetable patch which cut down his cash outlay for food. But he realized as well as the FSA supervisor that it would not do a great deal to boost his cash income. Probably, when the mare became useless or died, he would have as hard a time finding the money for a new one as he had had before FSA granted the loan.

If he could breed his own stock he would be sure to have an animal to replace this mare when he needed it. Besides, he saw the prospect of new income from selling a colt each year.

There would not be much gain if he had to buy the breeding animal alone, but when he started to figure, he could count at least 9 neighbors who were in just about the same fix as he was. He knew they all would welcome any chance that was offered to build up their income. When they talked it over together, they decided to buy a registered jackass to breed with their mares. While stallions cost less to begin with, the mules which are bred by crossing a mare and a jackass are considered better work animals. They sell for from $25 to $75 as compared with a $50 top for colts.

PLANNING THE PURCHASE WAS JUST HALF the story. Like all FSA rehabilitation loans, this one had strings attached, strings to insure the money's wise investment, its contribution to better farming, to greater security. Joint loans like those granted Farmer Thomas and the others are made on condition that they shall be used for purchases made in fulfillment of the FSA farm plan drawn up between supervisor and farmers and that they shall supply farm or home facilities or equipment cooperatively. Though some FSA co-op loans are small enough to permit a farmer like Walt Thomas to borrow by himself, sometimes there is better reason for granting the loans to establish cooperatives. Walt Thomas' cooperative jack illustrates how much more economical it is for several farmers to join hands to secure a service. More important, cooperatives like this one set up with FSA loans do a lot more for their members than supply the equipment or facility which they could not get alone.

If Walt Thomas had not possessed a neighborly streak in his nature which made him think of nearby farmers in the same preicament, he might have tried to get what he needed for himself and struggle on alone. In that case he would have had ten times the financial burden to shoulder and one-tenth the brain power to do the job. Through the co-op which he and his neighbors set up with the FSA county supervisor, they secured a registered jack for $1,000. FSA loaned the money with the provision that it would be repaid in five years at the rate of $200 a year. The interest rate was set at 3 percent on the unpaid balance.

DIVIDING UP THIS OBLIGATION AMONG THE 10 farmers meant that each farmer's share for the first year came to $23; for the second, $22.40; for the third, $21.80; for the fourth, $21.20, and for the fifth, $20.60. To meet these obligations they agreed to levy on themselves a servicing charge of $15.00. Outsiders who agreed to service their mares with the co-op's jack settled on this same charge. At the end of the year, they found their treasury held $300 which had been taken in as payment for servicing. When each member had withdrawn his $23 due FSA, there was still $70. Though they could have distributed this money equally among the members as a patronage dividend, they decided to leave it in the treasury. It would provide for feed, and start the fund which would buy a new jack when they needed it.

Among their gains from this FSA co-op they could already count their savings on the servicing of their mares, and the value of their ownership. They looked forward to the annual fair and barbecue where there would be market for their first mules, an additional source of much needed cash.

November participants who were ineligible or uninterested in getting a loan for themselves shared in the plans from the start. They agreed with the cooperators on the charge to be made for servicing and paid less than they would have to a private farmer. In most progressive cooperatives, provision is made for participants becoming actual cooperative members after FSA loans are paid off. Sometimes, the participant takes over the membership of a cooperator who moves away. In such cases, the service payments he has made are applied toward his membership in the co-op.

COOPERATION IS OLD STUFF TO MANY FARMERS lucky enough to have money to spend or large crops to sell. They have tried it in selling fruits and tobacco, nuts and other farm products. They have tried it in purchasing goods for the family and materials for the farm; in buying insurance, and saving. Cooperation means going into business for yourselves. It means added income and stretched dollars for many farm families. Last year all farm cooperatives rang up a total of 2 billion dollars on their cash registers; 420 million dollars of this was in the cooperative puchasing of goods. Besides more for their dollars, cooperative members feel that active participation in the business helps insure their getting better quality.

FSA co-ops for small farmers differ from other co-ops in detail, not in theory. Through FSA, co-op farmers pool their willingness to work as security for a loan. With the loan granted by FSA they purchase equipment which they use cooperatively. Repayment of the loan and payment of interest is divided among the members. Care of the equipment is a co-operative responsibility too.

For farmers whose battle with the soil is a tough one, the study and group discussion which are a part of cooperative enterprises bring adequate dividends in good measure. Members meet regularly to talk over their problems. At first, the talk goes slowly and wanders over the weather and family happenings. Gradually the members realize they are stirring up suggestions about better farming. Some one will remember, perhaps, meeting "some agricultural college boy once" who said that drilling seed gives you a whole lot more bushels an acre than just sowing it. Or maybe it's someone else who learns about a better fertilizer everybody might use. Experiences and "learnings" get passed around; ideas are swapped; plans are threshed out together.

(Continued on Page 4)

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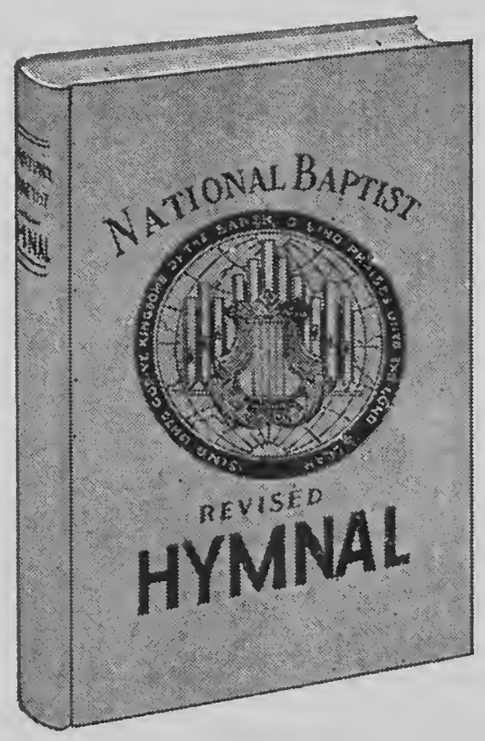

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FIND 4 PER CENT OF AMERICANS ILLITERATE

Berkeley, California. — Illiteracy in America is far greater today than in any of the more important European countries, according to Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift, of the University of California.

Illiteracy in America, he said, is in excess of 4 per cent as against 34 in England and practically nothing in the Scandinavian countries.

He said that in Sweden, Norway and Denmark only those who are insane or mentally incompatent are illiterate.

Use of Modern Bread

Bread, as we know it, is, comparatively speaking, a recent invention, for right up to the end of the Eighteenth century the poorer people ate chiefly unleavened bread.

Ambassador's Privilege

Among the curious privileges that an ambassado. has in that he is the only person about a court who has the right to turn his back on the sovreign at the end of an interview.

—Exchange.

NEW PONDS AID WILDLIFE IN GREAT PLAINS REGION

Besides supplying needed live stock water properly managed farm ponds often afford a home for wildlife which otherwise could not exist. Where streams and natural lakes are few—such as on the Great Plains—protected water vegetation feeds and provides cover for migratory waterfowl and other wildlife of economic value.

Great Plains farmers co-operating with the Soil Conservation service reported last year that mallard, blue-winged teal, pintails and ruddies were nesting and rearing their young on small ponds constructed in Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. Cinnamon teals, redheads, canvasbacks, coots, grebes, avocets, phalaropes, and killdeers nested around other ponds in the area.

Muskrats often become established and one Great Plains cooperator regularly takes up to $150 in muskrat pelts each year from four small ponds.

At least a part of the pond must be fenced so that live stock will not trample out the aquatic plants. Some cooperators fence a narrow lane down to the water and others fence the entire area and pipe the stock water through the dam. The Soil Conservation service suggests to cooperators that they build ponds at least one to two miles apart, so that concentration of live stock will not cause overgrazing about the watering places.

Federal, state and local agencies are cooperating in building more ponds on the Great Plains. The Soil Conservation service has constructed 2,126 ponds on 1,120,000 acres—or a pond to every 527 acres.

SHUTTERS ARE NOW USED FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS

The use of shutters on the average American house is on the upgrade—but not for the same reasons that our great grandparents used them.

In early Colonial days, shutters were used as protection against attack and the weather. Today, however, their chief function is to add color and architectural beauty to the house.

Color experts point out that shutter colors should be carefully selected. If the home owner is in doubt as to what color to paint them, he should match his roof color. This will invariably give him an attractive combination.

For example, they say, if the roof is covered with blue-green asphalt shingles, shutter colors may be blue-green, or a light orange-red—its complement. If the roof is covered with tobacco brown shingles, shutters may be of pale yellow-orange or apricot. Red roof shingles and light red or sage green shutters are also an attractive "match," while a blue-black shingled roof may be matched by almost any shutter color, but preferably a bright one to compensate for the heaviness of the roof color.

In the case of variegated—or blended—roof colors, such as are found in many shingles, the shutter color may "pick up" one of the more prominent colors used in the shingles. If the body color of the roof shingle is brown, high-lighted by bright flecks of blue, blue may be used for the shutters, or wherever else a bright color accent is desided. The experts also suggest that home owners planning to reroof their houses should choose their roof shingle colors with a view to matching not only shutters, but front door and side walls as well.

SUN'S RAYS ARE HOTTER IN WINTER THAN IN SUMMER

Cambridge.—The heat from the sun's rays is greater in winter than in summer, if measurements are taken with the sun at the same altitude above the horizon, according to observations made at the Blue Hill metroerological observatory of Harvard.

The cold winter weather is due to the few hours of sunlight and the low average angle at which the rays strikes the earth, not to any cooling of the sun's rays according to Dr. Bernard Haurwits, research assistant at the observatory.

Doctor Haurwits attributes the increase in heat to three factors; the fact that the earth is nearer the sun at this season; the diminution of water vapor which absorbs solar radiation and the decrease in the amount of dust in the air which also cuts off part of the heat.

MIGRANTS GO WESTWARD

In migrating westward, Americans are still tending to travel due west rather than to angle northward or southward. This fact appears in a study of migration into the three northwestern states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, in the years since 1930. A survey by the bureau of agricultural economics and the Farm Security administration shows that a large part of the migrating families started west from the two Dakotas and Nebraska and from urban centers such as Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit. There were relatively few from the south part of the Great Plains. Migrants from Oklahoma and Texas also went due west, and so reached California. Peak years for migration into the Northwest were 1936 and 1937—an echo of the drouth years of 1934 and 1936. A more favorable crop year in 1937 was followed by a drop in westward migration in 1938.

ATLANTA COTTON OFFICE REPORTS MANY REQUESTS FOR FORMS

Requests for application forms on which to file for free government classsing of 1940 cotton have come to the Atlanta office of the Agricultural Marketing Service from 651 group representatives and members, it was reported today by Joe H. McLure, who is in charge of the cotton classing office in this area.

The several cotton offices of the service report a total of more than 2,000 requests for application, which is more than twice the number of groups approved for the free classing and market news service last year. "The large number of requests for applications already received," Mr. McLure said, "indicates that even more cotton improvement associations want their 1940 cotton classed than was the case last season This increased interest makes it especially important that applications be filed not later than July to facilitate approval of the forms and delivery of supplies to each group representative before his first cotton is picked."

Of the applications already filed, 110 had been approved to June 24 compared with 98 approvals reported to June 23 last year. "Considering the lateness of the present season and the need for replanting in many areas," said Mr. McLure, "group representatives appear to be making an effort to get their applications in early."

Applications from organized cotton improvement groups in the Atlanta area or requests for application forms may be sent to the Atlanta office of the Agricultural Marketing Service, Room 601, 441 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. Forms must be filled in and filed before August 1 for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida and not later than August 15 for North Carolina and Virginia.

A CO-OPERATIVE WAY OUT OF WANT

(Continued from Page 3)

WALT THOMAS' FARMERS "TOOK" TO COOPERATIVES. So have 300 thousand other farm families who have received more than 15 thousand community and cooperative service loans granted by FSA. No one can count how much more income co-op borrowing farmers have earned as a result of these loans. But borrowers of FSA's rehabilitation funds, selected from the same low income groups, have upped their net worth an average of 26 percent, their incomes 43 percent, in the year following the granting of loans. That means families who had on the average $375 to carry them through the year, made $538 after receiving loans averaging fom $300 to $839 each.

Figures like these are not meaningless. When you realize farmers helped by FSA co-ops are getting along on $375 a year you get a good idea of how much the $9,000,000 worth of loans granted so far can contribute in terms of better living and greater security.

Most of the community and cooperative service loans so far have been granted to farmers in the south central States and FSA looks ahead to the time when, through good farm leadership, co-ops will be established throughout the southern Appalachian area where small farmers fare worst.

Best demonstration center, to show how varied are activities that can be transacted through FSA co-ops, is Box Elder County, Utah. Over half this fall county's farm-families are participating in some 200 co-ops established by FSA loans. Ranging from breeding co-ops to cooperatives for medical care. 22 different groups have been established to buy threshers, best pullers, manure spreaders, and even to build a pumping plant, reservoir and irrigation system. So extensive are FSA co-ops that low income farmers with small holdings can point with pride to their share in trucks, trailers, potato planters, feed choppers, purebred stock and other farm animals and equipment usually owned only by "big" business" farmers.

THE NUMBER OF FARMER COOPERATORS, the variety of functions co-ops perform, is proof No. 1 of low income farmers' adaptability to the cooperative way. Proof No. 2 that Box Elder families have learned their lesson on cooperatives well is a report to FSA on inner workings of the co-ops. Even the handful of farmers, who together, have purchased a sleek stallion, meet frequently to talk over joint and individual plans for making their stallion boost their farm incomes. Out of these meetings plans develop for further cooperative purchases. Sometimes several groups meet together to pool cooperative experiences. Progress has been so great that a general meeting of participants in all 208 services has been called. Subject of discussion: Possibilities of building more co-ops—specifically for purchasing farm and home supplies—and plans for joining large independent farm co-operatives.

From start to finish Box Elder County typifies what farmers can accomplish for themselves when FSA loans put a handle to the door of joint enterprise. A cooperative canning service set up in Tennessee at a cost of $40 netted its owners $67.50. Total value to cooperator and private participants included the 3,244 cans of fruit, meat, and vegetables canned for winter use. Before this canning service was started, the 28 hard pressed farmers dug into their pockets for store-bought canned goods, or went without when cash was not available.

Sire services of a Kentucky breeding co-op have been used 180 times in the 3 years of its existence. Costing $126, its owners count the $203.50 gross income derived, and the increased value of stock and dairy products resulting from better breeding, in computing the benefits of the service.

THOUGH FAILURES OF FSA CO-OPS ARE FEW, no organizations is allowed to languish for lack of attention from FSA. When a co-op fails to make its payments on time, investigation begins. Trouble stems usually from one of these causes: Tenant cooperators move away, their share of payments is lost; flood or drought strikes; management is poor.

For every $10 loaned to co-ops, about $7 have been repaid, a reasonably high proportion, especially since FSA borrowers are farmers to whom all other credit doors are tightly closed. As FSA co-ops grow and multiply, they demonstrate on a broadening field how the depression-made third of American farmers on relief, or on the edge of relief, can support themselves together if they get a chance to start.

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TASTE TURNING TO VEGETABLES

Americans Are Eating More, But Less Meat Is Being Consumed.

Washington—The average American is gradually becoming more of a vegetarian, a department of agriculture survey of food consumption since 1920 indicates.

The trend toward more vegetables and dairy products and away from meats may have been due in part, it was believed, to higher meat prices resulting from drouths during the 1933-1937 period.

The average per capita consumption of meat and fish declined from 138 pounds in the 1920-1924 period to 126 pounds in the 1934-1937 period. In the same periods average consumption of vegetables increased from 135 to 150 pounds.

The average American eats slightly more now than in the early twenties, the report showed. Total per capita food consumption in the 1934-1937 period was 1,110 pounds, compared with 1,425 pounds in the 1920-1924 period.

1933 Turning Point.

"The trend in the per capita consumption of meat has been downward for a considerable period," the department said. "The trend in consumption was definitely downward from the turn of the century to 1931, but since then the move has been upward. Consumption of pork was downward until 1917, upward until 1924, and downward since, due in part to droughts."

Among the most important community groups over the last 10 years, tendencies to decline were most apparent in cereal products, potatoes and meats The most marked increases were noted in fresh and canned vegetables, citrus fruits and dairy products.

More than half of the increase in fresh vegetables was accounted for by greater consumption of carrots, celery and lettuce. The sharpest rise among canned vegetables was noted in tomatoes, half of which was due to a marked increase in consumption of tomato juice since 1929.

Industry Little Affected.

Officials said the slight shift away from meats was not enough to affect the live stock industry greatly and probably would not in the near future.

Changes in the annual per capita consumption of principal foods between the 1920-24 and 1934-37 periods were: Cereal products, from 220 to 105 pounds; all potatoes, from 173 to 157 pounds; sugar and syrup, from 106 to 110 pounds; milk and cream, from 315 to 237 pounds; manufactured dairy products (principally ice cream, butter and cheese), from 49 to 40 pounds.

GERMS' FAVORITE HANG-OUTS ARE IN UNCLEAN PLACES

Too Little Emphasis Laid on Sanitation to Prevent Disease Prevent

Disease germs are the greatest enemies of mankind. Every day they kill thousands of people, and they cause the loss of an untold amount of time and money. To get an idea of the amount of sickness, sorrow, and loss that is caused by these small creatures, imagine a land where no colds, catarrah, consumption, influenza (grip), diphtheria or penumonia ever come; a land where boils, blood poisoning, and tetanus (lockjaw) are unknown; where there is no small pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, or mumps; a land without malaria, cholera, leprosy, yellow fever, or plague; a land free from typhoid fever, and from many of the other diseases that afflict mankind. Picture yourself in a country where many of the inhabitants pass from childhood to old age without sickness or disease germs.

What Disease Germs Are.

In water and in the soil there are millions of little plants and animals so small that they can be seen only with a powerful microscope. The body of one of these little plants or animals is composed of a single cell. The little one-celled plants are called bacteria (singular, bacterium).

The little one-celled germs are called protozoa (singular, protozoon). Disease germs are bacteria and protozoa that grow in the body and poison the cells.

Where the Germs Come From

At this point you should get it firmly fixed in your mind that disease germs are living plants and animals; and that just as a pine tree can come only from the seed of a pine tree, or as a chicken can come only from the egg of a chicken, so a disease germ come only from another germ of the same kind. It is a common idea that germs spring from unclean and decaying matter—that "filth breeds disease germs"—but this idea is not correct.

They are often found in unclean matter, and such matter is dangerous because germs may remain alive in it for a long time. But germs can no more originate come from the grass in the pasture, or a stalk of corn can spring up where no grain of corn has been planted in the earth. Nearly all the germs that attack us are spread from the bodies of persons who are sick with disease germs.

—The Crusader.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Homemakers of a few generations back were fortunate if they could keep food in the cellar or in a spring house some distance from the kitchen. Homemakers today take for granted the refrigerator in the kitchen. They rely on the cold air circulating in the refrigerator cabinet to check the growth of invisible bacteria and molds that quickly cause spoilage in perishable foods at room temperature.

But the homemaker must manage the refrigerator correctly to get her money's worth in food protection. The first step in refrigerator management, is to place the cabinet so it will fit in with a scheme of good kitchen planning.

Locate the refrigerator conveniently, with a work table nearby to hold food as you take it out and put it in. If possible, also have the refrigerator near the sink for ease in the preparation of food. Then plan to make as few trips as possible to the refrigerator, because every time you open the door the ice or the freezing unit must chill the warm air that rushes in.

To help the refrigerator run as economically as possible, see that it is on the level. Also be sure that it is in a cool place. You'll want it as far as possible from the stove and sunny windows, and during the winter you'll want it away from the radiator.

Arrangement of food on the shelves is another important part of managing the refrigerator. Don't store foods hit-or-miss and don't overcrowd the selves, if you want to operate your refrigerator economically. It takes ice or energy to cool every single thing that goes into the refrigerator. When you chill food to keep it from spoiling, you're saving money; but when you chill extra dishes and containers you're wasting money.

Check Temperature

A temperature under 50 degrees F. will keep most perishable foods a reasonable length of time. But a refrigerator should have some spot that is 45 degrees F., or lower, to keep dairy products and uncooked meats. This coldest spot in the refrigerator is usually located directly below or beside the ice or freezing unit. Your dealer can tell you the temperature in different parts of the cabinet and explain where to put certain foods. Or you can check the temperature yourself with a thermometer.

To keep milk cold and sweet is one of the refrigerator's most important jobs. Ordinances in most cities insure the consumer of a pure milk supply, kept safe through proper refrigeration. But from the minute milk is delivered it is the homemaker's responsibility to keep it as cold as possible.

Milk, cream, and butter take up odors from other foods, so keep them covered in the coldest part of the refrigerator. The same rule holds for milk disserts and milk in left-over dishes such as cream soups, sauces, and creamed vegetables. These foods are a perfect place for bacteria to grow. So keep milk mixture cold, and use them as soon as possible.

Meats, fish and poultry must also be put in the coldest part of the refrigerator as soon as they come from the market. Unwrap the meat and place it in a clean dish with a loose covering of paraffin paper. Many models of mechanical refrigerators have special meat containers directly below the freezing units. Uncooked fish should be kept only a very short time, and it is best to keep it in the coldest possible place, wrapped in paraffin paper to protect other foods from odor.

Eggs, Too!

Eggs, too, should go into the refrigerator without delay. A few hours at room temperature, and the eggs can no longer be accurately called "fresh" If the eggs are purchased in a paper carton, remove them and place in a bowl or a wire basket. Many a refrigerators provide a special basket for this purpose.

Vegetables do not need as much care in storage as dairy products, meat and eggs. Most cooks like to get their vegetables garden-fresh as often as possible, so they do not have to keep them on hand very long.

Many vegetables keep just as well or better, outside the refrigerator. The tubers—potatoes, carrots, and others—keep well at room temperature. And there is no need to use the refrigerator for vegetables with strong odors—such as cauliflower, green onions, and Brussels sprouts—if they are to be used in a day or two.

But vegetables for salads are another story. Wash your salad greens and remove any leaves that are not to be used, then keep them cold and crisp in a covered vegetable pan or oil-silk bag in the refrigerator. Cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes tops removed), green peppers, and any other vegetables for salads should be kept in a covered crisping pan or vegetable compartment.

Most fruits are protected against spoilage as long as their skins remain unbroken. Pears, peaches, and other fruits are usually kept at room temperature to become fully ripe. But if the fruit is "dead ripe" you can keep it in the refrigerator to slow down decay. Berries, which mold quickly when warm or damp, should be kept uncovered on a tray in the coldest possible place.

—Excharge.

WINDOWS BEAUTIFY HOME

Appearance of an older home may be changed to a great extent by adding extra windows and permitting sunlight to brighten up dark corners. Frequently a seldom-used room may be converted into a sunroom by substituting a row of windows for the outside wall, while the living room of most older homes will usually benefit by the addition of one or more windows. Cutting additional windows in a house does not necessarily weaken it if the windows are placed where structural members are not affected. A reliable builder should be consulted in planning the improvement.

BOWDON TURTLE POKES ALONG FOR 27 YEARS

Bowden, Ga.—One hundred yards in 27 years. Such is the rate of one Bowden terrapin, set free in 1923 by its owner, W. A. Adams. Rough calculation places the speed of the "slow poke" animal at slightly more or less than .045 inches per hour.

Mr. Adams scratched his initials on the tortoise's shell and bade him farewell, but the creature, apparently having nowhere to go, just traveled in circles for over a quarter-century. Mr. Adams reports having seen him several times in the interim.

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News Of Interest To Negro Farm Groups And Leaders

BUILDING A BOOKSHELF FOR BEGINNING BUYERS

Here's a Practical Idea for Young Consumers Starting in the Serious Business of Managing New Households.

"SHALL IT BE this old burner, or that?" you ask. "How can you transform a cheap cut of meat into a toothesome dish" Maybe you wish there were some way of knowing exactly what quality you're getting when you buy Johnny's shirts. Or you're in dire need of a few scientific hints on keeping moths out of the clothes closet.

Domestic teasers like these can't wait on the hope that some day somebody may write a consumer encyclopedia with a ready answer for your household problems. But consumer-bookshelf builders who have a yen for doing things for themselves can make a start toward a household consumer library by collecting some or all of the Department of Agriculture bulletins and pamphlets that we list below. In these bulletins you'll find answers to some of your everyday questions. sent all publications issued by the

The listed titles do not represent all publications issued by the Department intended for consumers. But they are the more important ones. Of course, you can collect these publications, pile them in a heap on an empty shelf, and let them deteriorate into a collection of dust gatherers. Or you can be more scientific about it and make them into a sound foundation for a library that will ultimately reach into other fields that have to do with consumer interests.

One bright consumer who started her own consumer bookshelf began with these very publications. She bought a few cheap binders, one for each goup of bulletins. She punched holes in the bulletins, put them in the binders, and then labeled the binders. Each bulletin inside then had a tab stuck on the edge of its cover to serve as a marker or index, quickly visible. That made the whole collection an easily usable reference library for a consumer who still is in search of a recipe, or a bug remedy, or facts on laundry equipment.

Publications that are free can be secured from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., unless otherwise noted. Those that are for sale should be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Do not send stamps. Money order or coin are acceptable.

Remmeber when ordering to give the titles of the publications that you want, together with the numbers listed after each title.

FOOD

Buying and Growing It

A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE BUYING GUIDE FOR CONSUMERS, 167 MP. 10 cents. Gives quality hints and how to get a good buy in fruits and vegetables. Indicates the seasons at which these products are plentiful in various sections of the country.

CONSUMERS LOOK AT EGGS 10 cents. Explains the meaning of Government grades on egg cartons and tells which grades are suited to different home uses. Also describes the nutritional value of eggs. This bulletin is intended pimarily as a study outline for a small consumer group.

THE INSPECTION STAMP AS A GUIDE TO WHOLESOME MEAT 63 MC. 5 cents. Federal inspection of meat protects consumers from unsafe and unwholesome meat products. This circular. written in non-technical language, explains what the round purple stamp means and how the Meat Inspection Service operates to the benefit of farmer, dealer and consumer.

U. S. GRADED AND STAMPED MEAT, 122 L. Free. Buying meat by Government grade betters your chance of getting quality for your dollar. Here Federal meat grades are listed and explained. and different types of meat cuts are identified for consumers.

MILK FOR THE FAMILY, 1705 F. Free. Milk is important in the diet. Read this to determine how much milk each member of the family needs, and how to choose your family milk supply. Also included is information on milk products and the use of milk in food preparations.

A QUIZ ON ICE CREAM. Free. (In press.) Write Consumers Counsel Division, Department of Agriculture. When you buy ice cream you want to know how pure it is, what is in it, how much air it contains, and whether you get full measure. Read this if you want to learn how to get the answers.

INSIDE THE COFFEE CUP. Free. (In press.) Write Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of Agriculture. Coffee that tastes just right at breakfast can start the day off in proper fashion. Food and Drug Administration protects coffee consumers; but to get quality, follow the hints in this bulletin.

DIETS TO FIT THE FAMILY INCOME, 1757 F. Free. Good balanced diets can be had at low cost if you plan and buy carefully. Here are four scientifically planned diets at four levels of cost with amounts stated for each member of the family. With these you can work out a balanced diet for any family. Sample menus and tables for making your food purchases are included.

GOOD FOOD HABITS FOR CHILDREN, 42 L. Free. Proper eating habits formed early in life can help develop a healthy adult. This leaflet has a number of sounds suggestions for improving children's food habits.

THE CITY HOME GARDEN, 1044 F. Free. If you have a plot of land to till, this bulletin will get you started on the right track. In addition to giving advice on planting, it tells the tools you will need, the preparation of the soil, and general care of the garden. Specific information on planting of vegetable crops is also included.

PERMANENT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS, 1242 F. Free. This is intended for the more ambitious home gardener. It gives instructions for the planting and care of a number of small fruits and perennial vegetables.

Preparing and Canning It.

CONSERVING FOOD VALUE, FLAVOR AND ATTRACTIVENESS IN COOKING VEGETABLES, 265 C. 5 cents. Vegetables can be cooked the right way—and also the wrong, way. Vitamins, flavor, and appearance of the foods can all be destroyed by improper cooking methods. This bulletin will help solve your vegetable cooking problems.

TRICHINOSIS: A DISEASE CAUSED BY EATING RAW PORK, 34 L. Free. The way to prevent this disease is proper cooking of pork. This leaflet tells symptoms of trichinosis and gives preventative suggestions.

MEAT DISHES AT LOW COST. 216 MP, 5 cents. You can economize on your food budge. without sacrificing either the nutritional needs of your family or appetizing menu. In addition to giving general hints about selecting low cost meat cuts, this leaflet has a number of tested recipes for meats that rate high in nutritional value and low in cost.

POULTRY COOKING. 5 cents. General hints on broiling, frying, roasting, stuffing, braising, stewing and steaming poultry. A time table for roasting young birds is included in addition to several recipes.

EGGS AT ANY MEAL, 39 L Free. Write Consumers' Counsel Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The story of what rayon is, how it is made, how to identify it, and how it should be cared for.

EGGS AT ANY MEAL, 39 L Free. There is apparently no limit to the number of ways in which eggs may be served. Here are suggestions for making fruit whips, custards, souffles, and just plain omelets.

DRY SKIM MILK. Free. Dry skim milk has practically the same food value as fresh skim milk and lacks only the butter fat and Vitamin A found only in whole milk. This leaflet tells how to use dry skim milk as a way of improving the diet at low cost.

AUNT SAMMY'S RADIO RECIPES, REVISED 15 cents. Four hundred of the most popular recipes and 90 menus compiled by nutritionists in the Bureau of Home Economics. All of these recipes and menus have been tested in Government laboratories.

HOME CANNING OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND MEATS, 1762 F. Free. The home canner will find this booklet an invaluable aid for doing the job completely and well.

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COTTON SHIRTS FOR MEN AND BOYS, 1837 F. Free. Buying points for getting quality in fabric and fit of men's and boys' shirts. Both business and work shirts are described.

FABRICS AND DESIGNS FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, 1778 F. Free. The very young children need clothing that fits well and comfortably. As they grow older, they want fabrics that are tough as well as fitting. The Bureau of Home Economics tells here the results of its research on how to buy children's clothing.

QUALITY GUIDES IN BUYING READY-MADE DRESSES. 105 L. Free. Fabric, construction, and style should all be weighed against the price tag when you buy dresses. Simple hints for judging quality are included in the 8-page leaflet.

HOSIERY FOR WOMEN: A BUYING GUIDE, 342 MP. 10 cents. Getting quality in hosiery depends largely on your knowledge of how hosiery is made. This amply illustrated bulletin gives you quality guides as well as information on fit and care for women's hosiery.

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Dancer: The police raided our show last night, but I took it without a frown.

Friend: Oh, so you smile when things go wrong?

Dancer: Gosh, I had to. That was my costume.

EXPORT TRAFFIC THROUGH ATLANTIC AND GULF

Washington—Export traffic thru Atlantic and Gulf ports in June 1940 was approximately 64 per cent greater than in the same month one years ago according to reports just compiled by the Manager of Port Traffic and made public today by the Association of American Railroads.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Atlantic and Gulf ports in June this year totaled 46,409, compared with 28,320 last year, or an increase of 18,089 cars. This was the largest amount of export traffic moved through the ports since the Association of American Railroads established the office of Manager of Port Traffic last November. Cars of grain for export unloaded in June at these ports amounted to 1,434, compared with 1,431 in June last year.

This increased traffic is being moved without congestion and with no delay except on traffic arriving at the ports for countries isolated by reason of the war. This situation is adjusting itself rapidly and the amount of traffic, most of which has been placed in railroad storage facilities to release equipment, is being reduced daily. The continuation of the ports in liquid condition is due largely to the continued cooperation of steamship lines, port authorities, exporters and shippers.

At the Port of New York the number of cars unloaded for lighterage in June 1940 averaged 922 cars daily, exceeding by 69 cars the daily average in May, which was the highest previous daily average since November.

Eastbound freight, of which approximately 88.8 per cent was for export, lightered in June totaled 653,007 tons, compared with 599,532 tons in May, 1940 and 292,359 tons in June 1939. This was an increase of 8.9 per cent compared with May 1940, and an increase of 123.3 per cent compared with June last year. This is the greatest tonnage handled since last November and it is estimated that it was between 75 and 80 per cent of that lightered in June 1918 at the peak of the World War movement.

A little more than one-third of the railroads' storage space at the Port of New York is being utilized, but there is still space available for over 10,000 additional carloads and there also is ample storage space at the other Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Boston in June totaled, 1,100 compared with 954 in June last year, or an increase of 16 per cent. There was an increase of 97 per cent in the number of cars of coastwise and inter-coastal traffic unloaded at the port compared with June last year.

At Philadelphia, 2,581 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded in June, compared with 1,521 last year, or an absence of seventy per cent. There was an increase of five per cent in the number of cars of coastwise and intercoastal traffic unloaded at the port compared with the same month last.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Baltimore in June totaled 4,400 compared with 2,037 in June last year. Or an increase of 116 per cent. There was an increase of 28 per cent in the number of cars of coastwide and intercoastal traffic unloaded at the port compared with June last year.

At Hampton Roads, 2,203 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded in June, compared with 1,384 last year. Or an increase of 59 per cent.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Mobile totaled 1,646, compared with 1,504 in the same month last year, or an increase of nine per cent.

At New Orleans, 3,939 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded in June, compared with 2,560 last year, or an increase of 54 per cent.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded at Galveston totaled 2,716, compared with 2,336 in June last year, or an increase of sixteen per cent.

At Texas City, 1,044 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded in June, compared with 465 in the same month last year, or an increase of 124 per cent. There was an increase of 29 per cent in the number of cars of coastwise and intercoastal traffic unloaded at the port compared with June last year.

Cars of export freight, other than grain, unloaded to other ports in June this year compared with the same month last year follow:

At Chester, Pa. none unloaded, compared with 126 cars last year; at Wilmington, Del., 84 cars unloaded, compared with none last year; at Wilmington, N. C. 79 cars unloaded, compared with 344 last year; at Charleston, S. C. 464 cars unloaded, compared with 576 last year; at Savannah, Ga. 726 cars unloaded, compared with 1,084 cars last year; at Jacksonville, Fla., 592 cars unloaded, compared with 268 last year; at Port Everglades, Fla. 323 cars unloaded, compared with 188 last year; at Miami, Fla. 21 cars unloaded compared with 15 last year; at Tampa, Fla. 329 cars unloaded, compared with 845 last year; at Pensacola, Fla. 338 cars unloaded, compared with 450 last year; at Lake Charles, La. 376 cars unloaded, compared with 378 last year; at Beaumont, Tex. 184 cars unloaded, compared with 176 last year; at Corpus Christi, Tex. 447 cars unloaded, compared with 755 cars last year; at Houston, Texas 1,841 cars unloaded, compared with 1,992 last year; at Port Arthur, Texas 253 cars unloaded, compared with 48 last year.

Grain

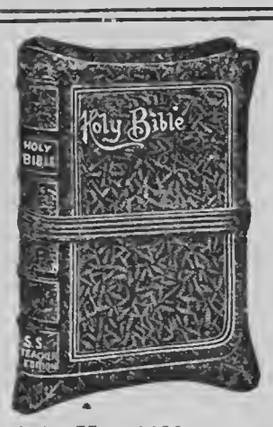
At Portland, Me., 486 cars of grain for export were unloaded in June 1940 compared with none in June 1939; at Boston, 140 cars compared with 3; at New York, 353 cars compared with 123. The movement of grain through other Atlantic and through Gulf ports in June was either negligible or substantially less than one year ago.

Thomas: I got this bad check from a heel.

Lewis: No wonder it's rubber.

Adrian: Do you go the quiet type of woman?

Larry: No, I'm in love with my wife.



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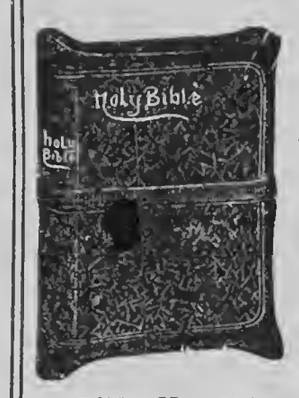

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CONSERVATION QUERIES

More answers to more questions on how Government is lending a hand to farmers in their long pull toward nationwide conservation of the soil.

WHAT ROLE does the soil conservation service play in the new conservation policy?

First created with emergency funds in 1934 and established in the Department of the Interior, the Soil Conservation Service was made a permanent agency by the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 and transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

First weapon used by the Soil Conservation Service was the demonstration project. Here and there throughout the country, where erosion had outrun the efforts of farmers, the Soil Conservation Service went in and told the farmers about its work. When a group of farmers agreed to join together to see what could be done to put every acre of field, pasture, and woodlot of every farm to its best possible use, and to repair soil damages due to past neglect of misuse, the SCS then made an agreement with them to help in a 5-year soil-conserving plan through technical supervision, the loan of machinery, and in some cases, with labor supplied by the CCC or the WPA.

These demonstration projects became examples to farmers for many miles around. Even the farmers not living in the demonstration area learned of the soil-conserving methods and put them into practice on their farms.

One thing farmers all over the country have learned is, that a single farm is often too small a unit to work with if soil-conservation measures are to be generally effective. To get around this problem, recently 38 States have enacted Soil Conservation District laws. These enable the farmers in an area to form a soil-conservation district. The district plans for an entire area. To put a plan into effect, a district may petition any agency of government—Federal, State or local—for help. The Soil Conservation Service lends to districts technical guidance and machinery to carry through their program. When bad farming practices by some farmers in a district threaten to jeopardize the soil-conservation program for the entire area, the district may pass regulations, to be approved by the farmers, fixing responsibilities. Then if the recalcitrant farmer doesn't comply, he may be forced by legal action to do so. Maintaining a soil-erosion hazard, farmers believe, is as bad in the country as maintaining a fire hazard in the city.

What Other Conservation Jobs Does SCS Work on?

Soil Conservation Service works with the Farm Security Administration and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on a Water Facilities Program. In arid western areas, it lends small sums, usually less than $1,000, to farmers or groups of farmers to enable them to build ponds, dams, reservoirs, tanks, irrigation works, underground storage pools, or any other kind of tested contrivance which can be used to store up precious water against drought and desert. To get a loan, which must be repaid in 20 years, farmers agree to supply part of the labor and materials for the program and promise to practice sound farm management.

Under the Food Control Acts of 1936-38, the Department, acting through the SCS, the Forest Service, and the BAE, shares responsibility with the War Department in a coordinated effort to control floods. The Department of Agriculture's job is to help farmers reduce the amount of water running off the surface of the land.

Again, with other agencies of the Department the SCS helps to put to work the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This three-pronged law passed in 1937, provides for the loan of money to tenant farmers to enable them to become farm owners; for rehabilitation loans to farmers in need; and finally it authorizes the Department to buy up poor lands on which families are struggling hopelessly to earn livings and to put the lands to better uses, as recreation areas, wildlife preserves, range areas, pastures, and forests.

The SCS is also a research agency which conducts hundreds of experiments in the sciences of soil conservation.

The Farm Security Administration has the major responsibility in what has been called the conservation of human resources on the land. Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, it lends money to farm tenants to help them buy farms of their own. It also lends money to needy families.

One out of every 10 American farm families is now cooperating with the Farm Security Administration through its rural rehabilitation loans.

FSA now gives special attention to soil conservation practices, in drawing up loan contracts.

By exerting its influence in behalf of farm tenants, the FSA is getting the wide adoption of a new type of farm lease between landlord and tenant, which encourages, rather than discourages, soil conservation practices. Longer term leases are urged, and leases which give greater security to the family of the tenant farmer.

Borrowers from FSA are also encouraged to follow better farming practices, to rotate and diversify crops. Loans from now on will not be paid to farmers who intend to raise only one cash crop.

Farm Credit Administration, another Department of Agriculture agency, has, over a period of years, succeeded in bringing down the interest rates on farm mortgages, thus taking some of the pressure for cash off farmers, enabling them to pay more attention to the needs of their farms and less to the demands of their mortgage holders.

Forest Service, the conservation agency of the Department of Agriculture which deals with forest lands, manages almost one-fifth of the Nation's remaining forest lands It manages the forests so that the soil, timber, water, wildlife, grazing, recreational resources and human opportunities which depend on them will be maintained. It cooperates in tree-planting projects on the western plains, and it joins in the AAA and Soil Conservation Service programs to recover wasted range land in the West.

Botanists in the Department search out plants that are suitable for erosion control plantings. Other experts in animal husbandry carry on research to find new ways to combine livestock production with conservation practices. Engineers work out techniques for mechanical erosion control; that is, they develop new types of dams, new methods of ploughing, and new farm practices to help save the land. Physicists study the action of wind and water on the soil to detect possible problems which must be met, and to find new methods of meeting old problems. Chemists analyze soil to find which soils are most and least susceptible to erosion, and what measures must be taken to restore worn-out or depleted soil. Agronomists work out plans for the best methods of planting to avoid wind and water erosion.

Inside the Department of Agriculture, which has most of the responsibility for soil conservation, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics acts as a fact-finding body which conducts surveys and gathers information applying to all of these programs.

It pieces together information gathered by research workers in Federal and State agencies and matches it against the actual experience of farmers. Through the Extension Service and the State Agricultural College, it feeds information back and forth so that both the research worker and the farmer know what problems the other is facing.

Above all this, it works out plans to guide future conservation activities.

Do Other Departments of Government Help on the Conservation Job, Too?

Yes, outside the Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife Service (effective July 1) works on the problem of conserving the wildlife in the skies and forests, and the fish in the streams.

The Grazing Division of the Department of the Interior manages publicly owned grazing lands. Under the Taylor Grazing Law, it is authorized to trade Federally-owned land for privately-owned land. By this method blocks of Government-owned and privately-owned lands are being built up which can be used to conserve the range most efficiently.

The Bureau of Reclamation is recapturing land from the desert through dams and irrigation projects.

The General Land Office of the Department of the Interior, originally created to give away land under the Homestead Laws, now administers certain grazing areas.

The War Department works on flood control and stream erosion.

Tennessee Valley Authority, with the cooperation of all the other agencies, has an extensive and coordinated conservation program for application in the Tennessee Valley.

Is There Any Federal Agency Which Fits all These Activities Together?

Yes, the National Resources Planning Board, which is a part of the Executive Offices, works out over-all plans with the cooperation of all these agencies for the conservation of the Nation's resources.

Have Conservation Activities so Far Achieved Anything?

Yes, they have, though statistics don't measure the progress. The fact that 6 million farmers are actively working for conservation in greater or less degree today is a 7-league step forward for conservation.

There are some illuminating statistics.

In 1938, the Agricultural Conservation Program covered 321 million acres of cropland and the Range Conservation Program an addition 190 million acres of pasture and grazing land.

American farmers planted 25 million acres to green manure and cover crops; 30 million acres to legumes and grasses.

More than 2 million acres of pasture land were improved.

These were planted and other forestry improvement practices were carried out on nearly 200,000 acres.

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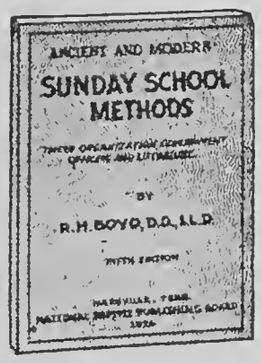

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practices were carried out on 20 million acres.

Fertilizers to the amount of 5 1-2 million tons were applied.

Well over 28 million acres of range land were reseeded.

To conserve and develop water on the range, 21,000 earthen tanks and reservoirs were constructed.

On nearly 2 1-2 million acres, destructive plants were eliminated and erosion was checked.

The SCS was working in 573 demonstration projects and CCC camp work areas, including 100,000 acres. To date 258 soil-conservation districts have been organized. There are more than 1 million farms included in 155 million acres in the farmer-organized district. SCS is already cooperating with 204 districts in carrying out coordinated programs of erosion control.

This is part of the record for 1938. Each year more farmers are practicing more conservation. With the new emphasis on soil-building and conserving practices, with new inducements to put them to work, the records for later programs are expected to roll up even larger figures than these.

I am a worker-consumer-business-man-professional-person-unemployed and I live in the city. What does soil conservation mean to me?

If soil continues to be lost faster than it is saved, years of scarcity and high prices will appear more and more frequently.

As farm families give up the struggle to wrest livings from worn-out farms, more of them will be forced on relief, increasing the cost of the social services.

Men forced off exhausted farms add to the supply of cheap labor, and thus push wages down.

Work in factories and sales by city businesses depend upon prosperous farm families. As farm living levels are pulled down by unproductive soil, city business loses opportunities for profit, and workers lose job opportunities. Farm crises produces industrial depressions.

When farm incomes go down, the ability of farm communities to maintain schools, health services, and social services declines, so that as soil productively drops off, the cultural level of entire communities drops off at the same time. The end result of this downspiral is widespread poverty, with its accompanying national ill health and loss of national well-being.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAHOGANY

Genuine mahogany from South Americ comes almost entirely from the headquarters of the upper Amazon and its tributaries in western Brazil and Peru. It is the same species of mahogany found in Central America but the wood averages somewhat heavier and harder than the mahogany from Central America. Mahogany also grows in Colombia and Venezuela but imports from those countries are negligible at the present time.

Boy Falls Five Stories; Lives

NEW YORK, July 18 (ANP)—A 6-year-old boy, Aubrey Smickle, received only a slight bruise on the left leg last week when he fell to the ground from the fire escape outside of the window of his parents' 5th floor apartment in the Bronx. The boy, playing on the fire escape during his parents' absence from home, landed on a coal pile in the courtyard after hurling through the air. An ambulance surgeon treated the abrasion on his leg.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks At Aid To Youth Meeting

NEW YORK, July 18 (ANP)—Two Negroes were among the group of 13 young college graduates named Monday to receive Walter S. Mack, Jr., "business interneships" during a luncheon at La Guardia Field at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mayor La Guardia were honor guests. They were Jeanette Maund, of Hampton institute, and Allen L. McKellar of South Carolina A. and M. college.

The awards represent an effort to develop jobs for young college graduates by granting business interneships, or apprenticeships, in the form of salaried jobs at $1,300 a year, at the end of which time the winners will get permanent jobs or be assisted in making other connections. The awards were presented by Mr. Mack, president of the Pepsi-Cola Beverage company.

Mrs. Roosevelt, speaking to 300 business and professional leaders attending the luncheon, spoke of the importance of youth, and urged her audience to give young people a start in life in an age of changing economic and political philosophies.

"We face philosophies of thought that wipe out the individual, that think of the State and the power of the State, and we must prove that democracy can solve the problems of individual freedom. But we can only do it if we work together."

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

Body Urges Christian Approach to Settlement Of Racial Strife

NEW YORK CITY, JULY 18—(ANP)—Eighteen years ago the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in organizing its Department of Race Relations (then called Commission on the Church and Race Relations), emphasized the responsibility of the American churches "To assert the sufficiency of Christianity in the solution of race questions in America." This was at the close of the first World War when race tension and near riots indicated the need for an awareness of the Christian church in its approach to the race question on the basis of understanding and justice rather than prejudice, force and violence.

With world conflict today churchmen face the same responsibility, but over the past 18 years the work of the churches through the Federal Council's Department of Race Reelations has made easier the task of improving race relationship in this country. The strides in interracial goodwill through the churches are shown in the 18th annual report of the department issued this month.

In its educational activities the department promotes Race Relations Sunday and Interracial Brotherhood month in February. Last year 33 states and the District of Columbia registered a more widespread territory than in any previous year. Through this observance racial groups are brought together in such exercises as the exchange of pulpits and choirs; meetings of young people's and women's groups, interracial mass meetings, etc. The report cites significant gains in this promotion in Connecticut, California, Florida, Texas, Tennessee and other states.

In its campaign for economic justice the department cooperates with other church bodies in aiding Negro rural ministers to attend short-term schools; in the promotion of consumers cooperative conferences in both northern and southern centers with interracial participation; in getting government aids (social security, farm loans, etc.) pushed with discrimination through channels that will reach those who have claim to such benefits. The department has kept the church constituency of the country informed on legislation having to do with anti-lynching, justice in industry, and other measures in which church people should take an active interest. Women's work through the church women's committee of the department has aided the past year in the study of hospital facilities for Negroes in southern communities and the stimulating of women's interracial committees in sections of New York state.

Among the latest developments of the work are included the promotion of interdenominational interracial institutes for ministers and the placing of religious extension workers in selected rural areas of the Cotton Belt where they may serve rural people through their churches in ways similar to the work of government demonstration agents and Jeanes school supervisors.

The department publishes various types of literature including an interracial news service of current events in race relations, and through its office offers advice and information on question of Negro-white relationships. Included in its literature are helps for Christians in combatting anti-Jewish attitudes.

The department makes an appeal for volunteer help through the laity of the church in spreading its program for interracial justice and goodwill in America.

50 Years Without Missing A Day's Work

George Ellis Bates, veteran Negro employee in the General Manager's office at Pennsylvania Station, New York, receives a gold 50-year service button from M. W. Clement, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon his completion of half a century's employment without missing a single day of work. The ceremony took place in the Board of Directors' Room at Pennsylvania Station on June 13. Mr. Bates has known Mr. Clement for almost 39 years, having issued railroad passes to him when he was first starting to work for the railroad as a rodman in the engineering department.

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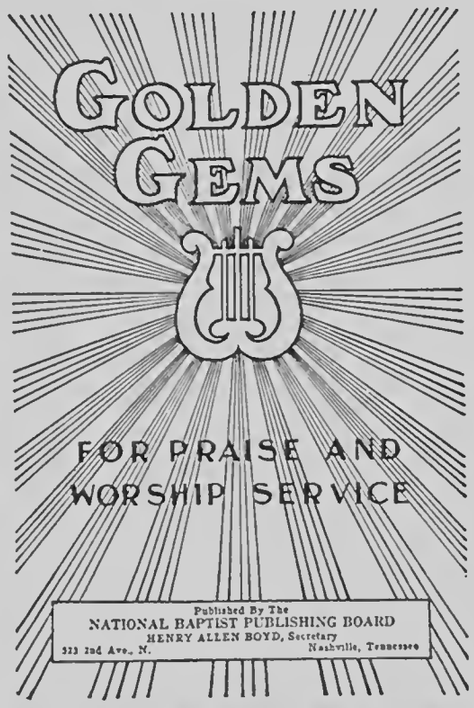

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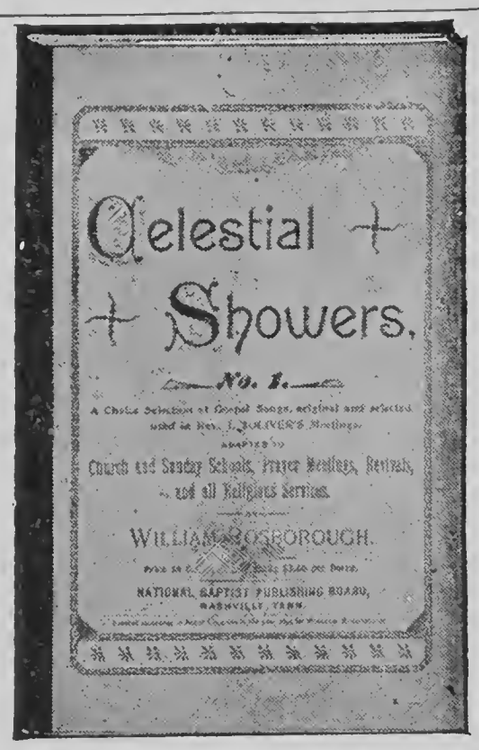
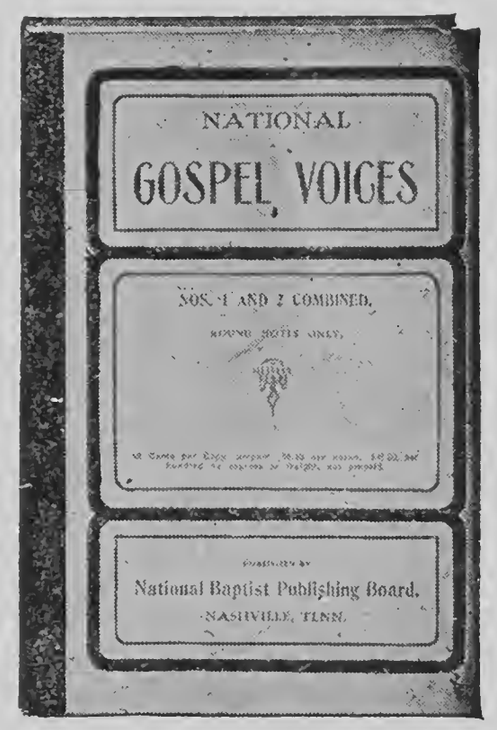


Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

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GOVERNMENT FOOD GRADING

As early as 1917 the department of agriculture issued standards for potato grades. These were the first grade standards by the department for any fruit or vegetable. Since, however, grades have been established for many important commercial fruits, vegetables and nuts. Theer are now approximately 60 grade standards for fresh crops, and nearly 40 for canned, quick-frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables. These grade standards serve as the basis for official inspection at shipping points and in the receiving markets. They provide a nationally understood "yardstick" for measuring quality and condition in marketing, and in the settlement of disputes under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities act.

From 40 to 45 per cent of the total annual rail movement of fresh fruits and vegetables is inspected on the basis of the standards.

UNIVERSITY SEEKS TO HONOR FARMERS

Athens, Ga.—Agriculture workers and citizens of Monroe County this week were asked by Paul W. Chapman, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, to submit the names of the two persons who have contributed most to Georgia's agricultural progress.

All persons nominated will be considered by a special committee and those chosen will be recognized for their leadership in the betterment of farming conditions at the annual Farm and Home Week, August 5-10, in Athens, and will be presented certificates.

In announcing the competition, Dean chapman pointed out that all persons, regardless of occupation, are eligible for consideration, except employees of the University System.

"It is our desire to do honor to those persons who have improved Georgia agricultural conditions even if they themselves are not engaged in farming," he said.

"No Master Farmers will be named this year," Dean Chapman said, "and in alternate years when none are added to our roster, we will follow the policy already established of honoring other leaders who have aided in agricultural development."

Observations

THE PAST WILL NOT DIE—Down in Tennessee, near the town of Brownsville, the body of Elbert Williams was found floating in the river, the victim of a mob that is enjoying the "right to vote." unalterably opposed to Negroes

Williams and several other Negroes recently led a delegation into Brownsville for the purpose of registering and exercising the right to vote, which is guaranteed to every American citizen under the Constitution of the United States.

This incident is one of many that has happened to Negroes like Elbert Williams throughout the history of the Southland since the days of reconstruction following the end of the Civil War.

"The right to vote" movement has been organized and promoted for the purpose of emancipating the Race from the vicious practice of the Beaucratic South in holding the Negro in a condition of slavery far more vicious than that from which he has escaped in 1865.

The interest being aroused in this country over the condition of the Negro in the Southland which was called by President Roosevelt, "the South No. 1 problem" remains unsolved. The white Beaurocracy found in BOTH of the major parties in the thirteen southern states long ago swore to forever as far as possible to keep the Negro even though declared to be a free man, always the vistim of the southern white man's program of racial always the victim of the southern white man's program of racial superiority based on color. A review of your history reveals a sad story of gullibility and misplaced confidence on the part of the leaders of the Negroes during the Reconstruction Days, to salvage the ex-slaves by educating them and fitting them for a place in the common wealth and good, honest and reliable citizens.

Your history shows that Isiah T. Montgomery, a member of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi of Beauvair County rosein the legislative hall and spoke most eloquently, though quietly in support of a bill disfranchising voters in that state, which in accordance to the sponsor of the bill, white legislators would disfranchise only poor illiterate whites and give the power of political control of the State to the free Negroes under carpet bagging rule

I. T. Montgomery was honest in his purpose and trusting his associates, willingly gave his support to the bill, but alas, too late he awakened to the truth, that he had been misled by the explanation given him and had aided and abeted the whites of the state to pass the infamous disfranchisement act that robs his people of their franchise, and left them without the protection of the ballot, and made them political and economic slaves.

The passing of the disfranchising act in Mississippi sat a precedent that was soon followed by the rest of the southern states.

We write this article for the simple purpose of pointing out that what began down in Mississippi throught the methods of betrayal, gradually became the principal point and purpose of a program to prevent Negroes from arriving at the place where they could stand on a level with all other races of the United states and demand the full protection of the Constitution. History is replete with the program such as we have described by the long record of barbarous burnings and lynchings by such organizations as the Klu Klux Klan, the Community Patrol, the Night Riders, the Vigilantes, the Silver Shirts, Nights of the Flaming Sword and the so-called Christian Front.

Thus you have the answer to the question as to why Elbert Williams' body was found floating in the muddy waters of a river near Brownsville, Tennessee. The South is still determined to keep its political and economic slaves and the members of the "right to vote" will find themselves facing a fac smile to that which overtook Williams, not only in Tennessee, but in every one of the thirteen southern states. unless President Roosevelt will take the right steps to solve what he himself declared to be the "South's No. 1 Problem."

SHOE-STRING 'ATERS RIGHT OFF DE VINE

Calhoun, Ga. — Mrs. Harold Slaughter grows her own "shoestring" potatoes.

The Calhoun housewife was paring one of the "spuds" recently when she noticed a black string sticking out the end. Further investigation showed that the string went right to the heart of the potato and was connected with a small, black, peanut-looking object.

"Name it and take it," said Mrs. Slaughter.

Some of the excuses women wear for dresses are too thin to deceive any one.

CORNERSTONE FOR HOSPITAL TO BE LAID ON AUG. 2

McKissack & McKissack, Contractors, Complete $50,000 Building At Mound Bayou, Miss.

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., July 25 (ANP)—The Knights and Daughters of Tabor, of Mississippi, will lay the cornerstone to their $50,000 hospital on Friday, Aug. 2.

Construction of the hospital is now under way under the supervision of McKissack & McKissack, building contractors of Nashville.

The Organization has a membership in Mississippi of more than 25,000 and has cash assets of nearly $200,000. The organization has existed in Mississippi for more than 50 years. The executive officers are: P. M. Smith, chief grand mentor, Mound Bayou; W. M. Lee, chief grand scribe, Shelby; Katie Aills, grand high priestess, Mound Bayou; Joseph Betts, chief grand treasurer, Clarksdale; E. B. Robinson, chief grand recorder, Greenville; E. G. Mason, chief grand orator, Clarksdale; and B. A. Green, attorney, Mound Bayou.

The principal speaker at the ceremonies will be Dr. A. W. Dumas, president of the National Medical association, of Natchez. Other speakers will include T. J. Huddleston, and Dr. L. T. Miller, Yazoo City, sponsors and promoters of the Afro-American hospital, the only Negro owned and operated hospital in Mississippi. Mr. Huddleston is custodian for the organization and Dr. Miller is supreme president and medical director.

The hospital project of the Knights and Daughters of Tabor is the largest ever undertaken by the organization in its history and promises to be a definite asset to the order and the Negro race throughout the South.

Representatives of other Fraternal and Medical organizations will also be present and appear on the program.

HEN SEPARATES YOLKS AND WHITES

Calhoun, Ga. —An obliging hen, this Calhoun Cackler.

She separates her yolks and whites. Fernan Gravely, of this vicinity, brought in such a specimen recently, shaped in dumbell fashion. The yolk was in one bulb the white in another and the two parts fastened together by a slender cord about an inch long.

Stepping

Amos: I always start off on the right foot when I begin to dance.

Alice: The right instead of the left, huh?

Amos: No, the girl's.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO CITIZENS PREPARE TO VOTE

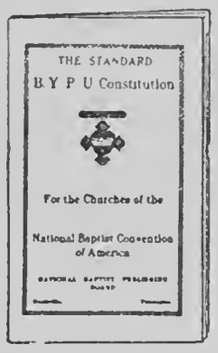
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 25—(ANP)—Reports received from the Richland county board of registration last week indicated that the Negro registration for the general election in November has exceeded the white registration three to one.

It was said, however, that the total number of registered whites exceeds that of Negroes, because persons who have registered since 1938 can vote in the November election. and this "carry over" boosts the white percentage. To vote in the general election a person must have his state and county registration certificates and a poll tax receipts dated 1938, or later. T. C. Thornton is chairman of the county board of registration

CAMILLA CABBAGE WEIGHS 14 POUNDS

Camilla, Ga.— Slicing cabbage with an ax! That's about the only way to chop the fourteen pounder grown by George Balkman, colored farmer of near Camilla.

Balkman, who apparently has a secret formula of cabbage cultivation, has grown several heads, weighing between ten and thirteen pounds, and insists that he uses ordinary cabbage seed, purchased in Camilla.



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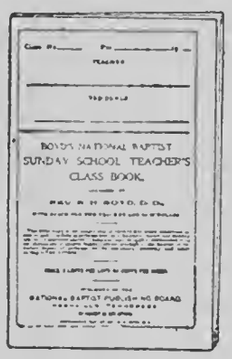

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FOOD NUTRITIONAL VALUES ARE TO BE 'STEPPED-UP'

With the second unit of the new federal nutritions laboratory at Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y., now under construction, one of the most comprehensive research projects destined to step up the nutritional values of foodstuffs and improve well-being will be started within a short time.

A federal appropriation has been made available for three laboratories and greenhouses on the Cornell campus. In these experimental buildings the United States department of agriculture will center investigations extending throughout the nation.

Prof. L. A. Maynard, head of the department of animal nutrition at Cornell and long recognized as one of the outstanding authorities in the research fields, has been appointed director of the laboratory. He will work in conjunction with Dr. E. C. Auchter, chief of the federal bureau of plant industry.

The research program will attempt to inject a new note into the production of foodstuffs for animals and man. One of the early steps will be a survey of mineral resources in the soils of the United States—not the minerals that are used as precious metals or industrial materials—but the vital elements that human beings must get from foods, which in turn obtain them from the soil.

One of the objectives of the program is to determine the exact amount of the mineral necessary for the improvement of the plant life and consequently the animal.

Federal Legislation Will Be Main Topic At 1940 Bar Meeting

Lawyers Will Hold Annual Session in Columbus, O. August 1-3

COLUMBUS, O., July 25 (ANP)—With one of the most instructive and constructive programs in the history of the National Bar association outlined, indications point to a record breaking attendance at this year's session when the lawyers hold their 16th annual meeting at Columbus, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 1-3, according to information from the office of Atty. Sidney R. Redmon, St. Louis, president of the national legal organization. A number of experts will be on hand to lead panel discussions and deliver special talks.

Sessions will open Thursday morning, Aug. 1, at nine o'clock at the Masonic temple, Long street at Miami, with registration and appointment of committees. Atty Joseph L. McLemore of the Missouri bar, will discuss "Advantages of Law Firms" while Atty. Jesse S. Heslip, of the Ohio bar, a former national president, will present a consideration of the proposed contitution.

President Redmond will close the session with his address on "The New Legal Front."

At the afternoon session, Atty. Elsie Austin, special counsel for the recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C., will preside. There will be an address by that nationally known Florida barrister, S. D. McGill on "Problems Facing Negro Lawyers in the South" with Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander of the Pennsylvania bar leading the discussion.

" Opportunities of Negro State Legislators" will be the theme of the talk by Atty. Charles Anderson, a member of the Kentucky legislature. Leading the discussion will be Atty. Homer Brown of the Pennsylvania legislature.

"Constitutionality of the Poll Tax" will be discussed from a scholarly point of view by Dean George A. Parker of the Robert H. Terrell Law School, Washington, D. C. Practicalh aspects of this important matter will be considered in the discussion under the direction of Atty. Primus C. Wade of the Oklahoma bar.

Thursday night, the public has been invited to attend a mass meeting at the St. Paul A. M. E. church, Long and Jefferson avenue. Atty. Chester Gillespie of Cleveland, a member of the Ohio legislature, will preside over a program which will include addresses of welcome by Mayor Floyd F. Green of Columbus, Atty. David D. White, president of the Columbus Bar association. The response will be delivered by Atty. Henry J. Richardson, Jr., member of the Indiana bar and a former Hoosier state legislator.

Principal speakers will be Gov John W. Bricker of Ohio, who will speak on "The Relationship of the Bar to Government"; United States District Judge Herman E. Moore, who will discuss, "The Virgin Islands and their People"; and Prof. Leon Ransom of the Howard University Law school, who will speak on the "Role of the Lawyer in Negro Society."

An interesting feature will be the presentation of the award sponsored by the Columbus branch of the NAACP to Prof. Ransom for his meritorious work. Officers will be presented by President Redmond.

Friday morning's session bids fair to be quite instructive and one of interest to citizens as well as members of the legal profession. Vice-president E. L. Wheaton is to preside.

Prof. W. Robert Ming of the Howard Law School will speak on "Special Legal Problems Affecting Negro Labor" while Atty. Henry J. Capehart of the West Virginia bar will discuss "Whose National Relations Act?" Discussion leaders for this period are highly qualified and the body has been most fortunate in securing them. They are Atty. Sidney A. Jones, lawyer for the department of labor and John T. Clark, vice-president of the National Council of Social Workers.

Atty. Loring B. Moore of the Illinois bar, who is chief counsel in the famous Hansberry case, which the United States Supreme court has agreed to review will present "Restrictive Covenants."

Presiding over the afternoon program will be Vice President Thomas Campbell of Denver. Atty. Thomas Billing, assistant to the general counsel of the Federal Security agency, will deliver one of the two main addresses. A former professor of law at Ohio State and Duke universities, he will discuss, "The Lawyer Looks at the Federal Security Program."

RAILROAD FORCED TO PAY $3,500 TO CHATTANOOGA MAN

R. R. Detective Shot Negro for Picking up Coal on Tracks

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 11 (ANP)—A judgment of $3,500 damage was awarded James Mason last week by a circuit court jury in a $15,000 suit against the Southern Railway company and W. C. Craybill, railroad detective, for injuries suffered by him when he was shot in the leg last February in the railroad yards.

The jury denied the plea of Louis Barnes, 16-year-old plaintiff, in a similar suit against the railroad and Craybill. Barnes charged that he was shot in the arm the same day the Mason shooting occurred, near the same place. He sued for $2,000.

Both shootings took place in the railroad yards near the East Third street viaduct. Mason charged that his leg was broken. Both men identified Craybill as the man who shot them, and asked punitive damages charging that he had a reputation for shooting people unnecessarily. The jury awarded Mason compensatory damages, but did not grant punitive damages.

Witnesses for the railroad company claimed that the shooting was done by agents for some other railroad company. Mason said he was picking up coal along the railroad tracks when the shooting ocurred, and Barnes said he was walking home through the yards. Attys. Farrar, Ford and Bean represented the men.

BUSINESS LEAGUE DELEGATES SHOULD WRITE TO THOMAS

ATLANTA, July 11 (ANP)—Prospective delegates to the National Negro Business league convention in Detroit, Aug. 28 to 30, are urged to communicate with Jesse O. Thomas, 239 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, league transportation commissioner, if pullman accommodations from any point in the south are desired.

According to a statement by the League's general organizer, R. E. Clay, a record attendance is expected at tis year's convention of delegates, busjness men and women. The transportation services also will be available to persons who wish to attend the American Negro Expositation in Chicago en route to Detroit, Mr. Clay said.

GREEN LEAF GROWS ON MODEST CUKE

Gainesville, Ga.—A modest "cuke" was displayed here recently by Mr. Henry Mooney. It seemed that a leaf, missing the stem, grew right out of the cucumber's body. Spectators opined that the vegetable either was possessed of an "Eve" complex or was literally "cool as a cucumber" and desired covering.

Johnnie: Stop gabbing and get up to the bat. Before he pitches I want to take a few trial swings.

Ned: Oh you don't want to do that. Last week my uncle had a few trial swings.

Johnnie: Then what happened?

Ned: They hung him.

We heard of a Hollywood actor who went into the tent and awning business but it folded.

Soup's On

Jennie: The pot of soup you cooked sure hit the spot for Helen.

Beatrice: But where did she go?

Jennie: To a dry cleaner to have the spot removed.

The trouble with a prosperous skywriting business is that it's apt to go up in smoke.

The person needs help most who has not found help for his sin.

$500,000 School In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, July 11 (ANP)—Local residents rejoiced this week when announcement was made that sealed bids would be received for erection of a new high school on the site now being developed by the Federal Housing administration, in the area bounded by Clio, Caliope, Galvez and Johnson streets. According to Supt. Nicholas Bauer of Orleans Parish School Board, the building will be of brick structure and valued at $500,000. It will be modern in every respect and contain an auditorium of large size, for school and civic events.

Novelist's Widow Dies In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 (ANP)—Funeral services were held here last Friday at Emanuel Baptist church for Mrs. Susan Chestnutt, widow of the late Charles W. Chestnutt, famed novelist and author of "The Conjure Woman," "Wife of His Youth," and many other best sellers. Mr. Chestnutt died in 1932 and their only son, Dr. Edwin J. Chestnutt of Chicago, passed away last September at the home here in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Chestnutt came to Cleveland in 1883. Survivors are three daughters: Miss Helen M. Chestnutt and Mrs. Dorothy Slade, both local high school teachers and Mrs. Ethel Beamon, Washington, D. C.

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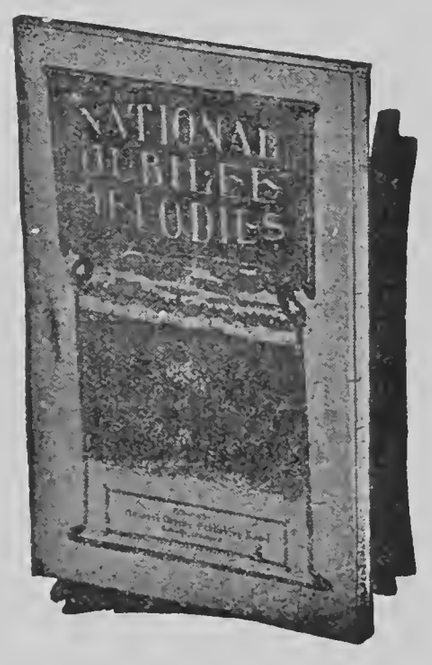

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COTTON SUITS ARE TAILORED OR DRESSY

No matter what the season, suits are the choice of the well-dressed woman for daytime wear in town. From wools for winter, tropic worsted and crepes for spring, down to cottons for summer, they are the classic favorites that are suitable to almost any daytime hour and always present a good appearance.

For summertime there is a nice selection of styles to choose from, ranging from the strictly man-tailored to those that are softer and more easily laundered. Many of them are frankly dressmaker styles; others are quite casual with flared skirts and sporty boleros or cardigan jackets worn over contrasting blouses. The dress with a matching jacket is a great favorite and comes in any number of casual and dressy versions.

Gingham suits are usually shown with frilly blouses or in dress and jacket styles. Even these last are frequently trimmed with frilly ruffles of embroidered white organdy. They are shown in bright plaids or muted and monotone checks. Chambrays are done in similar styles though usually in plain colors. There are some smart seersucker suits, plaided or striped, and not as slouchy looking as they have been in former years.

Cotton gabardine is a good choice for cool days or to wear in a generally moderate climate. It is shown in gray, natural, navy and brown. A bright plaid or dotted blouse will give these suits the touch of gaiety they need.

GOLDEN BROWN TUNA CROQUETTES

Golden brown and savory, these tuna fish and chicken croquettes have as tempting a blend of flavors as you can find. Add to the menu a crisp vegetable salad and a fresh fruit dessert and your luncheon is complete. Pickled onions and sprigs of crisp watercress provide an attractive garnish for the center of the platter.

To make the croquettes, melt one-fourth cup of fat in the top of a double boiler. Add one-fourth cup of flour, blending well. Then stir in one small can (10 ounces) of country style chicken soup. Cook over a direct flame, stirring constantly until thickened. Cook over boiling water for 10 minutes, then fold in two cups of finely flaked tuna fish or salmon and two tablespoons of chopped pimiento.

Spread the mixture in a layer in a shallow pan, to a depth of one and one-half inches. Chill and cut in two-inch squares. Dip each in slightly beaten egg or evaporated milk and roll in fine cracker crumbs. Fry in hot fat about one-half inch deep until the croquettes are golden brown on all sides. The recipe serves four.

CONFIDENCE IS RIGHT!

Elliott Wisbrod of Los Angeles thinks he has something really good in the way of a bullet-proof vest, and he backs up his confidence in a big way. Before an audience of policemen, he allowed a .38-caliber revolver to be fired at him time and again from a distance of two feet.

PRODUCTION OF QUININE MEETS REPEATED FAILURE

Efforts were made in California more than 50 years ago to grow the cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is obtained; but experiments failed, just as did those made later in California, in Louisiana and Florida, according to the National Geographic society.

Now Uncle Sam is trying to produce the drug in Puerto Rico. Some of the 50 varieties of the tree introduced into the island have suffered heavily from insect pests; others have fared better.

Last year government chemists began experimental work on the production of synthetic quinine. This has been tried by chemists at various times, without success. Perhaps the most notable failure was that of Sir William Henry Perkin, English chemist.

Prompted by large demand for quinine during the Crimean war, Perkin, then an 18-year-old student of the Royal Academy of Chemistry, London, undertook to extract quinine from coal tar in 1856. He tar dye, mauve. The next year he accidentally hit upon the first coal set up the first coal tar dye factory of this now large industry, producing mauve.

Quinine was first used by the natives of Peru, who called it "quinaquina." It came to the attention of Europeans when the wife of the count of Chinchon, Spanish viceroy to Peru, was cured of malaria by use of the drug. His name was given to the tree. South America has since become a negligible factor in world production.

Great Britain, in the early days of cultivation, made experiments in growing the chinchona tree in India, Burma, Ceylon, and other of its possessions. India today produces only a third of her own requirements, less than 5 per cent of the world supply.

About the same time, experiments were begun in the Netherlands Indies with much success, and today Java is the source of more than 90 per cent of the world supply, a virtual monopoly.

It has been estimated that 800,000,000 persons suffer from malaria annually and that the death toll is 2,000,000 a year. Malaria is most prevalent in hot climates. There are about 100,000 cases in the United States annually and most of these are in the southern states.

New York West Indians Organize

NEW YORK, July 18 (ANP)—The West Indies' National Emergency committee was formed here last week by West Indians, who fear that the military successes of Nazi Germany and the desperate plight of Great Britain will influence American policy toward their Island homes.

Organized to create self determination in their compatriots at home, the committee plans a declaration of principles to be sent to the State Department of the United States as well as to the headquarters of the Pan-American council at Washington. Hope R. Stevens, attorney, is chairman of the committee and H. P. Osborne is secretary.

LOTS OF LACE

Lace of all kinds and in every color is very much in the fashion picture for summer wear. Sheer silk lace in white and pastel tones is combined with chiffon and organza for evening gowns. Cotton lace in both dark and light tones is shown for daytime and dinner wear.

BISHOP HUGHES OF METHODIST CHURCH DIES IN BALTIMORE

Prelate was Chosen at 1940 Conference; In Failing Health Long Time

BALTIMORE, July 18 (ANP)—Baltimore mourns this week the loss of one of its most prominent and aggressive leaders, the newly elected Bishop William Alfred Carrol Hughes, Sr., of the M. E. Church, who passed at the age of 62 Friday at the John Hopkins hospital after a long period of failing health.

Surviving are a wife, Mrs. Mary B. Hughes, a son, Atty. W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore, three daughters, Mrs. Bernice Martin, wife of Dr. Ernest Martin, Mrs. Gwendolyn Higginbotham, wife of Dr. P. R. Higginbotham, both of Bluefield, W. Va., Mrs. Elaine Williams of Washington, three brothers, Dr. S. B. Hughes, Dr. Hugh T. Hughes, of Baltimore, Rev. U. N. S. Hughes of Aberdeen, Md., and a sister Mrs. May Hughes Johnson of New York.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Sharpe Street M. E. church.

Rev. Hughes was born in 1878 in Westminster, Md., in a family of many ministers, his grandfather, a slave preacher, organized the first colored Methodist church in Maryland. He was educated in Baltimore schools, Taylor university, Union Theological seminary, Morgan college and Gammon Theological seminary; receiving honorary degrees in Doctor of Divinity from Morgan and Gammon.

Bishop Hughes has to his credit many outstanding achievements during his career in the ministry which are the fruits of a successfully and wisely chosen position.

He was elected Director of Colored Work for Home Mission and Church Extension by the board at which he proved himself capable and efficient for 23 years. Recently he was elected to the Bishopric over the New Orleans area at the First Central Jurisdictional Conference in June at St. Louis.

He was a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, N. A. A. C. P., Masons and founder and director of the School of Practical Methods for Methodist Ministers which is held annually at Morgan.

Margaretta: Yes sir, my Uncle Angelo goes to great lengths to please his restaurant patrons.

Tony: In what way?

Margaretta: With spaghetti.

Marie: Why has Hattie such an empty smile these days?

Carol: he's waiting for her new teeth.

Charlotte Citizens Ask City Council To Open Swimming Pool

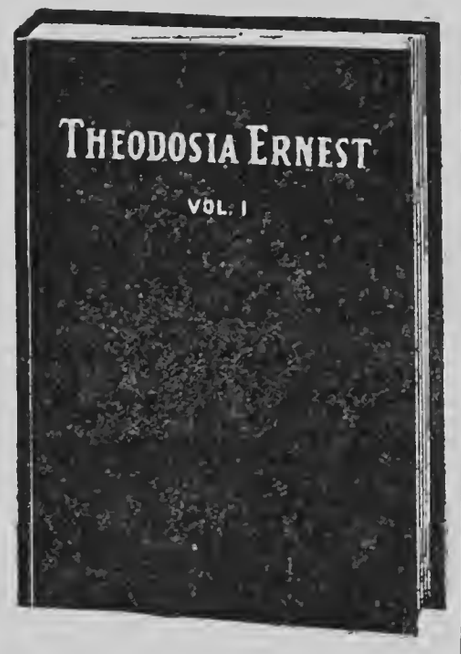
CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 25—(ANP)—Declaring that although Negroes comprise one-third of this city's population they have practically no recreational facilities, several representatives for the Charlottee Negro citizens' league appeared last Monday before the city council to ask for immediate improvements at Fairview Park swimming pool.

The sepakers said the pool was condemned by the State Health Department because the Park and Recreation commission failed to keep it in proper repair. A council committee was named to see what can be done so the pool can be opened this summer. Among the League representatives attending the council meeting were Dr. J. Cross, H. L. Anderson of Johnson C. Smith University and Paul Richardson. Anderson said: "The Negro pool is condemned as a $100,000 pool is opened for the white group."

"A good deal depends on the formation of the early habits."

"I know it; when I was a baby my mother hired a woman to wheel me about, and I have been pushed for money ever since."

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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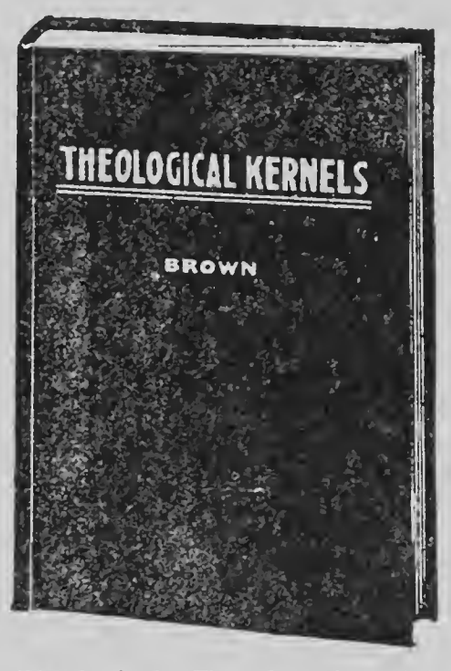

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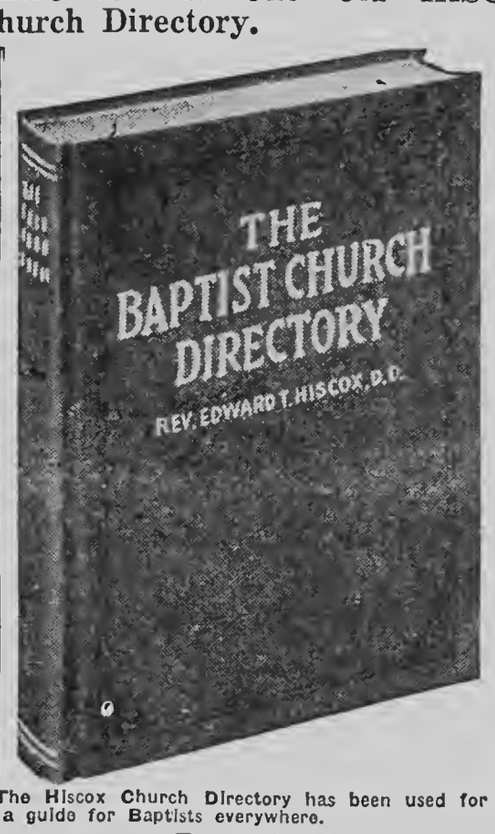

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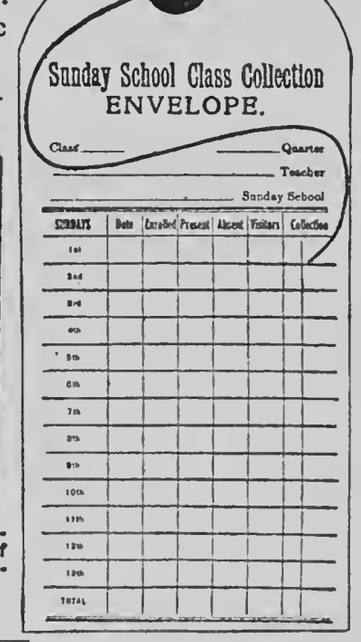

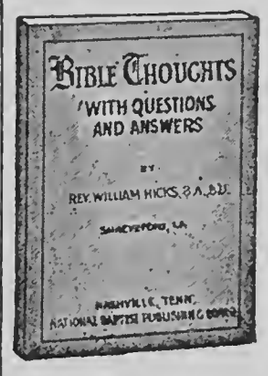

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Woman's Page

MRS. HOUSEWIFE: CANNING AND PRESERVING TIME IS HERE

WHEN ripe berries, like a flower bed of color, crowd the counters in the grocery store, the time has come for Mrs. Homemaker to capture their goodness in jar upon jar of transparent, delicious jelly. A colorful dish, clear, quivering and firm yet tender, is easy to make now while berries are ripe, but will be a rare delicacy when snow is on the ground.

There is no need for cooks to shy away from jelly-making because of fear of failure, for by following basic rules jejlly can be endowed with both good flavor and good looks. Wise buying is the first step toward good results. As the entire family of berries is extremely perishable and will not store well, even under the best conditions, for any length of time, buy only fresh berries and use them immediately.

Judging Good Berries.

Color is a better indication of good flavor than is size. Buy only berries which are plump, firm, properly matured and free from decay and mold. Avoid soft fruit that leaves stains on the container. Wash the berries by placing them in a large strainer and lowering them into a pan of fresh water, mashes and bruise it.

In jelly-making the fruit is first cooked until tender and drained through a bag of Canton flannel or several thickness of cheesecloth. Avoid long cooking or the pectin which gives the jelly-making powder will be destroyed. Except where directions advise it do not press the fruit through the bag or the jelly will be cloudy.

Some of these recipes call for additional pectin, while others do not, depending upon the pectin content of the fruit. When no additional pectin is added, cook rapidly to 219 degrees Fahrenheit for average pectin fruits and 221 degrees for fruits of high pectin content and to make a firmer jell.

If you don't have a thermometer, test the jelly by pouring a spoonful of the juice back into the kettle. Begin the test shortly after juice has boiled up well and repeat it frequently. When the drops flatten out into a thin sheet that will break away from the edge of the spoon. Whisk the pan off the stove. Do not use more than four cups of fruit juice at one time. Always cook jelly rapidly to preserve its color, flavors and ability to jell.

While it is sitll hot cover with a thin coating of melted paraffin and allow to cool. Paraffin the top again when the glasses are cold and cover securely with a paper or loose metal cover.

Currant Jelly

Tart currants make a jelly that once on your preserve shelves serves a number of purposes. It is a colorful and flavorful garnish for meats and salads in addition to providing a delicious spread. Here is an easy recipe to follow to get good results.

Remove the leaves and imperfect fruit from two quarts of slightly underripe currants. Do not stem the berries, but wash them, drain well, and crush with a wire potato masher. Add one-half cup of water and bring the fruit to a boil over a hot fire and cook rapidly for seven to eight minutes. Then pour into a jelly bag which has been wrung out in cold water, and allow the juice juice to drip.

Measure the juice into a preserving kettle and add three-fourths cup of sugar for each cup of juice. Cook rapidly over a hot fire to 220 to 221 degrees Fahrenheit or until you get a jelly test. Skim the jelly and pour it at once into hot sterilized glasses and paraffin.

Black Raspberry and Currant

As black raspberries do not jell easily, this recipe combines them with currants to make a jelly with a delicious flavor. Prepare one quart of currants as directed in the preceding recipe.

Wash one quart of black raspberries, discarding any of the fruit that is soft. Combine with one quart of currants. Add one-half cup of water, bring to a boil over a hot fire and cook rapidly for about five minutes, mashing the fruit as it cooks. Then extract the juice through a jelly bag.

Measure the juice and add three-fourths cup of sugar for each cup of juice. Bring to a rapid boil and boil to 219 degrees Fahrenheit, when you get a jelly test. Remove from the heat, skim, pour into hot sterilized jars and paraffin.

Tart Gooseberry

To make tart gooseberry jelly. wash, drain and mash two quarts of gooseberries. Add one-half cup of water and cook rapidly for 15 minutes or until tender; then extract the juice.

Add one cup of sugar for every cup of juice and boil rapidly to 220 to 221 degrees Fahrenheit, until you get a jelly test. Remove from the flame, skim, pour into hot sterilized jars, and paraffin the tops.

Fresh Raspberry.

As raspberries don't have their full share of pectin, additional commercial pectin is used. For best results, follow the recipe, exactly, especially the boiling times

Crush three quarts of raspberries and put the crushed fruit and juice into a jelly bag, then squeeze out the juice. Measure the juice and add enough water to make four cups. Add seven and one-half cups of sugar and bring to a boil.

Then add one cup of liquid pectin and, stirring constantly. bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for one-half minute Remove from the fire, skim and pour quickly into hot, sterilized jars and paraffin.

Sour Red Cherry.

This red cherry jelly is also made with the addition of commercial pectin. To make it, do not stem, but pit and crush about three pounds of fully ripe cherries. Add one-half cup of water, bring to a boil, cover and cook for about eight minutes. Place the fruit and juice in a jelly bag and squeeze out the juice.

Add seven cups of sugar and bring to a boil over a hot fire. Add at once one bottle of liquid pectin, bring again to full rolling boil and boil hard one-half minute. Remove from the fire, skim, pour quickly into hot sterlizied glasses and paraffin at once.

But don't label berries "for preserving only." When buying blackberries remember to allow one or two extra boxes for luscious blackberry pie or to serve with sugar and cream or sprinkled over your breakfast cornflakes. All the others, too, make delicious pies and puddings.

To insure your family the pleasure of cherry pies and puddings all year round, can some sour cherries now on the market as well as using them for preserves. If you have ideas about preserving the goodness of those luscious looking plums and apricots, don't waste any more time but do it now.

The first of the free-stone peaches, Hiley Bells, have arrived to mae yourk dessert problems even more simple. Watermelons. cantaloupes and honeydews are really here in earnest, bringing succulent, refreshing deserts and salads to the Chicago bill of fare. One glance will show you that the figures on the price tags are smaller, and when you sample your prize melon you will pronounce it more juicy and flavorful than ever. Summer oranges and blueberries, too, are more abundant and less expensive.

Advice About Vegetables

Vegetable prices have gone both up and down for this week-end, but the majority of them seem to be more reasonable. Corn, squash, cabbage, spinach, beets, cauliflower, pepper, tomatoes and eggplant provide attractive vegetable buys. Beans, peas and lettuce are also still reasonably priced.

The price of fresh asparagus, as might be expected, is climbing. However, you can still find good quality, and the price is by no means exorbitant. Broccoli, too, shows a price advance.

There is no need to go fishing unless you enjoy it, as many varieties of fresh fish are available at the grocery store. Fillets of all sorts halibut, porgies, butterfish, bass, whitings, clams, flounders and trout are all excellently priced and form the center of appetizing dinners.

Eggs have made an increase in price advanced slightly. Chucks of lamb and less expensive cuts of beef are featured, Bacon, like other pork cuts has increased fractionally.

Broilers and fryers are both being featured at attractive prices. The quality of duckling is at its peak this week-end.

DOGHOUSE BISCUITS

Not strictly a sandwich but a mighty good substitute for one are these biscuit-crusted frankfurters. Make a biscui dough of prepared biscuit flour, following the directions on the package. Shape it by hand into a thin layer over Vienna sausages or thin frankfurters. Place each one on the end of a green stick or a toasting fork and roast over the campfire.

Barbecured Hamburgers

A few alterations in the common hamburger make it a little easier to prepare at a picnic. Either mix up the hamburger with egg and onion the way you do at home or simply take along a can of evaporated milk. Mix one and one-half pounds of ground beet with one-half cup ot undiluted evaporated milk. Shape into patties and toast over the campfire for eight or 10 minutes, using a wire toaster. Turn frequently during the cooking process. Season with salt and pepper. Pour the following barbecue sauce on the hamburgers when they are served, or swab them with it while they are cooking.

Mix together one-half cup of vinegar, one-half cup of catsup, one-fourth cup of butter and one-fourth cup of chopped onion in a covered jar before you leave home. Heat over the campfire and serve with the hamburgers.

Scrambled Egg Sandwich

The scrambled egg sandwich has possibilities undreamed of by most picnickers. Cook the eggs in a long-handled pan over the fire and slide the filling between split, toasted buns.

Cook the meat that is to be used with the eggs in the pan first. You might try any one of these; four slices of bacon cut into short pieces and cooked until crisp, four tablespoons of dried beef, or one-half cup of diced spiced ham or pork shoulder meat. Break eight eggs into the hot pan and stir together with one-half cup of milk, light cream, or canned mushroom soup. Season with one teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of pepper.

Sprinkle each sandwich before closing it with one tablespoon of grated American cheese. Let stand in a warm place for three or four minutes before eating. to melt the cheese.

REPAIRING WARPED DOORS

Warped doors are not only unsightly, but can be a great annoyance, either because they stick or fail to close properly. A door which is swung properly on its hinges, so that it opens freely without sticking against the door jamb or tread, will rarely warp. To prevent doors from warping, see that they have proper clearance. Whenever they show signs of sticking, the points at which they bind should be planed immediately. Doors often warp when they are stored for a season, if they are not properly put away. Never place a door in a slanting position against the wall. The best way to store doors is to suspend them from three or four hangers made of stock one inch by two inches.

Mack: Jimmy doesn't know whether to marry his old flame or his new one.

George: He's between two fires, eh?

SPREAD-AT-HOME SANDWICHES

If, instead of campfire buns you prefer sandwiches, prepared at home, they are bound to be good if you will avoid a few of the common pitfalls. Don't use fillings that will soak into the bread, and don't put a wisp of crisp lettuce between the slices and expect it to stay. fresh until unpacking time comes

Wrap each sandwich individually in waxed paper and pack them in a tin box, or place them again in the bread paper and wrap with a damp towel and newspaper. This isn't quite as handy as the tin box, but it does prevent the sandwiches from getting dry and Sahara-like on the edge.

Even if you want lettuce or some other crisp vegetable accompaniment in your sandwiches, make them up without it. Pack the lettuce pieces, celery, carrot sticks, radishes, anything that should stay crisp and cold, in a heavy casserole or a vacuum jug wiht ice cubes. Wrap the casserole in several thicknesses of newspaper. Then open the sandwiches when you get to the picnic and place the lettuce or other crisp vegetables in them.

Chicken Cranberry Sandwiches

A slice of jellied cranberry makes sliced chicken or turkey sandwiches taste twice as good. Spread the bread with butter, cover with slices of chicken and then place a round of the canned cranberry sauce cut about one-quarter of an inch thick on the sliced meat. If you butter both sides of the bread the cranberry will not soak through.

Deviled Peanut Sandwiches

The ham sandwich comes to the front combined with ground peanuts and chopped sweet pickle. Combine one-half cup of deviled ham with one-third cup of ground peanuts and two and one-half tablespickle relish. Season to taste and spoons of chopped sweet pickle or moisten with about two tablespoons of mayonnaise.

Teresa: Gaze on that mighty canyon! Did you ever see a gorge to equal that?

Bertha: (absently) Yes, I watched you eat dinner last night.

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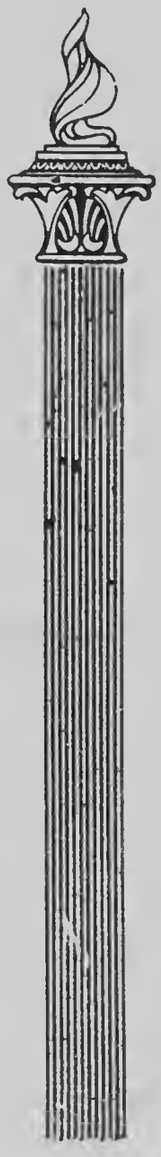

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SMALL SCHOOL DOES BIG JOB

Movement That Stemmed From University at Antigonish Regenerating People of Nova Scotia

(From the Cooperative Consumer)

By George Smokey

Antigonish! The word in Micmac (the language of the Indian tribe that inhabited that part of Nova Scotia) means "The place where branches are torn off the trees by bears gathering beechnuts."

When I found St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, it was an exhilarating discovery. It was stimulating to see what a small school may do for its people. I had unknowingly found the fountain head of the co-op movement in the Maritime provinces. Cooperation has taken root in this section of Nova Scotia and "it will sweep the province," Dr. M. M. Coady, of the extension department, prophesies, "then the country, all countries."

"Spreading a New Religion"

St. Francis, in the words of one of its professors, "is spreading a new religion to supplement the eternal one."

Although a Roman Catholic college, St. Francis has never imposed a religious test on either students or teachers. Men of all faiths function on the faculty of this coeducational institution.

St. Francis sponsored 422 cooperative organizations in the Maritime provinces along with 2,390 study clubs last year with 20,600 members. Yet all this dramatic news has escaped the newspapers of America.

The myopic press seems to be divided into two camps, each bearing a separate party label. One group pleads for complete liberty for the economic lords to do as they please, the other group demands more and more economic activity by their government.

Without questioning the honesty of the legislators nor their sincerity in proposing schemes to pull the farmers and fishermen out of the slough of economic despondency in which they flounder, St. Francis proposes that producers and consumers pull out under their own power, that their problems can be solved only by self-reliance derived from study and self-discipline. That word "self-discipline" makes it all sound like religion which, in a way, it is. It is only through self-discipline that a man can conquer either himself or his environment.

Learned From Scandinavians

St. Francis learned from the co-op movement in the Scandinavian countries. The Danish Folk Schools taught the Danes to pull themselves out of poverty, to become a self-reliant, free people economically.

The Swedes developed a system of adult education known as the Swedish Discussion Circle method. By this method the common people gather in small groups to discuss their economic problems.

The method practiced by the extension department at St. Francis is similar to these. The department believes that once people start to discuss their problems, diagnosis will follow. Knowing what causes their economic ills they will then find a rule of action to correct existing wrongs. Hundreds of public meetings and educational rallies are held each year throughout the Maritime province to enlist the people in this program of education and of self-help activities.

And it works!

The proof lies in the economic regeneration that is progressing throughout Nova Scotia.

It is the foundation of a system of economic control of the lives of the people of Nova Scotia, for the people, by the people.

St. Francis emphasizes the need of changing the thinking of the people who are to man the vast co-op movement: that it must be developed not only as a method to salvage their lives in a depression period but as a philosophy of life that will result in cooperative action.

The Author

One day last summer George Smokey packed his wife and two children into a Model A and started on a journey that was to take them from their Stevens, South Dakota, home to the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Mr. Smokey attributes his wanderlust to his Swiss ancestry—remarking that they fought as mercenaries all over the continent of Europe. However that may be, his story is as fascinating as his adventure, and we recommend that you read every line of it.—Editor's Note.

Justice to All

In its approach to the problem the University considers the primary producer as important as the consumer and attempts to insure justice to each man both as a producer and as a consumer.

It teaches the Nova Scotian to produce goods through cooperative group effort, to finance their co-ops by groups, to buy by groups, to sell by groups. It trains the people to run their own industries in their own interest. Its sponsored study clubs have grown to 2,390 today from 650 in 1933.

There was a time when the fisherfolk were but share-croppers of the sea similar in economic status to the cotton share-croppers of our South. Complete economic feudalism existed. The fishermen turned in their catches to a merchant who gave them just enough food in return to keep them from starving and advanced enough gear to enable them to return out to sea to make another catch with which to enrich the merchant.

Many barely handled cash in all their lives. Poverty kept them insufficiently fed. They also suffered because they were inadequately clothed and sheltered in ramshackle sheds along the coast.

"Dictators

All their economic affairs were in the hands of dictators. The price of farm crops, fish, and lumber were at the mercy of a snugly organized camp of merchants whose sole aim was to make bigger and bigger profits.

One need but mingle with the people along the coast of St. George's Bay to realize the hold the co-ops have upon their lives. They pin their hope for eternal salvation upon the church and their hope for salvation from unemployment, malnutrition, demoralization and dependence upon the coops. They will gladly contrast for you conditions as they once were and as they now are, how through self-help they have transformed their lives.

Village after village illustrates the same story. Little Dover is a classical example of the change. It was the pioneer. There was no real system of exchange between the workers on the farm and the seas and the workers in the city. The fishermen got one-half cent a pound for deep-sea fish that cost the consumer 20 cents or more a pound. The middlemen grabbed the difference. They got three or four cents a pound for small lobsters. (Small lobsters are canned) Large lobsters for American markets brought the fishermen six or seven cents a pound.

Missionaries of cooperation from St. Frances came to Little Dover and sat down with tiny groups to talk over the latter's economic problems. These missionaries believed that once the people diagnosed their economic ills they would find a remedy.

They Help Themselves

Little Dover faced their problem and knew that if help came God expected them to help themselves first. Theirs was a marketing problem and they decided to work out their own salvation. They would build a lobster factory. During one winter they felled trees in a neighboring forest, dragged the logs into Little Dover, and hauled in stones for the foundation. All the work was done by hand, even to the hauling of logs, because there wasn't a horse in that corner of the country.

The building was completed but with it alone they could do nothing. Canning equipment cost money and the 400 people of Little Dover had none.

Father J. J. Tompkins, apostle of cooperation, loaned the men of Little Dover $300 without interest. That wasn't nearly enough, so he sought elsewhere for moneyed men and found one who would advance $700 at a low rate of interest.

The first year after operations began the Little Dover factory sold its pack in Halifax. With the proceeds the $1,000 debt was paid and the members were paid an extra dividend that was four times greater than the price paid catches before co-op days.

Little Dover did not stop at that. The big lobsters of the catch would bring more sold alive than in cans. They developed their own markets and are now selling them for 20 cents or better a pound. Once they got only six or seven cents a pound for the same grade of lobster.

Canning and marketing of lobsters was but the beginning. The men of Little Dover built their own fishing boats. They now have a buying club, pooling their orders to buy at wholesome prices. They now get more for their labor and enjoy a decent standard of living. They are no longer peons existing at a brute level.

Many Co-ops Now

Today in the Maritime provinces there are 26 co-op lobster factories; (the Nova Scotians call the lobster canning plants factories); ten fish plants; 32 buying clubs; twelve smelt marketing organizations; and eight community industries. In addition there is a cooperative wholesale store and a milk pasteurization plant at Sydney, a co-op housing organization at Reserve Mines where Father Tompkins is now located, several group hospitalization plans; and other type of organization, owned and operated by the people themselves.

Of the total number of co-op organizations 277 are credit unions with 161 of them in Nova Scotia.

NEGRO CATERER SERVES G. O P. CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—William Newman, colored owner of the Holland Company here, had charge of the catering service during the recent Republican national convention. Newman won high praise for the excellent of food service delegates and for his generally efficient service.

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LEON HARRIS

(Continued from page 1)

directors of the corporation.

Mr. Harris gave no indication in his resignation as to what he would do, but it is thought that his position in Moline, Ill., where he has been employed for a number of years, demanded more of his time and prevented him from filling the tasks of president and editor of such a large association.

Ga. STATE COLLEGE

(Continued from page 1)

during the past ten days. The farmers are feeling very hopeful and more of them are poisoning cotton this year than last year.

The yield of milk among the demonstrators in Newton county has increased. This is largely due to the feeding of ground feeds. Definite plans are being worked out to establish a hammer mill in certain communities, cooperatively.

Evans county farmers recently sold $125.00 worth of tomatoes from their tomato demonstration plots. Their wheat demonstrations turned out satisfactory also.

Fifteen Liberty county farmers have side dressed their cotton with potash and sprayed the crops for boll weevils.

The county truck garden which is sponsored by the County Officials, Extension Agents, and NYA Supervisors in Peach and Houston counties is going fine and bringing the desired results. Fresh vegetables are gathered each day and a canning plant is being constructed for the community. The outlook for greater results is very bright.

Wesley Hart of Bibb county has become pasture-minded. He has the finest lay-out of any pasture demonstrator in the county. His two-acres of lespedeza sericia is up to a thin stand, but very even. But his ten cows and Aberdeen Angus bull on fenced bermuda and Johnson grass are beautiful to behold. From his bull, he has two male calves and a heifer, six weeks old. Hart is really "making a go" of this project.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.

July 1, 1940

By W. A. Hagins

On June 17th, 18th and 19th, farm tours were held in Mitchell, Dougherty, Terrell, Lee, and Randolph counties for the purpose of giving the farmers an opportunity to observe conditions of the various farms where demonstrations are being conducted.

Thirty-seven farmers met at the colored high school, Camilla, Monday morning, June 17th, at nine o'clock to visit twenty-three demonstrations on nineteen farms in various sections of the county. The last demonstration visited was on the farm of Simon Marcus, who stated, in speaking to the farmers present at the barbecue given by his community, "This is the first demonstration tour for Negro farmers that I have ever witnessed, and I am sure each one of us has learned a great deal to help us in our farm program."

The tour on the 18th touched points in Dougherty, Terrell and Lee counties where cropping plans, sanitary toilets, livestock and gardens were observed and checked on the various farms visited. It was remarkable to see the large number of sanitary toilets that farmers have built and the number of farmers that had their cropping plans and were trying to follow them.

The feeder calves that were placed with 4-H club boys in February were visited and other livestock that were being carried as demonstrations.

In these three counties, demonstrations were visited on seventeen different farms and at noon a meeting was held in the Sasser community in Terrell county. At the conclusion of the meeting, the leaders in this community served a basket dinner to those present.

On the 19th, a farm tour was held in Randolph county where visits were made to 4-H club boys who were carrying demonstrations in early corn for the purpose of feeding our calves for the Albany Fat Stock Show. The farm crop demonstrations that are carried on by farmers were visited in several communities.

All of the demonstrations visited during these tours in the counties named show progress and the farmers expressed themselves as anxious for these demonstration tours to become annual affairs.

PEPSI COLA OFFERS

(Continued from page 1)

ble in the departments of their own choosing, but usually also in that territory in the United States where they will be happiest.

"Each Job Award is for a year at a salary of thirteen hundred dollars.

"At the end of that time the group will either be taken into the regular organization on a permanent basis, by mutual or assisted to make connections with other business organizations, backed by the tremendous advantage of this years practical experience.

"The entire group of jobs, thus vacated will be then given in turn to the winners in next year's graduating classes a revolving plan."

To Create Opportunities

"What the Job Award Plan seeks to do is to create an opportunity for business training for young people which will give them several definite advantages over the haphazard, discouraging methods which confront them today. I have long felt that American business should do all in its power to assimulate American youth, and if this practice can be made widespread, and enough organizations can afford to adopt this plan, it will tend toward a solution of some of our young people's career problems." continued Mr. Mack.

Open to All Americans

This opportunity is open to all American youth. Negro colleges are taking a great part in this Job Award Plan. Among the Negro institutions of higher education which are in this group are Tuskegee, Miners Teachers College, Morehouse College, Georgia State College, Kentucky State Industrial College, Morgan College, Allen University, Benedict College, Lane College, Knoxville College, LeMoyne College, Fisk University, Wiley College, Virginia State College, Hampton Institute, Virginia Union University and Bluefield State Teachers College.

—Exchange.

Lottie: My boy-friend made a killing in the restaurant business.

Helen: Oh! Did he cook?

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1)

MILITARY SERVICE—Captain Company 1. 8th Inf. I. N. G., 18 years. Appointed Aug. 14, 1916. Recruiting officer for Government by General Funston, Special Order 207, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major 8th Inf. I. N. G., 12 years. Federal Recognition September 9, 1921.

PRESENT ACTIVITIES—Auditor National Organization Knights and Daughters of Tabor, 6 years. Vice President National Federation Negro Farmers, Inc., 9 years. Member Zoning Board of Appeals, Springfield, Ill. Have had experience in house-building in Quincy and Springfield, Ill., as owner. Commissoner and Treasurer Springfield Housing Authority. Appointed by Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois, as Commissioner Afro-American Exposition to be held in Chicago from July 4, 1940 to Sept. 2, 1940, Member of Board, Service Bureau for Colored Children. Held office for nine years as Chief Grand Mentor of International Order of Illinois and Jurisdiction. Supt. of the Taborian Farm located three miles east of Du Quoin, Ill.

Memorial Services For Marcus Garvey To Be Held July 21

NEW YORK, July 11 (ANP)—According to an announcement by Miss Ethel Collins, secretary general of the U. N. I. A., plans are being completed for a memorial service to the late Marcus Garvey by the executive council and all branches on July 21, at St. Mark's Methodist church.

Miss Collins also revealed there is a plan afoot to return the body of Garvey to Jamaica, B. W. I., for a final resting place. Returning via New York it is expected a demonstration will be made by local Garveyites. The body is now at rest at Paddington cemetery in England until after the war.

To Observe Liberia Day At Exposition

CHICAGO, July 11 (ANP)—July 26 will be Liberia Day at the American Negro Exposition, it was announced this week by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., executive director of the exposition, after communication with Lester A. Walton, New York, the American minister to Liberia. July 26 is Liberia's Independence Day, Mr. Walton said.

FAKE "SCOTTSBORO BOY" SEEKS FUNDS; GIVE HIM NOTHING!

NEW YORK, July 11 (ANP)—The Scottsboro Defense committee this week issued a warning to the public to be on guard against fakers who are making appearances and appealing for funds for the Scottsboro boys. According to their warning, a young man traveling under the name of "Rev. Willie Wright" is posing as one of the freed Scottsboro boys.

This "Rev." has made many speeches in churches, collecting monies which are supposedly for the defense fund, said the warning. The defense committee asks that any one posing as a representative of the committee be asked to show credentials signed by Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers, chairman of the committee.

Cooperating organizations signing the statement contained in the warning are: American Civil Liberties union, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, Church league for Industrial Democracy, Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Labor Defense, League for Industrial Democracy, Methodist Federation of Social Service, National Association for Advancement of Colored People and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

COLORED STUDENT NAMED EDITOR AT HUNTER COLLEGE

NEW YORK, July 11 (ANP)—Miss Shirley Simpson, 19-year-old Hunter College student, this week became the first Negro to ever be elected editor-in-chief of the Hunter Bulletin, weekly newspaper. Her election was unanimous because of the decided changes and improvements in the paper while acting editor during the past year.

One of the few editors to serve more than one term on the paper, Miss Simpson is active in all college affairs. She will hold the office until graduation next June.

Plans for a gigantic subscription campaign will be readyied by her during the summer vacation.

Youth: Baby' if I were a millionaire, do you know how I'd see the world?

Beauty: Sure, from our bridal suite.

ALKALINE OR ACID SOIL

IF YOUR vegetables are not coming along in the way you expect, it might be well to give some thought of the alkalinity or acidity of the soil. While quite a few flowers tolerate a wide variation in soils, extending from the strongly acid to the strongly alkaline, vegetables are more exacting and most of them demand the presence of lime.
quantities of lime.

Plants which demand large quantities of lime are cauliflower, muskmelon, broccoli, asparagus, onion, beet, leek, celery, spinach and lettuce. If these plants are not doing well, top-dress between the rows with agricultural lime. Allow one ounce of lime for each foot of surface area.

Carrots, kale, cabbage, peppers and tomatoes respond to smaller doses of lime and may be doing well despite the lagging of the plants first mentioned. They, too, can be treated with lime if conditions indicate it.

When increasing the alkalnity by use of lime, make every attempt to keep it away from such plants as watermelon, potato, radish, parsley and squash. This group long with ever so many of the small fruits, show a definite resentment to lime. They even dislike growing on land, which was limed the previous season.

Correction to the acid side is easily made for such plants as demand it. Small quantities of aluminum sulphate will change condition, while cottonseed meal will do the same thing and provide no small amount of fertilization as well.

CHICAGO'S 1ST NEGRO POLICE CAPTAIN NAMED

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, July 10.—Lieut. John Thomas Scott of the city police force learned this week that he will become the first colored man in the city's history to be made a police captain when Capt. George Lynch of the Austin station retires August 7, at the age of 63.

Lieut. Scott, who will be 60 years old on August 28, heads the list of qualified officers for promotion to captaincy vacancies. He joined the police force in 1907 and was made a sargeant in 1919, and a lieutenant in 1927. He has received 18 creditable mentions and three extra compensations.

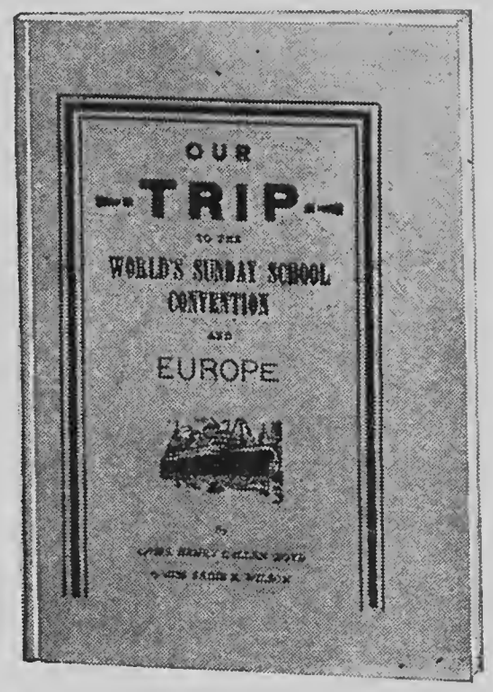
Born in Houston, Texas, Lieut. Scott came to Chicago at an early age. He lives with his wife in Woodlawn.

Daisy: Miss Lillie where were you last night?

Lillie: Was last night Saturday?

Daisy: No!

Miss Lillie: Then I was downstairs in the bar, behaving myself like a perfect lady.



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 15, 1940 No. 7.

MY OBSERVATIONS OF THE FARM PROBLEMS IN THE SOUTH

By La Gora Sanders

President National Federation of Colored Farm Women

Having been born and reared in the Middle-west, I had little knowledge of conditions among my people in the deep South until I had the opportunity and pleasure of participating in a tour which recently inspected F. S. A. projects in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The trip was a revelation to me. Moreover, it afforded an opportunity to convey to both races—white and colored—of the Middle-west a true picture of the steady progress being made by the Negro farmer in the lower bracket under the aid and direction of the Farm Security Administration.

As we went from project to project, the farm women (who were always too glad to see us) told of the previous years of living from hand to mouth; from cotton-patch to the share-croppers' store where all went in but little came out. They told us of poor food; poor pay; tumbled down barns and ill-fed stock; of leaky one and two-roomed houses; of tired-out husbands and weary faced wives surrounded by straggling brood of children unkept, ill fed—all because of lack of money, and competent guidance to show that farm-family how to put into practice the advice of Booker T. Washington; to cast down the bucket where they were and bring out of the deep black loam or the rich brown, white and yellow clays, the wealth which they conceal.

The picture was drab and pitiful. All the ills of the times have been laid upon the depression, and so it may be. The farm folks were so harassed with debts and fear of loss that they had about given up hope of a miracle happening to help them to keep a roof over their heads, a few pigs to eat and old Dobbin to plow their fields.

But Uncle Sam, knowing the decades of lean years of the Southern farmer, put on his thinking cap. He did not want all the youths of the South leaving for the mills of the North, facing the unemployment and vices of the large city. The South, with its untold wealth of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, nuts, fine wood and fruits should be able to keep its' youth loyal to their homeland and perfectly happy there.

He said the Government should loan these farmers money to fix up their farms and to organize them into community projects. It should build model farm homesteads in different districts with 90 or more 40 acre family farms, each community having its own church, school, administration building, recreation centers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, and teachers. The house should be neat four or five room houses with water, lights, bath and refrigeration to

(Continued on page 4)

"MEDICS" MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Houston, Tex., Aug 22 (ANP)—Houston took on a festive air last week when distinguished medical men from every section of the country gathered here for the 46th annual convention of the National Medical Association, meeting jointly with the National Hospital association, the National Medical Woman's auxiliary and the National Insurance Medical Examiners association.

Opening on Sunday with an open meeting of the National Hospital association at Sam Houston Coliseum, the week's activities got off to a rousing start. Attracting a large and representative audience, the meeting was presided over by Dr. W. M. Drake, prominent Houston physician and civic leader.

Welcomes were extended to the visitors by Prof. E. O. Smith, principal of Wheatley High School, on behalf of citizens of Houston; by Dr. Thelma Patten-Law, president of the Lone Star Medical association, on behalf of the association; and on behalf of Houston hospitals by Dr. Robert Jolly, superintendent of Memorial hospital here.

Among the speakers on the program were: Albert W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge hospital, New Orleans; Lawrence R. Payne, superintendent of Hillcrest hospital, Waco, Texas; Dr. E. B. Perry, superintendent of Wheatley Provident Hospital, Kansas City; and T. H. Carney, president of the National Hospital association.

The many and varied social activities included a garden party on the grounds of the Houston Negro hospital with the Woman's auxiliary as hostss; a motorcade to San Jacinto Battle grounds participated in by 300 cars; a barbecue at Prairie View State College; "A Night of Southern Hospitality," including a swim, supper and a dance at Emancipation Park; the President's ball at the City Auditorium; and a cocktail party at the home of Dr. Thelma Patten-Law.

Boy Survives Fever Of 109

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 15 (ANP)—When a physician reached the bedside of Robert O'Neal, 12, last Saturday, he found the boy in convulsions with fever of 109, the highest on his record, he said. Robert, unconscious, was suffering from measles developed a few days before. Monday he regained consciousness and his fever fell to 103.

Former President Of Tougaloo Dies

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (ANP)—Rev. William Trumbull Holmes, 73, former president of Tougaloo college in Mississippi, died here Monday. Ordained a Congregational minister, the Rev. Holmes served Tougaloo as president from 1913 to 1933.

I met a traveler on the dusty road
Who bravely bore a heavy load;
'Stranger, how far you' mid life's toil and smart?'
"Comrade," he said. 'I bear a singing heart!—Clinton Scollard

ABLEST SCHOLARS OF NEGRO RACE TO TALK ON HISTORY

What Fate Awaits Darker Races if England Goes Down to be Leading Topic

By Carter G. Woodson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Negro in this mad world of today will be an important topic at one of the sessions of the celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Chicago on the ninth of September. Three internationally known speakers will discuss the plight of the Negro from a world point of view. The three discussions are so articulated as to give a comprehensive view of the universe as it regards the Negro.

Dr. Richard Pattee, of the Division of Cultural Relations of American Republics in the United States Department of State, will deliver a discourse on the Negro in Brazil, treating both the present and the past. He will face the much mooted question as to whether the Negro enjoys equality in that part of Latin America. No one else in this country can approach the question with more light to speak like one having authority. Dr. Pattee has studied, traveled and taught in Latin America. He has recently translated from Portuguese into English a scholarly work on the "Negro in Brazil," written by that brilliant historian and anthropologist of that country, Dr. Arthur Ramos.

The Negro in Liberia will be discussed by Dr. George W. Brown, a product of the School of Economics of the University of London. Dr. Brown will set forth facts from his experience as a traveler and student in Liberia. There he won the confidence of the President of the Republic and other officials who gave him access to the public archives from which he secured the data to publish his forth-coming work—"Black Communism, White Concessions," or "The Economic History of Liberia."

Africa to the South, in the South African Union, will be discussed by Prof. G. W. de Kiewiet, of the University of Iowa, a universally recognized authority on the European expansion in Africa. He is one of the joint authors of the recently produced monumental Cambridge History of the British Empire. Prof. de Kiewiet will deal especially with the Native Life in South Africa. No author living has done more than he to show the importance of the native in determining the course of the British Empire in South Africa.

The discussion of this matter naturally brings up the question of the future of the native African in case the British Empire is destroyed. An educated American colored woman, long resident of London, had to return to the United States on account of the threat of the invasion of England. Talking with her former associates in the United States, she was surprised to find them anxious to see the British Empire destroyed. While they have no love for Hitler, they boldly play up the fact that the British have done the Negroes more harm than Hitler will ever have the chance to do.

Likewise a taxi-cab driver in Washington recently expressed himself to a white passenger who, excited over the rapid advance of the Nazis, tried to convince the Negro that the Western Hemisphere is in danger of being overrun by Hitler and Mussolini. The Negro driver promptly replied that he did not feel the least excited because his race cannot be made any worse off under the dictators than it is now. The Negroes, he contended, are being turned away from Canada as undesirables, and they are being starved out in the West Indies and the United States.

This brings up an important problem for historians. Does history offer any evidence that the Negroes of the world would be worse off should the dictators destroy the economic imperialists? Does history offer any facts to support the conclusion that the Negroes would profit by such an upheaval? Of what advantage is it to the antelope to be taken away from the hyena to be eaten by the lion? Have Negroes in any part of the world been so modernized as to be able to organize and stand alone in the world of conflict without end?

Historians mention frequently the impending destruction of modern nations by attrition in the long run of war. Such a result, they are saying, will leave free the weaker peoples whom the economic imperialists now oppress. In what part of the world, historians will tell us, have the Negroes sufficiently advanced to prevent themselves from being swallowed up even at that time by some stronger people who were formerly oppressed? Certainly, there is not much in South Africa to indicate such a bright future for those socially repressed natives, although some such thought may be entertained with respect to those of East Africa and of West Africa.

This is real history in the making. The important function of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is to help the Negro to understand the present by understanding the past. In this way only can people profit by experience which will throw light on the pathway into the future. Man may be moved by his emotions, but he must live by reason. In knowledge develops reason. "Know thyself, then, better than he who speaks of [illegible]ee," says the African. "Not to know is bad; not to wish to know is worse."

SOUTHERN YOUNG PEOPLE CONDEMN NEW DRAFT BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(ANP)—Represented by their national vice chairman, Miss Thelma Dale, the Southern Negro Youth Congress went on record last week as opposing the conscription plan, set up under the Burke-Wadsworth Bill during the Conference of Leaders of National Organizations at the Willard Hotel here.

Miss Dale, speaking for the Congress said: "We do not believe Conscription Plan is necessary to national defense, on the contrary the passage of this bill sponsored by Senator Burke, a confessed admirer of Hitler, would be a real step toward Hitlerizing America without Hitler setting a foot on our shores."

Interviewed later, Miss Dale told of plans of the Southern Negro Youth Congress for a Peace Petition contest, urging President Roosevelt to defeat the Draft Bill. Winners in the contest will be given a free trip to Chicago to attend the Emergency Peace Mobilization to be held at the Chicago stadium. August 31 through September 2, she said.

FOOD TRUSTS BEGIN JACKING UP PRICES IN LARGER CITIES

Consumers Protest and Government Threatens Lawsuits Against Profiteers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—(CNA)—While there has been lots of shouting about the necessity of everyone to make sacrifices, the food trusts were disclosed this week to be making huge profits out of the daily food consumption of the nation's consumers.

An inquiry now being conducted by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice shows wide restraints of trade and price-fixing combinations that have raised the cost of food to the consumer in almost every branch of the food industry.

The most notable cases have been found in bakery and dairy products, meats, canned fruits and vegetables. One investigator stated that the cost of the container often accounts for 40 per cent of the cost of a can of peas.

Pressed by hundreds of complaints from consumers which the Department admits it has been receiving weekly, officials of the anti-trust division announced its intention of filing suits against at least a half-dozen food trusts in Chicago, Los Angeles, New York, and one or two other cities.

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE"

The young person today who is concerned not only for his own welfare but also for the welfare of the society of which he is a part, will seek to acquire an adequate working knowledge of human kind, a knowledge that compasses more than the spectacle of his own generation.

The necessity for such knowledge is self-evident. The thinking person realizes that he lives in relation to three realms—the past, the present, and the future. He is related to the past not only through heredity and environment and the economic and social and religious patterns and circumstances of his forbears, but also through the broad general so-social forces that have wrought the sort of world and society he is living in now. He is related to the present obviously, because the present is the time-and-space province within which he operates. Yet he need not and should not be limited to or bound strictly within this time-space range, for his obligation to his fellow men demands that the next generation shall in some measure be better off spiritually and morally and physically because he has lived in this generation.

Because of all this, the thinking young person will study himself and fellows, realizing that "the study of mankind is man." He will ponder upon their strengths and their weakness, their ways of thinking and acting. He will consider the ways in which man has struggled to make the world a better place to live in, and his search for a spiritual certainty and security that will sustain him through all physical and economic upheavals. He will consider the strange and terrible uses to which modern man is

(Continued on page 16)

SHAW UNIVERSITY

Raleigh, N. C.

Twenty-four students in the first session of the Shaw University Summer School earned averages of 93 or above and were included on the Shaw University honor roll according to the release of the Shaw Registrar.

Those earning honor averages and their towns of their residences were as follows:

Pearl T. Atwater, Method; Bessie O. Blue, Raleigh; Brodie L. Boone, Windsor; Milton W. Fishop, Wilson; Nelson E. Greene, Danville, Va.; Maggie L. Harris, Henderson; Vivian T. Harris, Raleigh; Blanche V. Holley, Battleboro; Elwyna H. Holt, Raleigh; Annie D. Hurdle, Columbia; Bertha A. Leake, Raleigh; Clinton B. Ligon, Raleigh; Rachel H. G. McCauley, Raleigh; Alice P. McLeod, Raleigh; Thomas A. Parker, Raleigh; Lillian L. Perry, Raleigh; Wyomina B. Perry, Spring Hope; Moses A. Ray, Clinton; Charles A. Robinson, Raleigh; Lena G. Smith, Oxford, Alda D. Spencer, Fairmont; Alice B. Williams, Raleight; Mattie B. Williams, Kinston; Beecher G. Williamson, Oxford.

Clyde Erwin, superintendent of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, is scheduled to deliver the main address at Shaw University Summer School Commencement exercises at eleven o'clock, Friday, August 23, according to announcement of President Robert P. Daniel. Approximately forty-five in-service teachers and regular students are expected to receive degrees at this third Shaw University summer school convocation.

Other events of the exercises will include a senior-alumni dinner on Thursday evening, August 22, when the seniors will be formally inducted into the Shaw Alumni Association.

First Colored Legion Post Is Formed In N. C.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 15 (ANP)—The first Negro American Legion organization in this section of North Carolina was founded here last Thursday. Named for Linton T. Sutton, the ne wpastor is commanded by H. L. Trigg, president of State Normal School and a Sergeant Major in the World War. The unit, Post No. 223, is composed of an enthusiastic group of 22 World War veterans.

Officers elected were: E. A. Anderson, first vice president; Dr. C. B. Jones, second vice president; Brooks Dickens, adjutant; Charles Robinson, treasurer; W. S. Bowser, sergeant-at-arms; and Charles Wiggins, chaplain.

Linton T. Sutton, for whom the post was named, died in action in France during the World War, he was a native of Elizabeth City.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS REORGANIZE, CHOOSE STAFF OF OFFICERS

Mrs. W. H. McGavock Named Vice President Of New National Group

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15 (ANP)—At last week's annual meeting of the Progressive National Funeral Directors' association here, the name Independent National Funeral Directors' association was dropped and the corporation dissolved.

Officers elected to head the newly formed PNFDA, were as follows: Taylor C. D. Hayes, Memphis, president; L. H. Latson, Taylor, Texas, 1st vice president; Mrs. W. H. McGavock, Nashville, 2nd vice president; Fred Anderson, Detroit, 3rd vice president; Mrs. Anna J. R. Hughes, Louisville, 4th vice president; Wm. E. Officer, E. St. Louis, secretary; Mrs. G. J. Tate, Knoxville, Tenn., assistant secretary; James H. Irvin, Philadelphia, treasurer; C. B. Waterford, Chicago, chaplain and L. H. Delphia, Biloxi, Miss., sergeant at arms.

Seventeen members of the board of directors were also elected. Galveston was selected as the next meeting place.

500 Negro 4-H Club Members Mr. W. A. Hagins Reports From Georgia State College

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., Aug. 12—(Special)—In spite of the stormy weather approximately 500 Negro 4-H club members from all parts of the state braved the way here to the Georgia State College to participate in their Fourteenth Annual 4-H Club Encampment, August 12-17.

These boys and girls have been placed into the various groups, namely, blues, greens, and yellows and will attend their regular daily classes in this order. The daily program will get underway each morning at six o'clock with the sounding of the rising bell. Following this will be setting-up exercises flag raising and continued with the regular activities.

These clubsters will engage in a week's study of vegetable gardening; farm crops; dairying; livestock and poultry judging; fitting beef cattle for shows and sales; feeding and caring of livestock; soils; fertilizers; wood work; foods clothing; canning; homemaking; project management; club organization; health problems; all forms of recreation; and many other activities.

Additional features for this event will include a period set aside each day for Education, Religion, Citizenship and Health. Also motion picture films on certain phases of agrieulture have been secured through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be shown the group at regular intervals.

Achievement Day on Friday will "high light" this annual affair for all types of demonstration will be conducted by county club teams and medals and prizes will be awarded to the most —outstanding club members.

Assistance for the handling of this program will be furnished by officials from the State Agricultural Extension Service, Athens Agricultural Adjustment Administration representatives, Washington, —D. C.; members of the Georgia State College faculty; representatives of the South Atlantic Medical Society; and the Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

The Annual State Short Course marks the culmination of the various county short courses that have been held throughout the state under the supervision of the Negro farm and home demonstration agents for preparing and selecting club members for attendance to this annual affair.

This feature is being sponsored by the Regents of the University System of Georgia and the United States Department ofAgriculure, cooperating. Also local County Boards of Education and County Boards of County Commissioners have aided greatly in the way of making transportation possible for these club members by contributing funds and school buses. All local details for this event will be handled by the Negro Supervisory Staff of the State Agricultural Extension Service here at the College.

Another Increase Shown In Freight Car Loading

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended August 3 totaled 718,430 cars, the Association of American Railroad announced today. This wa san increase of 61,877 cars or 9.4 per cent above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 134,368 cars or 23.0 per cent above the same week in 1938.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of August 3 was a decrease of 59 cars below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 279,133 cars, an increase of 2,111 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 25,419 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 150,286 cars, an increase of 2,210 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,371 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 122,752 cars, an increase of 614 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 11,546 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 41,357 cars a decrease of 5,110 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 913 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western District alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of August 3 totaled 24, 357 cars, a decrease of 3,305 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,379 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 9,116 cars, a decrease of 366 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,042 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Aug. 3, totaled 6,681 cars, a decrease of 235 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,654 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 36,610 cars, an increase of 539 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,677 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 68,519 cars a decrease of 43 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 23,629 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 10,657 cars, a decrease of 14 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,932 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 and all reported increases in 1938 except the Southwestern.

	1940	1939	1938
4 weeks of January	2,555,415	2,288,730	2,256,717
4 weeks of February	2,486,863	2,282,866	2,155,536
5 weeks of March	3,122,556	2,976,655	2,746,428
4 weeks of April	2,494,369	2,225,188	2,126,471
4 weeks of May	2,712,628	2,363,099	2,185,822
5 weeks of June	3,534,564	3,127,262	2,759,658
4 weeks of July	2,825,752	2,532,236	2,272,941
Week of August 3	718,430	656,553	584,062
Total	20,450,577	18,452,589	17,087,635

ANCIENT LETTERS UNEARTHED

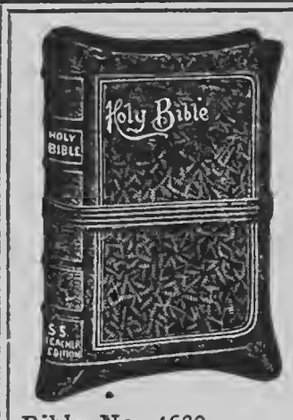
Letters written just before Nebuchadnezzar's triumph at Lachish have been dug up by archaeologists. These letters were written by Hebrews inside the walls of Lachish, Palestine, while struggling against attack of Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonion army in the year 589 B. C. The Prophet Jeremiah was then alive and preaching.

The letters, over a dozen of them, are written on scraps of clay, The ink on the letters has been analyzed and found to be a mixture of carbon and iron fluid, possibly made by dissolving soot in an extract of oak galls.

The jagged clay fragments scrawled with faded ink have aroused considerable excitement, as this is the first contemporary record of Old Testament events that has been found.

The letters were unearthed in 1935 and the first translation has just been published by Dr. Harry Torzycyner, of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The language has been pronounced by one American authority to be perfect classical Hebrew.—**The Evangelist.**

Be strong and of good courage; be not affrighted neither be thou dismayed, for Jehovah thy God is with thee.—Joshua.



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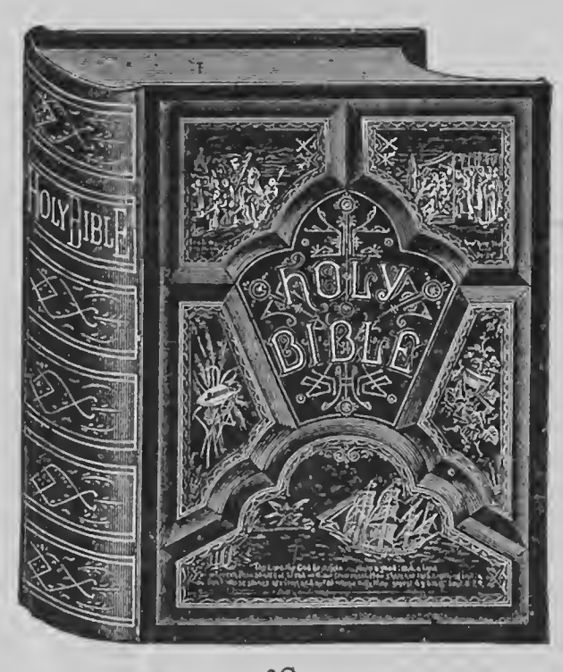

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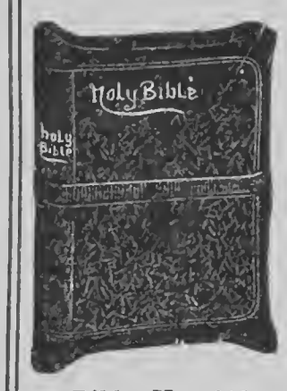

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"The Relation The Home Sustains To The Sunday School"

"After studying this subject over and over—I concluded that it could be discussed from two angles: viz:

I. The Home as compared with the Sunday School.

II. The Influence of the Home to the Sunday School.

The home, Mr. Webster tells us is a place of abode for a man and his family. It is a benevolent or charitable institution.

The Sunday school is an institution also. It is an institution of religious training. As the father trains his little ones and teaches them the right ways of civil characteristics, likewise the Sunday school teaches us and prepares us for better understanding of the gospel as given out in the higher body, the church.

The home may be called a branch of the State, wherein we are instructed in the proper social customs as required by the state, in other words at home we are given the roots of our civil requirements. You know the saying "Charity begins at home," not only charity, but love, obedience, and purity are all taught in the home.

The Sunday school may be called the branch of the church, wherein we receive the fundamental principles of our modern religious reforms. It is an agency of the Christian church. It is one of the means by which the church seeks to accomplish its great aim, the conversion of men, and their salvation in Christian character.

Lastly, the state is the source of government for the home. With each member of the family becoming subjected to its discipline. Likewise the Church is the source of government for the Sunday school, with each member becoming a part of the church in due time and joining in the fellowship of God. Now lets look at the influential aspects of the Home to the Sunday school.

As has been stated before, it is the duty of you as father and mother to train your child in reverence, obedience, truthfulness and love; and then take them to Sunday school where they may be further trained and also where they may put into practice that which was taught to them at home. Not only must you teach them these principles, but you must practice them yourself before your children. The child's mind is like a sponge: it is open to receive and absorb whatever comes upon the threshold of reception. So if you do not live or so let your religious characteristics stand out so that they may be a guide to the child, it is better that you not waste your time in training the child otherwise because he only apes after you.

If you inoticed I said take your child to Sunday school. Some folk get the idea that Sunday school is for the young people only, but it is for you, you, and you, regardless of age. Did not Christ say "You must become as a little child to enter in the kingdom." And if you have to become as a little child to see his kingdom, can you not think yourself as a young child and accompany your son or daughter to Sunday school?

Background and environment play a very important part in character building. Your child is living in the receptive stage of life. He is ready to take to, adhere to, and pattern after whatever is predominant in his environment. So don't you see the importance of your right living? Your child is only in Sunday school one day, he is with you six days. You must so conduct yourself before him during those six days so that his or her mind will not be curbed from the thoughts of goodliness, uprightness, and Godliness. When **you** take him to Sunday school. The home is the foundation of the Sunday school and upon these principles of good character, good citizenship. obedience, self-reliance, and honesty; all of which are needed to carry on the work of the Sunday school. So in closing I should like to leave my thoughts with you in the form of these verses.

Reincarnation

Some seeds were planted with tender care
By beautiful hands that placed them there
The fresh dew moistened—the sod gave birth
A garden bloomed from mother earth.

And soon the blossoms with perfume sweet
Nodded a welcome at mother's feet
As she strolled along in her garden rare,
They seemed to worship her presence there.

'Twas thus she placed her sweetest love
And 'twas returned by God above—
For children now were in her care
To walk and talk in her garden fair.
They'd pluck the blossoms and with pride
To Sunday school, by mother's side
Each Sabbath Day, they'd gaily go;
Their beautiful souls as flowers, aglow.
'Twas mother's love and tender care,
That planted the seeds of blossoms fair
And placed the children in Sunday school
That the Home be blessed by the Golden Rule.
The garden flowers are still as sweet,
But gone the traces of mother's feet
Her place is vacant at Sunday school
But her love still lives in the Golden Rule.
Her work of earth was gladly done
And her hands were stilled at the setting sun
But her deeds still live in the garden fair
And her spirit bides around her chair.
At home, abroad, or in Sunday school
Reverberates the Golden Rule
Thus influence in a Home brings light
And leads our feet to the paths of right.
Mother's wishes and mother's soul
Beckons us to a Heavenly Goal
And may we teach our babes the same
So naught is lost, but all is gained."

"Christian Youth's Attitude Toward Personal Living"

PAPER READ BY MISS ALICE STRICKLAND OF CHICAGO, AT THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXPOSITION

CHICAGO, Ill.,— (Special)—When the Youths of the nation had a program at the American Negro Exposition here in the coliseum on Sunday, August 11th, there was present on the platform Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant at Nashville, Tenn. He was so impressed with many of the papers that he requested Miss Alice Strickland to let the Union-Review and The Nashville Globe and Independent to print her paper. She consented, and here it is—she said in part:—

"The World today offers Youth a challenge. Representing Youth I accept that challenge, although there hangs above our heads a cloud where chaos and confusion reign. We have reached the point where life becomes difficult, where peace and race-relations are menaced, where economic security and industry are threatened, proper use of leisure time is disturbed, Christian Patrotism and vocational guidance molested, and marriage and Home Life disrupted. Instead of allowing these problems, monstrous as they are to phase us. We as Christian Youths, having in our personal lives numerous religious experiences, offer our queries to one whom all answers are known and who answers readily all who ask. Only to those who realize that:

To every man there openeth.
A high way and a low,
And the high soul climbs the
And the low soul gropes the low,
And in between on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro.
To very man there openeth.
A high way and a low,
And every man decideth
Which way his soul shall go

It is only to those who realize this and choose the way of the high that God reveals his solutions. Christian Youth as well as any other faces the problem of our present local, national and international situations and conditions. He finds himself first in a world torn by hostility, by strife and by wars and rumors of wars, brought on he believes by the greed, the selfishness and the hatred emanating from those adults who unwittingly place such a world as a realm of existence and as a worship for progress. How can one exist in such a world? and how can Progress proceed upon the long road that he must travel if he is to reach his journey's end. Youth everywhere faces this same problem and Christian Youth feels strongly the desire to do something about it. He asks himself after forethought, "Will Peace come when the battle flags are again furled?" and answer," No, for before we can have World Peace, we must have individual peace in every human heart. He holds the only solution to this and other problems He realizes it is impossible to bolt the German conquest but then he says "Think again! Impossible? No. Nothing is impossible with God, the omnipotent.

Always he strove against ignorance, disease and spiritual wickedness in high places. To know his place we must do the same. Peace does not lie in supine acceptance of things as they are but in doing all we can to make things what they should be.

Unemployment occurs now and again throughout the history of civilization. But never until the last few years and in no other country save America have age limits been set up—written or unwritten—in quantity lots: never have young men, often skilled and competent, had so much trouble in finding new work; never before has Youth come out of school after preparing himself and found that nothing (and I say that word advisedly) awaits him. He is merely another candidate for the dole.

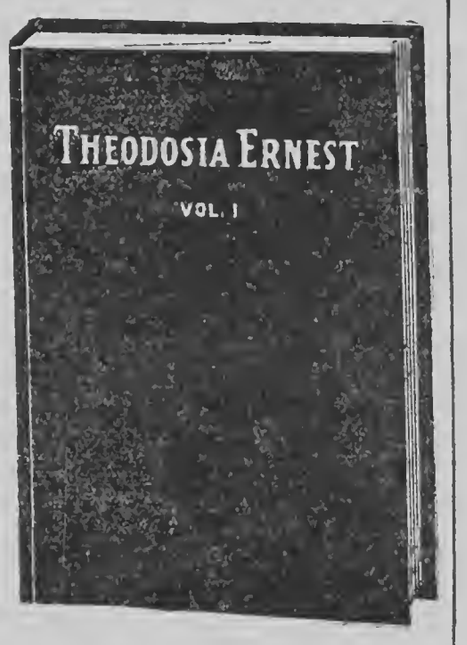
Poverty and strife are inherent in the present economic order. Individual gain and competition are the corner-stone of capitalism. This combination has undoubtedly released initiative and stimulated inventiveness it has transferred heavy burdens from human shoulders to machines. The discovery is soon made that individual effort is inadequate to cope with human misery and that preventoin is more desirable than cure. Therefore, if individual effort is inadequate, to whom must we turn if we are to solve this problem. Again we are living religiously we would naturally turn to our only sure means of security and ask him for our solution.

Wherever two persons are joined together in holy matrimony and God rules in their homes, divorce, incompatibility, separation or any like terms are never necessary fore they are blessed by a divine spirit that keeps them wrapped in a peaceful harmony that nothing could disrupt. More Youths are conceiving this truth and are accepting Him with the eagerness that is ever-present in youthful lives. So often today religion is set aside as something we do on Sunday. There are a few left who do not understand that religion, at least applied religion enters into every phase of human existence.

Youth, therefore is not the carefree, nor thinking type of individual he once was. He has covered in his short life the distance covered by the adults of today. Youth then are not the bad individuals who are to constitute the church and citizens of tomorrow, but Youth, a very definite part of the church and the country of today and might I say also that they play their parts well. They have been well-trained in schools to make the wisest choices and find their most intelligent choice is to accept Christ, not through any particular denomination or creed for God is present in all things where Truth is the Light.

And so it is not sentiment that people who lay down their lives to is back of the thousands of young- build a superstructure of God; kingdom throughout the world.

Ministers and Laymen Should Seek Every Opportunity to Improve Their Minds.



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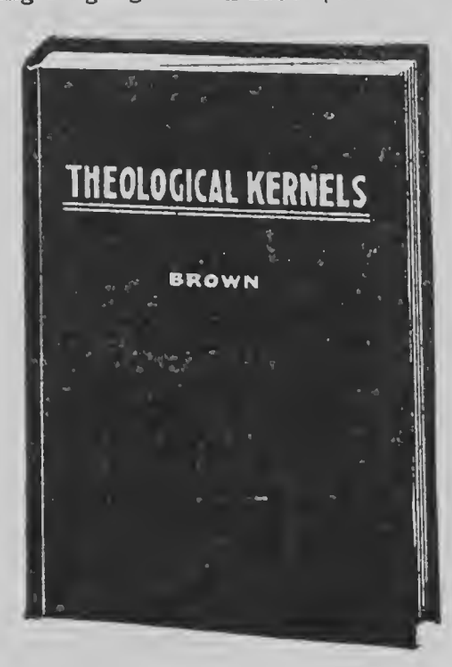

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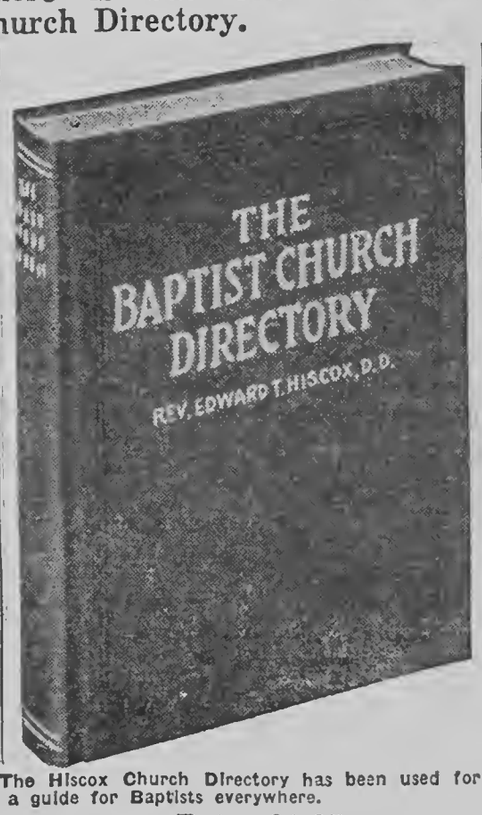

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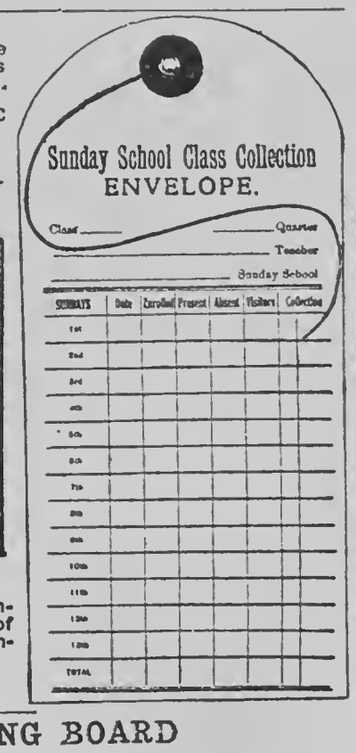

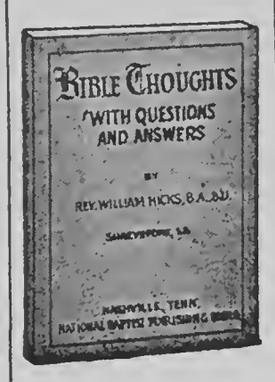

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The Modern Farmer

Leon R. Harris - - Editor

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

COLORED CITIZENS URGED TO PREPARE FOR DEFENSE WORK

Say Way Open to Defeat Subtle Plan of Evading Negroes Put in Law

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (ANP) —Because certain clauses in the National Defense Act make possible subtle, if not purposeful, evasion of the Negro worker in the Defense Program, colored Americans this week were warned by an authoritative source to be alert and prepare themselves to fit in the new areas of labor which will be opened up with initiation of the plan.

A "selective choosing" clause in the Act may result in discrimination to certain classes, groups or races, an official release from the Division of Negro Research and Planning of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, declares.

All employed workers should register immediately at local State Employment Services and those who have registered should renew their cards with the latest employment activity, the release continues. Unemployed, qualified school teachers, who are eligible for teaching posithose in vocational trades, can avail themselves of the opportunity for employment by application to State and local boards of Vocational training.

In the educational field, the release points out, the "discretionary power delegated to local school officials to determine employability of an individual," may pave the way for further discrimination.

That the Negro workman must prove his ability, his willingness, his need and his skill in order that the basic requirements to full participation in this mammoth program will be met by him, is stressed by the release which further advises gaining full knowledge of all aspects of the "National Defense Program."

A recent survey of Negro workers in an important industrial area shows a dearth of labor in the important occupations in industries necessary to the Defense Program, included in which are the manufacture, maintenance and repair of aircraft, shipbuilding, automotive engineering, forging, electrical engineering, boilermaking, work with sheet metal, woodworking, knowledge of chemicals, and operation of ordinance, light and heavy. These are the skills pertinent to active participation in the program, according to information from the United States Office of Education.

W. Ellis Stewart On Chicago Plan Commission

W. Ellis Stewart, vice-president and secretary of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, was recently appointed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly as the only colored member of the Chicago Plan Commission, which is composed of 26 leading Chicagoans who hold high positions in the civic, industrial, and public life of the city.

W. Ellis Stewart

An ordinance for the reorganization of the Chicago Plan Commission as an official part of the city government has been passed by the council and the appointment of Mr. Stewart marked the completion of the membership of the commission.

The commission has the power to prepare and recommend to the city council a comprehensive plan for the redevelopment of Chicago with regard to rehabilitation of the depreciated areas, improvement of streets, alleys, and public grounds, the building of new constructions and the making of other public improvements, which after adoption by the council will be known as the official plan of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Stewart, who is highly respected as a business and civic leader brings a wealth of training and experience to the commission. He was the first Negro to receive a degree in insurance from the University of Illinois, and is also a graduate of the Chicago Law School. He is the chairman of the Board of Management of the Wabash Y. M. C. A., vice president of the National Y. M. C. A. Council, vice-president of the State Y M. C. A. of Illinois, chairman of the South Central Recreation Committee, a member of the Chicago Recreation Commission, to which he was also appointed by the Mayor, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Burr Oak Cemetery.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

MY OBSERVATIONS OF THE FARM PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1)

preserve farm products, with out buildings as neat and as adequate as the houses. Surrounding each house should be a lawn, landscape and made beautiful with trees and flowers.

Uncle Sam's plans to help the farmer in need were soon in the hands of the Agricultural Department of the United States and, with the assistance of the Farm Committee, they were whipped into workable shape in a short time. Too, the plan was given the name "Farm Security Administration" for which is appropriated each year, varying sums to meet the need of farmers in different regions of the United States.

Farming is both a business and a way of life for half of all the Negroes in America. Ninety per cent of all Negro farm operators are in the South and more than three-fourths of these are tenants. Many of them have been ruined by droughts; floods; poor farming practices; worn-out lands; unsound tenure practices and overwhelming burden of debts. None could get credit from banks or lending agencies. Most of them would have been permanently on relief if the Government had not helped them to get a new start.

The Farm Security Administration has done much to remove or to alleviate conditions which have arisen from these ruinous factors. Under the FSA the curse which has dogged the farmer from time immemorial is being lifted and farming, as a profession and equally, a way of life, is gaining in dignity and economic status.

Here are the different kinds of help which the Farm Security Administion offers to the farmers of today:

1. **Standard Rehabilitation Loans.** These loans are made to farmers who need money for seeds; tool; live-stock; equipment necessary for farming—farmers who cannot get sufficient credit elsewhere. Every applicant must have land which will support his family and yield enough income to repay the loan with five per cent interest in one to five years. He must have at least two cash crops and enough forage crop to feed his livestock. The County Supervisor advises the borrower on rotation, erosion control, live-stock equipment purchase and other farm problems.

2. **Emergency Rehabilitation Loans.** In areas stricken by drought, floods, hurricanes, or in other unforseen emergencies, farmers often need small loans quickly to save their crops or to provide feed for their live-stock. In such cases, the Farm Security Administration provides limited sums immediately, the farm management being worked out later.

3. **Community Service Loans.** When a group of low income farmers need equipment or services which no one of them can afford by himself, the FSA makes a co-operative or community service loan to the group. In this way, farmers in the same neighborhood can get together to buy a cotton gin, spraying equipment or a new tractor or pure bred sires and many other things which they could not afford individually. Too, loans are made to farmers as individnals so that they can take part in such co-operation ventures as oil station; creameries; elevators and other such sound organizations in their neighborhoods. Negro farmers are taking advantage of this throughout the South.

4. **Medical Aid Loans.** Frequently, farmers have difficulty in making ends meet because of sickness in the family. In many Counties, local medical associations have helped to organize group health programs to provide medical care for low income families at a cost which they can afford. Whenever such programs are in operation, the FSA will consider loans to enable farm families to improve their conditions.

5. **Tenant Purchase Loans.** The Tenant Purchase Loan enables selected renters, share-croppers or farm borrowers with energy, ambition and good record, to become established as owners on desirable lands through a long-time loan in larger amounts repayable over a period of forty years. Co-operative Supervision being a part of the loan agreement. During the first year 1937-1938 there were 265 loans to Negro tenants. Of this total, 18.6 per cent was made in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi; States where Negroes on farms are found in appreciable numbers.

In 1938-39 there were 5089 applicants for loan; in 1939-40 there were 26,989 of five times as many. These figures tell an interesting story. Loans to white farmers rose proportionately. These loans are made in certain counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture on the recommendation of the FSA Advisory Committee. Each borrower must choose a family size farm which can be operated with labor avaliable in the family. A County Committee of three decides which applicant shall receive loans. Each year, loans to Negroes increase, as they grow more and more farm conscious.

6. **Rental Co-operative.** The F. S. A. has also set up rental co-operatives through which groups of tenants can improve tenureship and living conditions by leasing large tracts of land through F. S. A. loans and operating them co-operatively with option to buy within a certain given period.

Thirty such rental co-operatives are set up for operation in Mississippi Delta Area. Color ratio in these projects is determined by the need in the area.

In this set-up, there are projects on which Negro youths can secure internship in modern farm practices. This points the way for the coming generation. Moreover, long term leases will secure better housing, better land use; better farms and better farmers.

7. **Farm Debt Adjustment.** The F. S. A. supplies, without cost, an adjustment service which is available to all farmers. Volunteer Local Committees have arranged debt adjustment which has saved the American farmer (including the time until the beginning of 1940) $80,000,000. This service resulted also in payments of $5,000,000 back taxes. There is no social or racial prejudice.

5. **Shaping Rural Education.** The F. S. A. is shaping patterns in rural education by providing adequate school buildings and equipment on the project and by seeing that the school term is lengthened to at least eight months in the cotton area. State and County School authorities co-operate in supplying competent staffs to teach the subjects carefully correlated to rural life. Negro tenants, particularly, welcome this educational guidance.

9. **Homestead Projects.** The FSA is trying to develop better social and economic patterns in agriculture by establishing homestead projects. Some of them are now communities while others consist of scattered farms. There are now 140 projects completed which provide homes for 10,000 families. More than a thousand Negro families were living on such projects at the beginning of 1940. No two projects are alike. Some are 40 acre farm family communities equipped with their own schools, churches, co-operative shares gins and other needed facilities.

In setting up these projects, the FSA developed a new method of construction which makes it possible to build a four or five room house for $1,000 to $1,500. These building plans are available to all farmers and contractors, and may be obtained from the Extension Service of the nearest State College.

The homestead is provided with houses, barns and adequate outbuildings. Representatives of the FSA guide the homesteaders just as they help FSA borrowers. There are 31 Negro homestead projects in the thirteen Southeastern States.

Lakeview, near Texarkana, Ark., is a typical FSA homestead project. It is a Negro farm family community of 91 (40-acre) farms stretched along the shore of one side of the lake about as many 40 acre farms on the other side of the lake homestead by white people. In the midst of each community is its school, churches, administration buildings, stores and recreation centers. These two units are both guided by the F. S. A. and work co-operatively in their farm work.

This homestead was a beautiful sight. The neat, modern four and five room farm cottages, with their freshly painted farm building, nestling among the green trees with flowering orchards for a background, and the shimmering green waters of the lake meeting the emerald of the beautifully kept lawn cast a spell of enchantment over us all. But, all about us was life and work and contentment. The crops were in and school was in session. Children were coming and going about their tasks in the class rooms and work shops. Here, They have the fourth month "splittern" system; pupils work on the farm in the planting and harvesting seasons going to school in the months when there is little to do on the farm. Their school seemed to meet the needs of the community. They have procured for the centers the best teachers they could find and the children learn by studying and then doing.

Every family must raise all the vegetables, meat and fruits they eat. A mixed diet must be maintained to stamp out the deficiency diseases which have been a great problem among the poor of the South who have, previously, subsisted on meat, molasses and bread. Each family must put up 80 cans per head of fruit and vegetables. The Government furnished the cans and canning outfit.

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BUSINESS LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT HEARD IN ABLE RADIO ADDRESS

Dr. J. E. Walker, Guest Speaker on "Wings Over Jordan" Program, Aug. 18

COLUMBUS, GA. — (Special) — For the first time in the history of the organization, a special address on the National Negro Business League was made here over a nation-wide hookup during the "Wings Over Jordan" broadcast hour Sunday morning, August 18th. The speaker was none other than Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, Tenn., who heads up the National Negro Business League as president, which League will hold its annual session in Detroit, Mich., this month.

In the address Dr. Walker said: "The National Negro Business League was organized in 1900 by that great American, Booker T. Washington, to promote the commercial and financial development of the Negro.

The sage of Tuskegee no longer walks among men, but, his educational philosophy still inspires and blesses a world sadly in need of his teachings, that work is honorable, that men and women should prepare themselves to work well.

During these two score years, since the organization of the National Negro Business League, many changes have taken place, but there is one thing that will not change, That is the tradition of the League, the heritage handed down to us forever by those who have given their full measure of devotion to enlighten an emancipated people.

Four decades ago when the founder of the League proclaimed that we should educate the head, the hand and the heart there were jobs called purely Negro jobs. At that time we had a monopoly on Southern farming, certain forms of hotel service, barber shops, nursing, cooking, laundering and chauffering. But time has changed these conditions. You will find men of all races cooking and serving food, laundering clothes, digging ditches and running elevators. The education of today should prepare us to reclaim those jobs that once were ours or to find new ones in a changing social order. It can be done by the proper application of thrift and the maintenance of high standards of service.

It is true that the economic opportunity for the Negro is far below that of any other race in America and this condition affects our political, social and educational status. The correction of this condition is largely in the power of the dominant race, but there is one deficiency that can be corrected only by the Negro himself. We must cease spending more than we make! We must learn how to manage money!

As soon as the leaders and masses of our people are convinced that we must look more to ourselves, depend more upon our own thinking, conserve our resources and spend our dollars where they will bring the greatest results, we will start in the direct direction towards solving many of our problems. We must be thoroughly sold on the idea that our economic freedom lies for the most part in our own hands. Living beyond our means, spending our money before it is earned and aping the follies and living standards of those who hold the wealth of the country in their hands, have been some of the impediments to the steady advancement of our people. There can be no political freedom, there will be no social freedom, until we have broken the chains of our economic slavery, that have held us down since our physical emancipation.

Are we not suffering more from the folly of our economic procedure as from the lack of employment?

The correct economic processes should obtain in the home, in the professions, in our jobs, in industry and all types of business operated by the Negro.

The National Negro Business League pleads for justice for all business concerns and especially for small business concerns into which class fall all Negro business.

Our economic security must come through larger participation in industry and business.

Abraham Lincoln, nearly one hundred years ago, said: "In this and like communities public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed."

The League gives encouragement to those who are in business, creates public sentiment to give them proper support and gives inspiration to those inclined to enter business.

Honorable Robert A. Taft, Senator from Ohio, in a recent speech at Howard University said: "Nothing is so important to the colored people as education. Some institutions are engaged in teaching vocations to boys and girls so that they may be able to give employers a reason why they should be employed and earn a fair wage when they are employed. Sometimes I think the education given by our public schools is so general that the boy and girl graduate, while they have a good background, are not able to do any particular job better than they could before going to school. Colored people have not taken their proportionate place as business men and they may well devote their attention to operating more of the stores which serve their own people."

By adherence to the principle just quoted, the Negro can enter the small business field and operate our concerns in such a scientific way that we will attract the trade of not only the Negro but people of all races.

We invite our minsters, our professional leaders and men and women in all walks of life to join hands with the business leaders to achieve the objective of the National Negro Business League which is "To promote the Commercial and Financial Development of the Negro."

The National Negro Business League is pointing the way to hand down to our children the torch of economic liberty and freedom burning more brightly for them than in our day.

To Make The People Respect The Law The Law Must Protect The People

The people will respect the law in proportion at the law gives them protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. The law cannot expect the people to respect its mandates unless the law protects them by guaranteeing to them the full enjoyment of their legal rights under the law, and their natural rights given to them by their Creator. Laws are made for the protection of society, and when the law fails to protect any part of the social body it sets up; it loses the respect of all those it fails to protect.

Law must be made respectable if it expects the people to respect its enforcement. The aim and purpose of the law is for the protection of organized society, not for punishment. Punishment was instituted for the human purpose of penalizing those who deliberately refused to obey the law, and for the correction of those who go astray, and for the further purpose of reclaiming the law-breaker for society. Law enforcement should never be inflicted with the sting of terror in it, but administered in the spirit of mercy and correction. Never let the victim get it into his head that the law is his enemy, but his friend, with one purpose in view, and that one purpose is to return him to society a better man and citizen.

Ninety per cent of the Negroes in America believe the laws are their enemies, enacted to degrade them, and to protect the white man's deviltry against them. The Negro believes this right or wrong, because he has no representation in making the law, and no voice in enforcing the law's mandates, or administering their purposes.' The qualities that make a gentleman by American definities and standards are not racial. There are gentleman in every race that God hath created, and He has made no race clean of skunks and traitors hTere are good and bad men in all races, and one race is about as good as the other; it matters not what one race says about the other. No man is good or bad because some other man or race says so; he is either good or bad because he is.

The Negro is judged in America by his vices and not by his virtues. If one Negro is charged with the rape of a white woman, the whole race is looked upon as a race of rapists; but if one white man commits rape the public regards his crime as an individual crime, not reflecting upon anybody in the race except the criminal. No mob is organized to lynch the first white man seen to avenge the rape of the woman outraged by a white man, as in the case where a Negro is charged with raping a white woman. When a Negro is alleged to have outraged a white woman a white mob immediately organizes to lynch the first Negro seen without regard to his guilt or innocence. Negroes are human beings, and will not respect or love the law until the law respects and protects them in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights in common with the white men who enforce the law.

The all-important question is, how can we cure the white man in America of his prejudice against the Negro? Not by wishing it, scolding him for it, or laying down flat on our backs and never hitting back. It looks to us like a job for evolution, a job of home work for each race. Religion has not solved the problem, but we believe religion of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ can solve all human problems; but Christ helps only those who strive to help themselves, and no other. America did not overcome the scorn of European culture by taking it flat on their backs, hating Europeans; but by developing a civilization worthy of their admiration; and in this thought lies the hope of the American Negro, whether he sees it or not.

"Wings Over Jordan" Singers Close 7,000 Mile Trip in Chicago

More than 7,000 miles travelled in less than 30 days is the current schedule of the CBS "Wings Over Jordan" chorus. The 40-voice spiritual choir, well known to Columbia Network listeners from coast to coast, left their home CBS station, WGAR in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 28, and will arrive in Chicago for a special concert and their regular Sunday program on Aug.

The Chicago appearance is occasioned by a huge musical extravaganza, "The American Negro Spiritual Festival," to be presented in Soldier Field Sunday afternoon as the American Negro's contribution to the American Red Cross for war-torn Europe.

On July 28, the "Wings Over Jordan" choristers appeared in Asheville, N. C. Cleveland, Ohio, was the location of the August 4 concert and broadcast, with the troupe journeying to Greensboro, N. C., for August 11 appearances. Columbus, Ga., was the scheduled stop on August 18 before coming to Chicago for the August 25 appearances.

The huge Spiritual Festival at Soldier Field will include in addition to the "Wings Over Jordan" choristers, such stars as Roland Hayes, Louise Burge, Anne Brown, and Todd Duncan, the Southernaires and a chorus of 1,000 voices under hte direction of J. Wesley Jones.

Normal, Alabama Visitors See Publishing Board

"It is inspiring to see a Plant of your size in operation" was the first expression made by Mr. Judson P. Coleman, after he and Mrs. Coleman visited the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant, this city, on Tuesday, August 20th. Mr. Coleman, the Instructor of Printing at Alabama A. and M. Institute of Normal, Alabama, whose former home was in Lexington, Kentucky, was on a brief tour of publishing and printing houses in this section of the country. So impressed was he with his tour of the Plant that he expressed his intention of bringing his printing class, which is approximately twenty-five in number, to visit this Plant in the late fall. He stated he wanted his prospective printers to get a bird's eye view of what they would face in the printing world.

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By-Products Of The Havana Conference Inter-Hemisphere Christmas Gifts

By Charles V. Vickrey,

President The Golden Rule Foundation.

There were certain by-products of the recent Havana Conference of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics which were not on the official agenda, but may contribute as much to permanent world peace as will the important official national defense pronouncements.

One of these by-products was proposal for Pan-American Christmas Gifts to the war orphans, destitute mothers and homeless refugees of the war-torn nations of Europe and Asia. These gifts are an acknowledgement and a partial repayment of indebtedness by the New World of the Western Hemisphere, for most of the basic factors in our culture and civilization.

This gesture of helpfulness and good will found a responsiveness on the part of the Latin-American nations, as it gave each republic an opportunity to cooperate on an equality in promoting the cause of good neighborliness.

The Christmas Gift proposal was unanimously approved at a luncheon conference participated in by Monsignor Jorge J. Caruana, Papal Nuncio; Bishop Hugo A. Blankingship of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Leon S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. Louis Anderson, president of the Costa Rican delegation, who spoke in behalf of the conference delegates who attended the luncheon. Others prsent included representatives of various Latin-American countries and members of the Havana clergy.

Attention was called to the fact that the chief sufferers in any war are not the dictators or the generals who direct the war, nor the soldiers who are killed, but the far greater multitude totaling millions of innocent children, mothers and refugees who are made orphans, widows and destitute by the war, frequently without shelter or food such as provided for the soldiers.

Including both Europe and China, it was estimated that by next Christmas at least 25,000,000 noncombatant civilians will not only be without Christmas trees and firesides, but in many instances will be homeless, in strange lands, without any claim upon employment or the simple necessities of life, unless these are provided by Golden Rule charity.

The plan presented and unanimously approved in Havana provides for a coin-a-meal globe, to be placed as nearly as practicable on every dining table in the twenty-one American republics with the request that each time an American family partakes of a bountiful, unrational meal, they place in this globe "a coin of gratitude"—a penny, nickel, dime or more—with which to buy food and clothing that may be shipped as rapidly as practicable to provide the necessities of life on Christmas Day, or before for those who will otherwise hunger and perish.

The proposal is of equal interest to all war relief agencies, since each donor is free to direct his gift through the relief agency or channel of his own choice; and each republic can retain sufficient control over the administration to prevent any possible unguarded diversion of supplies to other than innocent refugee victims of war.

Attention was called to the fact that there are at least two forms of national defense, both of them probably necessary. One is military defense with which to meet organized armies, and the other, more subtle, is like the warmth of the summer sun, possibly more pervasive and effective—the warmth of friendship and good will, as expressed through these Christmas gifts to the larger number of non-combatants who are not fighting us—who are themselves greater sufferers from war than we, and who in the course of history, sooner or later may have a larger share in restoring and maintaining enduring peace than those who temporarily are wielding destructive arms.

A paraphrase of the Golden Rule for Christmas, 1940, was proposed at this Conference, reading:

> "Whatsoever ye would that others should do for your family if you were killed in battle, your family bombed from home and driven into exile in a strange land, or if, in our own land you were an innocent victim of financial reverses, unemployment and economic maladjustments; do ye even so for one or more of the millions of war orphans, widows, refugees and exiles of Asia and Europe or for underprivileged children of unemployed in our own land. "For This is the Law and the Prophets!"

The Golden Rule Cooperative Program for War Relief and Permanent World Peace follows:

Objectives — To proclaim the Christmas message of Peace on Earth and Good-Will to all men: to save life and relieve suffering of orphans, civilian refugees, exiles, and other innocent victims of war; to develop a will for peace and a constructive preparedness for permanent peace.

Guiding Principles—Each nation to retain full control over all relief committees, agencies, and funds operating within its domain; each donor to have the privilege of designating or directing his gift to the area and through the agency of his own choice, subject to regulations and policies of his government; the co-operative program would encourage and support all approved relief organizations in the futherance of their present, tested, and established appeals. Everything done in connection with the Christmas appeal and other new plans herein after suggested, would be designed to supplement and augment the income of all approved and co-operating relief organizations.

Goals—Some gift from every man, woman and child even though it be no more than a boy's marble, a girl's paper doll or a used picture postcard to express thoughtfulness and sympathy for the millions of orphans and others in war-torn countries, whose sufferings and privations are so much greater than ours; a truly Golden Rule Gift from every citizen who is employed, or enjoying an income from the peaceful harvest fields, busy factories, stocks, bonds or other securities of the Americas; the gift should be commensurate with the size of income and our sense of gratitude. Major appropriations, wherever practicable, from national treasuries for humanitarian relief work, commensurate with appropriations being made for military defense. Without minimizing the importance of national defense, the suggestion is respectfully made that bread costs less than bullets, is less destructive, begets less revengeful bitterness and builds more friendship, good will, and enduring peace.

Methods—Among the methods suggested for cooperative action wherever practicable are the following: large pre-Christmas gifts of both money and surplus commodities to be sought at once for homeless refugees who are now on the verge of starvation and who may not be alive for Christmas if relief is not provided promptly Such pre-Christmas gifts sent without delay may be counted as part of the Christmas gift total.

National committees are being organized as rapidly as practicable in each of the American Republics, as well as in states, counties and communities. Persons who are able to give time to the organization of local committees, or are otherwise interested, are requested to communicate with their pastors, priests, rabbis, favorite relief or charity organization, or write to the Golden Rule Foundation, 60 East 42nd street, New York.

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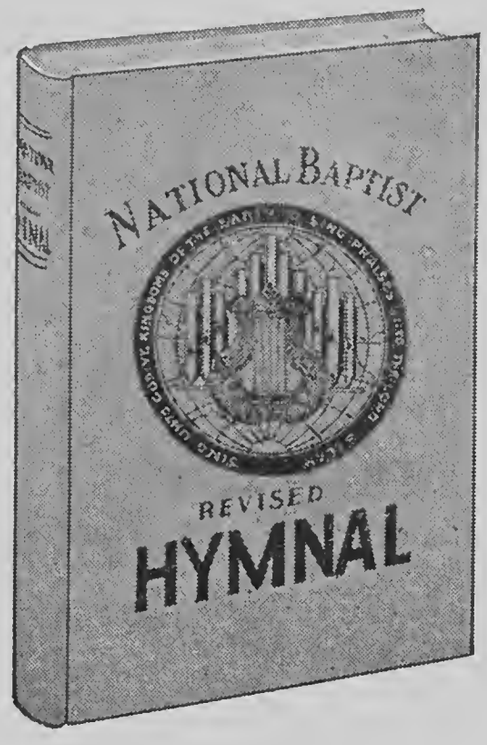

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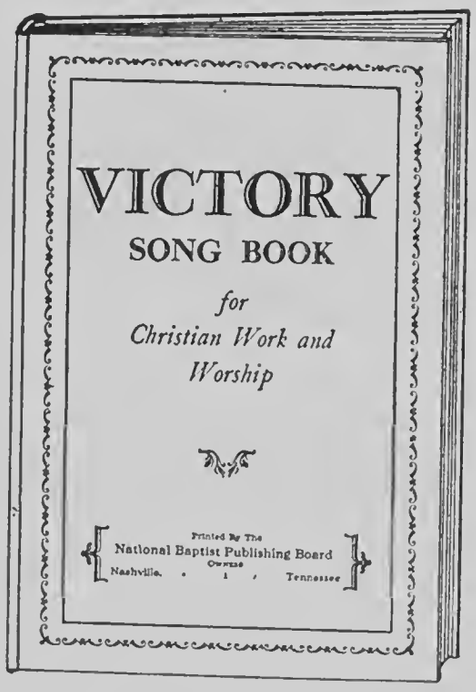

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BAR ASSOCIATION REELECTS REDMOND AS ITS PRESIDENT

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15 (ANP)—The National Bar association held the largest and most interesting convention in its history here Aug. 1, 2, and 3. Lawyers from 21 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin islands were present.

The association went on record condemning lynching, peonage, the failure and refusal to make a pro rata distribution of educational funds, the poll tax, discriminatory practices against Negroes in the armed forces, disfranchisement, the jim crow car, and the exclusion of the Negro from the state and federal judiciary.

Atty. Edwin F. Kensil of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on time and place, reported that six cities requested the next convention. This was the largest number of invitations the association has ever had. After much discussion, Little Rock, Ark., was selected for the next convention which will be Aug. 7, 1941.

The following officers were elected S. R. Redmond, St. Louis, president; Thomas Campbell, Denver; E. L. Wheaton, Toledo, and William T. Garvin, New York, vice presidents; George W. Evans, Baltimore, secretary; Georgia Jones Ellis, Chicago, assistant secretary; and Charles W Anderson, Louisville, treasurer.

Chicago Prepares For Musicians Who Will Meet Aug. 18

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—(ANP)— Inspired by the recent visit of Mary Cardwell Dawson, president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Chicago artists and music-lovers are lending every effort to make the organization's national convention meeting here, August 18 to 23, one of the finest in the history of the association.

One of the most outstanding programs ever offered a convention delegation is planned and will offer visitors such artists as Miss Etta Moten, well known concert, radio and motion picture star; Aubrey Pankey, brilliant young baritone from the Julliard School of Music, and Orrin Suthern, talented Chicago organist, it was announced this week by Maude Roberts George, association publicity director.

Convention sessions, to be held at Metropolitan Community church, in the heart of Chicago's great Southside, will be directed by J. Wesley Jones, choir director of the church, and one of the city's foremost musicians. One day will be devoted to visiting the American Negro Exposition.

Mrs. Grace Thompkins, president of Chicago's chapter, promises the musicians the ultimate in accommodations and entertainment.

Arrested For Cutting Grass On Sunday

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 22 (ANP)—Arrested last week for cutting a lawn on the Sabbath although there is no city ordinance prohibiting it, Huey Anderson, 49, was warned by City Judge Bateman not to let it happen again.

Anderson, who admitted cutting the lawn, was arrested after neighbors complained about it, police said

The **Lutheran** tells about a Negro preacher who ran the following notice in a North Carolina paper: "Mount Moriah Baptist church, the Rev. John Obadiah, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel three books is necessary: the Bible, the hymnbook, and the pocketbook. Come tomorrow and bring all three."

John L. Lewis, CIO Chief, Hits Conscription

DENVER, Aug. 15 (CNA)—Declaring that the question today is whether "free men or armies of conscripts" are to defend American institutions, John L. Lewis, addressing the 37th convention of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, repeated his prediction that "some day . . . labor will go out and form its own party."

The CIO head repeated the sharp criticism against the Republican and Democratic parties he levelled several days earlier at the convention of the United Automobile Workers.

He warned Americans that "unless you rise up and raise your voice and make known your desires in every way possible left to you, you may find this thing you abhor may come to you."

"There is no external fee that threatens America and no internal foe that threatens America except the possible loss of confidence by our citizens in their government because it will not heed their voices and redress their wrongs," said Lewis.

Supreme Liberty Has Booth At Exposition

When the American Negro Exposition opened its doors in Chicago on July 4th, one of its leading exhibitors was Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, which in a mere nineteen years has established itself as the largest business of its kind in the North and one of the fastest growing institutions in America.

The Supreme Liberty Life Booth, replete with graphs, pictures, and drawings, tells the story of the rapid but sound growth of the company as well as the contribution it is making to the progress of the race as a whole.

Employing more the 750 colored people and operating 35 branch offices in 9 states, Supreme Liberty has over 200,000 policyholders and nearly $50,000,000 insurance in force. Its total admitted assets of $2,494,098.61 include $703,900.00 in Bonds and other securities, $518,836.70 in mortgage loans that have helped to save and protect colored homes, and $742,436.59 in real estate which includes its home office building in Chicago.

Supreme Liberty Kids Have Party

Springfield, Ohio—All was sunshine and gaiety in the Center Street Y. M. C. A. gym, when the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company entertained hundreds of children at their first annual "kiddie" party on Decoration Day. The merry voices of these children who have policies in the Supreme Liberty Life and the contented faces of their parents looking on proudly, more than repaid the agents of the company who made the party possible.

Under the able leadership of the supervisor of the Springfield agency, Hughbert Poore, the agents, Charles Corley, Wm. Ellis, H. R. Tapp, C. I. McNeil and E. W. Lewis efficiently carried out the plans for the afternoon.

The party, lasting from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., was enlivened by games and story-telling. The company is greatly indebted to the young women who helped entertain the youngsters. After being served ice cream and cake, the children were sent home with with happy memories of a very enjoyable afternoon. Edwin Clark and Georgianna Evans were crowned king and queen of the afternoon.

Up for the occasion from Dayton, Ohio, came T. P. Turner, manager of the Supreme Liberty Life, his assistant, B. L. Lindsay and a group of other Daytonians. They were entertained in the evening at the Community Center.

FROM "WHAT NEGROES ARE DOING"

By Oscar W. Adams Printed in the Birmingham News-Age Herald Sunday, July 28, 1940

"Birmingham and Jefferson County, as well as other sections of Alabama and the country generally, will be privileged to honor one of Birmingham's outstanding citizens and perhaps one of the widest known missionary workers in the South Sunday, August 25, which date, according to plans being worked out by a special committee, will be known as 'The Jim Pearson Appreciation Day,' in celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dr. J. J. Pearson, better known to all as 'Jim' Pearson and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jim Pearson Health Camp, Farm and School.

"A special program will be rendered in connection with this celebration in the auditorium of the Smithfield Court at 3:30 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 25. The public is invited, and because of Dr. Pearson's wide range of service, and his contact with both races, white people are expected to attend and have part on the program.

"Dr. Pearson is widely known throughout Alabama. His missionary service dates back to the early days of the late Judge Feagin, of the Birmingham Police Court, and he is constantly in touch with Judge Abernathy, and the Juvenile Court of Jefferson County and has served his race in this capacity well.

"Twenty-five years ago Jim Pearson saw the need of establishing a school, farm and health center, near Sterrets, Ala., within an hour's ride of Birmingham, where he has developed a plant to take care of Negro boys and girls, and give treatment to indigent persons, the health camp being primarily for those suffering from tuberculosis.

"The Pearson Training School is one of the main features of the plant and has developed rapidly during the last 10 years. One of the important and necessary resources of the plant is the farm. According to Dr. Pearson the farm has aided him greatly in caring for the unfortunate persons and in furnishing foodstuffs for delinquent children.

"The plant is in need of equipment and must at an early date undergo a general renovation. It has been found by a special study that $2,000 is needed for necessary equipment and repairs. Among the equipment needed are a tractor for farming, a mill for grinding of meal and feed, a hay cutter, a disk and smaller implements.

"Because of the service of Jim Pearson and the remarkable life he has lived in this community and state, it is hoped by the committee working for this celebration effort that the amount needed—$2,000—will be contributed as a token of respect and encouragement.

JIM PEARSON'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

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School Address, Route 1, Box 172, Sterrets, La.

Our Small Needs: Nails, Roofing Paper, Saws, Axes, Hammers, Fruit Jars.

Employees Hold Picnic And Outing

More than 250 employees and guests of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company in the Chicago area held their first annual picnic and outing recently in Pioneer Woods, a forest preserve, located about twenty-one miles from Chicago. The affair was sponsored by the $100 Debit Men's Club of the company's Chicago 35th Street Agency of which H. L. Thompson is manager.

"The Picnic", said President Harry H. Pace, "was a great success. It afforded an opportunity for the agency force and home office employees to become better acquainted. Everyone seemed to have had a good time and I believe that much of the enthusiasm and fellowship evidenced at the picnic will be reflected in the form of better work and better company and employee relations."

Jubilee Melody Song Book

America's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than one hundred thousand sold. Send your order.

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Henry A. Boyd, Secretary,

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The late Dr. R. H. Boyd devised a Church Record, Roll and Minute Book that is serviceable, indispensable and helpful to every church. It is three books combined in one. Aside from a place for the minutes of each session of the church meeting, a place for the enrollment of the members and a place for the financial record of the church, this publication has in it two outstanding ordinances of the Baptist Church, namely:—the ordinance of Baptism and the Articles of Faith, with other splendid helps. Any church clerk or financial secretary of a Baptist Church will be helped greatly in the keeping of his minutes, the preserving of their records and roll and the arranging of its financial side by purchasing one of these books for $2.50.

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It is the institution recommended to put over the Henry Allen Boyd Plan of Denominational Recovery, which when put into execution by the Baptists, will bring twenty thousand dollars annually which will be used when brought in, to putting the foreign mission work, home mission work and educational work on a paying basis.

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My People and I

Robbie Collins Rogers

I read a story the other day, one about a heart-breaking tragedy. The story itself wasn't so different from many other excerpts taken from documents, but what impressed me was a sentence in that story as follows: "So many hearts would be whole, more mothers and loved ones would be happier, life would be pleasanter if we would learn early in life to show those about us we love them."

How true this is and how unfortunate that we don't show our loved ones we love them. Don't you think we take them too much for granted Our mothers, for instance. Now sermons have been preached, songs have been written and in 1913, Annie Jarvis influenced President Woodrow Wilson to observe May 12th of every year to pay honor to our mothers. All of this is wonderful, I guess. It seems like two birthdays a year to most mothers, but think how much nicer it would be to let her know every day in the year is "Mother's Day" as far as you are concerned. You can do this by doing even the tiniest of nice things for her, being polite to her, respecting here (even if you grow as large as a house). It is written that if we honor our parents our days may be long upon this earth. This just means to love and obey them. Parents often say they make no difference in their children. They really try not to (the poor Dears), but it's really very difficult not to show extra love to a child or any one who lavishes love on you.

A. Clayton Powell Stirs Chicago Audience With Forceful Speech

"Life, today, is posed between two extremes, conservatism and liberalism, and we must choose which we would follow, for neutralism is dangerous," said the Rev. A. Clayton Powell when he addressed a mass meeting sponsored by the Negro Labor Relations league at the Du Sable high school last Friday night. Rev. Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York, brought here by the league in connection with their job crusade for Negroes in Chicago, spoke on the subject, "The Second Emancipation of the Negro."

Adhering closely to his subject, the flamboyant young minister declared that Negroes are not free so long as they have the subtle chains of prejudice binding them, so long as they are economically exploited, and so long as they are miseducated to live in a world which refuses to accept them. "We may get our degrees and our labels, but they don't mean very much in this world of prejudice," he said.

"We're not aliens, we're not foreigners, our blood and our brawn goes back to the earliest days of America," Rev. Powell continued, "but the foreigners have gone forward while we have been left behind. And yet we think we are free," he stressed.

Speaking of the Negro on the American political scene, he spoke of the "pitifully inadequate representation we have in affairs of government," and pointed out the vast concentrated areas of Negro life in America, without just and adequate representation.

Touching on the housing situation and the high death rate for Negroes, the speaker questioned how we could escape death and disease as long as we are subjected to deplorable living conditions, and gave poignant cases in New York slum districts as examples. "The Negro's situation in America is directly due to his economic plight," he declared.

The second emancipation for Negroes must be from the shadows of economic slavery, Dr. Powell continued. "But more and more there are fewer jobs for our men and women, and our morale is crumbling because of this fact," he said, and spoke of trade unions which discriminate against Negroes as detrimental elements to the race.

Negro problems will not be solved by the intellectual aristocracy of the race, Rev. Powell feels, and he points out that they are more likely to be solved by the rank and file of the people who rise up in mass strength and proclaim to the world their plight. In line with this he does not advocate violence, however, but rather suggests the way of peace and legal methods which, he says, is a hard way, and the way of the boycott which is a long way. When the battle is won through these methods, the minister advises, the victory is a permanent one.

Rev. Powell counseled his audience to stop imitating other people, to be themselves, because, he points out, whenever Negroes have been given a chance, they have given splendid accounts of themselves. "We must be Negroes," he said, "not in the sense of isolated Negroes, but in the sense of Negro Americans, a part of the fabric of this democracy to the extent that any attempt to remove us would damage the democracy."

Rev. Powell, who is one of the leaders of the job crusade for Negroes in New York city, has been very successful in his attempts toward this end, and spoke of the jobs created for 152 Negroes at the New York World's fair, brought about by picket lines of 500 people daily circling the Empire State building with placarded demands. The young minister's parting note was that real leadership will come up from the masses, and will not be pulled by strings from above, and he said that he felt hopeful for the Negroes' Representative Charles H. Jenkins.

Undertaking Business Is Big Negro Enterprise

Forthcoming Convention in Chicago Focuses Attention on Industry President W. J. Morsell of Progressive National Funeral Directors' Association Gives Interesting Data on Burial Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. (ANP) With the approaching annual convention of the Progressive National Funeral Directors' association set for Aug. 20-24 here in Chicago, the association's president, William J. Morsell of Chicago, this week gave an insight into the magnitude of the business.

He said that burial of Negroes is almost entirely conducted by members of their own race. They have their own embalmers, undertakers, cemeteries, burial societies, etc. It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, and of these 135,000 are buried by Negro funeral directors.

Colored people spend $16,000,000 annually for funerals and an average of $6,420,000 is spent yearly for caskets, embalming fluids and accessories. An average of $1,500,000 represents the annual expenditure for graces. There are nine casket factories owned and operated by Negroes, two colored manufacturers of embalming fluids and supplies, and two Negro jobbing supply houses.

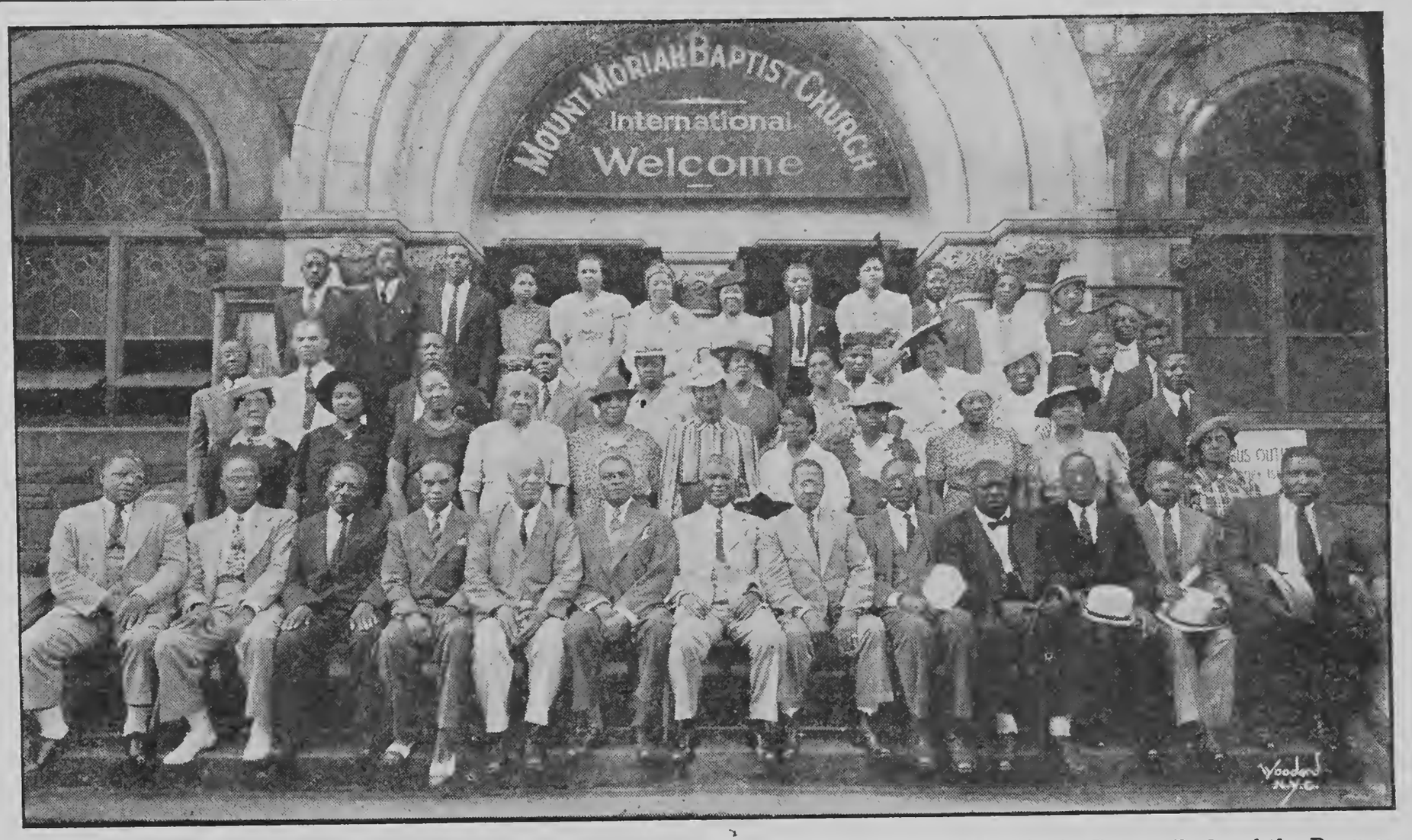
There are about 3,000 colored funeral directors and 1,258 funeral homes in the United States. Total cost of Negro-owned funeral homes is $15,000,000, while the investment in rolling stock amounts to $100,000,000. States ranking one-two-three in the number of funeral homes are Texas, 106; Illinois, 90, and Georgia, 89. Low mark goes to Seattle, Wash., with one, while states having only two Negro funeral homes are Iowa, Wisconsin and Arizona. Concerning this year's convention, which will be held at Metropolitan Community center, 4100 South Parkway, President Morsell said:

"These annual conventions are for the purpose of discussing the methods and service of funeral directors, so that good will can be built up between association members and the public. Topics for discussion include getting business, rendering service, making friends and repeating service. There will be lectures and demonstrations in embalming, funeral direction, salesmanship, purchasing power and public relations.

"The public has rather a fair opinion who are aspiring to a higher position in the eyes of their fellow man. The task of public relations is a personal one—it's an individual problem and one that is essential to the success of the undertaker."

Now shed Thy mighty influence abroad
Oh souls that would their Father's image clear;
Make us as holy temples of Our God,
Where dwells forever calm, adoring prayer.—C. F. P. Spitta

Progressive Officers Of New York



Members of the Executive Board and newly elected officers of the various Auxiliaries with the Parent Body of the Progressive Baptist State Convention of New York in its Eighth Annual Session held at Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, 2050 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Henry Allen Boyd Chosen To Speak In Detroit On Life Of James C. Napier

President of Citizens Savings Bank And Trust Co. Will Deliver Eulogy On Nashvillian At National Business League Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., (Special)—Memorial services will be held here on Friday, Aug. 30th during the National Business League session. They will be honoring the late Dr. R. R Moten and the Hon. J. C. Napier, both of whom were former presidents of the National Negro Business League. Presiding over these services will be the Rt. Rev. Bishop W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, Ga. The speakers will be C. C. Spaulding president emeritus of the League and president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company at Durham N. C. He will talk on R. R. Moten; the next will be Henry Allen Boyd president of the Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board and a life member of the League. His eulogy will be directed toward the late J. C. Napier.

This will be one of the solemn features of the three-day session of an organization launched many years ago by the late Booker T. Washington. It is understood here that the Rev. Mr. Boyd will come directly from the Primitive Baptist Convention held in Winston-Salem, N. C., the Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention held in Washington, D. C., to fill his place on the program.

SHE SUPPOSED HE WAS THE GARDENER

By Shane O. Sheppard

She supposed he was the gardener,
for she saw him through her tears,
When he approached her in the garden, 'mid her frenzy, dread, and fears,
For his tomb she found was empty, and the Lord she loved was gone,
So she supposed he was the gardener, that hopeless Sunday morn.

She thought someone had stolen him, for her heart was sad and sore,
And she felt bereft and lonely, because she'd never see him more.
Then he asked her why she was weeping, in that dawning light so dim,
"Please tell me where you've laid him," she sadly said to him.

When he softly called her, "Mary," all her doubt and fear had fled,
She rejoiced that he was risen and not numbered with the dead,

Impulsively she cried, "Rabboni," would his raptured form embrace,
For that gardener was her Saviour, with heaven's glory on his face.

In these days of doubt and darkness, Mary-like, our eyes are dim,
And our hearts are often yearning for a loving word from him,

'Til we sense his precious presence, then our fears and doubts are gone,
And we rejoice our Lord's still living, this blessed Easter morn.

Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania.

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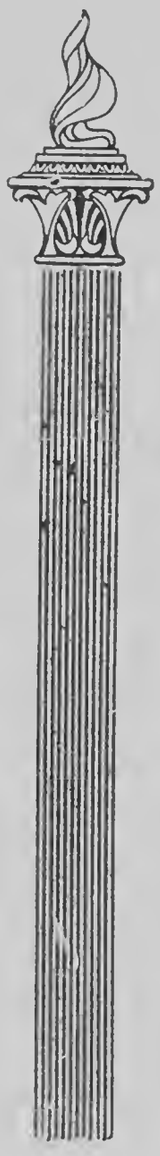

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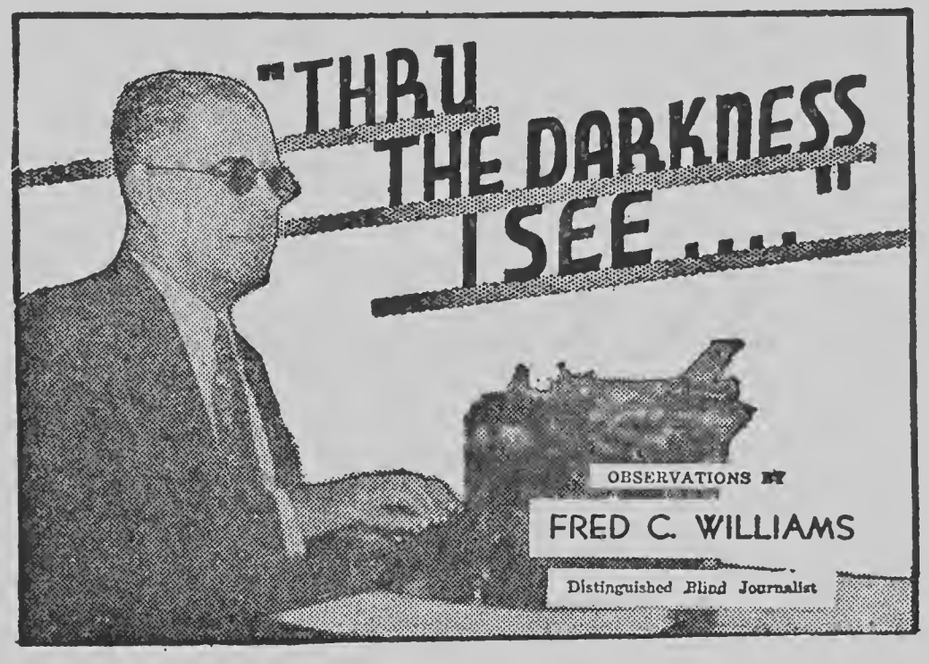

Observations

By Fred C. Williams

THE PAST WI' ' NOT DIE:—Saratoga Springs in New York is a noted watering place and for more than a century has been patronized by the highest type of American citizens with time and money to spend, while seeking rest and recreation. One of its most outstanding forms of amusement has been the sport of Kings, under the supervision of the Saratoga Racing Association.

AT SARATOGA

Some of the oldest stakes for which the American thoroughbreds have competed is still being run at this well-known S. P. A.

It was with keen interest that I notice a statement in he daily press, describing the running of the famous Saratoga stakes and adding that there were only 7,000 people present. The smallest attendance at this event in its his tory.

RACING GRANDEES

We, like many other readers, marvelled at this statement and wonder why. And as we recalled the seene amidst the giant oaks at this great watering place, we wondered why it had lost its attractiveness, especially with the War in Europe. You like I would imagine the famous recreation spot of America would be crowded, like in the days of old when the Vanderbilts, the Sanfords, the Croockers, the Astors, the Hitchcocks, the Corrigans, the Keenes, the Whitneys, the Borrys, the Maddens, the Bennetts, the DwyersBrothers and many other noted horse owners, with their stables, their trainers and their jockeys have added color and the excitement to this splendid spot.

The picture would not be complete without a review of some of the famous riders of the past who won glory and brought fame to the owners, the horses and to themseles.

BLACK JOCKEYS

Such as William Walker, Babe Heard and Charles and Arthur Weathers, Joe Burrell and his Hamilton, Teen Williams, Harry brother, Ike. Pike Bond, Andy Williams, Issac Muhphy, Soup Perkins, Willie Sims, Bob Isom, Jerry Chorn, Willie Chevrolet Willie Stewart, E. Kirkendall, Dave Jackson, Lonnie Seott, Louie Rose, Willie Hayward, Long Shot Connelly, Willie Watson, Dale Austin, Leroy Williams, Jimmie Lee, Dink Conners and a man who was at one time a great race rider and later became a famous prize fighter, HARRY WILLS.

The Kaleidiscope of time flashes the images of many of our famous black boys, who sported silks and became masters of the pink skins in numbers too nunerons to mention.

GONE ARE THE DAYS

But the memories of those grad old days still linger of the conquest of those men who have made racing history at such places as Saratoga, Sheepshead Bay, Washington Park in Chicago, Churchill Downs in Louisville, Montgomery Park at Memphis the Old Fairgrounds at New Orleans and Ingleside out in California.

CITES NEED OF COLOR

Today one can spend an afternoon at any of the leading race courses of the country without discovering the presence of a BLACK BOY astride any of the contending horses on the racing card. Perhaps Saratoga has lost much of its drawing power due to the color that it has long injected into its racing events when Black Boys brought home the winners. Maybe Someday, the cycle will bring back the opportunities of the past, once enjoyed by the Negro in the Sport of King.

OBSERVATION BY FRED C. WILLIAMS

THE PAST WILL NOT DIE

The radio from time to time carries a news script that calls for more than passing attention. Recently, there was a story of a famous Negro minstrel. James Bland, who wrote, "Carry Me To 'Old V'ginny." Listening to the program brought back the good old days when the ministrel show was always well attended, as it made the towns, big and little, out on the road.

Centuries Old

"The Minstrel" is a product of the Old World, a staolling musician of the gypsy type famous throughout Great Britain and Western Europe, several centuries ago. Transferred to America, he became popular as a black face comedian and was made famous on the New York Bowery by C. C. Christie.

Famous Minstrels

We want to talk about this entertainment on the stage and we recall organizations well known to the American public, both WHITE and BLACK. The more popular and best remembered including Christie's minstrels was W. H. Fields' Beach and Bowers. Lew Docksteader, Primrose and West and Cleveland's Famous Fortys, forty whites and forty black.. George Primrose latetr turned his company into a black aggregation as did McIntyre and Heath. Then we had Heaverly's famous "Georgia Minstrels" which toured America and Europe. Dr. Calendar's "Georgia's Minstrels' Rnscoe and Holland, McCabe and Young's who successfully toured Mexico and South America and the Favorites of the West. Maharry minstrel also Richard and Pringle.

The Black Boys

These aggregations gave us such outstanding comedians, singers and musicians as Billy Kersands, Tom McIntosh, Billy Eldridge, Clarence Powell, S. H. Dudley, Ernest Hogan, Benny Jones, Jim Stevens, Sam Cook, Pete Sales and Doc Sales, Pork Chops "Brown J. Homer Tutt and Salem Tutt Whitney, Bob Cole and Billy Johnson.

Gentlemen of the Cork

Singers like the Mallory Brothers, Ed and Frank, Sterling Ricks the famous old Crescent City Quartete. Tom Brown, the Chinese impersonator, Fiddler and Shelton and the master of the Trombone. William H. Terry such jugglers as John Brewers, Fred Douglas and the Reese Brothers. These are a few of many men in the old ministrel days who entertained the American public and gave the Negro his opportunity on the stage.

Times Changed

Times have changed and the minstrel is no longer a drawing card or a paying proposition, but it was the training on the stage that paved the way for musical comedy like the "Trip to Coontown" with Bob Cole and Billy Johnson, Sisseretta Jones and her Troubadors, Slater's Jubilee Singers. The Shoo-Fly Regiment" The Redmoon Company and "Under the Bamboo Trees," starring Rosemond Johnson and Bob Coles

Famous Musicals

While that great team of Willams and Walker gave us such musical comedy hits as "The Policy Players." "Sons of Ham" "In Dahomey" and "Bandanna Land." The Negro was a success in burlesque as Sam T. Jaekson proved by his famous group of Bronze Beauties, "The Creoles," The Isham Brothers gave us the famous show known as Oriental America while Ella Anderson headed the Big Burlesque known as the "Big Sensation" assisted by two famous comedians of the past, Walter Smart and George Williams.

Lost Ground

In those days the Negro was tops in the entertainment world, but with the advent of motion pictures and the radio he has been shuttled into the background at a disadvantage at present. We are looking forward to his return and America who loved him in the past will again welcome him into this new sphere of popular entertainment for as long as "Carry Me Back to Ole V'ginny" "Swanee River," "Old Black Joe" live in the memory of those of the present he will be found singing America's folk songs, "The Spirituals" and watching attentively the performance of the King of Tap Dancers in 62 year old Bill "Bojangles" Robinson.

Judge Ed Henry Presides Over Mayor's Court

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (ANP)—For the first time in the history of the Mayor's Court in Philadelphia, a Negro has been appointed to sit on the bench. He is Magistrate Edward W. Henry, prominent judge who was chosen from 34 eligible city magistrates by Mahor Robert E Lamberton to serve in this honored cacapity for the month of August.

Judge Henry's appointment to this position, according to authoritative sources sounds a note of high regard and recognition for the Negro race on the part of Mayor Lamberton. The Mahor's Court, in existence since 1788 when the city of Philadelphia operated under a charter, hears all cases concerning violation of city ordinances.

Baptist Minister, 93, Says He Wants Willkie Elected

ELWOOD, Ind., (ANP)—Rev. Barney Stone of Noblesville, Ind., who is 93 years old and was a former slave in Kentucky, visited Wendell L. Willkie notification headquarters Thursday and made a pledge to vote for the Republican presidential candidate in the name of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Born in Kentucky, Rev. Stone ran away from slavery to join the Union army in 1864 after seeing his mother sold. He served until the war ended, then entered the Baptist ministry and still preaches an occasional sermon.

Two years ago he was taken to Gettysburg for the first Union-Confederate reunion and as he stood on the spot where Lincoln made his famous address, Rev. Stone was moved to deliver a combination oration and sermon which lasted an hour and brought him hundreds of listeners.

On his visit here Thursday he wore his brass buttoned uniform with a score of badges above his heart. He feels pretty well, he said, "but not what you'd call good."

I must not covet positions for which I am not neither qualified nor worthy.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; **Y. W. A. Guide,** 15 cents; **Shepherd Boy's League Guide** and Girl's **Auxiliary** combined, 15 cents; **Starlight Band,** 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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WHY I AM A BAPTIST
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A straightforward statement of facts set out in this little book that will help you as it has helped others. Do you really know why you are a Baptist? Is your faith backed up by facts, or, are you a Baptist because some one before you was a Baptist?

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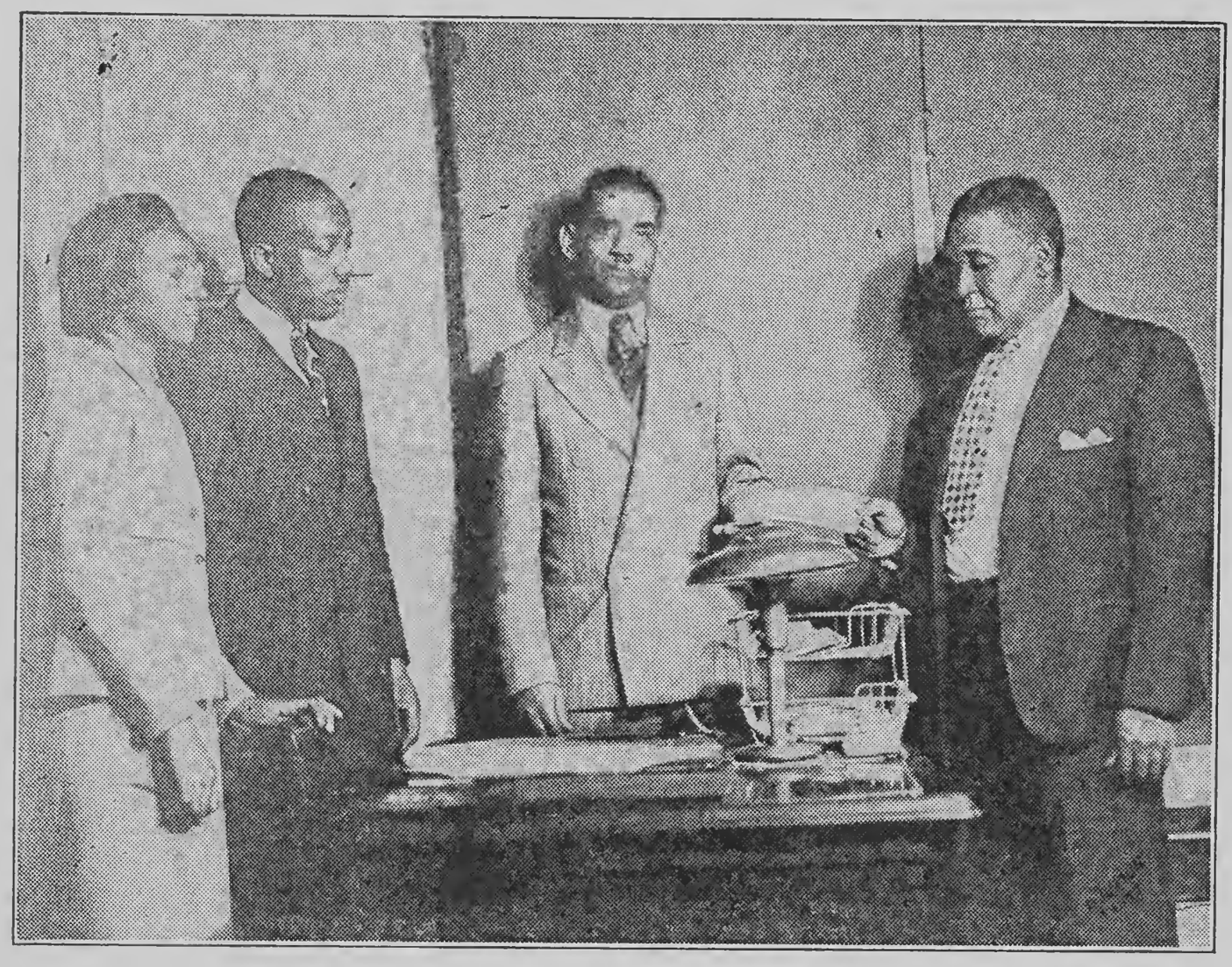

The above picture is that of Mr. A. B. Brown, Inspector of the Supreme Liberty Life, showing a check which has been presented to Mr. Russell Artis, by W. C. Ross, Manager, while Clerk Spencell Pittman marvels at the rapidity with which this transaction was closed.

Mr. Artis, who is perhaps one of the best known Contractors in Flint, regardless of color, lost his wife, Mrs. Celesta Artis, after she had suffered a very severe illness. When the information reached C. W. Kimp of Debit No. 357, he exclaimed: "I've lost one of my finest policyholders." This was certainly true, because Mrs. Artis, whose entire family was insured by the Supreme Liberty Life, was indeed an excellent Policyholder, keeping her premiums paid most times a year in advance. When the Contracts were written some years ago, in the infancy of the Industrial Business in Flint, Mrs. Artis paid one year with the applications.

The Home Office in Chicago received the Proof of Death on Thursday, and on Saturday the Claim was paid at the Flint District Office. When this Claim was settled, Mr. Artis paid over Fifty Dollars on his premiums, and increased three of them. Mr. Artis, along with the Manager, Mr. Ross, take this opportunity to thank the Company for the splendid manner in which the Claim was paid.

Mr. Artis has three sons who follow his trade, and he is certainly an example of which they can be proud. He has ever manifested a fine interest in our Company. He cooperates fully with any plan for the best interest of our Community, and urges that those who have an interest in their race, and good business, do as he does—Carry Insurance, and increase it whenever possible with The Supreme Liberty Life.

MR. GREATHEART

By Rev. R. E. White

One of Bunyan's finest characters is the man who was guide, instructor, encourager, protector, philosopher, and friend to every weak and timid pilgrim who trod the King's Highway. To him not only Mr. Fearful, Mr. Feeble-mind, Mr. Ready-to-halt, but also Christiana and her children owed the success of their journey. His name—Mr. Great-heart—perfectly expresses the rare and invaluable quality of his character. We do not know who sat for that portrait, but it may well have been Paul's companion and fellow laborer, Barnabas.

Lacking the boldness of Peter, the intellectual qualities and the leadership of Paul, the special authority of those who had been with our Lord; neither teacher nor preacher, nor yet servant of the others, the only noteworthy thing about Barnabas is the breadth and excellence of his personal character; it is in the qualities of his heart, rather than of his mind or tongue, that he excels.

"Barnabas___having land, sold it, and brought the money, and laid it at the apostles' feet." Here at once we see the splendid unselfishness, the prompt and thorough response to the gospel and to the needs of his brethern that marks all we know of this man. Before all things he was generous. Behind a generous hand lay a generous mind, free from prejudice, suspicion, and vindictiveness For when the newly-converted Paul came to Jerusalem, his heart aglow, eager to make amends to those he had persecuted, he was met with distrust, coldness, and deep suspicion; "they were all afraid of him, and believed not that he was a disciple," until Barnabas, the generous, the brotherly, "took him, and brought him to the apostles," giving him the right hand of fellowship and standing his guarantor. How much the church owes to that magnanimous act!

No doubt the church began to appreciate this quality in Barnbas, for we find him sent to investigate an unprecedented event, the rise of a Gentile church at Antioch having no official connection with the mother church, no Jewish background, no disciple in charge, no accredited ministry. It was unorthodox! But Barnabas has sympathy enough, breadth of mind enough, vision enough, to see, behind the unprecedented and unorthdox, the "grace of God," and "was glad."

Not only so, Antioch presented a marvelous opportunity, and Barnabas was big enough to seize it. Antioch needed a teacher and leader. Why not Barnabas himself, sent from the mother church? Barnabas was great enough to know hsi own limitations; he goes off to Tarsus, where Paul is apparently idle and alone, and, sinking all personal considerations in a splendid step of humility and self-abnegation, he brings back the more able man, and, instead of leaving him to it, stays in Antioch, deliberately playing second fiddle to the younger and more brilliant convert. So, too, when the two set out together on the missionary journeys, it is Paul who is the chief spokesman. Here plainly is the hallmark of a great soul. For the second time it is Barnabas who gives Paul his chance.

And then, finally, there is the incident of Mark's dereliction; Mark is willing to try again, but Paul is too zealous, too thoroughly abandoned to his task, too utterly devoted to Christ to have much patience with a deserter. Barnabas, on the other hand, sees in the repentant youth great possibilities of recovery; his large heart goes out to Mark; his insight and sympathy and great loyalty insist that Mark should have a second chance.

Alexander Whyte said that he would rather possess the grace of Barnabas than the genius of Paul. At least we can be sure that the modern church needs such "Great-hearts."

—Baptist Times, London.

BE THE BEST OF WHATEVER YOU ARE

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,
And some highway some happier make;
If you can't be muskie then just be a bass—
But the liveliest bass in the lake!

We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all us here.
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,
If you can't be the sun, be a star;
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are!

—Douglas Malloch.

FIRST NEGRO ON STAMP

Stamp collectors are watching with keen interest the new series of stamps being issued by the post office department in Washton, with the intention of honoring those Americans who have distinguished themselves in fields of literature, education, science and other fields. Noteworthy in the series is the stamp issued in honor of Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator, and the first Negro ever to be honored by having his likeness apepar on United States postage stamps.

This distinction accorded another great member of the Negro race draws attention to the romantic story of the man who began his autobiography with the words, "I was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Virginia..... My life had its beginning in the midst of the most miserable, desolate, and discouraging surroundings" Out of a boyhood marked by severest restrictions, Washington rose, after graduating from Hampton Institute to be the head of hte famous Tuskegee Institute and the leading educator of his race, his achievements recognized by Harvard and Dartmouth, both of which institutions conferred honorary degrees upon him. The school that first met in a shanty, with forty students, has now become a great stitution with 1,000 students and 228 teachers, with 100 buildings and endowment of $7,000,000.

In these days of strife and confusion, of cries of race and clan, Booker T. Washington should be remembered as the man who declared, "No man shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."

Another stamp is worthy of mention, that issued in honor of another servant of mankind. Dr. Crawfod W. Long, who discovered sulphuric ether could be used to abolish pain in surgery. The discovery was made in the ltitle town of Jefferson, Georgia, where Dr. Crawford practised his profession in the year 1842.—**Zion's Herald.**

COURAGE, BROTHER, DO NOT STUMBLE

Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Tho' thy path be dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble—
Trust in God and do the right!
Though the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong or weary;—
Trust in God and do the right!
Perish policy and cunning,
Perish all that fears the light!
Whether losing, whether winning,
Trust in God and do the right!
Some will hate thee, some will love thee,
Some will flatter, some will slight:
Cease from man, and look above thee,
Trust in God and do the right!
Simple rule and safest guiding,
Inward peace and inward might,
Star upon our path abiding,
Trust in God and do the right!
Courage, brother, do not stumble,—
Tho' the path be dark as night:
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God and do the right!

FACTS

At least 100 million readers have a vital interest in knowing the facts disclosed below. For these are facts about life insurance—an institution directly affecting the lives of more than 64 million policyholders and their dependents.

How much life insurance is now in force in the United States?

More than 110 billion dollars' worth—an amount greater than at any previous time in the history of life insurance.

GOD'S LIGHT ON DARK CLOUDS

Today as I sit in my lonely room htis passage of God's Word flies in like a white dove through the window: "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds; but the wind passeth, and cleareth them." To my weak vision, dimmed with tears, the cloud is exceeding dark, but through it stream some rays from the infinite love that fills the throne with an exceeding and eternal brightness of glory. By and by, we may get above and behind that cloud into the overwhelming light. We shall not need comfort then; we want it now. And for our present consolation, God lets through the clouds, some clear, strong, distinct rays of love and gladness.

One truth that beams in through the vapors is this: God not only reigns, but He governs this world by a most beautifuly law of compensations. He setteth one thing over against another. Faith loves to study the illustrations of this law, notes them in her diary, and rears her pillows of praise for every fresh discovery.

Compensations

I have noticed that the deaf often have an unusual quickness of eyesight; the blind are often gifted with an increased capacity for hearing; and sometime when the eye is darkened and the ear is closed, the sense of touch becomes so exquisite that we are able to that sense alone. This law explains why God puts so many of His people under a sharp regimen of hardship and burden bearing in order that they may be sinued into strength; why a Joseph must be shut into prison in order that he may be trained for a palace and for the premiership of the Kingdom.—Cuyler.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

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T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
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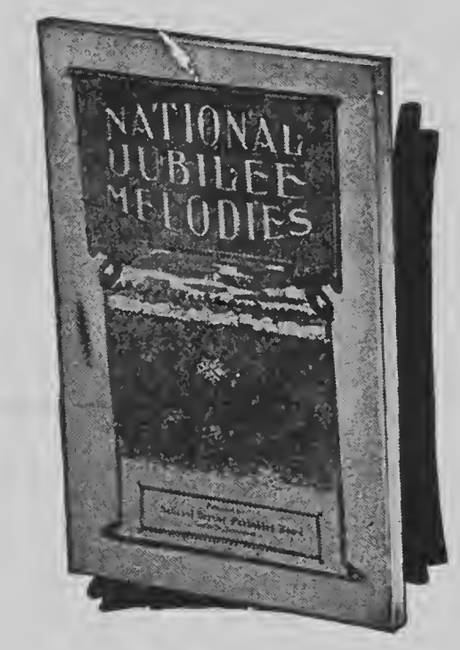
For Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U. and Church Worship

NATIONAL JUBILEE MELODY SONG BOOK

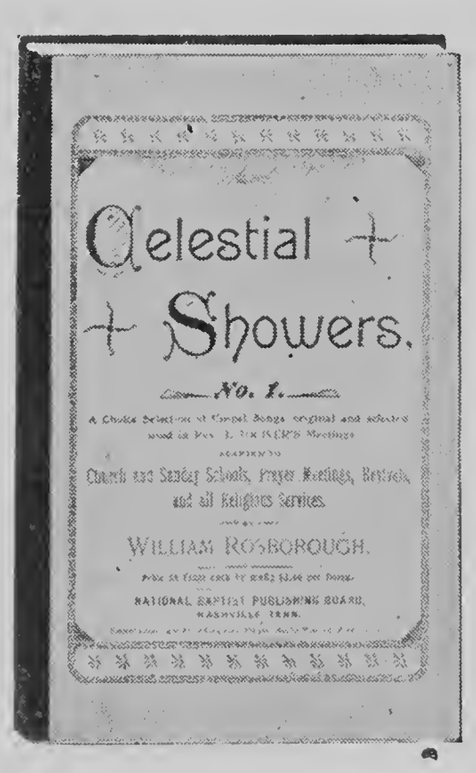
Order today and try these songs in your eleven o'clock service. You'll not regret it.

PRICE 50c

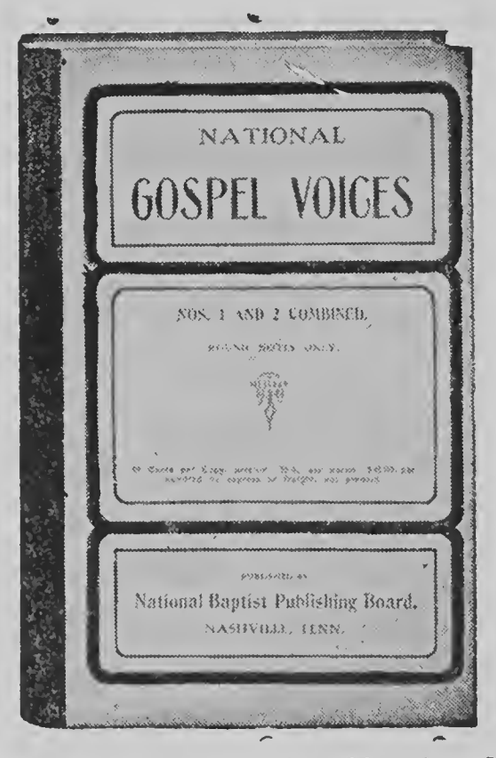
America's original music. Songs from the Plantation and Slave Days. More than two hundred thousand sold in the year of 1935 More now going. Send your order.



Other Popular and Inspiring Songs Are to be found in these



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.



National Gospel Voices Nos. 1 and 2 combined 45c each; $5.40 per doz.

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OUR LATEST PRODUCTION—THE CRAZE OF CHOIRS AND CHORUSES IS OUR . . .

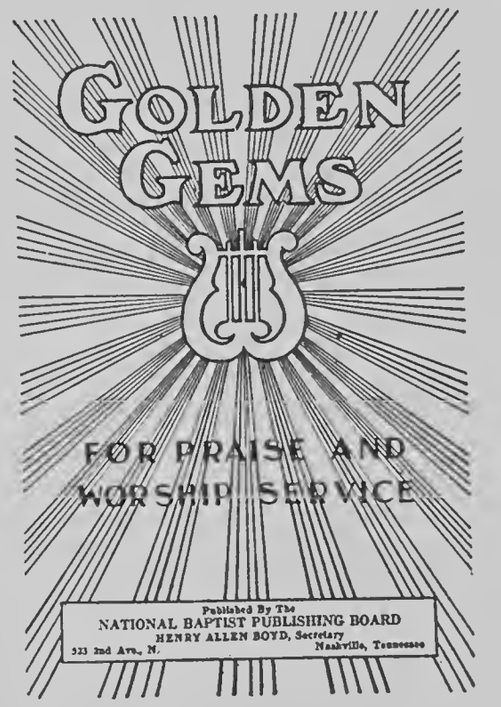
THIS BOOK

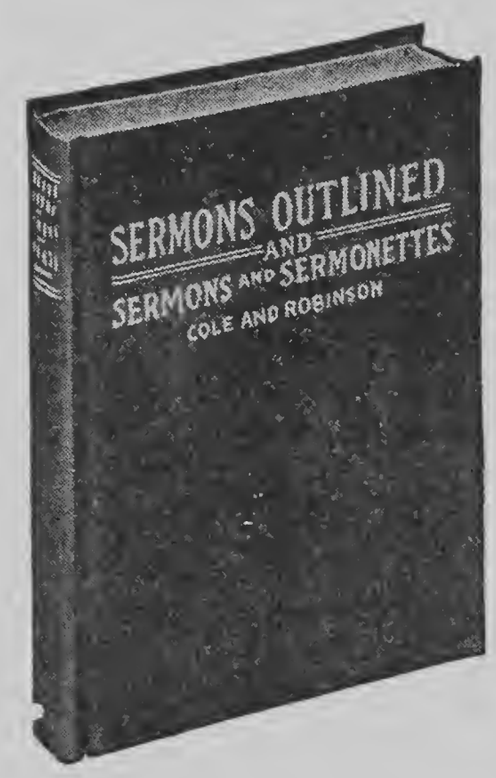
Contains such Popular Songs as:

He is Coming Soon
Singing as We Go
He's My Everything
He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

Price Only 25c





YOUNG MEN SHOULD

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FOR THEIR WORK

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BOOK

THAT WILL HELP

PRICE

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523 Second Avenue, North **Nashville, Tennessee**

LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IS ONE OF NATION'S LARGEST

By CLAFTON HUNT,
Manager of the Kansas City Office,
Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company

Life insurance is a complicated financial business. In one form or another, it has played a very important part in the progress of the nation. American people have made their greatest commercial success or failure in this field. The figure places before the temporary national economic committee investigating monopoly emphasized in no uncertain terms the enormous wealth and scope of the insurance industry.

More than one person must have asked why we hear so little about such a big business. Comparing the size of insurance companies with other organizations, we find insurance companies have expanded 25 times faster since 1890 than the previous years. Now they have more than 65 million policyholders or one-half of the nation's population.

More Income Than Government

The total church membership of the nation is about 55 million making 10 million more policyholders in the country than church members. The insurance companies have one billion dollars more income than the federal government.

Forty-nine of the larger companies own 23 per cent of the railroad stock of the country, 22 per cent of the public utility stock, 15 per cent of the industrial securities, 14½ per cent of urban mortgages and 11 per cent of the government bonds plus 10 per cent of the municipal bonds.

That the Negro, without training and experience and the varied field of business before him, should have chosen to enter in such a large way, this particular line is remarkable. Seventy-five years ago, even among American white people, the business of life insurance was in its infancy. With more than 450 like insurance companies and organizations operating in this country and Canada, only 20 were incorporated prior to 1865 and less than 50 more were incorporated from 1865 to the beginning of the present century.

More to be Learned

Not only had little progress been made in the number of companies organized and in the amount of business written, but the principles of the business and the best methods of operation were not nearly so well understood as they are now. Much has been learned in the past 50 years. Doubtless there is yet much to be learned.

In dealing with human lives, it can no more remain static than the living and health conditions of the human race. Needless to say, this was not by premeditation like several lines in which the Negro has met with fair success. In the early days of freedom no planned program, no guiding hand to induct him into any particular field for which his qualities seemed to fit best were present.

However there was present the inalienable right, of citizens of the United States, that they are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This goal is attained when, and only when, there is social and economic security for every group in this nation.

The economic and social development are so closely tied up that we speak of the socio-economic factors, involving progress in a manner which indicates their close and inseparable relationship.

A Chance for Graduates

The surging masses of young people coming out of our schools may have a chance, if we carefully examine the facts of the situation we face today.

No large opportunity will be provided in the upper brackets of employment, unless, the race, provides them. With no large capital at our disposal, these higher brackets will exist only as we are able to start small and develop them.

Our welfare is interwoven and cast in the commonwealth of our brothers. We may not hope to enter the kingdom of economic fullness unless we are willing to share more generously for the fruits of a joint endeavor.

Industry, thrift, perseverance and intelligence applied to the task at hand will produce compensatory rewards in full measure. I dare you to accept this challenge.—From Kansas City Call.

Miss Sheffield Is Negro Business Queen

Miss Gladys Sheffield, home office employee of Supreme Liberty Life, was crowned Queen of Negro Business and given a cash award of $100 by the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce at its Annual Exposition of Negro Business held in Chicago recently at the Eighth Regiment Armory.

The Chamber which is composed of leading businesses in Chicago, sponsored the Queen's Contest as a part of an annual effort to focus the attention of the public on the efficiency of trained colored workers and on the contribution being made by Negro employers to the progress and improvement of the race.

Miss Sheffield was elected to represent the company by its 150 employees in the Chicago area. Other winners in the Queen's Contest were: Miss Jean Dorsey of Sewell and Sons, second prize; and Miss Rosalie N. Wood of Metropolitan Funeral System, third prize.

"After Mr. Roosevelt was elected in 1932 he turned the government over to the Tugwells, the Hopkinses and the Corcorans who were elected by nobody. And we discovered that the American Flag had been discarded for the Blue Buzzard of the NRA.

A CHALLENGE TO NEGRO BUSINESS

By HARRY H. PACE, President
Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company.

Over thirty-five years ago I helped to make what has come to be recognized as the first authoritative study of the American Negro in Business. I was then a student at Atlanta University. The study was made under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, who only a few years before had come to Atlanta University as Professor of Sociology.

Significant among our findings was the fact that there was widespread support of Negro business by Negroes, but only a small number of businesses owned and operated by them. The report stated specifically that "the Negro merchants were poorly trained for their work." Principal businesses operated by our group then were saloons, barber shops, grocery stores, restaurants, and a few undertaking establishments and burial societies.

But today a much different situation exists. We have trained and experienced business men. We have a large number of Negro owned businesses and we have many pioneers who are blazing new business trails. But, unlike our business predecessors of thirty-five years past, we do not have widespread support of Negro business by Negro people.

Those of us who are the leaders in Negro business today must take some immediate steps toward the revival of support of Negro owned businesses and a restoration of confidence in these institutions.

It is my opinion that perhaps we business leaders in our haste to succeed and in our zeal to keep down expenses have overlooked the value and necessity of advertising. It is generally accepted by those of us who have any knowledge of world history that "eternal vigilance" is the price of democracy. Apparently however, all too few of us have accepted with the same belief the fact that vigilance in advertising is also the price of successful business.

Our insurance companies more than most other businesses owned by Colored people, have been guilty of laxity in advertising. The mere placement of annual statements in a few newspapers once a year is not enough. We must develop more consistency and variety in the preparation, placement and distribution of our advertising.

Insurance companies are today the biggest businesses owned by our people and it is rightfully they who should take the lead in the trek back to consistency in advertising, to increase profits and to widespread support for Negro Business.

Report of Association Of American Railroads

Washington, D. C., August, 1—(Special) — 'Loading' of revenue freight for the week ended July 27 totatled 718,489 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was an increase of 129,792 cars or 22.0 per cent above the same week in 1938.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of July 27 was a decrease of 11,408 cars or 1.6 per cent below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 277,022 cars, a decrease of 5,167 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 22,135 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totalled 148,076 cars, an increase of 143 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 4,353 cars below the corresponding week in1939.

Coal loading amounted to 122,138 cars, an increase of 1,118 cars above corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and products loading totaled 46,467 cars a decrease of 6,123 cars bellow the preceding week, but an increase of 5,645 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products lloading for the week of July 27 totaled 27,662 cars, a decrease of 6,479 cars below the of 2,796 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 9,482 cars, a decrease of 1,086 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,109 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western District alone, loading of live stock for the week of July 27 totaled 6,916 cars, a decrease of 737 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,523 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products totaled 36,071 cars, an increase of 1,756 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 3,620 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 68,562 cars a decrease of 2,304 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 24,998 cars above he corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 10,671 cars, an increase of 255 cars above the preceding week, but an increase crease of 4,155 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1939 and 1938 except the Southwestern.

1940	1939	1938
4 Weeks of January		
2,555,415	2,288,730	2,256,717
4 Weeks of February		
2,486,863	2,282,866	2,155,535
5 Weeks of March		
3,122,356	2,976,655	2,746,428
4 Weeks of April		
2,494,369	2,225,188	2,126,471
4 Weeks of May		
2,712,628	2,363,099	2,185,822
5 Weeks of June		
3,534,564	3,127,262	2,759,658
Week of July 6		
636,901	555,152	500,981
Week of July 13		
740,465	669,888	602,445
Week of July 20		
729,897	651,665	580,818
Week of July 27		
718,489	655,531	588,697
Total		
19,732,147	17,191,436	16,503,.73

Desire joy and thank God for it,
Renounce it, if need be, for others' sake—

Sunday School Banners

Made of wool felt. Price includes Cross Rod and Brass ends—Banner ready to hang.

Price $4.50 Each

Size 17x27.

Order by number

No. 15—"Banner Class" Open Bible.
No. 16—"Banner Attendance" Class.
No. 17—"Banner Offering" Class.
B. Y. P. U. Banner made to order. Write for prices.
Banner Poles. A 5 ft. Joined Pole $1.35.

Sunday School Banners

FOR DEPARTMENTS

Made of Felt, size 14x20

Price $3.00 Each

1. Cradle Roll Dept. Green.
2. Beginners Dept., Red.
3. Primary Dept., Green.
4. Junior Dept., Dark Blue.
5. Intermediate Dept., Blue with open Bible.
6. Senior Dept., Blue with open Bible.
7. Home Dept., Purple.
8. Bible Class Dept., Red.

Order by number, state for which department.

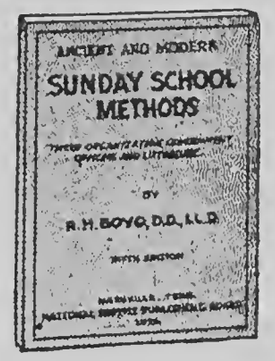
Sunday School CALL BELLS

Our Bells are made of Wrought Steel and Brass, Highly Polished.

No. 7—Wrought Steel, $1.00.

No. 72—Wrought Steel Highly Finished, $1.25.

No. 74—Wrought Steel, Brass Base, $2.50.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL METHODS

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PRICE 35c

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HENRY ALLEN BOYD, Secretary

National Baptist Publishing Board

523 Second Ave., N. **Nashville, Tenn.**

Plan Club To Circulate Negro Books

Chicago, May (ANP)—Barefield Gordon, book reviewer, is planning to issue books of distinctive Negro literature for the sole entertainment and education of Negroes without regard for the tastes and desires of the white market, he announced recently.

"Too long," declared Mr. Gordon, "have Negro authors and readers depended upon the good graces of white readers to supply them with stories of Negro life and studies and biographies of famous Negroes. Father Divine can find a ready market among white readers—their stories are told. But our educators, business women, and ministers, and many other unsung heroes of humble success live and die, their merits unheralded."

Gordon has organized the Book Guild of American Negro Literature, Inc. and is searching for books, fiction and non-fiction, slanted toward the untouched Negro public, they stated. Such a book is his first selection, "Mississippi Saga" The Autobiography of A Mississippi Railroad Worker. Herein is recorded the struggle and trials of a simple Negro laborer who succeeds in fitting into the very trying life of Hattiesburg, Miss., after traveling from as far north as Illinois. Rejected in a Liberty Magazine contest, the manuscript was accepted because it is believed to be a story that the Negro public will want to read whether the white readers of Liberty would care to read it or not. No date has been given for the volume's appearance.

Those persons interested in submitting manuscripts or getting information may write the Book Guild of American Negro Literature, Inc., 3560 South Parkway, Chicago. Six books are planned to be published a year at club rates.

Birth Control

The first report of a public health program of birth control for Nashville Negro families, was presented today by Henry H. Walker, M. D., at the annual National Medical Association meeting in Houston.

He reported that 151 women, averaging 24 years of age, with past pregnancies totaling 525, had availed themselves of the service since it was begun in February. Three hundred and seventy of these pregnancies had been cared for as charity cases. In 116 of these families the income was less than $10.00 per week.

The birth control project is a cooperative one. Dr. Walker explained. It is part of the Nashville, Tenn., municipal health service, and is operated in cooperation with Meharry Medical School, Fisk University and the Birth Control Federation of America.

"The practice of contraception by the Negro is of the greatest importance to his future welfare," Dr. Walker declared. "He is a marginal laborer. Although the Negro population is only 27 per cent of the total in Nashville, 39 per cent of people on relief rolls are Negroes. A large percentage of these are illiterate.

"Twenty-six indigent women in a Nashville hospital clinic gave histories of 295 pregnancies with only 83 living children. A history of abortion is very common. In contrast, there are in this same city 80 living children in 66 university faculty families with practically no history of pregnancy wastage.

"It is hoped that clinics of this type will be established in many communities similar to Nashville."

Under the procedure established, Dr. Walker said, the patients are first seen at home by a public health nurse. They then come to one of the two clinic centers, where an explanatory lecture is given by a nurse. The physician in charge then gives a thorough gynecological examination, and prescribes the contraceptive which is best suited to each. If disease conditions are found, they are not treated at the clinic; instead, such patients are referred, under guidance of a public health nurse, to private physicians or hospital services.

Subsequent to her first visit to the clinic, the mother is requested to return in a week, according to Dr. Walker. She is thereafter visited at home weekly by the nurse, who can thus assist her in case difficulties arise, and who can also thus keep complete record of the case. No failures were reported to date, he said, but qualified this statement by pointing out that the project had been under way only six months.

Dr. Walker made a strong plea to his fellow physicians to give more thoughtful consideration to this branch of preventive medicine. "Is it not far better," he demanded, "to prevent pregnancies where they are not wanted and not needed than to have them terminate in undesirable ways?"

President of the Nashville Negro Board of Trade, Dr. Walker has been a leader for years in community work. He is former chairman, colored division, Nashville Community Chest Fund, and president of a number of other organizations. Having entered the U. S. Medical Corps in the past war as a lieutenant, he was promoted to the rank of major.

New Stereopticon Lecture

New York,—"Every Man in His Own Tongue is the title of a new stereopticon lecture now available from the American Bible Society and its district offices throughout the country. The lecture consists of 48 slides with an optional closing of the appropriate hymn "O Word of God Incarnate" illustrated by seven additional slides.

The subject matter treats of the Bible Society's contribution in promoting the translation of the Scriptures into new languages as well as illustrations of some of the early historic publications of the Bible and its translators.

The lecture may also be secured from the various offices of the Department of Visual Education of the Methodist Church and the Massachusetts Bible Society, Boston.

Dr. H. A. Hayner Chosen Principal Of Armstrong H. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug 15—(ANP)—Dr. Harold A. Hayner, principal of Browne Junior high school, has been named principal of Armstrong high school, succeeding the late Dr. G. David Houston. Dr. Haynes will assume duties immediately at a salary of $4100 per annum.

Mr. Burkett Of Charleston Has Whole Family Insured In Company

One of the things for which Supreme Liberty is proud, is the large number of persons who have their entire families insured in the company. The Burkett family of Charleston, W. Va., is typical of the many families in Charleston and in 34 other cities that are contentedly insured in Supreme Liberty Life. Reading from left to right the above are: Willie, Katherine, John, Robert, Floyd, and William.

ARE YOU A GOOD NEIGHBOR TO CHILDREN?

By Lydia Lion Roberts

Children complicate the matter of neighborliness. A person may be a pleasant next-door friends to a family without children and be quite disagreeable to the family on the other side of her, where there are children. Yet, of all things, children should have good neighbors.

Probably children learn quite as much about kindliness, justice, and mercy from the neighbors as from the Sunday school lesson. It is not always easy to have patience with the little racing, shouting youngsters who heedlessly annoy one, but our attitude leaves a sure influence on their lives which is not fully realized .

I remember two people who lived side by side in a community where there were many children. One neighbor who seemed to be continually complaining about the children was always the victim of annoying ccidents and saucy remarks. The other neighbor never allowed unseemly liberties with her yard and garden, but neither did she ever scold, rage, or act spitefully to the little folk. She was never answered saucily, and if any accidents occurred, some child always came forward to tell her about it and to repair the damage.

The difference lay in the belief of one neighbor that she should be as fair and kind to the little folk as to the adults. She really tried to be a good neighbor to all the community, including the younger members. She was pleasant and cheerful whenever she met the boys and girls; she believed that they must have a chance to grow in sunshine and good earth just as much as any flower garden. One time a member of her family was very ill. A group of boys started to play ball in front of her house and, of course, there was much good-natured shouting and laughing. She called the boys to her, and said, "I wonder if you fellows could play on another street tonight. I have a very sick person in the house and the noise will disturb her. If you could find another good place to play ball, I should appreciate it very much."

"Sure we can. Come on, fellows, somebody's sick here. Let's move along," briskly said the leader, and the whole troup moved quietly down the street and did not come back while there was illness in that home.

They are troublesome, these little folks of all ages and all dispositions, but they give heed warmheartedly to the neighbor who tries to like them and treat them as human beings. Sometimes it seems as if we didn't know that the Golden Rule governed the way we should act tworad children as well as toward brothers of older years. Certainly the children's bright eyes and impressionable hearts know whether or not we are showing forth the love and kindness, the sympathy and understanding that a good Christian neighbor should.—The Better Home.

SOUTHERN COACHES TO MEET ON SEPT. 7 IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Expect 100 Athletic Officials to Gather; Will Adopt Football Schedule

ATLANTA, Ga., August—C. Johnson Dunn, State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala., President of the Southern Association announced today through B. T. Harvey, Secretary-Treasurer, that the 16th annual meeting of the association will be held at the Masonic Temple, 17th Street and Fourth on Sept. 7 and 8 in Birmingham, Ala. The first session will begin at 2 P. M. Central Standard Daylight Saving Time. Officials are reminded of the rules interpretation meeting, Saturday, Sept. 7 at 2 P. M. The rule requires your presence at this meeting.

The Birmingham officials Association announces accommodations are available at the Rush and Palm Leaf Hotels on 18 Street between 3rd nd 4th Avenues. For reservations in private homes correspond with William J. Moore, 412 Louise Avenue, or T. J. Knox, Temple Pharmacy, 4th Avenue, and 17th St. Birmingham.

Appointment of the following committees to report while the meeting is in session is announced

Rules Interpretation: G. H. Lennon, W. H. Aiken, C. W. Bush, W J. Moore, H. L. Mosely.

Membership: E. J. Clemmons, Wm Bell, O. C. Dawson, T. J. Knox

GradingOfficials: B. T. Harvey C. L. Abbott., W. O. Hawkins. Theodore Wright, F. L.Fobes. Fobes.

Recommendations: Gordan Kitchens, W. P. Dean, W. J. Nicks Ralph Robinson.

The following Southern Conference Institutions will be represented at the meetings Benedict College, Fisk University, LeMoyne Knoxville College, Morehouse College, Fisk Uni. LeMoyne College, University, South Carolina State College, Florida A. and M. College, Lane College, Xavier University, Talladega College, State Teachers College and Tuskegee Institute.

Approxiimately 100 coaches and officials are expected to be in attendance to the meeting. The football schedule for the season of 1940 will be announced and the officials for all games assigned.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What was the title of the last Sunday Evening Talk of Dr. Booker T. Washington to his faculty and students?

Ans.—"Team Work," delivered at Tuskegee Institute Chapel, October 17, 1915.

What great Tennessean was editor of "The Emancipator" and used for his motto: "My Creed is universal and equal liberty"?

Ans.—Elihu Embree, a native of what was then known as Washington county. "The Emancipator" was published at Jonesboro, Tennessee, 1820.

About what per cent of the population of the Virgin Islands is Negroes?

Ans.—About ninety per cent of the population of the three Virgin Islands owned by the United States (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) are Negroes.

When, where and by whom was the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History founded?

Ans.—The Assocation for the study of Negro Life and History was founded or organized in Chicago by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, September 9, 1915.

Who made the famous statement: "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground"_

Ans.—The Negro color bearer, William H. Carney, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment which made the fatal charge on Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863.

BITS AND BITS

Wilhelmina Martin

Let me keep my wants, my joys, my sorrows, my cares and my fears before God.

Every selfish act is exposed.

The consciousness of right-doing is the best medicine for deseased bodies and minds.

The world sees what I am, not merely what I profess.

To live day by day conscientiously and wisely is to close the door against future regrets.

God has a plan for His work.

Selassie Receives Solomon's Picture

London, Aug. 22—(ANP)—Princess Tsahia, daughter of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopa, recently accepted a picture of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba for her father when it was presented here by the Abyssinia Association.

"Mr. Roosevelt can say two different things in the same sentence and make both side believe it. He is the "slickest" politician who ever sat in the White House.

"Roosevelt can blow hot and cold in the same breath, not let the right hand know what the left hand doeth and give you the voice of Esau and the hand of Jacob."

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE"

(Continued from Page 1)

putting his modern brilliance and cleverness, the diabolical ends to which he is using power and machinery that could be directed to noble purposes. He will seek to understand the fundamental motives that stir men, seek to puzzle out in some measure at least the snarl of personal, national, and international cross purposes and blindness and ruthlessness that is this present world. He will understand also the good there is in the world, recognize and glory in those men and women over the earth, in low places and high, who are trying as best they can to make the world what God wants it to be.

But if all this understanding on the part of this thinking young person of today is to be anything more than mere factual knowledge, it must be founded upon deep and wise comprehension of the proper interrelationship of God and man. This young person must know his Bible, the only textbook by which an enduring civilization can be designed and operated. He must understand and practice Christianity as Jesus Christ wants it understood and practiced. He will seek to understand and deal with his fellow men as Christ dealt with them during his ministry upon earth—each as a unique soul.

But, you may say, to be and do all this is to become a philosopher. Perhaps. Because each of us is different, because all of us are limited in one way or another, we shall not succeed equally well in this profound effort. But if we are Christians worthy of the name, we can do no less than try.

GOLDEN YEARS OF LIFE

By Grenville Kleiser

How inspiring it is to see one rounding out a long and useful life into mellowness and quiet contentment. To see old age, not "creeping into port a wreck with broken masts and rudder gone," but still steady and full-sailed, ready for the other voyage on uncharted seas.

Age is largely a mental attitude. Some men are old at forty; others young at eighty. Habits of thought are generally responsible for the bent back, the feeble voice. the slovenly dress, the jaundiced outlook on life. The finest types of elderly people are those who have cultivated through their active years the inestimable qualities of patience and adaptability.

Unselfishness is the best antidote for fear of a decrepit and remorseful old age. Interest in others prevents the strain of too much introspection.

Inevitable old age should not be ignored, ut bravely faced as a fact of life and intelligently planned for as prudence would dictate in any other matter of vital importance. It is a mistake for elderly people to belittle themselves by the use of such expressions as, "My day is past," "I'm too old now," "I'll welcome death." "Be sure not to bury me alive."

In old age one should listen and meditate much. Youth is characteristically expectant and energetic. Old age should bring an abiding sense of confidence and peace.

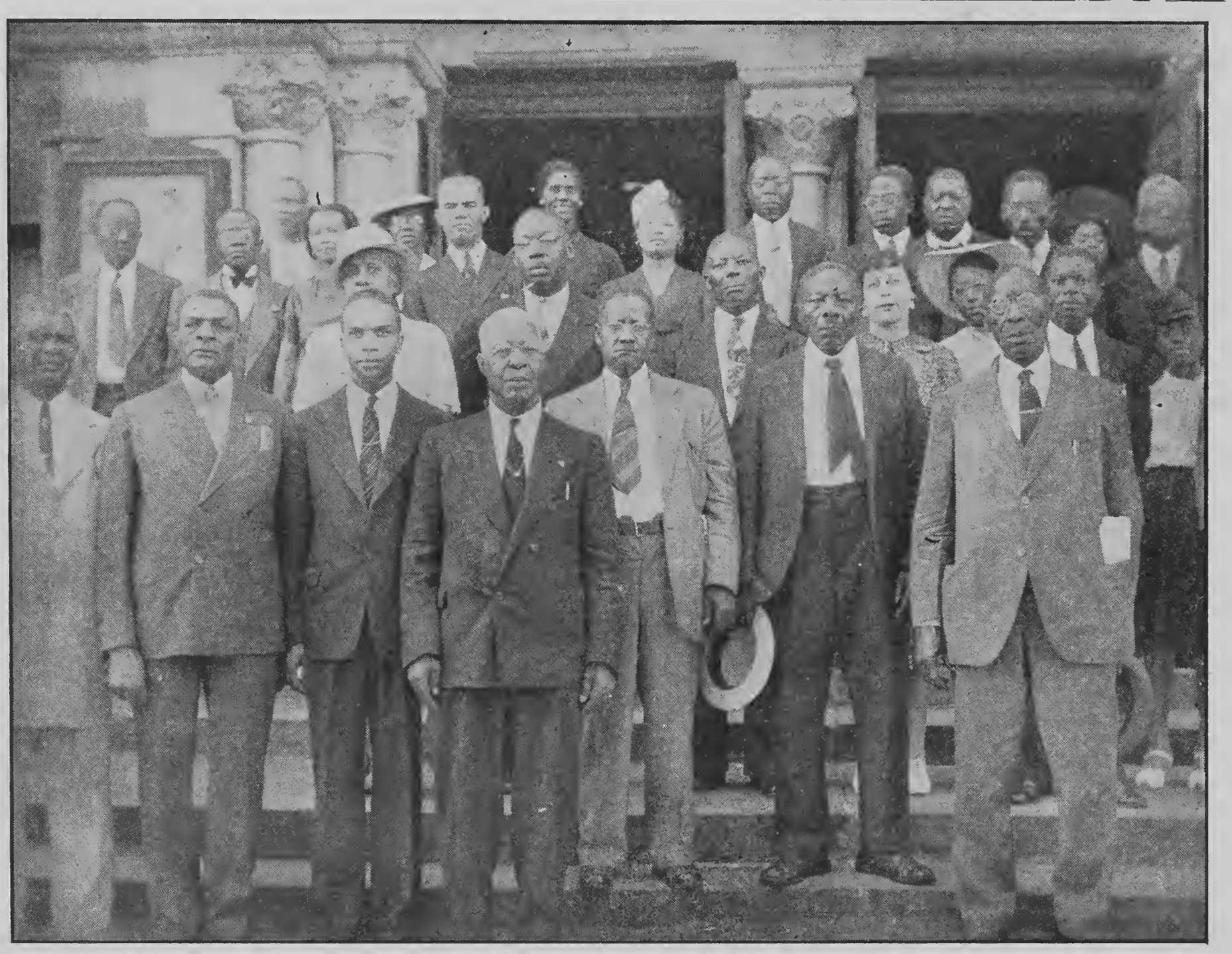
An elderly woman of exquisite charm was asked by a girl to tell her the secret of her beautiful life. She answered, "It is quite true that I have had a full share of happiness, due not to any special merit in myself but to the interest I have always had in the welfare of others."

As mellowness, contentment, and repose mark the advanced years of a well-planned life, such a one may wait with assurance for the sweet benediction of God.

New York City.

If I am inclined to condemn some one each day, I should change my thought.

New York Baptist Leaders



Officers of the Progressive Baptist State Convention and the Auxiliaries, who posed for a picture in New York City, New York, on Wednesday, August 7th, with the Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board's Plant from Nashville.

Misuse of Taxes From Gas Hurting Defense Program

Motoring Body's President Calls For Law to Stop Abuse by States

Largely because of the misuse of motor tax revenues by the states over a long period of years, thousands of miles of the strategic highways of the country now fall far short of the requisites for a national defense program, the American Automobile Association declared today.

In a strong plea to the states to stop diversion of highway funds, Thomas P. McHenry of Detroit, Michigan, President of the national motoring body, pointed out that every cent of motor tax money collected would be required to gear up the highways to the needs of the national defense program. Mr. Henry said in part:

"Nearly one billion dollars of the revenue from motor vehicle taxes have been sidetracked by the states from highway construction and maintenance during the past 10 years and what is the result? We find that an enormous amount of work must be done on the 80,000 miles in the strategic system to bring this mileage up to the requirements of a mechanized military establishment. Thousands of bridges must be torn down and reconstructed. Much of this work could have been already done with the money diverted from its proper use.

"These highways have a threefold function: They carry most of the ordinary motor travel of the American people. Over them must move a large part of the raw materials and the finished products vital to national defense, and, of course, they are essential to troop movements from scores of mobilization points to concentration areas."

"The sooner all the states adopt constitutional amendments prohibiting diversion, the better off we are from a defense and other standpoints. Already eight states have adopted such amendments. Three more states will act on this issue in the November elections. There is every reason for confidence in the result, since wherever this matter has been referred clearly, directly, and without accompanying baggage to the voters, the tax grabbers and the special interest groups took a severe beating.

Those who really help us are not the ones who flatter us or make the way easy.

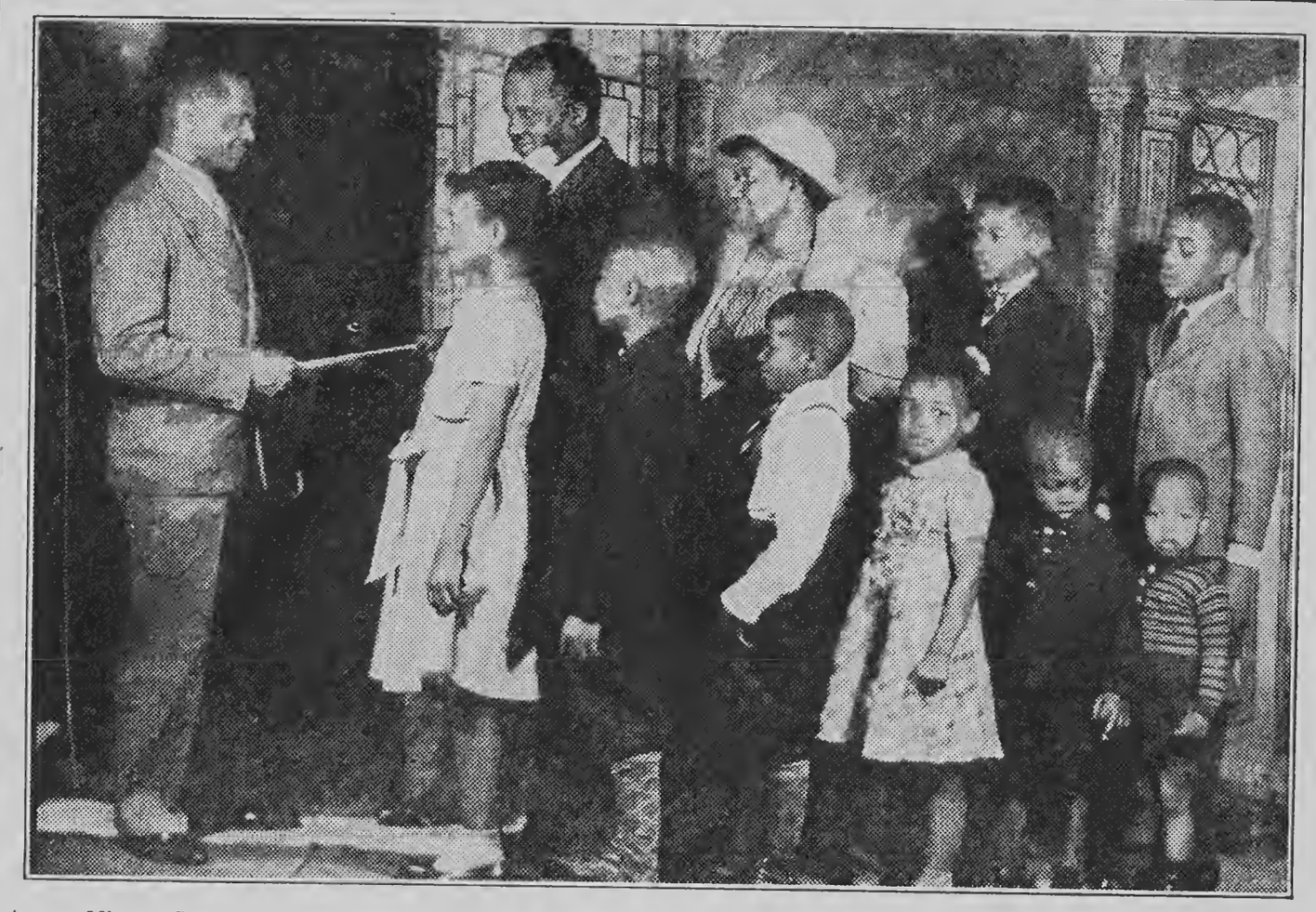
Colonel Davis Is Chosen To Advise War Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (ANP)—Establishing a precedent in the department, information from sources close to the office of the chief of staff, Gen. Marshall, declare that the name of Col. B. O. Davis, now commanding officer of New York's famous 369th regiment, has been accepted to act on the general staff immediately under Gen. Marshall, to handle affairs pertaining to the welfare and good of Negroes in the army and in the future drafts.

S. C. Storm Toll Rises To 33

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 22 (ANP)—Reports received here this week that eight more persons had perished on Ladies Island in Sunday's hurricane brought the total number of dead reported in this area to 33. Twenty-five deaths occured on St. Helena island during the storm.

One Policy Protects This Entire Family



Agent Victor Smith of our Detroit, Michigan office shown delivering a Family Protection to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKinney and family.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 No. 8.

Negro Farmers End Successful Meeting in New Bern, N. C.

Officers Elected For Ensuing Year

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE TO BE HOST TO 1941 CONFERENCE

DR. CLARENCE POE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER ON THURSDAY

New Bern, N. C.—The twenty-second annual State Negro Farmers and Home-makers Conference which has just ended a two-day meeting in New Bern, North Carolina, was emphatically stated by the Negro State Agent, John W. Mitchell, in charge. as being the best Conference that the Negro farmers have held anywhere and at any time. The citizens of New Bern and the rural people of the county of Craven left no stones unturned to welcome the visitors to their city and county.

Out of the thirty-five organized counties in the State, representatives from thirty-one of the counties came through severe storms and rain to attend, which were approximately seven hundred people. There were also representatives from Hyde and Jones counties—neither of which have Negro extension workers.

Speakers for the first day's program—morning and afternoon were: Mr. D. E. Coltrane, assistant Director of Agriculture; Miss Pauline Gordon, Extension Specialist in Home Management and House Furnishings; Mr. J. Percy Bond, Jr., of the North Carolina National Youth Administration; Miss Ruth Current, State Home Demonstration Agent; Judge Nun of New Bern, and Professor G. M. Epps, Principal of the Colored High School in Greenville, North Carolina.

A closer relationship and better cooperation between white and colored farmers for a balanced farming program in North Carolina, seemed to have been the "keynote" of all those who appeared on the program.

Mr. Coltrane outlined very interestingly the services farmers are receiving through the assistance of the State Department of Agriculture, to assure them of protection against fraud. He explained how, in the department of analytics fertilizer and seed are inspected and the wholesale dealer had to place a guarantee on his products to assure the farmer that he was getting what he paid for, in fertilizer, seed, food and feed. He spoke of the advantages the Credit Unions offered the farmer in the way of cutting down interest on money bororwed. He mentioned the fact that farmers should be better prepared now than ever because they have the advantages of going to the six experiment stations that had been provided for them to study the different soils and crops that could be grown on them—and a more diversified way of farming. They gav them wonderful opportunities to return to their farms and put into practice some of the demonstrations conducted at these stations.

Miss Gordon was very enthusiastic in her lecture on the Mattress Making project and Bed-making. She gave many helpful hints to both the men and women on how

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My Observations of Farm Problems in The South

By La Gora Sanders, President National Federation of Colored Farm Women

Having been born and reared in the Middle-west, I had little knowledge of conditions among my people in the deep South until I had the opportunity and pleasure of paricipating in a tour which recently inspected F. S. A. projects in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The trip was a revelation to me. Moreover, it afforded and opportunity to convey to both races—white and colored—of the Middle-west a true picture of the steady progress being made by the Negro farmer in the lower bracket under the aid and direction or the Farm Security Administration.

As we went from project to project, the farm women (who were always too glad to see us) told of the previous years of living from hand to mouth; from cotton-patch to the share-croppers' store where all went in but little came out. They told us of poor food; poor pay; tumbled down barns and ill-fed stock; of leaky one—and two—roomed houses; of tired-out husbands and weary faced wives surrounded by straggling brood of children unkempt, ill fed—all because of lack of money, and competent guidance to show that farm-family how to put into practice the advice of Booker T. Washington; to cast down the bucket where they were and bring out of the deep black loam or the rich brown, white, and yellow clays, the wealth which they conceal.

The picture was drab and pitiful. All the ills of the times have been laid upon the depression, and so it may be. The farm folks were so harassed with debts and fear of loss that they had about given up hope of a miracle happening to help them to keep a roof over their heads, a few pigs to eat and old Bobbin to plow their fields.

But Uncle Sam, knowing the decades of lean years of the Southern farmer, put on his thinking cap. He did not want all the youths of the South leaving for the mills of the North, facing the unemployment and vices of the large city.

The South, with its untold wealth of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane rice, nuts, fine wood and fruits should be able to keep its youth loyal to their homeland and perfectly happy there.

He said the Government should loan these farmers money to fix up their farms and to organize them into commnuity projects. It should build model farm homesteads in different districts with 90 or more 40 acre family farms, each community having its own church, school, administration building.. recreation centers, doctors, dentists, lawyers, and teachers. The house should be neat four or five room houses with water, lights, bath and refrigeration to preserve farm products, without buildings as neat and as adequate as the houses. Surrounding each house should be a lawn, landscape and made beautiful with trees and flowers.

Uncle Sam's plans to help the farmer in need were soon in the hands of the Agricultural Department of the United States and, with the assistanee of the Farm

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A NEGRO 4-H CLUB

Laurens County, Ga., Found Perplexing Problems

State College, Ga., September 2, 1940—In the early part of 1935, Willie Brantley, a Negro 4-H Club boy of Laurens county, Georgia, faced some perplexing problems, his father died, his school career ended, and he had to assume the leadership of a family of six with only a seventh-grade education. His family were share-croppers without capital or other means of livelihood; debts to pay including farm expenses, hospital and doctor bills; and mortgages on farm crops and livestock. With gloom and misery staring him in the face, he had the hope and courage to carry on with the help of the 4-H Club, wich he joined there in the Dexter Community.

Now here's the story as related by Brantley: "I began my project of corn, swine, and a feeder calf under the supervision of Agent E. C. Thomas, but the most successful one was my pure bred hogs, which brought me prizes, honor, and meat supply enough for the family that year."

"In 1936, my projects were increased with the addition of one pig and an acre of corn. I used pure seeds and today some of the farmers in my community are still using this variety of corn. I was beginning to see the "day light" now, and attended the Annual Short Course which was very helpful and spirational to me."

The year of 1937 found this clubster imbued with the "4-H Club

(Continued on Page 4)

INSURANCE GROUP ANNOUNCES OCTOBER COLLECTION DRIVE

CHICAGO, Ill.—With most Negro Insurance Companies reporting record increases in collections and new business written for the first six months of this year, the month of October which has been designated by the National Negro Insurance Association as National Collection Month, promises to set a precedent in collections for member companies, according to an announcement made this week by J. G. Ish, Jr., Agency officer of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and Chairman of the collection drive for the third consecutive time.

The 53 member companies and associations of the National Negro Insurance Association, who wrote more than 23,000,000 worth of new business during one week in May of this year, have all pledged their cooperation in making the collection drive a success. Competition will be keen among, agents and managers, with each company offering prizes and awards to its managers and agents who make outstanding records during the month.

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GA. STATE COLLEGE

Industrial School Doing Its Big Part

By W. A. Hagins

4-H Club projects have helped scores of Georgia Negro clubsters to escape from poverty and privation. They have brought them in considerable money, and many of them have been able to get an education, help their parents become land-owners, and at the same time enjoy some of the pleasures of life. Nowaday there's a definite swing towards the farm. Club work is on the "up-grade" and members of the organization are in an optimistic mood.

Now here's a brief resume of activities by counties which are now in progress throughout the state:

The club boys in the Newton county area are fitting their pigs for showing at the county fair. They are mixing fattening rations, and feeding it at the rate of three pounds per day, along with grazing foods. Also many of the clubsters are transferring their poultry flocks to new quarters in an effort to control diseases and parasites. The old quarters were disinfected and cleaned.

Several club members of the Washington county Build Something Project are very active in the building of articles for the club fair exhibit which will be held the first week in October. It's obvious that the competition will be keen.

Walter Lee Burns, a Mitchell county 4-H club boy, conducted a one-acre cotton demonstration. One-half of it, Nitrate of Soda was used from which he gathered 385 pounds of seed cotton and on the other half the fertilizer was not applied. Burns gathered only 116 pounds from this portion.

A few of the Baldwin county clubsters are growing turkeys. At one time, they had considerable trouble with worms. Their last glimmer of hope had gone until the turkeys were treated. Eighty-five per cent of them were saved.

Hubert Edwards and Allen Hall, Appling county 4-H club members, chose tobacco as one of their projects. Each of them planted one-half of an acre. Recently the tobacco was sold; Edwards received $67.52 and Hall $22.50. Also a large number of boys and girls are preparing the land for their fall gardens.

Applications for beef calves have been approved for five boys in Randolph county. They have made preparation to care for them by growing an acre of corn and beans fro feed. In addition, they have grown an acre of cow peas for early hay upon arrival of the calves.

In Chatham county, Malakiah Manago is preparing to plant an acre of Austrian winter peas to condition the land for a test acre of corn next spring, while Leroy Wilson is arranging to set up a unit for brooding baby chicks.

The program of saving hay is being pushed in Peach and Houston counties. Two hundred and eighty-seven club members have saved fodder and are cutting hay for livestock. Also the 4-H club pig projects. 325 in number, are the best ever seen in these counties.

(Continued on Page 16)

MRS. LA GORA SANDERS of Gary, Indiana

No Room In Army For Colored Boys

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—(ANP) Three young Negroes were refused admission to the United Staltes army when they applied at the Army recruiting station last Tuesday at the Customs House.

"We have no room for colored", a recruiting sergeant told the boys while 75 white boys were accepted at the same branch. The boys were James Calvin, 23, Kansas City; Jerry Leary, 18, and Charles Bernhardt, 18.

Leary is a sophomore at the West Philadelphia High School, while Bernhardt is a sophomore at Overbrook High School and Calvin is a graduate of Lincoln High in Kansas City. He came to Philadelphia because he couldn't enlist in Kansas.

C.M.E. CHURCH WILL CELEBRATE ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12 (ANP)—The Ninth Episcopal district of the C. M. E. Church of which Bishop C. L. Russell is presiding bishop, will celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the C. M. E. Church, during the week of the convocation which will be held at Miles Memorial, Sept. 17-22, 1940.

The C. M. E. Church was organized in 1870 and has a membership of 450,000; has elected 21 bishops during its existence, 12 of whom are deceased. The church has founded and is operating the following five colleges: Paine college, Augusta, Ga.; Lane college, Jackson, Tenn.; Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial college, Holly Springs, and Texas College, Tyler, Texas. The church has a book house which cost $150,000 and is clear of debt and operates a connectional hospital in Memphis, Tenn. During the week of the convocation, subjects which will be discussed will retrospect the past and prospect the future of the

(Continued on Page 4)

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Kansas City, Mo. (Special) September 21—A three-day conference of Negro Episcopalians of the United States will be held in Kansas City October 6-8, immediately preceding the Episcopal General Convention. About 125 Negro clergymen and laymen are expected to attend the meeting, which is the seventh triennial conference of Church Workers Among Colored People.

The opening of the conference will be a choral evensong, at Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral, at which the choir of St. Andrew's Church, Kansas City, will sing. The Rev. H. J. C. Bowden, rector of St. Paul's Church, Atlanta, Georgia, will preach, and the Bishop of West Missouri, the Rt. Rev. Robert Nelson Spencer, D. D., will welcome the visitors to his diocese The Rev. E. Sydnor Thomas, rector of St. Barnabas' Church, Philadelphia, Pa., who is president of the conference, will respond. A memorial address on the Rev. George F Bragg, distinguished Negro leader of Baltimore who died last year, will be given by the Rev. Tollie L. Caution of Harrisburg, Pa.

Monday sessions will be held at St. Mary's Church, and following a service of the Holy Communion, the conference will hear addresses by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Fannie Pitt Gross, national field worker among Negroes of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. Henry Brown, head of the Church Student Center at Fort Valley, Georgia; the Rev. J. K. Satterwhite, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, La Grange, Georgia; and the Rev. H. Randolph Moore, rector of St. Philip's Church, Los Angeles, Calif.

A missionary mass meeting will be held the evening of October 7, at St. Paul's Church, Kansas City, at which the work of the Episcopal Church in Haiti will be shown in motion pictures, and discussed by Dean Georges E. Benedict of Port au Prince, Haiti. Dean Benedict is a native of Haiti, and received his theological training in the Philadelphia Divinity School.

On Tuesday, October 8, the women of the conference will meet at St. Mary's Church, and Mrs. Karolyn Franklin of Charleston, W. Va., President of the Woman's Auxiliary, will preside. Speakers will be the Rev. Samuel J. Martin of Chicago; Mrs. Ernestine Postles, Detroit, Mich.; and the Rev. Robert Harris, Pleasantville, N. J.

An evening service at the Cathedral, at which the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop of New York City and the Rev. George A. Fisher of Louisville, Ky., will speak, will conclude the conference. Dr. Bishop is rector of St. Phillip's Church, the largest Negro congregation of the entire Episcopal Church, with more than 2,200 communicants.

Telephones are now used for the .transmission of train orders for trains operating over 148,248 miles of railroad, compared with 85,107 miles over which the telegraph is used

SKY TO BE LIMIT FOR WAR PROFITS AS IT WAS BEFORE

"Cost Plus" Bonanza Will be Saddled on Taxpayers as Back in 1917

By John Carson, Washington representative of the Cooperative League

Washington, D. C.—The lid will soon be off and the sky will be the limit for profits on war contracts—if that condition has not already been reached.

Facts which were developed in and out of Congress this week revealed just how difficult, if not impossible, it is to control the greed for profits in the hysteria of war preparations and the demand for all speed ahead in the building of national defense.

The picture as it is now revealed for two of the most important groups of manufacturers is as follows:

War or naval vessels—the excess profits ta bill passed by the House repeals the law which limited profits to 8 percent. These contractors made no demand for repeal. In fact they were little concerned. They get their contracts through negotiations with Naval officials and with some supervision by the National Council of Defense. There is no competitive bidding, although in fact, competitive bidding has meant little for years because of the understandings in that industry and with a naval vessel which cost $25,000,000 some 20 years ago, now costing $75,000,000 as Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington showed, a profit limitation is of little consequence.

Airplanes—the excess profits tax repeals the law which limits profits to 7 and j percent. A few years ago, there was some measure of price competition in this field but the overwhelming demand for airplanes has destroyed even that little restraint. These manufacturers also get their contracts through negotiations with government officials and many of them are let on a cost-plus basis.

"In 1939, in an appropriation bill, without any discussion in Congress, and certainly without my knowledge," said Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee which has much to do with airplane contracts, "the figure of 10 percent profit on airplanes was raised to 12 percent." The previous profit limitation was fixed by Congress in 1934.

When the war hysteria rst got a grip on the country and the outcry began about national defense and the necessity for more airplanes Congress decided to abandon competitive bidding. Then Congress decided to just let the War and Navy departments make contracts in "across the table negotiations" with contractors. If the contractor agreed on a fixed price for an airplane, his profit was limited to 8 percent. If the contract was made on the old and what became during the World War, a notorious profit device, a "cost-plus profit basis," the government pail all the costs and handed the contractor 7 percent profit.

War ship builders did not complain. The government was to pay all the costs for naval vessels and a profit. There still was little competition among the war ship builders. But the airplane manufacturers refused contracts. They frankly said they were making profits of 18 percent on orders from foreign countries and they did not want business from the United States government where their profits might be restricted to 7 percent. There was some competition still left in the airplane business.

In times of war hysteria such as these when every demand is for speed, the possibility of government restraint on price actually controlling or restraining greed is very remote. Meanwhile, it is a fact that Congress, which is voting billions for defense work, knows practically nothing about what is going on in the War and Navy departments and in the National Council for Defense.

SAYS ROOSEVELT REFUSED TO SPEAK AGAINST LYNCHING

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (ANP)—Despite all promises, the administration in power has not remedied unemployment, while it has made the poor little business man poorer by burdening him down with heavy taxes" declared Mrs. Majorie Tucker last week as she addressed the opening meeting of Women-for Willkie headquarters in the old Tommy Loughran bar.

"My people in the South called President Roosevelt "Father," but when he could have helped them out against lynching, he forgot us," Mrs. Tucker continued.

"Business which should be giving us work is forced to close down or is discouraged from even opening, because of the forces in power. You cannot expect the poor to take care of the poor."

"During the past four years I have seen mothers embarrassed because they must accept relief for the children, and I have seen children who have never known a father with a job," Mrs. Tucker said.

An invitation to the women of the city to visit the headquarters, or to -register ffor the "Get-out-the vote" Campaign, which the women have undertaken, was extended by Mrs. C. Reinold Noyes, who presided over the meeting.

ST. JOHN CHURCH OF YPSILANTI, MICH.

Program Rendered by Members Under the Leadership of Their Pastor, Rev. J. C. McIntyre

Ypsilanti, Mich.—(Special)— One of the mountain-peak services along religious lines that attracted a great concourse of people was held here in the main auditorium of the St. John Baptist Church which is pastored by the Rev. J. C. McIntyre, D. D. The spiritual side was emphasized the intellectual side was not overlooked, the denominational temperament of the people was never better, and the talent displayed showed that up here in the Badger State there are still those loyal to the cause of Christ and the building His kingdom.

The services were in charge of Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton, who served as master of ceremonies. He saw to it that no over-lapping of time and lost motion were permitted during the evening. The church clerk, Mr. A. E. McIntyre, announced that the entire evening's exercises resulted in much good being done. The following was the program rendered:

1. Song—Get Right With God.
2. Scripture and Prayer by the Pastor, Rev. McIntyre.
3. Song—What a Friend.
4. Reading—Temperance Address—Donald-Uziel Hamilton.
5. Reading—Do Your Best—Aquilla Hamilton.
6. Selection by the Band—Haste Away.
7. A Prologue in Dialogue—Phanuel and Vanzetta Hamilton
8. Reading—The Boys We Need, Theophilus Hamilton.
9. Reading—The Reason Why—Theressa Hamilton.
10. Reading—I Wish I Was a Grown-up—Vanzetta Hamilton.
11. Reading—The Creator—Phanuel Hamilton.
12. Selection by the Band—Onward Christian Soldiers.
13. Selection by the
13. Reading—The Boy's Complaint—Dalphon Hamilton
14. Duet—Theressa and Theophilus Hamilton—Something New aburning in My Soul.
15. Quartette—Send Me——By the Rising Sun.
16. Solo—All Alone—Mrs. Hamilton.
17. A Talk (Rev. Griswold absent) Rev. G. W. Simmons on current events.
18. A Talk—Dr. L. C. Perry.
19. Song—Keep on Climbing (
20. Collection. Announcements. Remarks by the pastor.

Adjourn.

Rev. J. C. McIntyre, D. D.
A. E. McIntyre, Church Clerk.

Clark College Breaks Ground For Buildings

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Appropriate ceremonies were held Monday morning at 11 o'clock in connection with the breaking of ground for a new group of buildings to be erected for Clark university. A large crowd was present representing the trustees, superintendents and pastors of the Atlanta and Savannah conferences, the aluumni and friends.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, one of the national secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. Bishop W. F. Fuller of the Holiness Church led the responsive reading. Brief addresses were given by Dr. N. J. Crolley, secretary of the board of trustees ,and M. S. Davage, president of Clark. Bishop L. H. King, newly elected bishop of the Atlanta area of the Methodist Church, presided and delivered the main address. Benediction was pronounced by Dr. D. H. Stanton.

The first group of buildings will be erected at a cost of $700,000.

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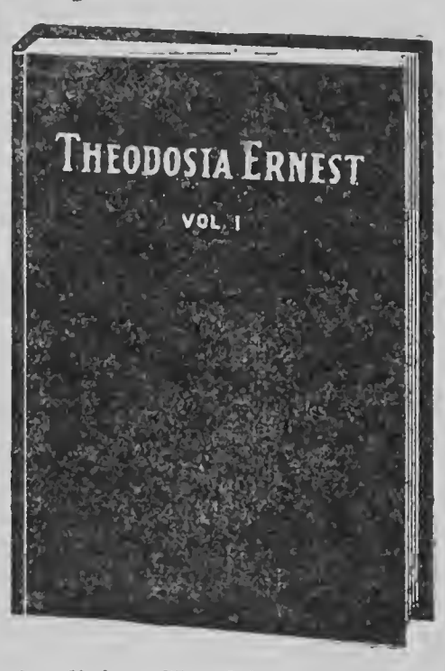

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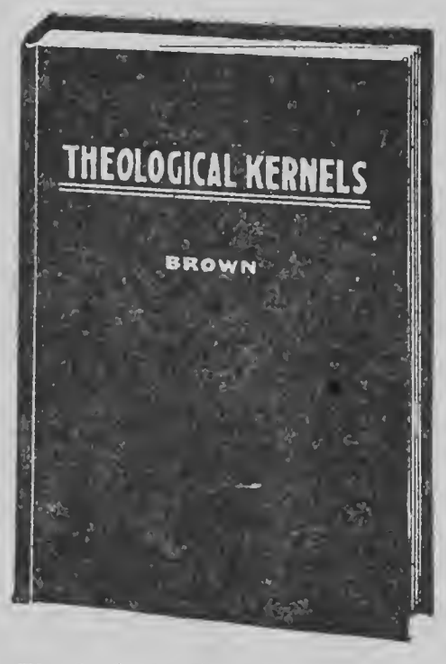

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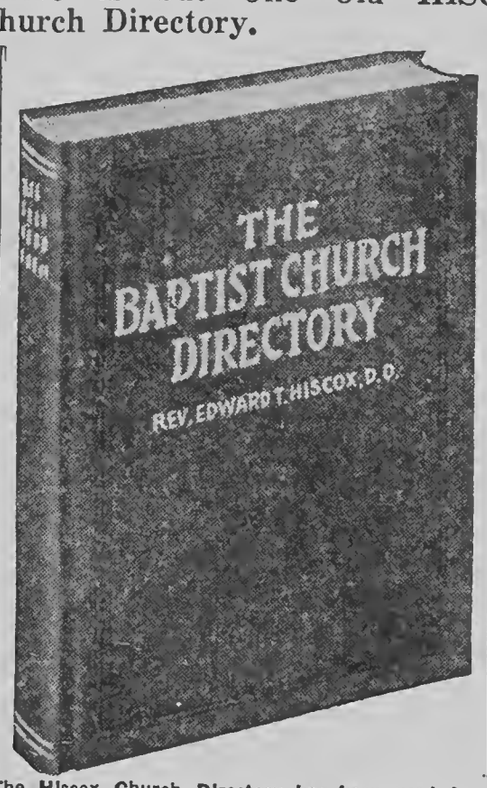

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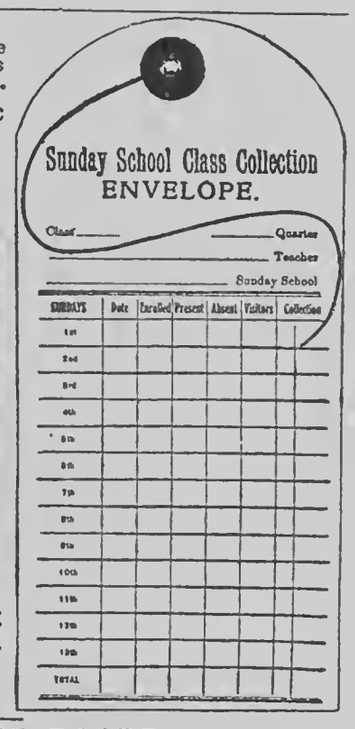

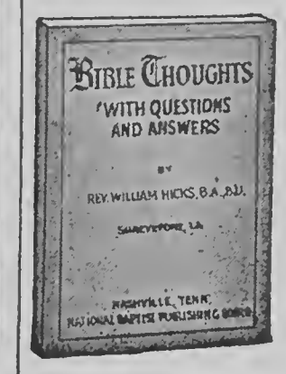

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DECAY IN AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP IS BRAZENLY APPARENT IN OUR GOVERNMENT

Those, who are fit to run our Government, seem to have voluntarily surrendered it to those who are unfit to control it, without making a struggle, to keep the principles of Democratic Government alive. The men and women, who ought to go to the polls and elect honest and competent officials to administer public office, seem not to realize, that common every day honesty in public office, is just as essential in local government, as in State or National Government. Public office is a public trust, whether local or national in function, and the same care and discriminating wisdom, ought to be used in the selection of an alderman in Atlanta as the voters would use in selecting the governor of their state, or a United States Senator. But in these days of decay in statesmanship, it is not a question of whether the candidate is well educated, capable or fit to perform with honor and integrity, the duties of the office to which he aspires. It is a question of politics, what will he do for me, not what will he do for the people? Honor, fitness and integrity is not the issue; what can I get out of him for myself and gang?

Georgia League of Women Voters, (white) very definitely pointed out the deficiency in local government, and rightfully charged the decay, to the incompentency and ignorance of the men the people put in office. The League in carefully examining the fitness of the applicants for offices locally, found of the three candidates for Governor, only one of them was a college graduate, and that fact was the only point in his favor. One of the candidates said he did not graduate from any school but spent ten years of his life at the "old field school." What he meant by that we cannot figure out. He gave as his occupational background farming. The third candidate said he was a graduate from high school and receive the degree of LL.D. from Mercer University; had spent four years as Governor of his state and gave his occupational background, lawyer and farmer.

Of the candidates for the Legislature from Fulton County; one gave his educational background as a graduate from an Illinois College; occupational background, lawyer. A second gave his educational background as self educated in the primary schools of the state; occupational background railroad clerk. A third gave his educational background as high school training and his occupational background as a book agent. These people aspire to represent Fulton County in the Georgia Legislature, run the State's business, and neither of them have never had a business of their own, and have always had to look to somebody else for a living. If a man hasn't in all his years been able to build up a business that he could get his living out of, then how can he attend to the State's business? This is a sound and sane question of administration. Scanning carefully the names, educational and occupational background of those candidates, as given themselves to the Women's Voting League; you will find thousands of Negroes in Georgia superior in educational background to many of the white men who aspire for high official positions in the public service.

The Atlanta Constitution endorse the position of the Georgia League of women voters, under the caption, "Not Representative." That is to say, many of those selected by the voters to run the government do not represent the wealth and intelligence of the people of the State. In substance the Georgia Women's Voter's League means that statesmanship in the South is disintegrating, and that those who love democracy had better awake from their slumber to preserve the principles of American democracy before they are forever lost. The Atlanta Constitution remarks endorsing the position of the Women's League, as follows:

"While the embattled forces of democracy stand on fierce trial before the questioning eyes of all mankind, Americans everywhere might hope that the representatives of our philosophy of government be the most able men of our communities, and that for our champions we could call upon the keenest minds among us. But an examination of the pitilessly factual report from the Atlanta League of Women's Voters, published last Sunday, almost makes this high hope seem nothing, less than nothing, and a dream.

"According to this report, gathered from information offered by the various candidates for city offices, some of the group of 33 citizens who offered to serve as aldermen or councilmen, for example, could hardly be said to represent the best talent Atlanta has available. Of the 33, eight have never graduated from high school, and only ten, or less than one-third, are college graduates. Three members of the group have been indicted by the grand jury for larceny or bribery. Not one single candidate has been specifically trained for his job in the sense that a doctor, a lawyer, an engineer is required by the state to be trained before he is licensed to practice.

"This is not to say, of course, that education cannot be obtained outside the regiment of formal schooling; many successful men have demonstrated that industry and intelligence may substitute for opportunity in education. But assuredly it would appear that a slate of candidates, of which one-fourth had no high school education and one-eleventh had been brought to task for outright dishonesty but illy represents a city of 300,000 thinking people, a city whose high schools are the envied equal of the best in the nation, a city which houses four major colleges and a city which draws from the southeast many of the best minds this section can provide.

"Where are the thousands of capable men and women whom city and state taxes have provided with education and character? Why do not successful businessmen, trained political specialists and keen-minded economists come forth to serve democracy in its hour of trial? Is it that we have become too sordidly mercenary to serve the city for small pay? Is it that our constant apathy and indulgent cynicism over politics have brought our ablest men to fear the hard slanders and petty roguery or candidacy?

"More recent disclosures by the League of Women Voters, regarding the conditions surrounding polling places in last Wednesday's election, may also have bearing upon this apparent reluctance of good men to offer themselves for public office."

—Union-Review.

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Paul Robeson Is Given Big Ovation At Peace Rally

Famed Singer Stirs Crowd of 20,000 in Rendering "Ballad for Americans."

CHICAGO, Sep. 12 (CNA)—Paul Robeson, world-famous singer and actor, scored a tremendous triumph at Chicago Stadium when he sang the "Ballad for Americans" before 20,000 delegates and visitors to the Emergency Peace Mobilization.

Hundreds of voices joined in the stirring chorus—with Robeson's great baritone soaring above them all, singing the song of the America of farmers and workers, of Negroes and whites, of foreign and native born, united in the fight to realize the broadest democracy, peace and economic security.

Robeson and his audience were one, as his joyous eyes swept the vast sea of faces and the people rose to their feet enthusiastically.

The crowd wouldn't let him get away when it was over. They clapped and shouted for encores so long that he had to come back to sing the last part of the ballad once again—the song of his America, which was spread out before him in the great audience there; his America that was fighting for peace, for democracy, for equality.

And at a banquet given here in his honor before he sang he told the assembled guests that "I am here in the cause of peace."

The brilliant artist was honored by more than 300 Chicago notables, white and Negro, at the Stevens Hotel.

In response to Robeson's restrained and touching appeal for all Americans to "join now in support of a way of life that means real equality," the entire audience at the rally rose in tribute to the distinguished artist.

"Three-quarters of the British and German people want peace," Robeson declared. "'And more than three-quarters of the American people want peace. These people must see that their will is executed."

Klux Dragon Is Defeated In Race (Thank Goodness)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 12 (ANP)—Ben E. Adams, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and candidate for state senator from Richland county, ran third in a four man race last week in the Democratic primary.

Previous to the Klan Bund alliance held in New Jersey some weeks ago, Adams was generally conceded to be the leading candidate for the office of state senator. A former candidate for the governorship, Dragon Adams had built up a strong following not only in the county but also throughout the state.

It is generally believed here that Adams followers deserted him in the primary due to his leadership of the Ku Klux Klan. Membership in the klan is fast becoming a stigma in the state since the Jersey Klan Bund meeting.

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Thou hast sent the trackless winds
Loose upon their way;
Thou hast reared a colored wall
'Twixt the night and day.

Thou hast made the flowers to bloom
And the stars to shine,
Hid rare gems of richest ore
In the tunneled mine.

But chief of all Thy wondrous works,
Supreme of all Thy plan,
Thou hast put an upward reach
In the heart of man.

—Harry Kemp.

John P. Green, 95, Ohio's First Negro Senator, Is Killed

CLEVELAND, OHIO—John P. Green, 95, dean of the Cleveland Bar Association and father of the Ohio Labor Day legislation, was killed Sunday night on the eve of the holiday so closely associated with his name, when he stumbled and fell under an automobile in front of 10720 St. Clair Avenue, Northwest, a short distance from his home, 614 East 107th Street.

He was the first colored senator in Ohio.

The aged attorney was returning from a sight-seeing tour at the Cleveland airport, with his wife, Lottie, when the accident occurred. Alighting from a street car, he ran across the street and stumbled in the path of an automobile being driven by 18-year-old Robert Soper 488 E. 112th Street. Soper was charged with driving an automobile with faulty brakes.

A Texas, policyholder of the accident insurance was bitten by a snake—but he failed to put in his claim for some time.

When he was asked the reason for his delay, he said he didn't think it was an accident—the snake bit him on purpose.

IT IS BETTER TO DIE FOR THE RIGHT THAN TO LIVE FOR THE WRONG

By Benjamin J. Davis

WHEN I was editor and publisher of the Atlanta Independent, years ago, many of my friends would come to me, and say, Ben, why do you jeopardize your life, and invite the powers that be, to suppress your paper and drive you out of the South? Among those who feared for me was my faithful pastor. He often called me up and said, son, I tremble for you in my prayers, when I read some of the strong editorials you write and publish in the Independent. The last time Dr. Carter called me, I asked him if I was right or wrong; he said right you are, but some times man is right and his judgment is bad. My answer was, I had rather die fighting for the right, and go home and live with Christ, than to live always in the wrong fighting for the devil.

One day in conference with Mesdames Mamie Hailey and Laura Mae Nixon, Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson and Dr. Alfred D. Jones, when racial feeling was running high, under the Ku Klux Klan propaganda, we met to consider the editorial policy of the Independent. All had tears in their eyes except Dr. Jones and the Editor. Colonel Johnson led off by saying, "Ben, slow down." Mrs. Nixon said, I fear for Mr. Davis, but somebody has to fight for us. Madam Hailey said, Dr. Jones why don't you talk? If I was a man I would give them more hell than Mr. Davis does. Dr. Jones said, Brother Davis, I have just got through reading these cheap cowardly letters; and I say to them for you what Cicero said to Cassius; there are no fears in your threats. You are fighting with the Lord's sword of truth, and it will keep you free and protect you from bodily harm. Nothing can happen to you while God and Dr. Jones live. If anything should happen to you, I will get you out of it, without a scratch.

Bishop Flipper said to me one day, Brother Davis you can have anything I have to help the Independent along. Money is only a means to an end; I am busy trying to keep a thousand A.M.E. preachers straight, and am too old to fight with the sword, but can fight with my money and inspire others to fight with the spirit that makes men forget themselves when their rights are at stake. Practically all the doctors were my friends, and with the exception of Drs. Powell, Taylor, Cooper and Jones, they advised me from time to time to cool down. Dr. Penn often said, Ben the Negroes are not worth losing your life for; I always answered my friends, I cannot lose my life serving humanity, if I do I will find it again in Christ Jesus. Drs. Powell, Taylor, Cooper and Jones always said fight it through, never give up.

But little as those who live in the educated world, may think of it, I found more of the spirit that stirs men's souls to action among the lords of the underworld than I found among the men of the upper world. It was there I found the men, who never thought of death or personal cost, when sin and might sought to steal their right of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. These men of the rackets often came to my office, and gave me little tokens of confidence and respect, and said, don't you be afraid Mr. Davis, we are with you. If you know anybody who is threatening you, we will get them. When you need us call us, and we will be ready with our hardware. I always told them nothing would happen to me, but if it did I would call them. These men lived in a different world from the college presidents, teachers and scholars, who were afraid to open their mouths if the night riders rode into their homes and kidnapped their babies. Those in the upper brackets had to think about themselves, their families and homes but the men in the underworld place liberty and freedom above everything else, even their families if they had any; and were willing to do or die. When the underworld lord tells you he will protect you, he means it, and you can depend upon him. Among those who used to come to see me in the days when friends trembled for me, because I had the courage to speak the truth and defend it, were: Rob DeReef and his brother Mack DeReef, Walter Johnson, Iron Pete, Walter Nevils, Charley Robinson, Baby Logan, Edgar Bucknor, Jr. and W. H. Halcomb.

What we need today in the pulpit and school room are men, who place principles above money, and who think of the good of the people and not what will become of them personally, if they serve the people. We want more spiritual strength in the church and school room than commerce. We want men who think more of the freedom and independence for all the people, than they do of their lives.—Files of Atlanta Independent.

—Union-Review.

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A Negro 4-H Club

(Continued from Page 1.)

Spirit." He helped a friend with some farm work one day and received 500 stalks of sugar cane for his labor. This was added to his projects. Having pledged his hands to large service, and having no one to make this syrup for him, he, with the help of his brother, made forty gallons of syrup, twenty of which were sold for forty-five cents per gallon, making a total of eleven dollars. The remaining gallons were kept for home use. Again this year, he was chosen to attend the State Short Course.

Brantley pointed out that in 1938, cane, corn, pigs, and a feeder calf were his projects. "One-half of my projects were sold and the other half were used at home," he said, and added, "just before the Annual State Short Course another club boy and I cut wood in order to get enough money to pay our expenses to this conference.

"In 1939, our County Agent set up a Bridle Making Demonstration, at which time, I made two bridles that I am still using," he said. "Later, I made two heavy bridles and twelve nice colt halters for a business man in Dublin, as well as some other repair jobs, together with making several cow halters, all of which netted me twenty-three dollars."

This is not all of Willie Brantley's progress either, for his prizes included honor for a peanut project at the County Fair for two years; for having a perfect score in poultry judging; for keeping the best room during his stay at the Annual 4-H Club Encampment; for receiving the 4-H club button at the Oconee Fair in 1939. For being the healthiest boy in his county a pure-bred Duroc Jersey boar was presented him by the agents of Laurens County. He has served as president of the Dexter Community 4-H Club for two years, president of the County Council for three years, and chairman of the Watermelon Committee for two years. "During the life of my club," he said, "I have attended ten out of twelve 4-H club meetings that were held." At the 1940 Annual 4-H Club Encampment, this clubster was awarded the R. B. Harris Scholarship.

"Having been a worthy club boy and by sticking to club work in spite of the many hardships, I have climbed a steep hill and settled the debts this year that had been so long due. Through the confidence in my ability that my county agent and others here in my community have in me, I was fortunate in getting a loan to buy a pair of young mules, I have now rented a sixty-acre farm which I will cultivate. This is my present project," Brantley asserted.

This club boy has risen "by the sweat of his brow" from a life of poverty and privation to the renter of a sixty-acre farm which he hopes to own in the near future. He has pledged his head to clearer thinking, his heart to greater loyalty, his hands to larger service, and his health to better living for his community and his country.

Willie Brantley is the state's most outstanding club boy and has accomplished more than he expected.

Insurance Group

(Continued from Page 1.)

Assisting Mr. Ish on the Collection Month Committee are: C. R. Williams, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, Augusta, Georgia; W. C. Buford, Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company, Louisville, Kentucky; B. G. Olive, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tennessee; W. Emerson Brown, Southern Life Insurance Company, Baltimore, Maryland; A. Prestwood, Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas; Geo. A. Beavers, Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, California; Sheridan Jackson, Jr., Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Virginia; F. A. Young, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance Company, New Orleans, Louisiana; Alonzo Herndon, III, Atlanta Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

C. M. E. Church Will

(Continued from Page 1.)

Church. The past will be vividly depicted by pointing out the outstanding accomplishments made by the deceased bishops and some of the history of the church will be dramatized in the form of a pageant.

The District is composed of the New England conference; Washington and Philadelphia conference; Virginia conference; North Carolina conference; and South Carolina conference. There will be large delegations from all of these conferences in attendance at the convocation celebration.

A man bought a parrot and tried to teach him to talk. Going over to the bird, he repeated for several minutes the words, "Hello, hello."

At the end of the lesson the parrot opened one eye and answered drowsily: "Line's busy."

Prepared minds are ready to receive a prepared message.

HISTORY EXPERTS END 25TH ANNUAL MEET IN CHICAGO

Part Negro Race Has Played In Nation Told By Ablest Scholars Of Race

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (ANP)—Chicago was host last week to many of the Nation's leaders in business, education, religion and the professions, who journeyed here to attend the annual meeting and the 25th anniversary celebration of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, founded here in the Windy City in 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and four associates: Dr. George C. Hall, J. E. Stamps, A. L. Jackson and W. B. Hartgrove.

Opening on Sept. 6, the sessions continued through Sept. 9, with Morris Lewis acting as chairman of the general committee in charge of arrangements, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Association president, presided at Monday's annual business meeting, held at St. Marks church. Two of the sessions were held at International House, University of Chicago, the others at Du Sable High school. Saturday afternoon at International House, a "laymen's luncheon" was held, with Dr. A. L. Scott, pastor Lincoln Memorial Congregational church, this city, presiding.

Friday evening, at Du Sable High, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln university, Missouri, whose subject was "The Negro in the Westward Movement," said that the Negro in the Western Movement is a neglected aspect of American history. He pointed out that the Negroes had been in the Gold Rush and gave individual examples of achievement throughout the whole period of American history from that period to the present day.

S. B. Danley, manager of the Illinois State Employment Service Chicago, chose the title "The Historic Background of the Negro in Chicago," which was a very interesting paper though based on secondary sources. Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, pastor, Good Shepherd Congregational church, Chicago, made general comments.

Saturday morning, Sept. 7, at International House, "Truth From the Point of View of the Editor of a Scientific Magazine" was treated by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, editor of the Journal of Negro Education, who gave a thorough account of the problems facing the editor of a scientific magazine. Dr. Thompson made a plea that contributors to such journals should not confuse research with the mere collection of facts, should write their accounts in readable and correct English and finally, should try to put their articles in the form which is used by the particular journal.

Prof. C. A. Bacote, Atlanta university, Georgia, whose subject was "Truth from the View of an Investigator," showed from his own researches how difficult it is to arrive at truth since so many of the historical sources are corrupted by prejudice both pro and con. Prof. Louis Wirth of Chicago university concluded by pointing out that all truth is relative to the general social environment and the idealogies of society.

Saturday afternoon over Station WHIP, Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Schomburg Collect at Harlem Branch Public Library, New York City, delivered the anniversary address, entitled "The Negro and the Building of the Nation." After pointing out that the Negro had participated in every stage of the American development: discovery and exploration, economical, social, political, and cultural life, the speaker showed that the Negro historically and today is the test of the democracy.

Under the titles: "What is the Business Man's Conception of History as It Relates to the Negro?" "What Does the Innocent Teacher Impart as History?" and "What Does the History of the Negro Mean to You?" C. C. Spaulding, N. C. Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham, Herman Dreer, Sumner High school, St. Louis and W. F. Savoy, manager, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Columbus, indicated the importance of history to the layman.

Saturday evening, at DuSable High school, discussing "The Negro in Liberia," Dr. George W. Brown, author and traveler, pointed out that Liberia economically falls into two sections: one, the 30 mile coastal area which is dominated by the Negroes of America origin and by a capitalistic economy, and the second the rest of Liberia behind this coastal plane which is dominated by natives and by a communal economy For that reason he determined to call his treatment of the economic Liberia "Black Communism and White Concessions."

Dr. C. W. deKiewiet, of the University of Iowa, discussing "Negro Life in South Africa," made clear the intolerable exploitation of the natives in South Africa by the great gold and diamond interests there. He overlooked the possibility of revolution, but felt the British might grant a few more concessions to the natives.

Sunday morning at International House, under the title "Haitian Peasant Economy," Dr. George Eaton Simpson of Pennsylvania State college, described the basic economic life of the Haitian people and showed how important coffee is to that life. The European war has fatally destroyed the Haitian coffee market, and unless there is an expansion of this market in the new world, Dr. Simpson said, hard times will come to Haiti.

Dr. Ronald V. Sires, Ball State Teachers college, Muncie, Ind., discussed, "The Labor Problem in Jamaica" from 1834 to 1850. Many of the scholars disagreed with his general approach and sources; he had failed to use the testimony of Negro newspapers in writing his account.

"The Literary Contributions of the French West Indian Negro" was the title of a well delivered paper by Dr. Mercer Cook of Atlanta university, who listed little known literary contributions of French West Indian Negroes.

In a spirited discussion, Dr. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern university disagreed violently with student Robert E. Park and others who felt that the Negro had brought little of Africa with him when he came to this country. Dr. Herskovits said that the Negro had brought a great deal with him and that incidents in the West Indies and in West Africa are making it clear that the history of the Negro did not begin in 1619.

Sunday afternoon at Metropolitan Community church, Prof. Harvey Wish, De Paul university, Chicago, in a scholarly discussion of "European Influences Upon the American Slavery Regime," showed that anti-equalitarian theories vastly influenced pre-slavery theories and in turn the pro-slavery theory has influenced the idea of one Adolph Hitler.

In a well-planned address titled "The Concept of the Negro in American Thought," Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard University graduate school, Washington, traced the sign of Negro inferiority which has appeared in American literature since the Colonial period. Dr. Wesley showed how absurd most of these observations are and made an appeal for a new generation of scholars to pave the way to more scientific approach to the problem.

Monday afternoon, at St. Marks M. E. church, Samuel B. Stratton, Du Sable high school, summarized "Three Years of the Negro History Bulletin;" Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State college, Petersburg, summarized and criticized "The First Twenty-five Volumes of The' Journal of Negro History,' pointing out that the quality of the magazine, books, articles and book reviews had improved constantly throughout the years.

"The First Quarter of a Century of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History" was outlined by Prof. W. B. Hesseltine, University of Wisconsin, Madison who showed that the journal of Negro History and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History had been the great influence which had begun the revolution of the Southern scholars' verdict that Reconstruction was a crime.

Discussing the "Importance of Having Records in Defence of the Oppressed," Capt. Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, related some of his experiences which underscored the fact that most white people are surprised when Negroes appear in capacities other than that of servants. He spoke Monday evening at Du Sable.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and editor of the Journal of Negro History, chose the subject, "The UnWritten Story of the Study of the Negro" for an inspiring address Monday night which outlined the trials and tribulations of the 25 years of the Association. It was very clear that during the early life of the Association its support had come from foundations and various influential and rich white people. More recently Dr. Woodson has turned to the Negroes themselves for support. He concluded by showing that now the cause could go on free and unhampered by those who wish to keep the Negro in "his place."

Music throughout the entire anniversary celebration was furnished by groups under the general direction and supervision of Mrs. Maud Roberts George.

Marshall Nominated For Congress In Detroit—Diggs Seeks Re-election As State Senator

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19—(ANP) Donald Marshall, for many years an important employee in the employment division of the Ford Motor Co., has been nominated for congress on the Republican ticket in the First Congressional District of Michigan. Marshall defeated the Rev. A. C. Williams for the coveted post. Negroes have been nominated for congress in this district a number of times by Marshall's friends say that in the case of the expected heavy Republican vote, he has a good chance of election next November.

Senator Charles C. Diggs won nomination for state senator on the Democratic ticket. Senator Diggs, who has been exceedingly active in political affairs of the city and in the legislature, has served two terms as state senator.

Pushkin's Grandson Dies In Russia

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Gregori Pushkin, grandson of the celebrated Russian poet, died here last week at the age of 71. Descended from a noted African soldier, Abraham Hannibal, Pushkin also had a brilliant military career, serving actively in the first World War and later after the Russian Revolution as communications' officer in the Red Army. Most recently he had worked in the manuscript department of the Lenin Library in Moscow.

Judge J. A. Cobb Ill In Hospital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Former Judge James A. Cobb is confined in the Emergency hospital with a stomach ailment, it is reported by close friends. Judge Cobb's condition is reported to be satisfactory at the writing. Intimates are keeping him close to situations in which he has shown interest hoping that he will soon be again a part of the Washington scene.

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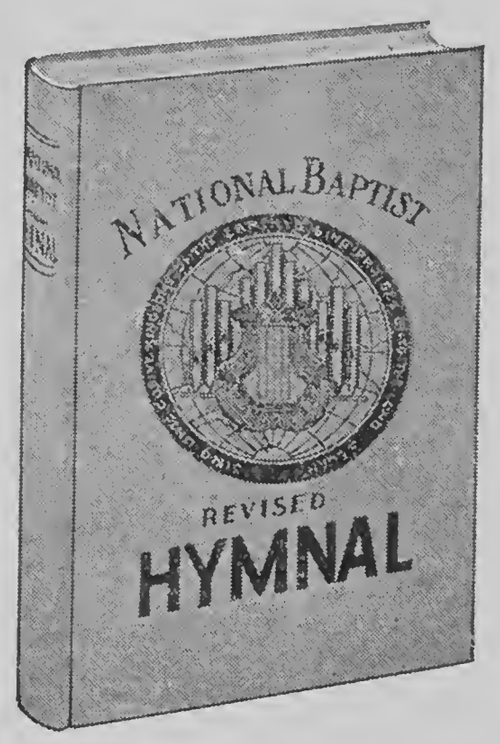

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SHERIFF-LED MOB OF LOUISIANA TOWN LEAVES MAN TO DIE

ST. FRANCISVILLE, La., Sept. 12 (By Leon Lewis for ANP)—From the shadow of the St. Francisville court house, two truck loads of hoodlums lead by by Sheriff Ted Martin snatched James Smith from the car of his New Orleans attorney, hustled him to a nearby wooded sector, beat him with trace chains and brick-bats and left him to die

James Smith, a New Orleans longshoreman, had gone with his attorney, Charles J. Mundy, to St Francisville, where he had entered a civil suit for damages and false arrest against Ewen Ritchie in the sum of $1,294.

In May of this year Smith's automobile en route from St. Francisville on a visit, backfired and scared a mule which jumped upon his car damaging the car and then falling to the ground breaking its neck. He reported the accident to authorities in a nearby town.

Later he was arrested in New Orleans, taken back to St. Francisville and tried for reckless driving. He was released and Atty. Mundy immediately filed damage suit.

On last Monday, the court decided in favor of the defendant, Ewen Ritchie. At the end of the trial, Mundy and Smith came out of the courthouse to return to New Orleans.

Upon reaching his car Mundy discovered all the tires had been deflated and that Ritchie and three other white men were responsible. After having the tires fixed he went back into the courthouse to file affidavit against the quartet.

It was while he was in the court house that the truck load of hoodlums took Smith to the wooded section and attempted to lynch him, leaving him to die.

Mundy searched vainly for him and proceeded to return to New Orleans. As he travelled slowly on the highway, not far from St. Francisvill, he saw an object of human dimensions staggering out of the woods. It was Smith, bleeding and marred with lacerations from chains and brick-bats.

Mundy rushed him to Baton Rouge hospital for first aid and then brought him to New Orleans' Charity hospital, where he is now confined with a fractured jaw, scarred and bruised head and body.

Smith stated that he recognized Sheriff Ted Martin, A. P. LeBlanc, a white man of Tunica, Ewen Ritchie his attorney and two brothers.

Attorney Munday stated that he would fight the incident to the U. S. Supreme court if necessary to get reprisal. He stated that it is the first time in this state that a public officer has led a lynch mob, and that he cannot see for what reason the hoodlums would want to lynch Smith after they had won the case.

Democrats Launch Drive For Negro Support As Willkie Strength Grows

Dr. I. L. Moore Will Head Colored Division; New Deal Beats G. O. P. Getting Set For Campaign Among Colored Voters

Dr. I. L. Moore, well known dentist, and newly-elected president of the New Deal Progressive Club, was named as chairman of the colored division of the Democratic campaign in Davidson County according to announcement made on Wednesday by G. Howard Wilkerson, white, chairman of the Democratic County Committee. The appointment is hailed as an evidence of the feeling among Democrats that the very potent colored vote in Nashville will have to be looked after in order to insure carrying the county for the Democratic ticket.

It is known that the inroads made on the regular Democratic majority here by the Willkie for President Club, composed of leading white Democrats, is considered a more serious threat to Democratic supremacy in the county than the party has experienced since 1928 when Nashville was carried by Herbert Hoover for President.

The appointment of Dr. Moore is being hailed by some of his friends as a victory over the organization of Young Democrats headed by John Young, who was believed to have been slated for head man of colored Democrats. However, there is talk that Young will likely be made a state director, and as such would hold a position as high as the one given to Dr. Moore.

It is not known what assignment will be given Dr. G. L. Jackson and his COUNTY-CITY organization, which was recently organized as the third wing of colored Democrats of Nashville. One of the close followers of Dr. Jackson contends that his organization has the largest group followers, having inherited the membership of a previously City-County organization which headed by W. B. (Pie) Hardison. Hardison is now under civil service and is prevented from engaging in "pernicious political activity," whatever that means.

With colored Democrats active on three fronts, it seems probable that local Republicans will be getting busy for the campaign shortly; however, there was little evidence of it this week-end.

Present indications are that the Republican cause here will largely be an effort to get out the vote of anti-Roosevelt Democrats practically all of whom are white. Local Republicans appear to be less interested in stirring up activity among colored voters than has been the case in many years and this is being attributed to the desire not to "offend" white anti-Roosevelt Democrats whose support is being sought. This is a moth-eaten form of political strategy that characterizes Republican efforts in many Southern States, but never has produced results of any consequence wherever it has been tried.

Colored Democrats here are undoubtedly elated over the strong bid that is being made for the support of colored voters and are banking on gaining prestige as well as political favors bigger than ever if they succeed in saving the day for the Democratic ticket here in the face of the big desertions of hitherto strong white supporters of the New Deal who are leaving their party because of the third-term issue.

Germany Will Take Only White War Prisoners

VICHY, France, Sept. 16 (ANP)—In order to insure Germany proper against being defiled by "non-Aryans," only "white French" war prisoners are being removed across the Rhine, thus leaving in war prisons in occupied France an estimated 400,000 Senegalese, Algerians, other colonials and Jews, it was learned last week.

Woman's Missionary Society LITERATURE

The Woman's Home Mission Guide, price 15 cents; Y. W. A. Guide, 15 cents; Shepherd Boy's League Guide and Girl's Auxiliary combined, 15 cents; Starlight Band, 15 cents, with other literature for every department of the Woman's Mission Societies and Circles, are now ready. These include Missionary Society Buttons and Badges.

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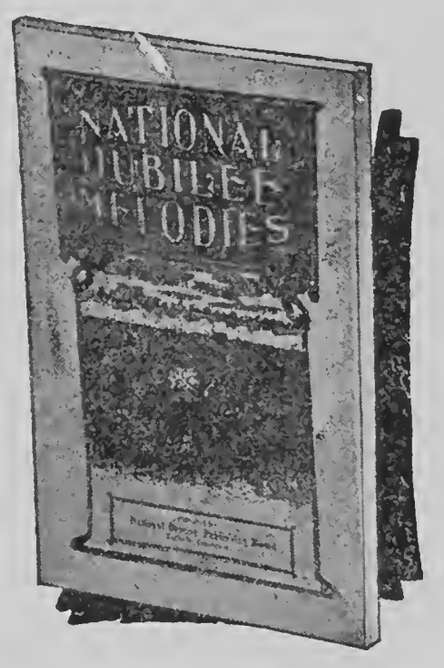

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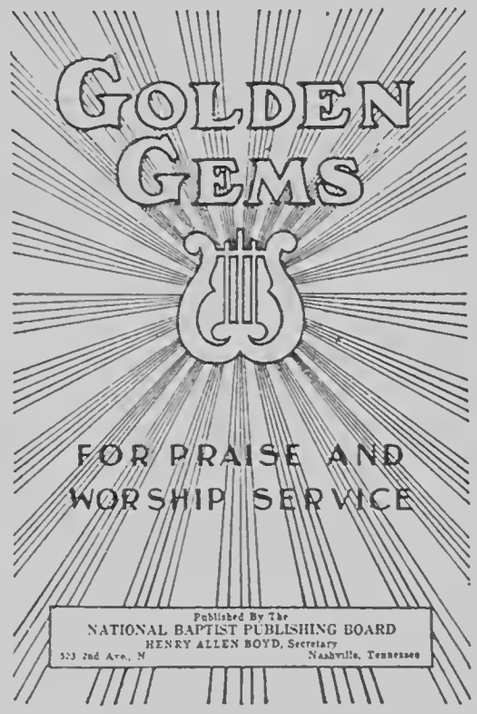

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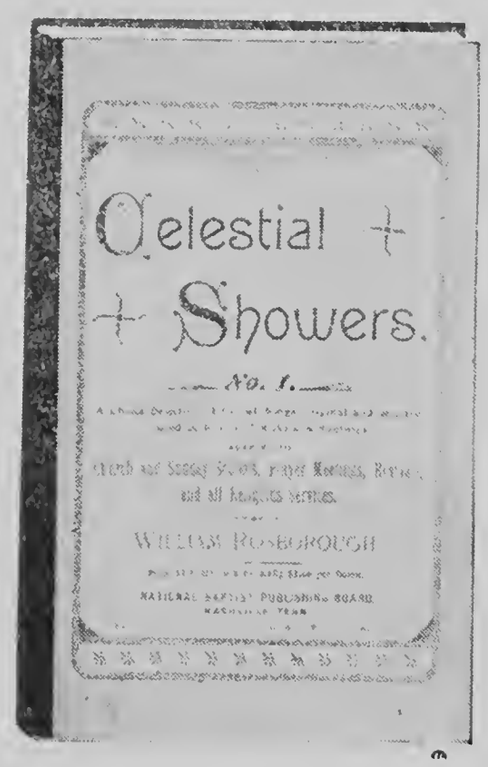

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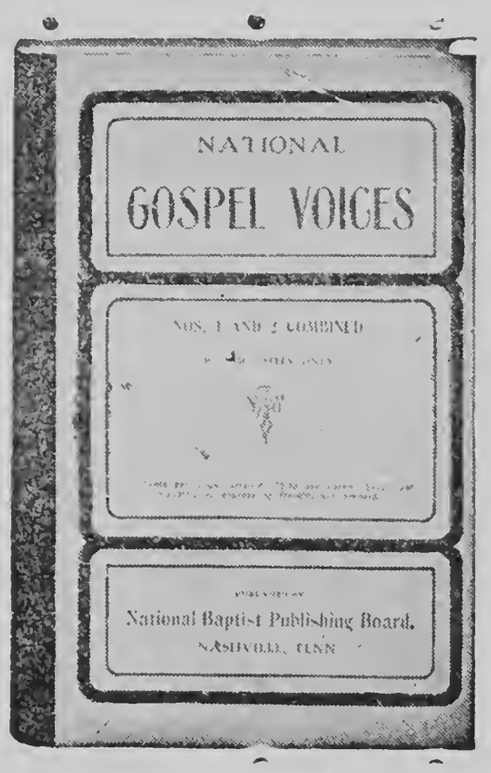

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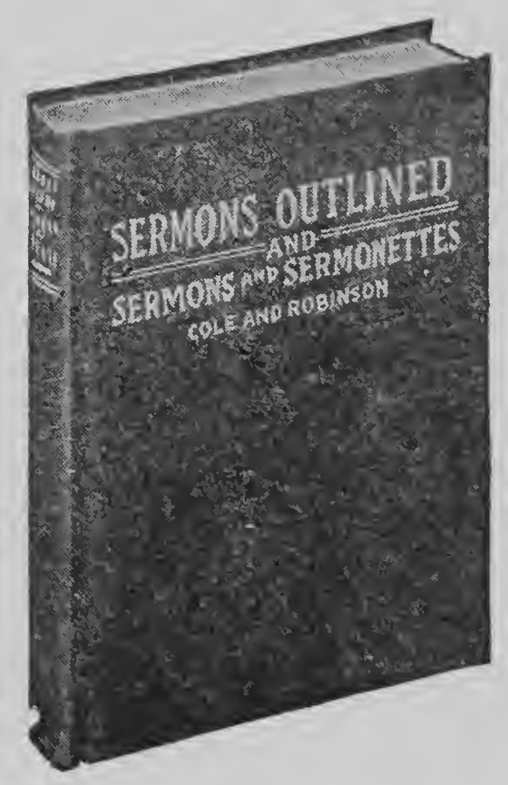

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NEGROES REJOICE OVER DEFEAT OF SEN. KING, UTAH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (ANP)—The defeat of San William King of Utah for re-election meets with general approval among colored Washingtonians. Long a foe of suffrage for the district of Columbia it is alleged that his antagonism to the proposal was due to his "fear of Negro domination" of the district. For 24 years, Sen. King had served in the U. S. Senate and a long tenure of office as the chairman of the district committee which handles affairs for the District of Columbia.

His failure of re-election leaves his post open for the next senator in point seniority, who happens to be Carter Glass of Virginia. Since Sen. Glass is chairman of the powerful appropriations committee, it is hardly believeable that he will accept the district committee chairmanship.

Following him is Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland; John H. Bankhead of Alabama; Pat McCarran of Nevada; Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina; Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi; John H. Overton, Louisiana; James H. Hughes of Delaware; D. Worth Clark of Idaho and James M. Slattery of Illinois. Republicans on the committee, Arthur Capper, Kansas; Warren R. Autin, Vermont; Styles Bridges New Hampshire and Rufus C. Holman, Oregon.

Dillard University Increases Faculty

New Orleans, Louisiana, Sept. 12—The list of additions to the Dillard University faculty for the coming year, appeared virtually complete this week as Acting Dean Rudolph Moses announced the appointment of Wilbur H. Brown as instructor in economics and that of Henry R. Jerkins as instructor in English.

Mr. Brown, a gradnate of the University of Pennsylvania with the Bachelor of Arts and the Master of Business Administration degrees, will replace Barrington D. Parker, who is studying this year on leave.

Mr. Jerkins returns to the Dillard faculty after an absence of two years. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and holds the Master of Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin, at which he has done additional study since receiving the degree. He has also studied at Cambridge University, England. Mr. Jerkins will take over the courses which Mr. Moses formerly taught.

Other appointments which have been announced in recent weeks are: Miss A. Elizabeth Catlett, instructor in art; Miss Charlia Cole instructor in homemaking; and Daniel F. Skinner, instructor in English and French.

Nothing But A Cat

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Called to a West 123rd street home early in the morning, police and an ambulance crew searched for the body of a child who was supposed to have fallen from a fourth-floor window.

Search revealed that a large house cat fell from the window, landed on its feet and scampered away.

JUDGE (to prisoner charged with burglary): If you were in that house for no dishonest purpose, why was it that you went in your stocking feet?

PRISONER: I heard that there was sickness in the family.

Fat Woman: Young man I'll give you a dollar for every pound of superflous flesh you can remove from me.

Youthful Reducing Expert: Ah, that'll be the easiest two hundred dollars I've ever earned.

New LeMoyne Head Arrives

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Fred L. Brownlee, acting president of LeMoyne college, arrived here last week, and a reception was given in his honor by the Alumni association in the faculty lounge of the administration building.

Succeeding Dr. Frank Sweeney, who resigned to become superintendent of schools at Newburyport, Mass., Mr. Brownlee will serve until the Board of Trustees selects a permanent president. He is general secretary of the American Missionary Association Division of the Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

Nazis Begin To Study Dialects Of The Africans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (ANP)—In Nazi Germany, classes are being held in foreign languages, particularly the African dialects, with especial emphisis on that widely used dialect, Suaheli or Swahili. Informed persons believe this to be an indication that the Germans are confident of a return of the African colonies, or that it is another phase of the fifth column activities for which the Nazis have become world famous Classes consist of men and women, taught by a proficient instructor who uses the visual method of instruction giving the Swahii terms for the equivalent in German.

These classes are reputedly very popular with the Nazis, the students ranging through all ages.

Mrs. V. D. Kennedy An Octogenarian

Henderson, Ky., (Special)—Quite, yet important attracting much attention, was the birthday of Mrs. V. D. Kennedy, the widow of one of Kentucky's best known ministers, the late Dr. Kennedy, who pastored up here in this city for many years and who represented Kentucky in the cooperative missionary work during the days of the late R. H. Boyd.

"Mother Kennedy" as she is favorably known, is still active in the First Baptist church. She passed her eighty-second birthday on Aug. 31st. Her children sent her greetings, the church people remembered her affectionately, her son-in-law, Dr. Glass of this city, led in felicitating her on having passed the four score year and ten, and for the benediction of an All-wise Heavenly Father who has added even more years.

"Mother Kennedy" is regarded by the ministers in this part of Kentucky as their spiritual advisor, always giving them the best she has from her years of ripe experience. Her attendance at church services is dependent always upon her physical condition, but each Sunday she sends a message of cheer and hope to those who meet for religious worship.

LEST WE FORGET

Remember the one about, "While stands the Coliseum Rome shall stand" which ended with "And when Rome falls the world will fall?"

If so, then you will know how to view with disbelief the contention that we shall witness the end of civilization if the British Empire goes down in the present struggle with Germany.

It is well to keep in mind what this war in Europe is all about. It is a war for power, territory and chiefly territory in Africa and Asia, where whether England or Germany wins, there is to be a continuation of the exploitation of millions of men, women and children who are to continue working for a bare existence while the fruits of their labors will go to enrich the "big boys" who run the governments of the big countries.

This system of exploiting oppressed people in various parts of the world belies the contention that Old World powers have any civilization, which, when it goes down, will carry us back to the "Dark Ages."

Any civilization worthy of the name and worthy of standing is going to have to square its practices with its righteous pretensions. It will have to take its stand squarely on the teachings of the Bible which says that all men are made of one blood; which tells us to observe the Golden Rule in our dealings with our fellow man; which insists that the requirement of those who profess to follow the Bible is that they must "do justice, love mercy and walk humbly with their God."

We are confident that the great masses of all of the Old World countries are opposed to the frightful war that is now going on and that they see no need of the carnage and slaughter that the warmongers are permitting to happen to the toilers. Toilers want peace and a way of life that will give them a chance to contribute the best that is in them to make the world a better place in which to live.

It is so plain that Christianity has been deserted by Old World rulers until in this country the real believers in God's teachings can not be inveigled into praying for the success of either side of the sinful combat. This nation prays for peace and for the conversion of the rulers of all nations. We have every confidence, therefore, that the praying people of these United States are not going to let this nation be dragged into war in Europe. If they will but reject the leadership of those who plot and propagandize for war and genuinely follow the teachings of God through these troubled times, this nation can be saved from participation in the wicked holocaust in Europe; the war can be kept from these shores and this nation can give to the world an example of civilization such as it needs but has never had.

The rulers of this nation and of all others need to catch the significance the Biblical teaching,

"Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

That teaching applies as truly to building a civilization as it applies to building a house of worship.

—Nashville Globe

WHAT YOUTH THINKS

LOOK MAGAZINE is presenting the views of the young people of the United States on the problems that affect them and their reactions to unemployment, the kind of education they are receiving, marriage and war. A summary of what the first group of those interviewed think of war and conscription is published in the magazine for September 24 as follows:

"**THE WAR** was mentioned often by all the young people in these stories. They believe war is unnecessary and hope fervently that we won't get into it. The college boy says he'll enlist if we should. His girl says she won't let him. The factory boy and farm boy say they'll go only if drafted and will feel like suckers doing that."

HEROES OF THE SS AMERICAN LEGION

(New York Age)

When the Army Transport American Legion docked in Brooklyn on last Wednesday after a 12-days voyage from Finland with a passenger list of more than 800 refugees from the European war, including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, U. S. Minister to Norway, and the Norwegian crown prince, the press and radio hailed the captain and crew as heroes for bringing the vessel safely through the mine-infested waters off Scotland and around the Scandanavian countries. But what the press failed to mention was that a part of the crew was colored, and upon these colored members of the crew fell the burden of keeping the passengers from becoming panic-stricken.

The entire Steward's Department of the ship usually carries about 300 passengers, more than 800 were brought across on this trip, so that one can imagine the extra work devolving upon those who cooked and served the meals. That these Negroes were able to meet the emergency should entitle them to some of the praise now being given the ship's officers and men for successfully completing this hazardous voyage.

LISTENING

By Rev. H. Victor Kane

Tune in on God!
Shut off the angry cries of men
Whose plans have left him out again,
And will but bring the world new pain;
You were not left on earth alone.
Your Father speaks in quiet tone.
At faith's celestial microphone.
Turn now the dial of your soul
To where his Spirit can control
And strength will permeate the whole.

Be still and know
That in this day when man is lord
Of widespread speech and winged word,
God will not leave himself unheard:
The listening heart can hear him still,
The lonely soul with joy will thrill
To know his voice and learn his will;
Believing minds can reach up where
They touch the wave-length of his care,
And know their God is on the air!

Cortland, New York.

Successful

BOYD W. OVERTON, formerly executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Cincinnati, is now holding a similar position with the "Y" at Wilmington, Del., and is having considerable success in his new location.

WILMINGTON, DEL. TO DEDICATE NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Boyd W. Overton, Executive Secretary, Achieves Success as "Y" Leader

WILMINGTON, Dela., (Special)—A rich, human endowment offering mental, spiritual and physical welfare to Wilmington's Negro population of 14,000 persons will present itself with the opening of the new Walnut Street Christian Association Building at Tenth and Walnut Streets Friday night.

Formal dedication of the building will be held September 22, with public ceremonies, following a week of pre-dedicatory exercises.

Modern in design to align itself with the progressive ideas behind it, the structure is one of the finest buildings of its kind in this part of the country.

Roots of the idea behind the new center go far back into the half-century the Young Men's Christian Association has been active in Wilmington. Primary surveys on the part of the "Y" indicated the facilities for Negro housing, physical recreation and mental outlets were woefully inadequate. Much of the increase in delinquency over the past years, the survey revealed, is traceable to these factors.

The Wilmington Young Women's Christian Association organized a branch which has served Negro women and girls for the past five years and is now housed in the new building.

In January 1937, directors of the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. authorized a comprehensive survey of the possibilities for a directed program of well-rounded remedial steps to better Negro community life.

Cumulative experience on the part of the Wilmington "Y" in handling all sides of this community problem was set to work with the progressive ideas of one of Delaware's foremost architects. Funds were provided through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. H. Fletcher Brown, of Wilmington, and ground was broken August 12, 1939 on the north east corner plot at Tenth and Walnut Streets, the heart of the city's Negro community.

Housing jointly the activities of colored women and girls, as well as men and boys, the new building, modern-Scandinavian in design, lends a striking and impressive appearance to the district.

Constructed of steel, concrete and stone, the building is 116 feet by 151 feet, faced with hard brown brick and topped off with a russet brown tile roof. Jutting above the structure's three stories is a square four-story clock tower at the southern side.

Extensive interior use of tile, concrete and glass brick give complete fireproofing. Winter heat and summer air conditioning are provided by ducts throughout the building.

The Walnut Street entrance of the building leads into the blue-tiled main lobby, from which branch the main offices and reception desk on one side, and the private office of Boyd W. Overton, executive secretary of the Walnut Street Association.

Cleanly flowing, almost sterile lines in the exterior architecture lend a dignified atmosphere, while the warm colors in the exterior brick and glazed tile of the roof relieve the cold effect. Wrought iron sun-bursts over the main entrance door and at various points on the facade of the building break up the monotony of blank wall.

Two low relief friezes flanking the main entrance explain the heritage of the Colored race by eulogizing famous Negro personalities from all walks of life. Pictured in six panels on the two friezes are Richard B. Harrison, "De Lawd" of the stage success "Green Pastures;" Paul Robeson in his most famous role as Eugene O'Neill's "Emperor Jones;" and the famous Negro educator Booker T. Washington. The third panel shows Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, in characteristic singing pose. The second frieze perpetuates in stone Negro youth's participation in the arts and athletics.

Joseph H. Bass, of Philadelphia, the sculptor, portrayed the Negro religion in a powerful panel that catches the smoothly flowing rhythm and cadence of the spiritual and the deep, almost childlike reverence of a group of worshippers gathered at the foot of a light-bathed cross.

Every degree of activity is housed within the building. Completely electrified, the interior reflects the streamlined trend of today in modern constructions. Large gymnasium and tiled swimming pool comprise the physical part of the progressive program, while a series of conference rooms, club rooms, auditorium, gathering room, and library are devoted to character building and mental recreational activities.

The swimming pool, located on the ground floor in the rear of the building, is a spotless tile and chrome oblong, 60 by 20 feet, filled with warmed, filtered and chlorinated water. The east wall of the swimming auditorium is glass-bricked to allow penetration of natural light. A diving board perched on a chrome scaffold, and large spectators' gallery complete the equipment. Adjoining the pool are men's and boys' locker rooms with tile shower. Forty-five men can use the men's locker room simultaneously while 55 lockers are at the boys' disposal.

The ground floor on the Walnut Street side contains a main lobby and reception desk. Directly across the lobby from the main entrance is a glass brick partition pierced with folding doors opening into the air shaft, which with metal furniture, large umbrella, and boxed shrubs, becomes an attractive patio.

Plate glass windows at right and left in the front lobby walls offer views of a large gathering room on one side, and library on the other. Both rooms have high ceilings and are panelled in light oak. A color scheme of dark buff, blue, and burgundy is carried out in the furnishings of the gathering room while the floor is grey linoleum. The library has light oak straight backed chairs, magazine racks, and book shelves, and a mixture of trestle and straight tables. A classic-modern library will be kept constantly replenished from the income of a fund given for that purpose.

In the rear of the reception desk are the main offices with desks for the staff, filing cabinets, and telephone switch-board.

Fifty persons can be accommodated at a long sandwich bar and sodo fountain in the north section of the building. The wall of the Spa is half-panelled in dark blue linoleum while counter-top, tables and chairs, are dark red. Behind the Spa is an electrified kitchen with monel metal sinks, electric mixers, potato peelers, and dish washing equipment. Cooking and baking ovens are adequate for preparing meals for more than 75 diners at once.

In the basement are four excellent bowling alleys and several pool tables. A space, as yet unused, will be given over to a roller-skating rink.

Joint planning on the part of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. committees has designed the building to fit the needs of both sexes. The Y. W. C. A. quarters are on the second floor. Here a suite of offices is at the disposal of Mrs. Marjorie H. Jackson, executive secretary of the Walnut Street Y. W. C. A. A series of ladies lounge rooms and social rooms, all furnished in the Swedish-modern motif that characterizes the building's interior, are available for club meetings and social functions. A door in the second floor corridor can shut off the south wing for exclusive use of the women if necessary.

On the north side, second floor, are a group of nine rooms furnished for club and civic gatherings. Adjoining is a warming kitchen connected with the downstairs main kitchen by a dumbwaiter.

The main auditorium, located on the east side of the building, is a lofty room done in red and blue, accomodating over 450 persons. A stage with draw curtains and two dressing rooms can meet the demands of amateur theatricals, while a motion picture screen and new type movie projector with sound attachments are in the equipment.

The third floor of the building is th answer to the survey committee's plea for adequate housing for permanent roomers and transients, which has been lacking in any form heretofore. A group of 13 single rooms and two doubles will house 14 permanent guests and three transients.

A group of four color wall-paper and window drape color schemes was applied to the rooms in rotation, to preclude monotony and make a homey atmosphere. Each room is furnished with light oak bed, chest of drawers, writing desk and chair.

One of the most striking rooms in the building, in color effect progressive significance, is the boys gathering room on the Tenth Street side. Two-tone blue walls and gray floor are set off by vari-colored drapes in the tall windows and buff-painted ceiling beams. Murals of athletic significance run in a narrow border along the top of the side walls and the beams are stenciled with sport symbols in bright colors Checker tables and magazine racks are scattered about the room. On the mezzanine floor directly overhead is the boys' craft shop where leather work and model building is supervised.

The building has already assumed its place as a cultural center for the members of the Negro coummnity. Opened for inspection for the first time on Monday night, more than 500 persons have filed through the gleaming new corridors and comfortable rooms nightly, and with the tools now available, the full force of the Walnut Street Christian Association's educational, religious and physical program will get under way.

Philadelphia Bank Is 20 Years Old

PHILADELPHIA, Set. 19—(ANP) The formal celebration of the founding of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust company will be held next month when a citizens committee is planning a large public meeting and other functions as a gesture of appreciation to Major Wright, who founded the bank 20 years ago.

In 1920 Major Wright, who had already spent 50 of his nearly 70 years as a school teacher and college president, decided that Philadelphia needed a Negro bank. The Citizens and Southern bank is one of the the great attractions of Philadelphia since neither Chicago nor New York has a bank operated by Negroes.

COLORED POSTAL SUPERINTENDENT NAMED AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (ANP)—Naming Benjamin K. Johnson superintendent of the new Mid-City Post office located at 1709 T street, N. W., Postmaster Vincent Burke establishes a precedent in the capital city, since Mr. Johnson is the first Negro to hold such a post in the vast network of postal stations in the city.

Opening on Oct. 1, the station will supplant the old station located on You street, and the entire personnel of the new plant will be colored. This means that there will be Negroes at the stamp windows, the money order windows and the postal savings account department.

Already Mr. Johnson has been ordered to the You street station to familiarize himself with the duties which will be his on the opening of the new sub-station. Other clerks will also be so assigned in a few days.

The new station will take the place of the You street office which will be dismantled, all of the present clerks and carriers going to other stations. This step gives Negroes an opportunity for jobs which the Nat'l Alliance of Postal Employees has fought for since 1936 when G. N. T. Gray, welfare officer, wrote Postmaster General James A. Farley at the time of the death of a superintendent which created a vacancy in the service and at that pay rate, $2700 per annum.

Later a committee, Dean Hastie, Major Campbell Johnson, Capt. Eugene Davidson, George Goodman of the Washington Urban league and Gertrude Stone of the NAACP, visited with Postmaster Burke and made a request for a colored supervisor when the new station was completed. However, the entire personnel will be colored thereby placing Negroes in more responsible positions than they had hitherto enjoyed.

Housing Authority To Hold Exams For Jobs In Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. (ANP)—Following the recommendation of the Ida B. Wells Homes Advisory Committee, announcement of examinations for staff positions in the new project was made this week by the Chicago Housing Authority.

Positions to be filled are those of cashier, assistant cashier, secretary, telephone operator-receptionist and service clerk. It is expected that registers of qualified applicants will be created as a result of the examinations. Employes will be chosen from these registers according to the announcement.

Applicants will be given ratings based upon the results of written and oral examinations, as well as upon evaluation of education and experience.

Annual salaries for the positions are as follows: cashier, $1560-1800; assistant cashier, $1440-1620; secretary, $1440-1620; Telephone operator-receptionist, $1200-1500; service clerk, $1200-1620. Members of the personnel division of the advisory committee include Richard Jones, Chairman; Lovelyn Evans, Mrs. Dorothy B. Cole and William Riley. Deadline for the return of applications to the CHA, was set for Sept. 20.

Cab Calloway Is Freed Of Charges

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (ANP)—Cab Calloway, noted orchestra leader, who was arrested last week on charges preferred by Nat Nazarro, Broadway theatrical agent, was freed of all charges when the case came up in West side court this week.

In making the complaint against Cab, Nazzarro stated to the court that Cab had struck him during an argument. The complainant's attorney asked for a dismissal when the case was called.

BOYS OF THE BIBLE

Have you searched through the picture gallery of the Bible and picked out the famous boys whose portraits are hung up there for your consideration? We have not time to mention them all or speak in detail of each one, but we can pass down the corridor with pleasure and profit.

Joseph was his father's boy, for he wore the coat of many colors and dreamed immortal dreams which came true.

Moses was his mother's boy, for she hid the lovely baby in the flags by the riverside, and through clever providence became his nurse until he became the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter.

Samuel was the sanctuary boy dedicated by his mother to God and serving from childhood in the tabernacle at Shiloh.

David was a shepherd boy who watched his father's flock in the fields around the city of Bethlehem.

Daniel was the captive boy who would not defile himself with the king's dainties and with royal wine as he pursued his studies in the palace school at Babylon.

John the Baptist was the desert boy, born and brought up in the wilderness of Judea.

Timothy was the studious boy who, under the tuition of his mother and grandmother, knew the Holy Scriptures from his childhood.

The lad with a meal by the Sea of Galilee was the generous boy, for he gave his lunch to Jesus who took it and fed the five thousand hungry men.

The lunatic son was the demoniac boy dominated by the evil spirit which, in accordance with the faith of his father and the power of Jesus, was cast out so that the bad boy became good.

And, of course, Jesus was the perfect boy, studious and submissive, aspiring and industrious, attractive and developing, and withal deeply spiritual, the child of Mary and the Son of God.

The boys of the Bible—what a splendid group!—The Challenge.

Africans Run Nazis Out Of One Province

BOSTON, Sept. 16 (ANP)—German agents have met with the "scram sign" in African French Senegaland, according to a missionary who arrived here last week from that country.

Senegal, the westernmost part of Africa facing South America and possessing a potential airport at the trade coast city of Dakar, has been recently scouted by the Nazis as an ideal airlane port to the Americas.

Still smouldering from their "double-cross" by Nazi elements in the French government, the population of Senegal proved so hostile to the Nazi agents that the latter hurriedly packed their bags and quit the country according to the story told here.

Thousands of Senegalese soldiers, only recently returned home from France where their valor impressed even the Berlin censors, were believed to have been in a savage state of mind over the treatment of the Senegalese wounded prisoners and captured by the Germans who always have feared Africans when the natives are on the warpath. And Africa is waking up now.

The independent republic of Liberia is located on the African West coast and is surrounded inland by the vast territory of French West Africa. It takes no second guessing to see that if Germany takes over the French African colonies, Liberia will also be gobbled up and prove a valuable rubber source for Germany's motorized armies. Should Liberia appeal for U. S. aid in case of invasion, there is likelihood that the U. S. rubber interests would speak to Congress.

To live day by day consciously and wisely is to close the door against future regrets.

STATE COLLEGE TO BEGIN 29TH YEAR ON SEPTEMBER 26

Officials Expect Enrollment of 1,200 Students; Important Additions To Faculty Announced

Approximately 1200 students will be enrolled at Tennessee A. and I. State College during the fall quarter registration period, September 26-28, according to applications on file in the registrar's office. President W. J. Hale will formally begin the twenty-ninth academic year of the institution with an address of welcome at the chapel hour on Monday, September 30th.

In addition to the excellent staff assembled during the past term year, there will be twenty-five new teachers and administrative assistants. Course offerings are being expanded in education, business education, health and physical education, speech, music and fine arts and home economics. A program of graduate studies is being completed for 1941.

During the inter-session period dormitories and classroom buildings have been renovated, a new out-door swimming pool erected, draperies installed in the College auditorium, additions made to the departments of photography and Cine photography.

A program of orientation, social and recreational features has been outlined for new students by the student organizations of the campus.

NBA GIVES GOOD RATINGS TO MANY COLORED BOXERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (ANP)—Negro boxers received recognition in all weight classes except that of flyweight in the semi-annual ratings released last week by the National Boxing Association.

This group, however, made several departures from previous rules. From now on, instead of being named in order boxers are to be listed by groups. The first is "title contenders," the second "outstanding boxers" and the third "honorablemention." The N.B.A. thought no heavyweights merited consideration as "title contenders" so omitted that classification in the top weight group.

After Joe Louis, no Negroes were ranked as outstanding but Altus Allen and Jack Trammell received honorable mention. Among light heavies, Jimmy Reeves was rated outstanding and in the 160 pound class, Archie Moore and Jimmmy Bivins were called outstanding with Al Wardlow getting honorable mention.

Behind Welter-weight Champion Henry Armstrong, Kid Cocoa was classed as a title contender; Holman Williams, outstanding, and Pedro Montanez, honorable mention. Bob Montgomery was called an outstanding lightweight and Chalky Wright a title contending featherweight with Jackie Wilson outstanding. George Pace retained his bantamweight championship.

Friend: Oh, so you smile when things go wrong?

Dancer: Gosh, I had to. That was my costume.

Marie: Why has Hattie such an empty smile these days?

Carol: he's waiting for her new teeth.

G. O. P. Presidential Candidate Enthuses Colored Supporters

Thousands In "Windy City" Hear Colorful Challenger Of Roosevelt Pledge Better Treatment Of Negro Race

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (By Albert Anderson for ANP)—Delivering what undoubtedly is the key note speech of the Republican campaign this year so far as the Negro voter is concerned, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for the presidency, addressed 10,000 persons in the American Giant's Baseball Park on the South Side here Friday. Sweeping into the field at six o'clock in the afternoon, at the head of a caravan of 25 cars, Willkie received a rousing welcome from the crowd which was about ninety-five per cent colored, and which was literally standing upon tiptoes to see and hear and measure their candidate in his first public and recorded expression upon matters particularly affecting the race.

Willkie did not disappoint his audience. Standing upon the seat of an open auto, his face wreathed in smiles, his hands waving, his virile personality reflected itself in the crowds which surged about, eager to catch a glimpse of the man who had blitzkrieged his way into a party nomination for the biggest office in the land.

"How are you fellows" was his greeting as he mounted the platform which had been built in deep center field and which was crowded with many of the country's leading colored political figures as well as of the white state and city candidates. A few moments later he had launched into an address so far reaching in its promises, so unexpectedly revealing in its content, so frankly appealing in its bid for the understanding and support of the Negro group that it amazed his audience at the same time it struck a deep note of appreciation.

Former Congressman Oscar DePriest, who had been acting as master of ceremonies, introducing the various notables, promptly presented former senator William E. King, who introduced Mr. Willkie in a speech, which beginning in formal and general phrases ended by extolling the candidate as a foe of the Ku Klux, an opponent of intolerance and declared him a large scale employer of labor.

The complete text of Mr. Willkie's speech which was extemporaneous for the most part but read from notes on certain vital points, follows:

BACKS KING FOR CONGRESS

"My voice is a little husky from constant talking, but what I was about to say was, Mr. DePriest, Senator King, and my fellow Americans:

"I want you to send Senator King down to Washington to help me. I thought so highly of him that I appointed him a member of my advisory committee in this campaign, and I want him to be a member of my advisory committee when I become President of the United States.

"You know, we talk a great deal of democracy in this country, and we have more of democracy in this country than in any other country in the world, but there are some things that we must do before this democracy can claim to be reaching any ways near perfection. And one of those things is to completely eliminate, in this country, any discrimination between people because of race or religion.

FOE TO INTOLERANCE

"Although up to four or five months ago no man in the United States had less notion that he would ever occupy public office than I had, at every phase of my life, from the day I was conscious of things, every time the opportunity has come to me, whether as a boy in Ellwood, or a lawyer in Akron, or a business man in New York, I have struck at every type of intolerance that come in my way, and have done so publicly.

...."I have written out a few things here today, merely because I want them much to be quoted. The real test whether our leadership is making democracy work is whether it excludes any portion of its citizens from full participation in the opinions and responsibilities of government on account of race.

"Now, the Negro people of this country are citizens, and entitled to every right that any other citizen is entitled to. And those of us that are so unfortunate as to be on relief, are entitled to the same treatment on relief as everybody is. And if you elect me President of the United States, I shall see to it that relief is continued until we can again start the wheels of industry working, so that men will have jobs instead of relief. And I will see to it while relief lasts, that there shall be no discrimination between persons on it by reason of their color.

WOULD CONTINUE NECESSARY RELIEF

"Now, I have written it out, I want to make it exact, so that no man can doubt what I say. If elected, I should continue relief for those who cannot secure gainful employment. It is not right, however, that America shall continue the practice where the Negro is the last to be hired and the first to be fired.

"The Negro has little hope if he must wait until the whites have been employed, at least under this administraton. I promise to do away with the theory that relief is a Negro reservation. I will abolish discrimination in the administration of relief, and shall strive to find creative work for the Negro, as well as every other American.

"It is indispensable that the leadership of America, both in government, industry, and labor, give the Negro an opportunity to be creative and to participate in the great enterprises of American life. I hope that the government, capital, and labor will cooperate in providing such opportunities.

MUST HAVE ANTI-LYNCHING LAW

"Now, a second question: I want to say that no man in America looks upon the hideous crime of lynching with more marked condemnation than do I. Mob violence shocks the conscience of the nation, and legislation to crush this evil, must be enacted.

"Now, in addition to that, in the administration of the affairs of government during this administration, they have talked in fine words about democracy, but practiced little of it. In certain departments in Washington, regular Jim Crow departments have been created. I say to you, under my administration, there shall be no discrimination between people because of race, creed or color, in the appointment to federal positions; and that man who serves as my subordinate, who makes any such discrimination, shall be fired on the spot.

"Now, if there is anything about my language—it is just simple—anybody doesn't understand, there is no hieroglyph to it, but if you do not understand, speak up and I will restate it.

ABOLISH FEDERAL JIM CROW

"I will carry out the Republican platform to the Negroes by seeing to it that Jim Crow departments in the federal government—a device which the New Deal created by executive decree—should be eliminated and colored citizens appointed to any branch of the federal civil service to which they are qualified. I will give the Negro a chance to be heard before government takes its decisions affecting his welfare—a right denied under the New Deal.

"It is my profound conviction that the Democratic party is incapable of protecting the civil liberties of this country in times of stress, and I believe that the colored citizens above all others, needs a leadership which can protect civil liberties of every group. I pledge myself to give you such leadership.

"Now, let me say to you that I am a complete believer in democracy. I think it not alone the most pleasant way of life, but I think it the most effective way of life. I think we must make it so effective that no totalitarian dictator will seek to destroy this great democracy of ours. But we cannot possibly make it so effective against those totalitarian leaders if we deprive ourselves of the tolerance and abilities and enterprises of ten per cent of our population.

PLEDGES WORK FOR ALL

I pledge to you what I want to do with America is to stop boondoggling, stop extravagant expenditures, stop theories, stop words and start work. I want to start to turn to wheels of industry, and produce, produce, produce. The reason Hitler crushed France is because Hitler produced and France failed to produce. The reason that London failed under the regime of Chamberlain is because they talked and Germany produced, and produced, and produced. And I want to turn America into a great production of those things that create satisfaction in life and are really the wealth of the people.

"And if we start on a program such as that, there is work for all of us in this great democracy, there is gainful work for all of us, there is profitable work for all of us, there is enough work for all of us; and I call all of you people here today to the great crusade of calling America back to its great principles, calling it back to make our economics vital and vibrant, calling it back to unity, calling it back to effectiveness.

MAKES PLEDGE TO RACE

"I ask all of you colored people to join with me because you know better than any others the price of disunity and prejudice. I pledge to you I shall never preach intolerance, Intolerance has turned the whole world to abuse in this army of blood and destruction. I call all Americans, colored, white, Jew, Christian and Catholic, into a great united America, to make this the most glorious place in all the world. I thank you.

"I want to say one more thing before I close. In addition to sending my very dear friend, Senator King, to congress, I want you to send down to Washington Curley Brooks, special representative on the floor to the United States senate. I also want you to elect as governor of Illinois that fine fellow, Dwight Green, not only a fine fellow, an honest fellow, who cleaned out the Kelly-Nash machine's stables of corruption in Chicago. I will give him all the help I can in the federal government. Elect those two fine fellows on this ticket. I place the burden largely in this state upon you, but plead with you to do that."

Among the colored leaders who were here for the day were several state leaders called into conference as well as the bosses from New York and Washington headquarters. Seen on the platform were Oscar DePriest who presided, Senator

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)

G. O. P. Presidential

(Continued from Page 10)

King, Charles Jenkins, Sidney R. Redmond, F. Ellis Rivers, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Aaron Payne, Major R. R. Jackson, Cornelius R. Richardson; Lawrence Payne, Perry Jackson Claiborne George and Alderman Gassaway of Cleveland; Stanton DePriest, Dwight Green, candidate for governor; Curley Brooks, candidate for senator; Chester Franklin, Charles Calloway and Dr. Crossland of Mo., Perry W. Howard and S. D. Redmond of Mississippi, Joseph D. Bibb, Col. Wm. J. Warfield and Robert Ephraim.

A striking note before Willkie's arrival was the introduction of Willkie's son and that of a colored lad who had been his class mate in Rushville, Ind. Young Willkie draped his arm over the colored lad's shoulder as he remarked that his classmate's family were among the nicest people in Rushville and the colored lad made a forthright declaration that he was unexpectedly in politics but was going to fight for all he was worth to help Willkie and his family win.

Captain Scott, Chicago's colored captain of Police, was seated in Willkie's auto as the candidate left the field amid the cheers and bravos of the crowd.

UNKNOWN STAR STEALS SHOW FROM KENNY WASHINGTON AND SIMMONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (By F. M. Davis for ANP)—Drawn by the prospect of seeing Kenny Washington and Ozzie Simmons in the same backfield, several thousand grid fans of both races attended the debut at Mills stadium Wednesday night of Coach Duke Slater's Chicago Panthers, new profesisonal football team which drubbed the Waukegan, Ill., Collegians a white aggregation, 42 to 0 on six touchdowns and a safety.

And although the recent University of California at Los Angeles star and the former Iowa wizard lived up to expectation, they had to bow to an unknown, Bobby Vanderver of Des Moines, Ia., a 170 lb. halfback who kicks, passes, is as hard to tackle as a frisky eel in a lake of oil and is fast enough to be track coach for a team of lightning.

Vandever, who has played no college football, made the Panthers' first touchdown in the opening quarter on a dazzling, comet-like dash of 78 yards. Later he sprinted 50 yards for six points and in the final period he flashed 85 yards, completely reversing his field twice and eluding as if by magic whole clusters of Waukegan players who seemingly had him trapped. Several other times he made long gains, completed forward passes, and kicked four points after touchdown.

Washington also made a touchdown on a 60 yard off tackle sprint in the second quarter the first time he lugged the pigskin, and later made other brilliant running gains in addition to completing a number of aerials.

Simmons, the famed Hula Hippe! Hawkeye Hog Hide Handler of a few years back, now weighing 200 pounds, may not be as fast or as graceful but is more powerful today than when in college and still posses a dream stix arm. He went over twice, once on a 55 yard power jaunt and again on a 30 yard sprint after gathering in a perfect Washington pass. Later he pulled a tendon and had to leave the game.

Just how strong is this aggregation cannot yet be determined since the Collegians, claimants of th eIllinois semi-pro championship, sent a makeshift team of only 13 men, apparently believing the Panther would be a soft touch. But it appears that the Slater-coached crew is potentially the strongest Negro team ever assembled in Chicago.

The roster includes James Mortimer, Alabama State, 170 pounds; Don Simmons, Iowa, 195; Doc Freeney, Englewood high, 185, and Fate Johnson, Morris Brown, 185 ends; Louis Blue, Indiana Normal 240; Bill Taylor, Virginia State, 198; Mansual Oruel, Bishop, 240; Louis Williams, Boston U., 240, and Fred Smith, Iowa, 198, tackles; Dick Howard, Ohio Wesleyan, 205; James Hester, Kentucky State, 215; Brooks Mitchell, Wilberforce, 235, and Louis Brown, S. C. State 165, guards Tommy Stewart, Kentucky State, 190, and Churck Bowen, Wilberforce, 200, centers.

Regular backs in adidtion to Ozie Simmons and Vandever, are Mill Atwood, Kentucky State, 170; Sidney Nettles, Langston, 200; Jesse Woods Kentucky State, 195 and Bill Owens Tennessee State, 195.

LOU MONTGOMERY MAY PLAY AGAINST TULANE UNIVERSITY

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19 (ANP)—According to a statement by Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, athletic director of Tulane university, "no consideration whatsoever" has been given to whether or not Lou Montgomery, Boston College back, will play in the game between Tulane and Boston here on September 28.

Dr. W. Smith's statement was an answer to an inquiry made by Leon Lewis, Associated Negro Press correspondent, after national intimation that Tulane would not allow Montgomery to play here in its game with Boston college.

Going further to break a southern custom in regards to Negroes, Tulane this year publicized that several hundred seats would be reserved for Negro patrons. Hundreds are planning to attend the Boston college game.

If Montgomery sees action, 'twill be the first time a Negro has played in an intersectional classic of white schools in the South.

New Jersey Guard Wins Recognition

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19—(ANP) Hopes are high in the First Separate Battalion of the New Jersey National Guard. The New Jersey Battalion after fighting for ten years to secure federal status is undergoing reorganization under the supervision of Major Brown of the 102nd Calvary. When the reorganization is completed and examinations have been made by regular army officers, the battalion expects to be mustered in as a federally approved unit of the national guard. A major will be elected from the officers selected after physical, and tactical examinations. Members of the battalion say they are assured that a Negro major will command the outfit.

Mother: "Now, Johnnie, I know thousands of little boys and girls who would be glad to eat that spinach."

Johnnie: "Name three of them!"

TAX EXPERTS OF NATION TELL OF PLIGHT OF U. S.

Government's Un-friendly Attitude to Business Rapped

NEW YORK—Seven hundred and fifty tax experts from all parts of the country heard a metropolitan mayor, three state governors and other authorities call for a reclassification of tax sources at a series of meetings held under the auspices of the National Tax Association in New York this week.

Significant views expressed on major topics follow:

Replacement Taxes

Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia of New York City said increased municipal expenditures—surely to be expected in the future—demand "realistic studies" of revenue-raising sources. He proposed that, to eleminate duplication, the federal government alone be authorized to levy corporation, income and exercise taxes, with certain percentages to be refunded to state and local governments.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York State urged that the association name a committee "for the purpose of seeking to substitute order for intergovernmental tax chaos."

Interstate Trade Barriers

Governor Lehman denounced the "balkanization" of the country through the erection of interstate trade barriers stemming from an "unhealthy spirit of economic rivalry . . to gain at the expense of sister states."

Laws As Economic Weapons

William J. Shultz, professor of economics at the City College of New York, declared "the chain store taxes now imposed by twenty-one states are another overt use of the tax power to assist small independents against their large-scale competitors."

Dr. James W. Martin, director of the Bureau of Research at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, declared he approved of "differential taxation of chains" but only insofar as it was "reasonably fair as between various classes of merchants."

Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing in the School of Business at Columbia University, declared that "every one knows that the real purpose of chain store taxation is to put the chains out of business or at least restrict them so effectively that they may cease to be competitors of the wholesaler-independent system of distribution. If chain store taxation spreads and is made to serve its full, ultimate purpose, the consuming public will pay and pay plenty."

Recent Court Decisions

Roswell Magill of Columbia University Law School said the United States Supreme Court "may be regarded as responding to the great need of the national government for revenue." It will, he said, "work out its own interpretation of revenue laws without too much regard for legislative or even judicial history or treasury regulations."

Fred Rodell of Yale University Law School said the court's philosophy "can best be summed up in the . . . remark . . . of a . . . lawyer: 'When you take a tax case to those babies on the Supreme Court today, you start out with the odds ten to one against you.'" He said a study of eleven Supreme Court decisions told "a story of new born judicial reluctance to interfere with workings of the state or federal tax systems."

Business

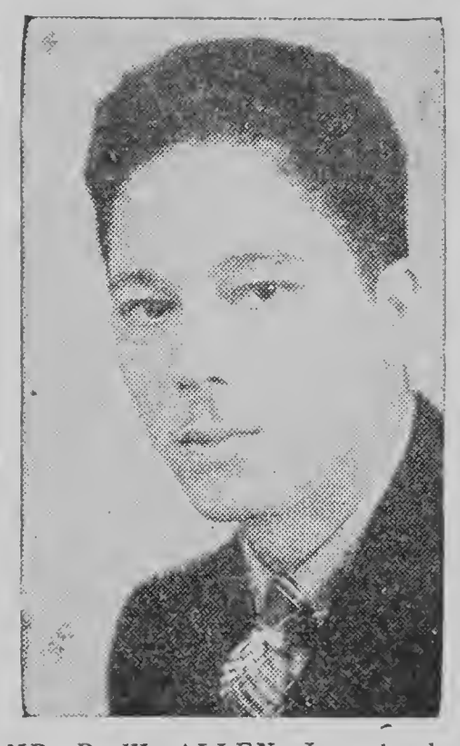
Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut said an indicated deficit of $1,500,000 when he took office in January, 1939, has been changed to a surplus of $1,000,000 by a policy of government "friendly" to business labor and agriculture, with resultant increased production.

Defense Financing

Prof. Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University said that the United States stands at the threshold of war in a financial condition weaker than at the beginning of any of her previous wars. "The American tax system today is stretched close to the limit of its elasticity," he added.

Governor Baldwin said the only way in which national defense needs can be met without sacrificing our standards of living is through increased reduction and a "complete reversal of the government's economic policies of the past several years."

New Manager



MR. R. W. ALLEN, Jr., who has been recently appointed manager of the Nashville District of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago, with branch office at 409 Cedar Street in the Colored Y. M. C. A. building. Mr. Allen assumed his duties last week with an agency force of more than thirty men.

REUBEN ALLEN IS MADE NASHVILLE DISTRICT MANAGER

Native of City Elevated By Supreme Liberty Life For Meritorious Service

Announcement was made this week and confirmed officially that Mr. Reuben Allen has been inducted into office as the manager of the Nashville District of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, with branch office at 409 Cedar St. Mr. Allen has had rapid rises since he connected with this company and began work under their supervision back in 1934. His promotion is said here to not only have been well earned but deserved, because he has given yeomanry service from the very day when he began work writing policies on the commission basis, with not even a salary guaranteed.

It is significant too, declared one of his personal friends this week, that he should be promoted to district manager in the office where he began his early work. His qualifications, declared this friend, fit him for the position. He is a graduate of A. & I. State College, class 1934. Leaving school he sought employment and found it on the Agency Force of the Supreme Liberty Life Company in their branch office here. He received his training in insurance work under Mr. T. P. Turner, Jr., who at that time was district manager for this office. He tramped the streets of this city, worked in the county, made house-to-house visitation, preached the gospel of life insurance until he became one of the outstanding agents. Later on Mr. Turner was promoted and transferred to the Washington, D. C. District, and in looking around for competent assistance he offered the position to Mr. Reuben Allen, so this Nahsville born, high school and college student left and went to the nation's capital. He achieved distinction and won honors there in the District of Columbia, and continued to be a No. 1 insurance producer and writer. Because of this he was offered the management of the Nashville Branch office.

Mr. Allen arrived in Nashville some weeks ago, and after being coached and trained in the managerial affairs by representatives from the home office, he assumed his duties last week, received his commission as manager, and now he has under him about thirty men who are cooperating in the work of producing an insurance from such contracts as the Supreme Liberty offers. The company of course specializes in advising its clients that they can save, invest and at the same time, get protection in the Supreme Liberty Line contracts.

Mr. Allen has set as their goal for new business for the next twelve months $50,000 in straight life insurance and a weekly debit of $1200.00. In a conference with his agents this past week he laid his plans before them, they accepted the challenge and are now on the field bending every effort to reach the goal and to attain the high water mark set for them.

Mr. Allen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben W. Allen of Whites Creek Pike. His church membership is with the Zion Baptist Church on Whites Creek Pike. He brings back to this city Mrs. Althea Bruce Allen whom he wooed and won while they were both students at State College, although the matrimony did not take place until they had both left school.

With a new Nashville District Manager, a re-vamped agency force, a goal set, and with their program properly geared, it is predicted here that the Supreme Liberty Life, because of its superior contracts, will continue to lead in the field of insurance. While Mr. Allen began in 1934 here in the branch office, he remained here until 1936 before being transferred to the nation's capital. His coming back to the city places him in the bosom of his church associates, former schoolmates, friends of his boyhood and those who have known him and his parents even before the parents married, so that "a native son comes back to his home to continue his onward march to success," was the high tribute paid this brilliant young insurance producer by those who know, honor and respect him.

WESTERN DIVISION OF REPUBLICANS MAKES ADDITIONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (ANP)—It has been learned this week that Sidney R. Redmond, chairman of the Western Colored Division of the Republican campaign organization has named Atty. Patrick B. Prescott, prominent young Chicago lawyer and orator of note, head of the speaker's bureau. Edwin Jourdain is heading up the young voters work and Aaron Payne is to have charge of labor activities.

Although a director of organization work has not been named as yet, Mr. Redmond has announced several departures in conducting the campaign this year. Believing in thorough organization and precinct work, he plans to devote a major portion of the funds and energies of the western group to organization and door to door campaigning. Visitors at the western headquarters this week included Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Chester Franklin of Missouri; Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., Cornelius R. Richardson of Indiana; C. C. Calloway of Kansas City, Francis E. Rivers, director of the Eastern division and many others who were here for the Willkie speech.

A get acquainted visit with Mr. Willkie and the assembled colored leaders was scheduled for 1 o'clock at the headquarters on La Salle street. The crowd was so great in front of the building, however, that Mr. Willkie could not gain entrance and meeting was postponed to a later time.

Justice Department Gives Protection To NAACP Members

U. S. Attorney At Memphis Obeys Order From Washington To Prevent Applicants From Being Lynched

BROWNSVILLE, TENN. — Because they were determined to exercise their constitutional rights to vote in the November presidential elections, despite the lynching last June of one of their number, Elbert Williams, members of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won a complete victory when they registered at the courthouse here September 4 and 5, under the protection of United States Attorney William McClanahan, who acted on orders from the United States Department of Justice.

Announcement of the action taken by the Department of Justice was contained in a letter sent to the N. A. A. C. P. headquarters in New York, September 11, by Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, in response to an Association telegram sent out September 3, which called upon the Justice Department to protect the registrants. The letter said in part: "Following receipt of your telegram the Department communicated with United States Attorney William McClanahan. We have subsequently been informed that all of the Negroes who attempted to register were allowed to do so in a lawful and orderly manner, and there was no violence or interference of any kind."

In a new appeal to the public for funds to aid the Rev. Buster Walker and Elisha Davis, two N. A. A. C. P. leaders of the right-to-vote drive, organized several months ago in Brownsville, both of whom were run out of town, the national office of the association made public excerpts from letters received this week from these "American Refugees."

The Rev. Mr. Walker, president of the branch, who is seeking to recover personal property which he was forced to leave behind when he fled Brownsville, writes about the mob terror that faced him when he attempted to go back home recently. His letter said in part:

"I went to Jackson (Tennessee) and there was a crew looking for me there. I had to leave. I went to Memphis and two car loads had been there looking for me, so I had to hide until they could get me out of town." Despite these set-backs the Rev. Mr. Walker, who is now living temporarily in a northern city, says he will continue the fight.

Writing from a mid-western city, where he is located temporarily, after he had fled the town leaving his wife and seven children (she is expecting an eighth child) and a prosperous filling station business, Elisha said:

"I arrived here September 5, tired and wore down to the bricks. I am staying with a friend, as God would have it, but I have no money so that I could send for my family.

Despite this pressing tragedy, Davis asked for N. A. A. C. P. membership blanks in order to work at the job of increasing the membership of the Association, while raising funds to bring his family north.

FAITH IN A TIME OF PERPLEXITY

By Thomas H. Sprague, D. D.

THE eleventh chapter of Hebrews is a splendid one to read and ponder over, especially in days like these. To a great many, these are dark ages— time when all is o'ercast with sickly hue, when faith is at low ebb, the good is almost submerged, the church is decadent and has lost its lustre, evil is rampant, wars and rumors of wars thunder forth the ominous note that "the end" is at hand. As H. G. Wells recently wrote in the Fortnightly Review, "As I write men are being conscripted, wounded, killed; nations are losing basic ideals, morale is being underminded; civilization is hanging on with the faint hope of a last-minute rescue.

Well, at the outset, we should remember that the world has often been in straits similar to these. Since the Christian teaching began, men have lost faith, sin has abounded, hate has been an everyday occurrence, men have been inhumanly killed on battlefield, and nature has given vent to growing pains in the form of earthquakes in divers places. There are always encouraging aspects to every situation, condition that serve to make sinister and forbiding circumstances somewhat less discouraging and lend emphasis to our faith that the good is not overcome and the right has not been dethroned. Gallipoli was not victory for the German forces in the last war just as retreat of the English and French from Norway and Dunkirk does not necessarily spell their defeat in the present war.

Good Also Exists

The commission of a crime by an individual does not prove that all are guilty of the same crime; an outstanding departure from the Christian faith does not declare that all have forgotten the Christian ideals; the existence of a social evil does not force the conclusion that the guilt rests upon all; the wide prevalence of a mercenary attitude toward life does not proclaim that all men are besmirched by the same tawdry and sordid view of life. Paint the picture in as dark and sombre a hue as possible, and even then there will be found the faithfu who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

Our vision is imperfect. We are short sighted. We need a spiritual lens that will enable us to pierce the external and see the heart of things round about us. That will preserve poise, will give balance, will stimulate faith. Dr. Blackie, in his life of Daivd Livingstone, quotes H. M. Stanley as saying, "You may take any point in Dr. Livingstone's character and analyze it carefully and I would challenge any man to find a fault in it. His gentleness never forsakes him; his hopefulness never deserts him. No harassing anxieties, distraction of mind, long separation from home and kindred can make him complain. He thinks 'all will come out right at last,' he has such faith in the goodness of Providence."

Naturally we must not imagine that the faith we need in a time like this is inactive or quiescent. Faith has a vision of the end desired. Faith reaches out and lays hold upon God. Faith acts. It is not that type of action which believes that the end can be realized through effort apart from God, but that which links up with him and knows the end must be accomplished because God and our faith together are invincible. Faith may lead to war. It is difficult to determine just what the so-called pacifist means by his pacifism. Does he mean he will never take up arms against another; that he will be absolutely a nonparticipant, even though the adversary apparently without conscience and without any regard for international law and usage assails his country and seeks to invade his own home and that of his neighbors; must the Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, and Dane, when they see the horde coming, simply throw up their hands and let all they love and hold most precious be sacrificed to bloodthirsty and evil ambition?

How Faith May Act

We feel, on the other hand, that faith can lead to war, and that when man has done his utmost to have the right prevail by means of moral suasion, there is a time when the right calls upon him to rise in his own defense. We believe it was faith that led Mr. Chamberlain in his resignation address to say, "I told you that we should be fighting against evil.... the hour has come when we are to be put to the test as the innocent people of Holland and Belgium and France are being tested already. You and I must rally behind our new leaders and with our united strength and with unbreakable courage fight and work until this wild beast that has sprung out of his lair upon us be finally disarmed and overthrown." That is faith. And this is "the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

With that faith we can stand firm in time of perplexity. With that faith we should have peace at heart. "Peace I give unto you. My peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Our faith will not necessarily deliver us from perplexity, suffering, and sorrow, but it will sustain us all the way through. Dr. Stanley Jones tells of running out of a burning building belonging to a devout Christian woman. It meant the loss of almost her all. As he looked back into the structure he saw a motto on a wall, "Rest in the Lord." Then the motto itself perished in the flames. As he left the blaze, he told the woman the last thing he saw was that motto with its burning frame, reading, "Rest in the Lord." Said she with a smile, "That is what I am doing" and Dr. Jones adds, "In those words and spirit she was snatching out of the heart of that calamity a victory of spirit that made me feel that flames that burn up one's possessions are not a loss if they could light up a face like hers."

More Eastern G. O. P. Workers Named By Rivers

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—(ANP)—Additional appointments were made in the Eastern Negro Division of the Republican Party campaign organization this week when Attorney Oliver Randolph of Newark, N. J., was named head of publicity and Marse Calloway of Baltimore was made director of investigation.

Mr. Randolph, former assistant United States attorney, has been a powerful figure in New Jersey politics for many years. Mr. Calloway, whose title is an unfamiliar one, is the acknowledge Republican leader among colored Republicans in the state of Maryland. The appointments were announced by Francis E. Rivers, head of the Eastern Division.

Kenny Washington Weds Californian

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—(A N P)—Kenny Washingon, former U. C. L. A. halfback and a star player in the recent All-Star vs. Green Bay Packers football game, was married here Tuesday, to Miss June Bradley of Long Beach, Calif., who came to Chicago for the ceremony.

Washington gave his age as 22 and Miss Bradley said she was 20 when they applied for a wedding license at the county building.

METHODISTS IN LAST TEN YEARS SHOW BIG LOSS

Census Figures Give Decline In Members For All Bodies In State And Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the current report of the United States Bureau of Census there has been a decline in the membership of the various colored Methodist bodies.

The government report shows that during the ten years, 1926 to 1936 the African Methodist Episcopal Church reported a decrease of 2,130 local organizations accompanied by a decrease of 52,457 members; a decrease of 1,709 church edifices, and a decrease of 1,677 Sunday schools and 50,062 Sunday school scholars. Everyone knows of course, that Sunday schools are the feeders of the church.

This denomination lost membership in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Washington. Principal membership gains were in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Delaware, Georgia Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Colorado and California.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion

This religious denomination had 214 fewer local organizations in 1936 than in 1926, and 322 fewer church edifices accompanied by a decrease of 42,569 members. There was also a decrease of 370 Sunday schools and nearly one hundred thousand (99,779) Sunday school scholars. Membership losses were reported for Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinos, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and California.

Increased membership was reported for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky.

Colored Methodist Episcopal

Although this denomination reported a decrease of 455 local organizations and 358 church edifices, it reported an increase of 57,202 church members. There was a loss of 375 Sunday schools and 8,855 Sunday school scholars. The greatest loss in church membership was reported for the following states: Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida and Kentucky while the greatest gains during the ten years was reported for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio Indiana, Kansas, Virginia, District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and California.

These three leading Methodist denominations had a combined membership of 1,177,568 and 8,254 church edifices valued at $ 41,609,614 with a debt of $4,040,422 against 2,380 of them. They had 2,089 parsonages and the total value reported for 2,859 was $4,002,733 or a combined value of $45,702,347 in 1936 for edifices and parsonages, as compared with $67,570,315 in 1926 which represents a loss or an exceedingly large depreciation of $21,877,000.

Other Methodist Denominations

Six Colored Methodist denominations are listed as follows: The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church; Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church; Colored Methodist Protestant Church; Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church; African Union Methodist Protestant Church and the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church. The total membership of these six denominations does not exceed 22,000.

It thus appears that our nine Methodists denominations had a total membership in 1936 of nearly 1,200,00 which is about one-tenth or less of our total population. Two of these nine denominations were organized in the state of Delaware and one each in Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Florida.

MAKING THE MOST OF LIFE

"Measure the life by loss instead of gain;
Not by the wine drunk, but the wine poured forth;
For love's strength standeth in love's sacrifice,
And whosoever suffers most hath most to give."

According to our Lord's teaching we can make the most of life by losing it. He says that losing the life for His sake is saving it. There is a lower self that must be trampled down to death by the high self. The alabaster vase must be broken that the ointment may flow out to fill the house. The grapes must be crushed that there may be wine to drink. The wheat must be bruised, before it can become bread to feed the hungry.

It is so in life, whole, unbruised, unbroken men are of but little use. True living is really a succession of battles, in which the better triumphs over the worse, the spirit over the flesh. Until we cease to live for self, we have not begun to live at all.

We can never become truly useful and helpful to others until we have learned this lesson. One may live for self and yet do many pleasant things for others; but one's life can never become the great blessing to the world it was meant to be until the law of self-sacrifice has become its heart principle.

A great oak stands in the forest. It is beautiful in its majesty; it is ornamental; it casts a pleasant shade. Under its branches the children play; among its boughs the birds sing. One day the woodman comes with his axe, and the tree quivers in all its branches, under his sturdy blows, "I am being destroyed," it cries. So it seems, as the great tree crashes down to the ground, and the children are sad because they can play no more beneath the broad branches; the birds perplexed because they can no more nest and sing amid the summer foliage.

But let us follow the tree's history. It is cut into boards, and built into a beautiful cottage, where human hearts find their happy nest. Or it is used in making a great organ which leads the worship of a congregation. The losing of its life was the saving of it. It died that it might become deeply, truly useful.

We must die to self to be useful—to be truly a blessing. Our Lord put the truth in a little parable, when He said that the seed must fall into the earth and die that it may bear fruit. Christ's own cross is the highest illustration of this. His friends said He wasted His precious life; but that life was not wasted when Jesus was crucified.

We must get the spirit of self-forgetfulness in us if we would become in any large and true sense a blessing to the world. We must die to live. We must lose our life to save it. We must lay self on the altar to be consumed in the fire of love, in order to glorify God and do good to men. Our work may be fair, even though mingled with self; but it is only when self is consumed in the hot flames of love, that our work becomes really our best, a fit offering to be made to our King.

—Christian Index.

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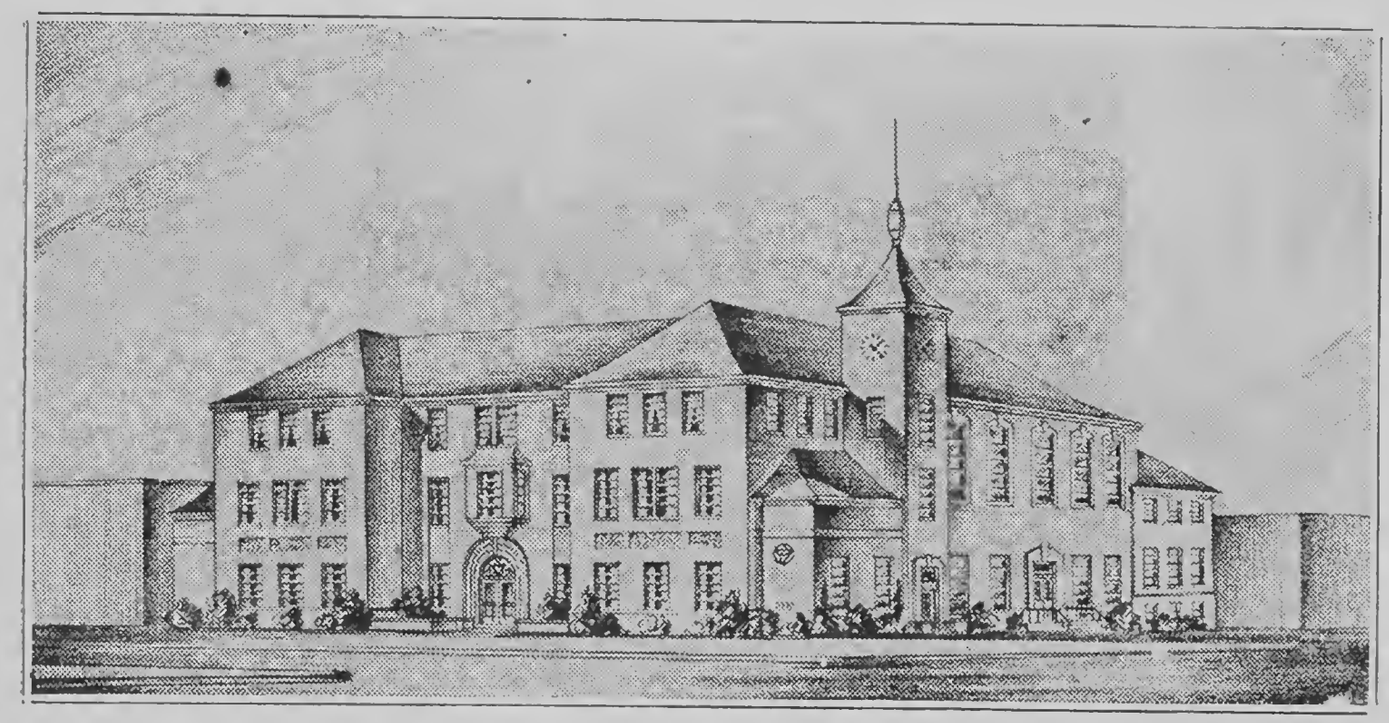

Magnificent edifice of Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association located at Tenth and Walnut Sts., Wilmington, Del., which will be dedicated on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, 1940. Mrs. Charlotte Howard Brown and Dr. Channing H. Tobias are guest speakers. Mr. Boyd Overton is the Executive Secretary and has supervised the construction of the building.

THREE OF THE FOURTEEN DISTRICT SECRETARIES OF BIBLE SOCIETY TO BE ELECTED

New York City (Special)—Having served the American Bible Society over a quarter of a century during which time they were responsible for the circulation of millions of copies of the Scriptures in many language, three of the fourteen district secretaries of the Bible Society will be retired before the year is out. They have been attending the bennial conference of the Society's regional secretaries at headquarters, Bible House, New York City, from September 9 to 15.

The retiring secretaries are Rev. J. L. McLaughlin of Chicago, Rev. J. J. Morgan of Dallas and Rev. A. F. Ragatz of Denver.

On Monday, Sept. 9, a welcome will be extended to three new men at a testimonial dinner to the retiring secretaries to be held at the Hotel Blackstone.

Problems concerning the wider distribution of the Scriptures throughout the country and plans for community-wide "Bible Months" were among the topics under consideration at the conference.

Dr. Frederick W. Cropp, recently-elected general secretary of the Bible Society presided at the conference, which was attended by the officers of the Society, the district secretaries and the secretaries of the New England Bible Societies, cooperating with the American Bible Society.

ARCHIE'S BEAR VISIT

Tom McDonald

The day Archie Bear became six months of age he was very proud of himself. Of all of the little bears in the world, he thought that he was the prettiest, the happiest, and the wisest. Truly, Archie was pretty and he had every reason to be happy, but it remained for his wisdom to be tested.

In all of the cub's short life, he had never seen a human being, but the day before he was six months old, his chance came.

Some humans came to the forest and made their camp about a mile from the bears' den. Archie's mother had seen them arrive. She watched them choose a camp site and get settled for the night, then she hurried back home to her babies.

"You must not go near the humans," she said, in unmistakable bear language.

Brownie was an obedient offspring and at once decided that he would stick close to the den while the humans were around. But Archie was a very naughty little bear and wanted more than ever to slip away and have a look at the visitors.

Bright and early the next morning he got up and made his way to the site where the humans were camping. As he arrived the morning sun began to peep out over the tops of the tall trees. As it beamed down on the camp the excited young bear gazed eagerly at everything he saw. On one side was a shiny new automobile with a large trailer attached.

On the other side was a large outdoor fireplace. The ashes of the last night's fire were still smoldering.

Archie had no idea of what the things were, so he went a bit closer. As he did so a delicious odor reached his nose. On the rack above the hot coals of the fireplace he saw a small pan. No doubt this was where the nice smell was coming from.

He sniffed hungrily. No one seemed to be in sight, so he decided to taste what was in the pan, but as his nose touched the hot pan he felt a terrible pain. With a startled squeak he grabbed his burned nose and rubbed it vigorously.

As he did so he looked around and saw the car again. It looked interesting so he decided to do a bit of investigating. This time he was going to be more careful; he did not wish to have his nose burned again.

On reaching the running board of the car he stopped and sniffed. Everything was nice and cool. This was much better. He noticed that the car door was slightly ajar, so he gave it a push with his nimble paw. It opened wide and he climbed into

For the time being he was spellbound. Never had he seen such a fine den. The cushions on the back seat certainly looked inviting. He decided to climb back and try them, but as he did so his left hind foot came down upon the horn of the car.

"Honk! Honk!" it went, and Archie fell head over heels into the rear compartment ,overcome with surprise.

As he did so there was a loud slamming of the trailer door and a man leaped out carrying a large woodsman's hatchet. As the man came forward Archie peeped over the top of the front seat, but when the man arrived he ducked again. Not seeing anyone in the car the man turned to see if the "hornblower" was still around the camp.

Looking up again, the terrified cub saw his chance to escape. With a mighty leap he landed flat on the human's back. Both tumbled to the ground amid a rolling mass of arms, legs, and fur. Before the man could recover from the surprise of the impact, Archie was running desperately for the nearest thicket.

When he was almost there he heard a sharp "swish" as the man's hatchet flew by his ear and landed in a near-by tree. The man shouted angrily. Archie heard the trailer door opening again, but by the time the other people had joined the man Archie was deep in the forest, running for all he was worth.

After running several hundred yards he suddenly realized that he was not being followed, so he slowed down to a walk until he reached his den.

When he arrived his mother and brother Brownie were still asleep, so, after looking once again in the direction of the human's camp, he sniffed hungrily and crept softly to his bed, a sadder but wiser bear.

NEGRO CONGRESS "FULLY SUPPORTS" WORKERS ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (ANP)—The National Negro congress, through its executive secretary, John P. Davis, pledged full support to the program of the Workers Alliance of America at its convention held in Chicago last week.

"It is our purpose to give unstinted support to you in your fight for jobs instead of guns and bread instead of war. We stand with you in your fight against conscription and the sabotage of adequate relief," he said.

Branding former President David Lasser as a deserter, and declaring that the New Deal was subsidizing him in his efforts to organize a new national unemployed organization among the 10,000,000 still jobless Frank Ingram, national secretary, exposed what he called a plot to wreck the Workers alliance.

Another speaker, Edward Sutro of Newark, New Jersey, charged that attempts were being made in his state to "railroad" all unemployed Negroes.

"Almost all of our grievances lately have come from the Negro people," he said. "This shows that there's something wrong in the state controlled by Boss Frank Hague. We believe that there is a concerted attempt to send our Negro brothers back to slavery down South."

The session marked the opening of the fifth national convention of the Workers alliance.

"Can you serve company?" asked the housewife when interviewing a prospective maid.

"Yes, mum; both ways."

"What do you mean?"

"So they'll come again, or stay away."

Professor Gives Meaning of "Swing"

ANN HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 12 (ANP)—Addressing the 10th annual Alumni meeting last week at the University of Michigan here, Glenn D. McGeoch, professor of music at the school said: "Jazz is a symbol of the American melting pot, traced as it is, to the jungles, through the Negro."

Further unburdening himself, the speaker declared: "Swing, both hot and sweet, and it predecessor, plain jazz, are only a reflection of the American emotional state."

G-Man: "Got away, did he! Did you guard all the exits?"

Constable: "Yes, but we think he must have left by one of the entrances."

Seven And Three-Tenth Increase In Freight Car Loading Reported

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended August 31, totaled 768, 821 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was an increase of 52,424 cars or 7.3 per cent above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 120,792 cars of 18.6 per cent above the same week in 1938.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of August 31 was an increase of 7,819 cars or 1.0 per cent above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 303,664 cars, an increase of 5,259 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 19,204 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 153,-660 cars, an increase of 2,470 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 3,205 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 138,474 cars, an increase of 3,543 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 10,917 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 37,333 cars, a decrease of 6,977 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,867 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of August 31 totaled 23,486 cars, a decrease of 7,772 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,940 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 16,168 cars, an increase of 2,657 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,151 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of August 31 totaled 12,379 cars, an increase of 2,406 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,036 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 38, 637 cars, an increase of 599 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,405 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 69,290 cars a decrease of 693 care below the preceding week, but an increase of 16,799 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coak loading amounted to 11,595 cars, an increase of 961 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,020 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1939 and 1938.

	1940	1939	1938
4 weeks of January	2,555,415	2,288,730	2,256,717
4 weeks of February	2,486,863	2,282,866	2,155,536
5 weeks of March	3,122,556	2,976,655	2,746,428
4 weeks of April	2,494,369	2,225,188	2,126,471
4 weeks of May	2,712,628	2,363,099	2,185,822
5 weeks of June	3,534,564	3,127,262	2,759,658
4 weeks of July	2,825,752	2,532,236	2,272,741
Week of August 3	718,430	656,553	584,062
Week of August 10	726,976	661,023	589,568
Week of August 17	743,121	669,793	597,884
Week of August 24	761,002	683,906	620,557
Week of August 31	768,821	716,397	648 029
Total	23,450,497	21,183,708	19,543,673

Negroes Shown to Have Helped Win Revolutionary War

Author Tells Why Slaves Did Not Get Freedom as Did Other Groups

By Mary Southard

NEW YORK—Here is a new link in Herbert Aptheker's lively analytical studies in the history of the American Negro people. In this booklet which supplements his earlier researches—"Negro Slave Revolts 1526-1860" and "The Negro in the Civil War"—he explores a vital phase of Negro history and of the American Revolution as well.

From original sources—from archives, letters and documents of the period—he derives rich subject matter with which to construct his living picture of the manifold and important activities of the Negro people in the years 1775-1783. In the course of this, he uncovers facts carefully hidden by the many white bourgeois historians who have obscured and distorted the revolutionary history of the American Negroes. For example: the fact that Negroes from every one of the thirteen states served in the armed forces of the Revolution. That some contributed important services as spies, and fought in the youthful American navy. Black volunteers as well as white suffered in the famious and bitter winter at Valley Forge, and two Negroes were among those chosen by Washington for his daring corssing of the Delaware, and one was in the commander's own boat.

The story of the brave white woman, Molly Pitcher, who served her husband's disabled cannon, is well known, but Aptheker has uncovered the story of Deborah Gannett, heroic Negro woman who fought as a private in the Revolutionary Army for seventeen months and was later rewarded by Massachusetts for the exhibition of "an extraordinary instance of female heroism."

With these and many other imstances Aptheker reveals the valor and enthusiasm of the Negroes who were allowed to participate in the struggle against British tyranny and win their own freedom. But because of the serious contradictions within the revolutionary forces, brought about chiefly by the pressure of the slave-holding Southern states, the great masses of Negro slaves were barred from contributing their courage and talents to the Revolution. These, seeing that their masters meant freedom "for whites only," were forced to carry on their struggle for liberation through flight, conspiracy and rebellion.

The tragic consequences of the failure of the American Revolution to carry through the liberation of the slaves is demonstrated clearly by the author in his conclusion. This failure came close to bringing victory to the British who attempted to make use of the zeal for freedom of the slaves; but the demagogy of their appeals to the slaves was exposed by their treachery and their economic and political connections with the Tory slaveholders in the South and in the West Indies, and thus prevented them from making effective allies of the liberty-loving slaves.

This booklet is published in the same attractive format as the other two in Aptheker's series.

You are Invited to Open An Account with The

Oldest Negro Bank In The United States

It Is As Close

to you as your Post Office

Five Dollars will open a savings account in this, the oldest bank of its kind in the world. We pay interest on savings. When you have opened your first account, sending us the money by post office money order or the cash by registered mail, we will forward you a pass book.

Do your banking by mail. A dollar saved is a dollar made. Open therefore, a savings account with us.

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MY OBSERVATIONS OF THE FARM PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH

(Continued from Page 1.)

Committee, they were whipped into workable shape in a short time. Too, the plan was given the name "Farm Security Administration" for which is appropriated each year, varying sums to meet the needs of farmers in different regions of the United States.

Farming is both a business and a way of life for half of all the Negroes in America. Ninety per cent of all Negro farm operators are in the South and more than three-fourths of these are tenants. Many of them have been ruined by droughts; floods; poor farming practices; worn-out lands; unsound tenure practices and overwhelming burden of debts. None could get credit from banks or lending agencies. Most of them would have been permanently on relief if the Government had not helped them to get a new start.

The Farm Security Administration has done much to remove or to alleviate conditions which have arisen from these ruinous factors. Under the FSA the curse which has dogged the farmer from time immemorial is being lifted and farming, as a profession and equally, a way of life, is gaining in dignity and economic status.

Here are the different kinds of help which the Farm Security Administration offers to the farmers of today:

1. **Standard Rehabilitation Loans.** These loans are made to farmers who need money for seeds; tool; live-stock; equipment necessary foor farming—farmers who cannot get sufficient credit elsewhere. Every applicant must have land which will support his family and yield enough income to repay the loan with five per cent interest in one to five years. He must have at least two cash crops and enough forage crop to feed his livestock. The County Supervisor advises the borrower on rotation, erosion control, livestock equipment purchase and other farm problems.

2. **Emergency Rehabilitation Loans:** In areas stricken by drought, floods, hurricanes, or in other unforseen emergencies, farmers often need small loans quickly to save their crops or to provide feed for their live-stock. In such cases, the Farm Security Administration provides limited sums immediately, the farm management being worked out later.

3. **Community Service Loans.** When a group of low income farmers need equipment or services which no one of them can afford by himself, the FSA makes a cooperative or community service loan to the group. In this way, farmers in the same neighborhood can get together to buy a cotton gin, spraying equipment or a new tractor or pure bred sires and many other things which they could afford individually. Too, loans are made to farmers as individuals so that they can take part in such cooperation ventures as oil station; creameries; elevators and other such sound organizations in their neighborhoods. Negro farmers are taking advantage of this throughout the South.

4. **Medical Aid Loans.** Frequently, farmers have difficulty in making ends meet because of sickness in the family. In many Counties, local medical associations have helped to organize group health program to provide medical care for low income families at a cost which they can afford. Whenever such programs are in operation, the FAS will consider loans to enable farm families to improve their conditions.

5. **Tenant Purchas Loans.** The Tenant Purchase Loan enables selected renters share-croppers or farm borrowers with energy, ambition and good record to become established as owners on desirable lands through a long-time loan in larger amounts repayable over a period of forty years. Co-operative Supervision being a part of the loan agreement. During the first year 1937-1938 there were 265 loans to Negro tenants. Of this total, 18.6 per cent was made in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi; States where Negroes on farms are found in appreciable numbers.

In 1938-39 there were 5089 applicants for loans; in 1939-1940 there were 26,989 of five times as many These figures tell an interestting story. Loans to white farmers rose proportionately. These loans are mare in certain counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture on the recommendation of the FSA Advisory Committee. Each borrower much choose a family size farm which can be available in the family. A County Committee of three decides which applicant shall receive loans. Each year, loans to Negroes increase, as they grow more farm conscious.

6. **Rental Co-operative.** The F. S A. has also set up rental co-operatives through which groups of tenants can improve tenureship and living conditions by leasing large tracts of land through F. S| A. loans and operating them co-operatively with option to buy within a certain given period.

Thirty such rental co-operatives are set up for operation in Mississippi Delta Area. Color ratio in the projects is determined by the area.

In this set-up. there are projects on which Negro youths can secure internship in modern farm practices. This points the way for the coming generation, moreover, long term leases will secure better housing, better lands for us; better farms and better farmers.

7. **Farm Debt Adjustment.** The F. S. A. supplies, without cost, an adjustment service which is available to all one-half farmers. Volunteer Local Committees have arranged debt adjustment which has saved the American farmer (including the time until the beginning of 1940) $80,000,000. This ser- $5,000,000 back taxes. There is no vice resulted also in payment of social or racial prejudice.

8. **Shaping Rural Education.** The F. S. A. is shaping pattern in rural education by providing adequate school building and equipment on the project and by seeing that the school term is lengthened to at least eight months in the cotton orea. State and County School authorities co-operate in suppling competent staffs to teach the subjects carefully correlated to rural life. Negro tenants, particularly, welcome this educational guidance.

9. **Homestead Projects.** The F. S. A. is trying to develop better social and economic patterns in agriculture by establishing homestead projects. Some of them are now communities while others consist of scattered farms. There are now 140 projects completed which provide homes. More than a thousand Negro families were living on such projects at the beginning of 1940. No two projects are alike. Some are 40 acre farm family communities equipped with their own schools, churches, co-operative stores, gins other needed facilities.

In setting up these projects, the FSA developed a new method of construction which makes it possible to build a four or five room house for $1,000 to $1,500. These building plans are available to all farmers and contractors, and may be obtained from the Extension Service of the nearest State College.

The homestead is provided with houses, barns and adequate outbuildings. Representatives of the FSA guide the homesteaders just as they help FSA. borrowers. There are 31 Negro homestead projects in the thirteen Southastern States.

Lakeview, near Texarkana, Arkansas, is a typical FSA homestead project. It is a Negro farm family community of 91 (40) acre farms stretch along the shore of one side of the lake about as many 40 acre farms on the other side of the lake homesteaded by white people. In the midst of each community is its school, churches, administration buildings, stores and recreation centers. These two units are both guided by the F. S. A. and work co-operatively in their farm work.

This homestead was a beautiful sight. The neat, modern four and five room farm cottages, with their freshly painted farm buildings, nestling among the green trees with flowering orchards for a background, and the shimmering green waters of the lake meeting the emerald of the beautifully kept lawns cast a spell of enchantment over us all. But, all about us was life and work and contentment. The crops were in and school was in session. Children were coming and going about their tasks in the class rooms and work shops. Here, they have the four month "splittern" system pupils work on the farm in the planting and harvesting seasons. Going to school in the months when there is little to do on the farm. Their school seemed to meet the needs of the community. They have procured for the centers the best teachers they could find and the children learn by studying and then doing..

Every family must raise all the vegetables, meat and fruits they eat. A mixed diet must be maintained to stamp out the deficiency diseases which have been a great problem among the poor of the South who have previously, subsisted on meat, molasses and bread. Each family must put up 80 cans per head of fruit and vegetables. The Government furnished the cans and canning outfit.

GA. STATE COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 1)

These hogs are being put in shape for the knife.

The 4-H Club Program which is being sponsored for Georgia Negro boys and girls is of a very broad nature and is doing a great deal towards raising the standard of living and education. Its greatest asset is the valuable training which they are getting which will enable them to share farm responsibilities with their parents.

OFFICERS ELECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

they might improve their mattresses from the "old straw" tick to a modern cotton mattress made possible through the Surplus Commodity Commission. She advised all who were eligible to take advantage of this project because since one spends one-third of his and her time in bed it should be made comfortable. She urged them to pay more attention to the bedding—type and care. It would be far better to have a good comfortable mattress and proper covering and bed linen, than just a "good looking bedstead." The fathers and sons can easily build a strong stand for a good mattress to rest on to give comfort.

Mr. J. Percy Bond, Jr., spoke very encouragingly of the services the National Youth Administration is helping to solve the problem of taking care of the idle youth in the streets and on the street corners of North Carolina. He mentioned the fact that although these youths were not being trained toward obtaining a college degree, they were being trained in trades and domestic work and could serve as apprentice in that particular field. He spoke commendably of the co-operation the Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture and other agencies are rendering toward aiding in this problem among the race. "There are two groups," he said: "The Outer School Youth" and the "In School Youth." The outer school youth is paid more than the In school youth. Resident centers are established in different parts of the State for boys and girls to receive training. They are at Elizabeth City State College; Fayetteville State College; Brick School; Henderson Institute; Lincoln Academy and A. and T. College. These youths are instructed by well trained teachers in their chosen field. In his closing remarks, he urged the white people and colored people to work together as units and not as individuals, and the problem will be solved.

Miss Ruth Current gave a most interesting and practical address on "Women's Part on Building Home and Community Life." First she congratulated the farm people on having such a strong leadership in their State Agent, District Agents, Specialists, and county farm and home agents. She said they are proud of the organization." Going along single-handed is a thing of the past, she said. "The job of farming and home-making is a big one, and all have to join hands in order to put over a well-rounded program. There is a need for more happiness in the rural home, therefore, it can no longer be said it is the girl's, the boy's or father's and mother's problem to solve. There is every opportunity to become a happy people. Too many homes are one-sidd. The home must be beautiful both materially and spiritually. She advised the farmer and his wife to return to their respective communities and cooperate together in bringing about this happiness in community, home and county—hold more meetings together and work together harmoniously in obtaining the desired goal. "We have strayed away too far from the old tradition of living and working together. Bring it back," she urged, "and follow it today."

Grow fine gardens, raise hogs, poultry and livestock, if we want to cooperate in the defense program—we all can do this.

She emphasized the importance of parents rearing fine children—boys and girls with character—honest boys and girls, boys and girls you will be proud of, and who will make good citizens."

Judge Nunn of New Bern, spoke very briefly to the group in the absence of His Excellency Governor Clyde R. Hoey, whose engagement on the program was cancelled because of prevailing storms that threatened between Raleigh and New Bern. "White folks with sense are just as interested in coloredl folk as they are in white, because they know if the colored folk fall down, so will the white folk. It takes more good common sense to be a farmer than it does to be a lawyer, a doctor or any other profession. There is more clear money in farming, he said, than in any other property."

Professor C. M. Epps was presented and in his remarks he, too, stressed the importance of a full cooperation between the races for a better all-round program in the State of North Carolina. He referred to Governor Charles Aycock as advocating a system of education for all children regardless of color, class or creed.

The evening program was presided over by the Negro County Agent, Mr. Otis Evans, of Craven county, who was host to the Conference. A very fitting local program was rendered together with the annual address by the Conference President, Mr. T. M. Garris of Bertie county and Moving pictures by Mr. R. E. Jones, Negro 4-H Club Specialist. Welcome addresses were made by Mayor Ray Henderson of New Bern, On Behalf of the Schools, Professor J. T. Barber; On Behalf of the Churches, Rev. E. T. McIver. Two beautiful solos were rendered by the Jeanes Supervisor of the County. Dr. W. L. Kennedy of A. and T. College outlined the various courses of study offered at A. and T. College for boys and girls.

The second day's program ended with the principal address delivered by Dr. Clarence Poe, election of officers and naming the place of meeting.

The morning speakers for the men were Mr. H. B. Sutton, Farm Security Administrator, Raleigh; Mr. A. A. Cone, Soil Conservation, Raleigh and Mr. G. M. Mann, Cotton Growers Association and FCX. Mr. J. W. Jeffries, Negro District Agent of Greensboro, led the forum.

At the women's meeting the speakers were Miss Jonnie Camp of the Tidewater Electrical Company, New Bern, and Dr. Walter Hughes, State Department of Health, Raleigh.

Dr. Poe advised the farmers to strive for a better-balanced system of farming with richer lands, more livestock, cows and poultry, and other live-at-home crops. He called attention to possibilities in timber and stressed the importance of trying to improve the quality as well as the quantity of farm products. He was introduced by District Agent C. M. Brickhouse. Dr. Poe was unanimously endorsed by the organization as Secretary of Agriculture, to succeed Mr. Henry A. Wallace.

Resolutions were read by the committee which called for a better marketing facilities, petitioned State authorities for means of exhibiting their products at the annual State Fair in Raleigh, requested the addition of Negro co-ordinators in the AAA and Farm Security Administration activties, and the General Assembly to accept the State Extension Service budget as to Negro personnel, and urged the State Welfare Department to recognize more fully the plight of the Negro population and supply the need for trained colored welfare workers.

Officers elected were:

T. M. Garris, President. Windsor, N. C.

Mrs. Millie Williams, 1st Vice President, Florence, N. C.

Westely McMillian, 2nd Vice President, Cumberland County

John W. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer, Greensboro, N. C.

M. H. Vrockett, Assistant Secretary.

A prize of $25.00 was presented from the North Carolina Mutual Life nIsurance Company of Durham, N. C. to Mr. G. C. Goodman of Corapeak, North Carolina, for raising 118 bushels of corn per acre.

Lane College

JACKSON, Tenn.,—Announcement was made a few days ago that the Lane College Memorial Endowment Fund is being steadily increased as those in charge of the movement received reports from the church leaders and others who are responding to the appeal. According to announcement a little more than Eighteen Thousand Dollars had been raised and put in the bank the first of Sept. In an effort to raise a substantial Endowment Fund the last General Conference of the Colored M. E. Church asked that each Episcopal District raise and report at least Four Thousand Dollars during the quadrennium for that fund. This resolution was enthusiastically adopted. Pressing matters and obligations at some of the other schools have made it necessary for some of the Episcopal Districts to raise their quota on the Lane College Endowment Fund after this year. Two of the Episcopal Districts, however, have made a splendid showing. The First Episcopal District, with Bishop C. H. Phillips, presiding. has reported almost Four Thousand Dollars. The Third Episcopal District in which Lane College is located and over which Bishop J. A. Hamlett presides, has raised and turned over nearly Eight Thousand Dollars. This does not include what the white friends and others outside the church membership have given. Other Bishops who have made substantial beginnings on their amounts are Bishop R. A. Carter, Bishop J. A. Bray and Bishop W. Y. Bell.

Davidson County Teachers Meet

Men glory in raising great and magnificent structures and find a secret place to see sets of their own planting grow up and flourish; but it is a greater and more glorious work to build up a boy into manhood and a girl into womanhood—growing from small beginnings and advantages we give them, to take root in the world and to shoot up into such a height and spread his or her branches so wide that we who first planted the youth may ourselves find comfort and shelter under their shadow.

Thus the Davidson County teachers are eager to meet and greet the waiting young minds in their various communities. Saturday, September 14th at 10:15 in the Morris Memorial biulding marked the beginning of a new semester for the ensuing year 1940 and 1941.

The teachers were greeted by the president, Mrs. R. A. Anderson, and the supervisor, Mrs. G. A. Cash, in their first monthly meeting.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 15, 1940 No. 9.

Land Grant College Presidents to Hold Conference in Chicago

18TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NOV. 12 TO 14 INCLUSIVE

Metropolitan Community Church, 41st St. and South Parkway to be Scene of a Three-day Meeting of Leading Educators

CHICAGO—(Special) — With its theme, "Allying Education and Business for Greater Economic Program and More Effective Service," the Eighteenth Annual Convention and Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges will be held in this city. The dates as announced by Dr. Wm. Bell, its president, are November 12, 13, 14. All of the sessions will be held in the spacious Metropolitan Community Church auditorium. Dr. Bell not only has announced the dates, but has released the agenda for the momentous session; hence, as president of Alcorn A. and M. College from the Delta State, he is sending out his assurance that they are expecting a large attendance.

Farmers, stock-raisers, fruit-growers and all of the light divisions of farming will be connected with business and education in their theme and discussion through the week. A tentative draft has already been sent out by Dr. Bell

(Continued on Page 16)

No Date Set for National Federation of Colored Farmers' Convention for 1940

SAYS 'DESPICABLE' WHISPERING DRIVE AGAINST WILLKIE

Franklyn Waltman Shows G. O. P. Candidate Is Foe Of Racial and Religious Hatreds

By Franklyn, Waltman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is a despicable whispering campaign going on against Wendell Willkie which seeks to make it appear, by sly hints and innuendo, that in some way he is sympathetic with Adolph Hitler and even that he is an agent in this country of German Naziism.

Part of this campaign is by word of mouth. Another part is through the medium of anonymous circulars and leaflets, distributed through the mails, with a post office box given as a return address. Still another part consists of cowardly attacks

(Continued on Page 16)

Association Of American Railroads Items

Washington, D. C., Transportation Building, September 19, 1940.—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended September 14, totaled 804,309 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was an increase of 3,878 cars or five tenths of one percent above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 144,146 cars or 21.8 per cent above the same week in 1938.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of September 14 was an increase of 109,051 cars or 15.7 per cent above the preceding week, which included a holiday.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 322,608 cars, an increase of 46,361 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,556 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 156,442 cars, an increase of 22,261 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 6,414 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 140,159 cars, an increase of 21,746 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 9,523 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 42,494 cars, an increase of 5,719 cars above the preceding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of September 14 totaled 27,989 cars, an increase of 2,886 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 3,363 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 17,379 cars, an incerase of 1,516 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,005 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western District alone, loading of live stock for the week of September 14 totaled 13,889 cars, an increase of 1,305 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of Roosevelt affixed his signature to ing week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 40,434 cars, an increase of 5,977 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,297 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 73,645 cars, an increase of 4,167 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 17,191 cars above the correspond-

(Continued on page 16)

PRES. W. J. HALE CHOSEN AS CHEST CHAIRMAN FOR '40

Drive For Funds Among Colored Citizens To Be Headed By Best "Money-Getter"

Formal notification of the election of President W. J. Hale, A. and I. State College as chairman of the Negro division of the Nashville Community Chest was made Friday, September 27 in the president's office by Attorney Walter Stokes, Jr. and Mr. David Manker, president and executive secretary respectively of the Nashville branch.

Dr. J. H. Hale and Mrs. Frankie Pierce formally presented the appointment to President Hale, who has successfully led the movement among Negroes in Nashville for the past several years. Under his able leadership the organization has far exceeded any previous amount raised by the Chest.

PRESIDENT R. A. BYRD MAKES NO STATEMENT

Head of Organization Conferred With Secretary by Mail, and Modern Farmer Publication Before Reaching Decision

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—(Special)—No date has been set for the Annual Convention of Farmers of the nation, which has been held annually under the auspices of the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Incorporated. Such is the statement made here early this month by Major R. R. Byrd, the president of the corporation and convention, after he had conferred with Secretary S. B. Wilson at Nashville, and with The Modern Farmer management, which publication is issued as the organ of this nation-wide group of farmers throughout the United States.

It was thought here, while President Byrd did not go into details with regard to the statement, that

(Continued on Page 16)

THINKING ELEMENT NOT IMPRESSED BY NEW DEAL "GIFTS"

Record Shows Many Classes of Workers Are Worse Off Under Roosevelt Than Before; Red Caps Hard Hit

By Dwight H. Wilson
Research Specialist

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Negroes who started their struggle in life after Roosevelt came in office are showing a decided trend toward Willkie. Those who finished college and professional schools in 1932 and thereafter were too much interested in trying to get a foot-hold to do more than listen skeptically to the mellifluous and insidious New Deal promises in 1936. Now, however, they have stopped LISTENING to what Roosevelt says he has done **FOR** the Negro and started LOOKING at what he has done **TO** the Negro.

After more than seven years of fruitless toil and ever-increasing insecurity, the young Negro has fully awakened to the menace represented by the New Deal. It has become plain that Negroes have nothing to gain and everything that they have left to lose by voting for a Third Term.

As a result the Republican Party find itself with the voting power of a united group behind it. True, the New Deal had it in 1932 but then a state of panic existed in which each man was trying to save himself without thought of the other fellow. The New Deal seemed to offer the nation a refuge. Panic is again the motive impelling a united front but this time every colored man realizes that in order to save himself he has to get the other fellow saved.

The Negro professional group knows that in order to collect good fees the laborer, farmer and white collar workers must be paid good wages. Teachers and ministers are only too well aware that their continued existence is entirely dependent upon the welfare of their particular communities. All groups realize that doctors and dentists must be adequate paid in order to make them content to stay and serve the needs of the people. AND PEOPLE CAN'T PAY BILLS WITH RELIEF STAMPS.

Even Dining-car employees and Red-caps have been hit by the discrimination which is every day becoming more rampant under the present Administration. In 1931 there were 11,000 Negro Dining-car employees. In 1940 there are 7,500.

(Continued on Page 16)

Suicide's Note Says 'Life Is Unbearable'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(ANP)—A tersely worded note, found under a dresser scarf last Saturday was regarded by police as almost conclusive proof that the writer of the missive, Mrs. Emma Grimes, 40, a well known school teacher, died a suicide.

The note, found by the victim's stepdaughter, Mrs. Annie E Grimes, Bennett College student, read: "To my children and folks: Good-bye. Look to God. Life is unbearable."

COLLEGE OPENS FOR YEAR WITH STUDENTS FROM 22 STATES

Pointed Address Delivered to Young People by President Hale; Thirteen New Faculty Members Presented by Dean Gore

The Tennessee A. and I. State Teachers College began its 29th academic year September 26 with an unprecedented record which exceeded 1,200 students representing 22 state and 2 foreign countries.

The faculty has been supplemented by 13 well prepared instructors who are specialists in their fields. Additions include: Miss Madelon Battle, psychology, A. B. New York University, M S. Columbia University; Miss Mabel E. Evans, home economics, B. S. Indiana State College, further graduate study, Indiana State College; Miss Mary E. Forbes, assistant in registrar's office, B. S. Tennessee State College, M. A. Fisk University; Miss Catherine Bradford, home economics, B. S. Tennessee State College, graduate study, Ohio State University; Mr. Theodore Gould, science, B. S. University of Penn., M. A. Boston University, further study, Boston University; Miss Carolyn Elizabeth Johnson, applied and fine arts, B. S. Howard University; Mr. Edward T. Johnson, education and English, A. B. Talladega College, M. A. University of Chicago; Mr. Charles S. Long, Jr., A. B. Wilberforce University, graduate work University of Cincinnati; Miss Eunice S. Matthews, elementary education, A. B. Hunter College, graduate study, Hunter College, New York University, Columbia University; Mr. Floyd C. Mourning, health and physical education, A. B. Lincoln University (Pa.), M. S. New York University; Mr. Richard Waymer, agriculture and rural education, B. S. A. South Carolina State College, M. A. Columbia University; Mr. Robert Lewis Williams, Jr., social science, A. B., M. A. Howard University, graduate work, University of Minnesota; Mr. Wade Wilson, industrial education, B. S. Cheyney State Teachers College, Ed. M. Pennsylvania State College, further graduate work, University of Minnesota. Fourteen administrative assistants are additions.

During the summer seven faculty members were in summer session attendance pursuing further graduate training. Among them were Miss Catherine Bradford, Ohio State University; Mr. Frederick J. D. McKinney, Ball State Teachers

(Continued on page 16)

Assistant Dean

MISS JAMYE H. COLEMAN, who has been elected assistant Dean of Shorter College, North Little Rock, Arkansas. She also fills the chair of English. Shorter College is one of the twelve A. M. E. Schools. Miss Coleman is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. F. Douglass Coleman. She holds A. B. from Wilberforce University and A. M. from Fisk.

Hundreds of lives can be saved each year if motorists will exercise increased care in approaching and passing over highway-railroad graded crossings

NEWSMAN SEES NEGRO PRESS AND USE OF BALLOT AS POWER WEAPONS

Veteran Writer Makes Thoughtful Address at Great Meeting of Marcus Garvey Followers in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3—(By Gene Ray for ANP)—"The Negro Press and the Ballot are the two grea weapons of the Negro in these United States," said Clarence L. Simmons, veteran newspaper man in an address here recently to a large gathering of Garveyites of the city, Youngstown and Warren at Cleveland's Liberty Hall.

Simmons interested and impressed his vast audience by his presentation of the review of the Negro press after paying tribute to the memory of the late Marcus Garvel, founder-president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and expressed his confidence in the future of the organization now in the hands of James R. Stewart, successor of Mr. Garvey.

In his address, Simmons mentioned pioneer publishers and their attitude towards the Negro who were very instrumental in securing better treatment for the race just emerging from slavery. He intimated that the pioneer publishers had a goal and a purpose and went about their work faithfully.

"Shortly before the birth of some of our leading newspapers of today," Simmons said, "a few sheets used 'yellow' journalism and agitation' as a means to promote and increase circulation, a tradition being followed by a few publishers today."

Then the former Associated Negro Press representative told his hearers how the Negro press fought Booker T. Washington and other leaders, only to learn that a more beneficial purpose of the press was to protect and promote the general welfare of the race in every community. He intimated that outside of a few "Uncle Tom" publishers, the Negro press in general was fighting for the Negro people of the world in every sphere of life and was doing a very effective and proficient job.

"They are putting the situation up to the masses in bold print so that the question as to the Negro's stand may be thoroughly understood, not only by the Negro, but other races as well," he declared. "It was Frederick Douglass, through the Liberator, who fought for the abolition of slavery," Simmons shouted, "and the late Robert S. Abbott, through the Chicago Defender, who fought against prejudice in the South and advised his brother to come North."

Asserting that in the year 1918 when Mr. Garvey came to these shores bent on conferring with Mr. Washington, who died during 1915, Mr. Garvey turned to the only real source of securing a picture of the deceased educator.....the Negro press....and only to find a group of conflicting stories, which were the outcome of yellow journalism.

"But regardless to those conflicting stories," Simmons blazed, "Mr. Garvey launched his dream, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, amidst the opposition of publishers who did not understand his purpose or platform. Therefore, the great modern emancipator published the Negro World and later the Black Man as official organs of the association and the African Communities league.

"Desipte the opposition of the Negro press of those days, the organization advanced and increased its number, and of about 16 millions of us, more than 2½ millions became Garveyites within about 14 months. And it is safe to say that had the Negro press supported rather than fought the man's program, he would not have suffered the difficulties he did, and the Race internationally would not be in its present predicament.

"But it is refreshing and comforting to note the Negro press today", declared Simmons, "for it is giving the race all it can in support of the welfare and promotion of the Negro eople the world over. The Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Kansas City Call, Amsterdam News, Louisiana Weekly, the locals of our city, The Associated Negro Press, Capitol News Service, Ted Yates Service, Southern News Sydicate Service and numerous other publications and services are supporting the ideals for which Marcus Garvey gave his life."

In his final remarks, Simmons stated that he was glad to see that the Negro press and a few white publishers are turning the tide of the former publishers and is presenting the Negro problems to the masses in a straightforward manner, thereby obtaining the desired results.

MR. RICHARD WAYMER, B. S. A., South Carolina State College; M. A., Columbia University. at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

E. R. TURNER IS NAMED ASST. MGR. LIBERTY LIFE INS.

Another deserved promotion took place in the Nashville branch office of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company this past week when Mr. E. R. Turner was made assistant manager of this Nashville Office. Mr. Turner is well and favorably known in the city of Nashville. He has worked out of the Supreme Liberty Life office for some time, along with the other group of agents. His promotion puts him in charge of all the offices and agency force covered by this district in middle Tennessee.

Mr. Turner is an experienced insurance man. He is a brother of Mr. T. P. Turner, Jr., who formerly was manager. He is a son of Mrs. M. A. Turner of Pulaski, Tenn., and the late Mr. T. P. Turner, Sr. He has accepted the appointment, he is gratified with his promotion, said he this week, and is already at work in his new position. He was making contacts along with Mr. R. A. Allen, the new manager of the Nashville District.

Due to his years of experience in the insurance field, it is predicted here by his friends that his will be a successful career, and that he will assist in adding much business to this well established and well known Life Insurance Company that is now approaching the fifty million dollar mark in insurance in force, and which was the twelfth fastest growing insurance company in the United States, according to the report printed by the Best Company who are authorities on insurance companies.

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Ludlow Offers Anti-Discrimination Amendment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—(ANP)—Last week in the house of representatives, Louis Lundeen of Indiana took the floor to offer an amendment proposed and initiated by the Federal Security agency, with the approval of the Council of National Defense and of the Budget bureau, particularly interesting to Negro youths with regard to the proposed training program.

"No trainee under the foregoing appropriations shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color and where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups, to the extent needed for trainees of each group, equitable provision shall be made for facilities and training of like quality," his amendment reads

In defending his amendment, Mr. Ludlow said: "If this provision is not inserted in the present law you will have one provision with reference to the draftees under the conscription law and a lack of the same provision under this act.

"I think the proposed amendment speaks for itself. As I say, it has the backing of the Federal Security Administration, and it also has the support and approval of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, which finds it to be in harmony with its labor policy; and of the Budget bureau, which finds it to be in harmony with the program of the President. It injects no new policies into the administration of our laws but merely makes this act in respect of training conform to the policy already determined upon by Congress in respect to conscriptees under the new Conscription act. I respectfully ask the committee to adopt the amendment.

"I am happy to offer this amendment because it offers to the colored people of our country an assurance that there will be no discrimination against them in training for national defense. In every war, in which our country has engaged, Negroes have responded to the call of our country and have demonstrated thir loyalty and devotion in every way. Now that our beloved country is face to face with another emergency, they are manifesting the same spirit of patriotism that has guided them in former crises of our national history and the amendment I have offered would remove racial barriers and guarantee their right to serve."

The amendment was agreed to.

Professor: "Didn't you have a brother in this, class last year?"

Student: "No, sir, it was I. I'm taking it over."

Professor: "Extraordinary resemblance."

RASTUS: Mah boss sent a telegram from Africa sayin' he was sendin' us some lions' tails

RUFUS: Lions' tails? Wha foh he sendin' only lions' tails?

RASTUS: I don't know, but he sez he just captured two lions and he's sendin' details by mail.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLAR CLAIM IS PAID IN 5 DAYS

Supreme Liberty Life Branch Here Shows its Promptness to Policyholders

On Thursday of last week a check for $500.00 arrived in Nashville paying a claim to the beneficaries on the life of Melvin Pigg who took out a policy in the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago through this Nashville office. Mr. Pigg died after having only made twelve payments. The policy was made to his beneficiaries. The papers were completed, the evidence of his death verified and the claim sent from Nashville on Saturday Sept. 21st. The home office received the claim and forwarded the check for $500.00 back to Nashville. It arrived in the city on the 26th, thus taking only five days to complete the entire transaction and pay off the beneficiaries.

Mr. R. S. Allen, the new manager of the Nashville branch, delivered the check on Friday morning of last week, but he had notified the beneficiaries on Thursday evening that the check was here. "This" said the manager of the Nashville office, "is only another evidence of the fact that the Supreme Liberty is a serviceable institution, and that it rushes every claim through so that the beneficiaries can receive the money to meet their necessary needs and thus stave off embarrassment to the family when death comes."

The new set up in the Nashville Branch Office along with the increased agency force have been instructed to preach these facts in their solicitation, and to drive home the importance of every individual accepting some of the contracts offered by the agency force.

When the check was delivered the beneficiaries signed the necessary papers, and thus released the Supreme Liberty Life of Chicago from their claims, because this was the face of the policy.

"Seldom has such speed been shown by any company, regardless of where their home office is located, in adjusting a death claim from one of its policyholders" was the remarks of a well informed insurance man here in this city last week.

G.O.P. CHANCES TO CARRY SOUTH SLIM, SAYS EDITOR

E. W. Rhodes Warns Willkie to Cease Campaigning in Dixie, "Or Else"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Expressing the opinion that what he says will be put in the waste basket by the Republican high command, nevertheless E. Washington Rhodes, colorful editor of the powerful Philadelphia Tribune, gave a warning to the party chiefs this week that if Wendell Willkie persisted in his drive trying to carry states in the South he would end up by losing such vital states as Pennsylvania and New York and also the election.

The editor holds that the "big boys" of big business "have no serious objection to the present administration. They are the fellows who get the nice, fat and juicy war contracts."

"The people who are enduring the torments of the devil," says editor Rhodes, "are the small business men who are required to carry out stupid ideas of cracked-brained economists. But they have little influence either with those who are in or are trying to get in. They do not have the finance to bring their problems to the attention of the public. They are too busy trying to meet their payrolls, pay their bills and taxes to form pressure groups. Consequently, one of the most useful classes of Americans is powerless to effect a change.

"And because of shortsightedness, the high command of the Republican party continues to follow the will of the wisp formulated by the New Dealers. They lose sight of the fact that there is a great multitude of earnest Americans who are anxious to upset the present administration, but lack the necessary organization and leadership to do it. And instead of doing something that can be done they waste their time tyring to crack the Solid South."

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A HUMILIATING RULE

Although we have been advised by President Roosevelt not to believe everything we read or hear in these stirring times, nevertheless we are not going to assume that all of the reports of "un-American Activities" that appear in the newspapers are false. For instance, here is a little paragraph found in the Tennessean of of Tuesday, October 1, telling of the plans of local officials to combat the city and county's crime wave:

"(Tom) Hester told of (Leo) Lucarini's plan to fingerprint all servants in the Belle Meade section to 'stop the servant problem involving thievery.' Lucarini will ask that all employes bring prospective servants to the Belle Meade police office on Harding Road for fingerprinting before hiring."

The newspaper story stops right there in its account of the new order of things. It does not say that any of the notable officials and lawgivers who were present at the conference raised any question with regard to Mr. Lucarini's law, to the effect that it might be considered something that smacks of what is now going on in Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy.

Nevertheless, we express our serious doubt as to the constitutionality of such a procedure with the hope that somebody will pounce immediately upon it and carry it to court to test Mr. Lucarini's authority to put such a rule into effect in Belle Meade or anywhere else in this state.

Such a rule as is suggested in this newspaper report appears to us to be a humiliation of all of the servants who work in Belle Meade and its chief victims will be Negroes. However, the request for employers to co-operate by bringing "prospective servants to the Belle Meade police office" will be an annoyance to such employers who are unwilling to assume that the servants they hire are possible thieves and should be dragged to a police station to be given a fright before they are put to work.

Even though it is easy and common for persons in authority to make rules to deal with Negroes that infringe upon their constitutional rights and there may be no redress for the kind of rule about to be enacted for Belle Meade servants, this matter should not be taken lightly by any persons or organizations here that profess friendship for the servant class of our citizens.

Here is a chance for our churches, clubs and all liberty-loving Christian people of this city and county to make a vigorous protest to this rule for fingerprinting servants. Fingerprinting is already in vogue here but it is a device that has been put into effect by legal means. The Federal Government duly enacted a Federal law to fingerprint aliens; the police are privileged to fingerprint persons they arrest for crimes. If more fingerprinting is necessary there should be laws passed by law-making bodies, assuming that we are still operating under a government of laws and not of men.

"HAZING" WM. PICKENS

NAACP "big wigs" are making very little impression with the rank and file followers of the organizations and the general public by the length to which they are going in an effort to embarrass William Pickens for having endorsed Wendell Willkie for President. The fact is they are creating enmity for the organization throughout the nation which is bound to be reflected in the work of those representatives who go forth to sell the organization's aims to broad-minded Americans. William Pickens happens to be the ablest member of the NAACP staff and his connection with it has kept many persons from seeing the NAACP as a blundering, radical concern.

Pickens in coming out for Willkie, say the big wigs, is only speaking for himself. They have called the noted leader in "on the carpet" for doing so. In the meantime, Roy Willkins, the assistant secretary and New Deal zealot, continues to write a newspaper column, teeming with New Deal propaganda, which the Negro bureau of that party finds valuable stuff to palm off on Negro newspapers. Until the "big wigs" go to the same length in putting the screws to Willkins as they have gone in the case of Dr. Pickens, fair-minded persons everywhere will continue to see the NAACP front office just as a transmission belt of the New Deal.

NAACP Clamps Down On Pickens And GOP

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (ANP)—The NAACP issued an official statement this week declaring that the work of Wm. Pickens, Field Secretary of the association in organizing "CCC for Wendell Willkie Clubs," did not represent the policy of the NAACP. Mr. Pickens has been chairman of a rapidly growing organization known as the Non-Partisan Colored Citizens Committee for the Election of Wendell L. Willkie for president.

At a special administration committee meeting, called it is said in answer to Mr. Pickens' request for a clarification of the association's rule regarding political activity on the part of employees, an even more stringent rule was adopted. This rule is said to be in effect that no paid executive of the association shall associate himself with any political candidate or political party.

Mr. Pickens it is understood, has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the CCC for Willkie Clubs. It is also understood that the ruling does not gag Mr. Pickens nor any other officer of the association from expressing their views nor from making speeches so long as such expressions are merely their own views as citizens. Other officials of the association have in their personal capacities, it is said, expressed themselves as being in favor of the "New Deal."

The Modern Farmer

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6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

Colored Democrats Of Midwest Hold Annual Meeting

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana and Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago were the guest speakers at the Midwestern Negro Democratic Association's convention held here on Saturday of last week. The Indiana governor praised the President for what he had done to make people happy and Congressman Mitchell stated that neither the President nor Mrs. Roosevelt has race prejudice. The congressman, however, took a blast at conditions in a Democratic State of the South where he, a congressman, was hustled out of a Pullman berth he had paid for and was forced to ride in the Jim Crow day coach.

The meeting was held here at the armory and was largely attended, many of the persons who came, however, were disappointed because Vice President candidate Henry A. Wallace who had been billed as the chief speaker did not show up.

A well attended banquet at a local hotel followed the armory meeting.

FREDERICK J. D. McKINNEY, Social Science, B. S., M. A., Ball Teachers College, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

N. A. A. C. P. Secretary And Lt. Governor Confer On Police Brutality Case

New York—At the request of Governor Lehman, Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, conferred here yesterday with Lt. Governor Charles Poletti in the case of 34-year-old Theodore Parks, who was recently cleared in the fatal shooting of a white Nassau County policeman, September 6.

Mr. White placed in the Lt. Governor's hands information gathered by the N. A. A. C. P.'s special counsel, Thurgood Marshall, and E. Frederic Morrow, who made an investigation of the terrorizing of Negroes in Nassau County, following the patrolman's death. Parks, a junk dealer, living at Inwood, Long Island, was arrested by Rockaway Beach police on September 10, at the request of Nassau County police, who questioned him until four o'clock the following morning. Reported to have been severely beaten during the questioning, Parks was first reported to have suffered from an ulcerated tooth which made his jaw swell up. According to the last diagnosis made by physicians at Meadowbrook Hospital, where Parks was taken after his arrest the junk dealer was said to be suffering from a bruised jaw.

The N. A. A. C. P. secretary placed before Poletti the statements made by several Negro citizens in Nassau County telling of the terror and intimidation to which they were subjected in the police manhunt for the patrolman's slayer. The names of police officers who manhandled Negroes were also included in the report made to Poletti. The N. A. A. C. P. has asked Governor Lehman for a thorough investigation of the case.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

"The sawdust resulting from the sawing of a diamond is black." We just thought we'd let you know in case you were thinking of sawing any diamonds on the clean tablecloth.

WILLKIE VS. ROOSEVELT

By Emmett J. Scott

Unemployment is still rampant among us and we wonder why.

The reason is to be found in the failure of this administration to free enterprise and industry so that jobs may be offered every man and woman who wants a real American job, who wants real work, and who wants to earn real wages.

Relief is no solvent of the problems of Colored Americans. At best it is only a stop-gap, and, as we have often pointed out, only a palliative.

It has made of many of us economic outcasts, with widespread privation, starvation on every hand, and the desperate calamity facing men and women who wish to earn their living from the sweat of their brows that they may respectably care for their families. We are not charity seekers.

WILLKIE FACES ISSUE

Wendell Willkie faced this issue squarely in an address at Seattle last week when he said that the Third-Term Candidate "does not believe there are any more jobs whereas I know there are. He does not believe that he can put the unemployed back to work; whereas I know that we can."

Undoubtedly, unless we discontinue Government waste and extravagance, we shall find ourselves on the road to national bankruptcy. Mr. Willkie is right when he said that the crusade he is conducting is "to make jobs; to put this country back to work, and to build a new America with a higher standard of living than we ever dreamed of before."

"Democracy is rooted," he said, "in prosperity." There can be no gainsaying this wise pronouncement. It is only by the restoration of prosperity that greater opportunity may be provided for the Negro people and all others who have suffered from the aggravated failures of this administration.

SOCIAL GAINS NOT SECURE

The New Deal has talked much of social gains of this country under the administration of the Third-Term Candidate. It is well to bear in mind that all of these alleged social gains have been provided with borrowed monies and in the present financial condition of the Treasury are far from secure. This money will have to be paid back by this and succeeding generations, and by every man, woman and child now living in this country.

The present administration must be replaced by one which will devote itself to solving the problems of America.

The problems of Europe engage our sympathies and our interest, but we have problems of our own, and the United States must solve its own problems if it is to have any effective share in helping to solve the problems of others.

WAR-TIME PRAYING

It is noted that few of the colored churches here answered the call to pray for victory for the British in Europe's present war, even though daily newspapers reported that Mayor Thomas L. Cummings had issued a proclamation, urging that this be done. Off hand this would seem very strange upon the part of colored churches and colored pastors, considering the undoubted popularity the Mayor enjoys with Negro citizens here.

But a more thoughtful view of the matter will reach the conclusion that Negroes have little more reason to be praying for the success of any European nation's success in war than the Jews, for instance, would have for praying for the success of Hitler.

The British nation is no friend to Negroes. The fact is the British are friends to nobody but themselves. The British would double-cross the United States just as quickly as they double-crossed Haile Selassie if the time ever came when to do so would aid in preserving the British Empire.

Britain, like Belgium, has been a hard and cruel task-master in its rule over millions of oppressed Africans. Britain gained control over these people by the same kind of imperialist warfare that Hitler is engaged in and has maintained a form of slavery over these people similar to what Hitler will maintain if he gets African colonies.

War waged, as the one now going on in Europe is being waged, to enslave and exploit human beings is not a cause which appeals to Negroes as one upon which they should ask God's blessings. Negroes can pray for the innocent victims of war, the women and children in all parts of war-stricken Europe; they can pray for an end of war and for the settlement of international differences by peaceful means, such as would prevail if there really were any Christianity and civilization in Europe. But to pray for Britain to have more success killing human beings on the battle field or to succeed with a blockade so well that it will starve enough women and children in Europe to produce a revolution—all such objectives appear to Negroes as being in conflict with every tenet of the Christianity they are trying to embrace and practice.

Let any wicked nation attack this country and no one will need to ask Negroes either to fight or pray for the protection of their country. But this thing of praying to the Lord to bless the plans of the un-Godly is something they can not do with the fervor and sincerity with which they are accustomed to carry their troubles to the Lord. And Negroes hardly ever go in for half-hearted, hypocritical praying.

LAST TO BE HIRED

Only a fraction of the mountain of publicity sent to newspapers by political publicity bureaus is what may be called news. It is political propaganda and would be valuable as such if newspapers could, as the bureaus desire, publish it free of charge. Newspapers however, are institutions that must pay dearly for newsprint and all of the work that goes with publishing a newspaper. News editors, also, have their hands full with the regular matter they handle, which does not decrease when a campaign is in progress. The point is, political bureaus should be as anxious to get their matter published as they are to get it written by the "experts." They should, therefore, pay newspapers for the valuable service they render in publishing and distributing this matter. Few of the bureaus do so, however, and that is why the general public sees only a few of the "brain children" of the well-paid writers of political propaganda. This is going to continue as long as political bureaus continue to put the cart before the horse by hiring writing experts and failing to show any concern for struggling newspapers and the struggling editors, charged with the responsibility of preparing political and other matter for publication.

THIRTY HIGH POINTS OF THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA

RESUME OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SESSIONS WHICH WERE HELD IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 4-8, INCLUSIVE 1940

1—Endorsement of the world-wide Evangelistic Campaign as outlined in the Baptist World's Alliance and by the Evangelical Board of the National Baptist Convention of America.

2—Reiteration of our firm stand and belief with continued preaching on the part of our ministers on the Virgin Birth.

3—Re-emphasizing the Baptist principles on a New Testament church as they understand it from the Scriptures.

4—More help and more missionaries with increased financial support to foreign fields.

5—Accelerating religious education in denominational colleges for the youth of the Baptist churches.

6—Approving the necessary steps for legislation in the Congress of the nation that will stop lynching or punish the lynchers.

7—Convention went on record urging the removal of the colored color bar against the Negroes in all branches of the United States Government at Washington and its departments.

8—Convention favors giving recognition to the Negro in America that they may enlist in the United States Navy, the United States Aviation Department, the Signal Corps, and the Army.

9—The Convention favors the building of a home for the aged ministers and the widows of former pastors.

10—Strong sentiment developed in Convention with plans leading up to the establishing of an Orphanage for the children of Baptist parentage.

11—Campaign for one million men and women to read and study literature which is purely Baptistic and strictly orthodox.

12—The Convention favored the stop sale of liquor and greater prohibition movement in America.

13—More financial aid to Virginia Seminary at Lynchburg, Virginia; Georgia Baptist College at Macon, Georgia; Guadalupe College at Seguin, Texas; and Florida Baptist College at St. Augustine, Florida as recommended by Educational Board.

14—Urged a better trained and a better educated minister in all Baptist pulpits.

15—Expressed itself definitely to drive out graft and grafters from churches, associations, and conventions.

16—More economy in the operation of the National Baptist Convention of America which meets annually.

17—Recommended that the Railroad Commission work to secure better accommodations on public carriers for the Negroes in the South that they may use pullman accommodations and secure dining car service.

18—They favored and will work for the abolishment of the poll tax system throughout the nation.

19—They favored a movement that will give a more equitable distribution of educational funds for Negro children throughout the southern states where separate schools are maintained.

20—They renewed their membership and representation in the Baptist World's Alliance.

21—They awarded the Sixty-first session of the National Baptist Convention of America to Shreveport, Louisiana, fixing the dates as September 10 to the 14.

22—Voted to accept greetings from the Southern Baptist Convention, following an address from Dr. Noble Y. Beall of the Southern Home Board of said Convention.

23—Voted to appoint a special committee to meet with a like committee from the Northern Baptists, the Southern Baptists, and the Incorporated National Baptist Convention.

24—Voted to adopt the address of Dr. G. L. Prince and refer his recommendations to a special committee to consider them.

25—Approved the effort now being put forth to complete the Zion Baptist Church building at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, British West Indies.

26—Urges a petition to the Congress of the nation, the President of the United States and the courts to enforce the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States or urge the reduction of representation in southern states.

27—They called upon the churches in sympathy with or members of the Convention to discourage swing and jazz music in the religious services and recommended spiritual and devotional hymns.

28—Agreed to adopt a plan to encourage churches to "Harmonize their Bible Teachings."

29—Went on record opposing segregation, race discrimination, and religious intolerance.

30—Accepted the President's definition of the principles differentiating the two National Baptist Conventions among Negroes.

—Union-Review

Editorial Digest

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"With his ear glued to the ground, the President waited for the 'We Want Roosevelt' call from the populace. But apparently the only 'call' he heard has been 'We Want Willkie.' Otherwise, he wouldn't be campaigning openly and making a political speech now," says the DENVER POST concerning President Roosevelt's address to the International Teamsters' convention in Washington, D. C. And the LOS ANGELES TIMES feels that "Mr. Roosevelt threw all pretense aside and made as frank a bid for organized labor's ballots as words are capable of making."

Agreeing that the President's speech was a "forthright political campaign talk," the MIAMI HERALD observes that "Mr. Roosevelt spoke as a politician and made a good job of it.....It was the sort of speech that labor wanted to hear. But the nation as a whole will be interested, reassured and heartened by his categorical declaration that 'I hate war more than ever'." To that, the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL asks, What American does not hate war more than ever?"

The ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH sees "a reassuring statement" in Mr. Roosevelt's "We will not participate in foreign wars.... except in case of attack," but adds: "Whether or not the President has been intentionally steering a course into war may be debatable, but we do believe some of his actions have had this practical effect." And the OKLAHOMAN of Oklahoma City, believes, "At every altar and every hearthstone there would be voiced a fervent prayer that this promise of peace will enjoy a better fate than the 1932 promises to repeal the Hawley-Smoot tariff act, to balance the budget, to reduce maintenance expenses of the federal government and to prevent the return of the saloon." THE DETROIT NEWS thinks Mr. Roosevelt "sees the defense emergency not alone as the reason for a third term but also as the means of obtaining it." .... ..Summing up, the BIRMINGHAM NEWS sees an "appropriateness in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt chose to make his first 'political speech of the campaign on labor, for labor, in the broadest conception of the term, has been close to his heart throughout his administration. No other president in history has done so much for labor as Mr. Roosevelt has."

How Many Negro Officers And Army Pilots Will Be Used In Defense Plan, N. A. A. C. P. Asks Roosevelt

New York—Putting the question of Army discrimination against Negroes squarely before President Roosevelt as Commander in Chief of the country's armed forces, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Chief Executive how many Negro reserve officers would be used, and whether Negroes will be accepted in aviation units.

The questions were put to Mr. Roosevelt in a telegram sent to the President September 17. The complete text of the telegram, which was signd by Walter White, follows:

"With respect to war department announcement of integration of Negroes into all branches of armed service may we inquire how many Negro reserve officers will be used if qualified Negroes will be admitted to officers' training camps and other places where officers will be trained, and if Negroes will be accepted as pilots in aviation units."

Dies Suddenly

MRS. HATTIE HOLDER BROWN popular young matron whose death after a brief illness on September 19 was a great shock to relatives and a host of friends.

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Association Of American Railroads News

Washington, D. C., Transportation Building, September 18, 1940 —The Transportation Act of 1940, commonly known as S. 2009, became a law late today when President Roosevelt affixed his signature on it. The bill in its final form passed the House of Representatives on August 12, 1940, by a vote of 246 to 74, after a preliminary motion had been disposed of and passed the Senate on September 9, 1940, by a vote of 59 to 15, after an adverse point of order had been disposed of.

The enactment of this bill into law marks the culmination of more than eighteen months of exacting labor on the part of the House and Senate Committees on Interstate Commerce. The bill was passed after protracted hearings, extended debate and many weeks of earnest conference. In a sense, this measure is the culmination of a report made by a committee appointed by the President of the United States two years ago, for the purpose of submitting recommendations upon the general transportation situation.

The law does not by any means include all of the recommendations made by this committee. As examples, the Act does not revise the rate-making rule in the way recommended; it leaves in effect the substance of the long and short haul clause; it does not touch the subject of intrastate rates; it provides no tolls for the use of improved waterways; and it does not discontinue the operation of the Federal Barge Line.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the Act does accomplish certain desirable ends, most of which were recommended by the President's committee. Without going too much into detail, it may be said that the present situation is improved:

1. The Act contains a declaration of national policy under which Congress pledges itself to treat all modes of transportation fairly and impartially. The declaration indicates a purpose on the part of Congress to approach the transportation question, not from the viewpoint of favoritism to any form of transportation, but with the purpose to give the country a sound transportation system, under which railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, pipe lines, sleeping car companies and express companies will all be regulated by the same agency and in the public interest. This is the first time that Congress has approached the transportation problem in this comprehensive fashion.

2. Congress has made a beginning toward the regulation of water carriers by the adoption of Part III of the new Transportation Act. Bulk carriers are exempted from the regulating authority and this the railroads believe to be a defect in the Act. However, the Act does place under the regulating authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission all carriers except air carriers and the Act, wisely administered, as it doubtless will be, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, marks a step forward in bringing order into a situation which has at times threatened to be chaotic.

3. The Act improves, in some respects, the mechanics of the consolidation process. It makes it no longer necessary for the Commission to prescribe a fixed plan and it modifies the standards so as to give the Commission greater discretion in safeguarding the public interest. One feature of the law which the railroads consider unfortunate is the inclusion of a provision adopted ostensibly in the interest of labor, the tendency of which will be to prevent, for a time at least, bringing about economics, which it is the principal function of consolidation to accomplish.

4. The Act relieves some of the railroads to a certain extent in the matter of land grant rates. True, it provides that the military and naval property of the United States moving for military and naval purposes shall still be transported at land grant rates and it further prohibits the application of the relief to railroads which do not release their claims against the United States to interest in lands which have not yet been conveyed to the railroads. This exception will prevent the application of the law in certain important sections of the country, but in other sections, the relief will be substantial.

5. The Act does improve the long and short haul clause by omitting the so-called equi-distant provision, a feature which had been troublesome to the Commission and the carriers alike.

6. The Act contains a very important provision, Title III, establishing a board of investigation and research, to be composed of three persons who shall be appointed by the President, for the purpose of investigating three matters, these being:

(a) The relative economy and fitness of carriers by railroad, motor and water for transportation service, with a view of determining the service for which each type of carrier is especially fitted, so that there may be developed a national transportation system in the United States;

(b) The extent to which the several classes of carriers have been subsidized by the Government; and

(c) The extent to which taxes are imposed upon such carriers by governmental agencies.

In addition to these three specific matters, the Board is authorized to investigate any other matter which may relate to transportation. This is a very important provision and if the investigation is carried on by competent men, as it doubtless will be, and sufficient time is afforded for a thorough study of the problems submitted, the report should furnish Congress with a guide for further and more constructive legislation.

One recommendation of the Committee of Six was that a law should be passed requiring the Government to pay its proportional part of the expense of rebuilding bridges in order to remove obstacles to navigation. While this feature was not in the omnibus bill, it will be remembered that a bill to this effect was passed by Congress over the President's veto some weeks ago.

No one connected with the railroad industry believes for a moment that the passage of this Act has solved the railroad problem or that it will result immediately in large increases in revenue. The Act contains some provisions which the railroads regard as unwise. One of these has been mentioned above, in connection with consolidation legislation. Another is a provision dealing with export rates on agricultural products, a matter which would better, we think, have been left alone. The railroads would be better satisfied with the regulation of water carriers if bulk carriers were included. The Act does not exercise any restraining influence over the improvident expenditure of public funds for the extension of waterways. It does not modify the Panama Canal Act or the Denison Act. Yet the Act does indicate a disposition on the part of Congress to view the transportation problem as a whole and to disregard all considerations except those which conserve the public interest. The Act lays new duties and responsibilities upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and the enactment of the legislation is a tribute to the confidence in which that body is regarded by Congress and the country.

MR. ROBERT LEWIS WILLIAMS, Jr., A. B., M. A., Howard University; Graduate Work, University of Minnesota—Social Science, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Senator Lucas Happy He Named Bishop Wright

CHICAGO, Sept. 23—Senator Scott W. Lucas, chairman of the Midwestern Region for the Democratic National Committee, today announced that Bishop R. R. Wright of Wilberforce, Ohio, had been prevailed upon to head the Colored Division for the purpose of re-electing President Roosevelt. In making the announcement the Senior United States Senator from Illinois said:

"We are endeavoring to bring together, as leaders of the various divisions of the campaign, the most outstanding citizens available. I have been fortunate in securing two United States senators, a congressmen, and others to head up divisions, but in none do I feel greater pride than in Bishop Wright."

White-haired Lady: "Ah, me, things aren't at all like they used to be. The only time a modern mother puts her foot down when the traffic light turns green."

W. G. Pearson, Educator, Business Man And Philanthropist, Retires At 81

DURHAM, N. C., Citizens Honor him on completion of 50 years' service in City School System. Rose from status of slave to that of business leader.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 3 (ANP)—Citizens of both races here last week joined in expressing words of congratulation to William G. Pearson, school principal, philanthropist and business leader who has resigned after a half century of service to the people of his race and the public school system of the City of Durham.

He is credited with having taught and directing the education of more pupils than any other man in the city's history. Beginning his career as instructor in a three-teacher school which taught through the sixth grade. Dr. Pearson finished as principal of Hillside High school, one of the largest of its kind in the state and to which are assigned a large number of Durham's 140 Negro teachers.

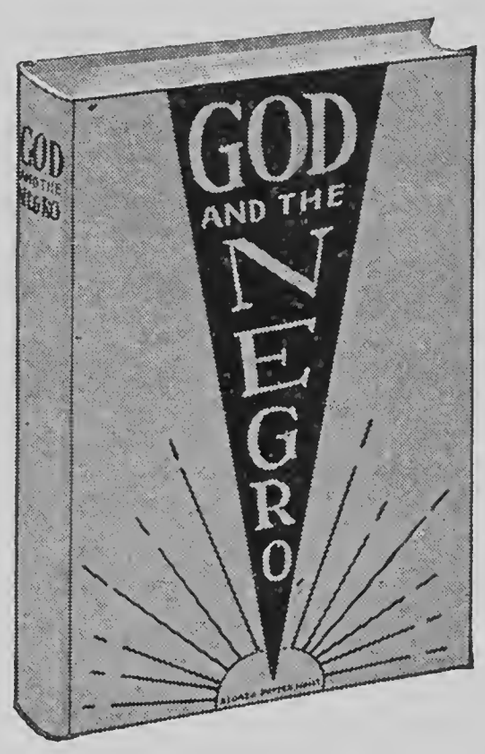
A life-long friend of Gen. Julian S. Carr, millionaire manufacturer of Bull Durham tobacco, Dr. Pearson owed much of his success to the advice and kindly interest of the tobacco magnate. Repeatedly the owner of 125 pieces of real estate here, Dr. Pearson also aided in the organization of several outstanding businesses.

He was one of the six men who headed the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, he was a former cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, and organized the Fraternal Bank and Trust company, of which he was the president, and which later merged with Mechanics and Farmers.

Dr. Pearson's other active business interests include the Southern Fidelity and Surety company, which he heads; the Union Realty company of which he is also the president and the Bankers Fire Insurance company. Among his philanthropies is included a gift of $25,00 to Kittrell college. He was a recipient of the Harmon Award, has had a school named here in his honor, and been awarded honorary degrees by Wilberforce University and Kitrell college.

Upon announcement of Dr. Pearson's retirement, the Durham Herald Sun, leading white daily, devoted two columns to a recital of his achievements. Writing for that paper, Charles F. Hudson, said, by way of summation:

"It is a long way from the status of a slave to that of one of the foremost educators and business men of his race, but W. G. Pearson has attained that and more. His breadth of learning, business experience, philanthrophy and love for all mankind are rarely equalled in any one personality."



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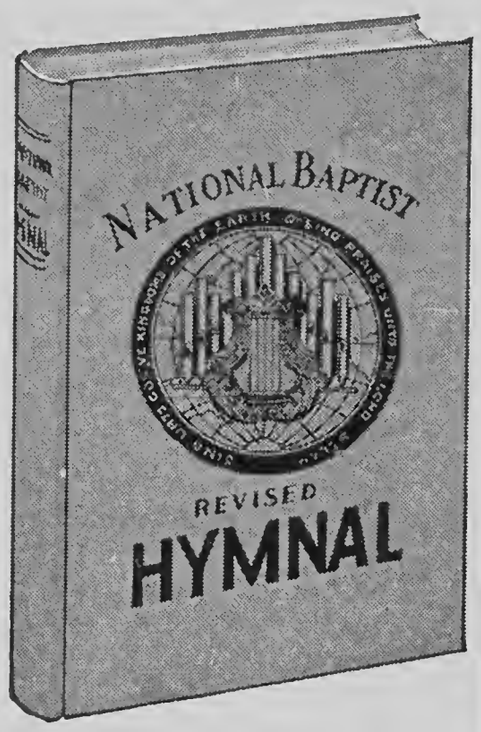

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"Keep Out Of The Gutter"

By Charles Stelzle

New York City—The percentage of Negroes of the total population in the United States today about equals the percentage of the foreign-born. The progress made by both groups is a credit to them, but by far the greatest honor should go to the Negro race, because of the tremendous handicaps which have been placed upon Negroes from every standpoint.

In the first place, foreigners came to this country as a matter of choice, and they have been given every encouragement to succeed, scarcely any door being closed to them. They were accepted upon an equality with native Americans in practically every particular and given an equal chance. About the only limitation placed upon them was that no foreign-born citizen may become President of the United States.

On the other hand, Negroes were originally brought to this country against their will, and subjected to the degrading conditions of slavery, and for a couple of centuries we systematically and deliberately expunged from them the qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy by depriving them of nearly every privilege granted to the white man.

We compelled the Negro to live in the worst physical sections of our cities and towns, often without drainage or sewerage or garbage facilities; we drove the worst forms of immorality and depravity into the Negro quarters of the city; if a "Red Light" District was permitted, it was usually confined to the sections in which the Negro was compelled to live; and then we cursed the Negro because of his "moral weakness." Until very recently his opportunities for securing an education were very limited. In times of depression the Negro was the first man to lose his job, and the last man to be reemployed. Even to survive under such conditions required character and ability with which the Negro is rarely credited.

Isn't it about time that we gave him a fair chance? Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this question. And don't let's forget that "you can't keep a man in the gutter without getting into the gutter with him." The future of the Negro lies as much with the White race as it does with the Negro race. Labor, in particular, must face this question. If the standard for Negroes is kept at a low level, the progress of White workers will be proportionately halted. As a matter of self-defense—if for no other consideration—we must be loyal to the high principle which Organized Labor has set for itself, namely, "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

Recent Comments From Editors Printing Articles Syndicated to Labor Press by Dr. Charles Stelzle

(Note: These Article Are Used by Over 200 Labor Papers)

The Cleveland Citizen,
Cleveland, Ohio.
I am featuring your articles be cause of the very favorable reaction of our readers.

The Commercial Telegraphers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.
I think they are a real contribution to the Labor Movemem and I do not believe they can be improved upon.

Flathead Labor Journal,
Kalispell, Montana
The value of such articles to organized labor cannot be overestimated.

Fox Valley Labor News,
Aurora, Illinois.
To us and our readers you stand A high and we thank you for your editorials.

Galesburg Labor News,
Galesburg, Illinois.
You are the outstanding man among those who are in any manner contributing to labor's education.

State and Local Government Employees Journal,
Madison, Wisconsin.
I can say without reservation, that those we have printed have been very well received.

The Labor Forum,
Evansville, Indiana.
Please believe me when I say I receive no finer copy from any source.

Labor Messenger,
Houston, Texas.
Let me take this opportunity to thank you for the services you have rendered in the past, and may I add that we will always welcome contributions in the future.

Memphis Labor Review,
Memphis, Tennessee.
I want to assure you that we appreciate the articles we receive from you week by week. We use your articels as editorials on the editorial page.

Railway Carmen's Journal,
Kansas City, Missouri.
These articles are particularly appropriate in the present emergency and I hope you will continue to furnish them in your own inimitable way, which no one else can surpass.

Postal Supervisor,
Louisville, Kentucky.
While some are sowing the seeds of discord and hate it is encouraging to know you are pointing out the true course which every loyal citizen should follow.

The Square Deal,
Battle Creek, Michigan.
We enjoy your articles and, of course, we pass on that pleasure to our readers in the way of publication of these interesting articles.

The Trades Unionist,
Washington, D. C.
With conditions as they are in this country and the world we need something to remind us that fundamentals count after all, and your articles, to my mind, stand as a lighthouse in the sea of confusion.

Tri-City Labor Review,
Muskegon, Michigan.
I want to express my appreciation of your excellent articles.

Tri-County Labor Journal,
La Salle, Illinois.
Your column, as presently written, is one of the best features we offer our readers. They are highly complimentary in their remarks.

The Union Herald,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
One of the crying needs of the country today is clear thinking expressed in the public press. Your articles fulfill that need by every standard of measurement.

Utah Labor News,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Your articles are highly appreciated. They are in line with our ideals of economics, democracy, religion and social welfare.

Utah Trades Journal,
Ogden, Utah.
I congratulate you on your splendid work. We have been printing your articles since our publication started. Our readers have given us very favorable comment on them.

The West Asheville News,
West Asheville, North Carolina.
Your articles are most excellent. They are doing the good job for which they are intended.

The Wilmington Labor Herald,
Wilmington, Delaware.
We find that the articles are very popular with the majority of our readers and we receive much favorable comment on them.

PICKENS' ACTION FOR WILLKIE REPRESENTS SELF ALONE AND NOT ASSOCIATION, SAYS N. A. A. C. P.

New York—The action of Dean William Pickens, director of branches in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in heading a non-partisan committee of Negroes working for the election of Wendell Willkie, does not represent in any way "an expression of policy of the N. A. A. C. P." according to a special statement released today by officials of the Association.

The complete text of the statement follows:

"Announcement on Sept. 11 by the Wendell Willkie headquarters at Rushville, Indiana, of the 'formation of a Negro citizen non partisan committee for Mr. Willkie, headed by William Pickens, director of branches for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes necessary the statement that Mr. Pickens' action in no way is an expression of the policy of the N. A. A. C. P.

"Whatever Mr. Pickens does on behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Willkie, he does solely and wholly as an individual and not as a paid executive of the Association. The N. A A. C. P., through its board of directors or membership, has in no wise changed its traditional policy of abstaining from partisan political activity."

—The Union.

The above news item was clipped from the Union, an independent Republican paper, edited by W. P. Dabney, Cincinnati, Ohio. The notice sent out to the public by the N. A A. C. P., with reference to Dean William Pickens affiliating with the Willkie campaign, was unnecessary. Possibly, the Dean no more represents the political views of the N. A. A. C. P. than the N. A. A. C. P. represents the political views of the race it represents. In the years that Mr. White and those of his official staff have been supporting the democratic party, they did not think it was necessary to advise the public that they did not represent the views of the organization, and represented only their personal opinions. Why make this exception in the case of Dean Pickens?

The prime objective of the N. A. A. C. P., is to suppress lynch law and not to control the votes of the race, further than to oppose all candidates for office and political parties that did not pledge themselves to favor anti-lynching legislation. But this has not been the policy of the N. A. A. C. P. to follow their objective. It has been a rule to support that party that stood for lynch murder and that failed to put in its platform any declaration against lynch law, and to oppose the political party that year after year carried an open declaration in its platform, against mob law, pledging itself to pass anti-lynching bill, with power to suppress the crime of lynching. It matters not what notices are sent out by the officers of the N. A. A. C. P., the public understands that the Association is a contributing annex to the democratic party, at the expense of the prime objective of the organi-

MR. THEODORE GOULD, B. S., University of Pennsylvania; M. A., Boston University; further Graduate study, Boston University, at Tennseee A. and I. State College.

zation.

In 1936, we understand that secretary White put the question of lynching squarely up to both Messrs Roosevelt and Landon, as it was his duty to do. Mr. White asked both candidates, will you use your great office, if elected President to suppress lynch law? Mr. Landon unhesitatingly answered, "I will." Mr. Roosevelt assured "I will take the question under consideration.' So far as our information goes he still has the question under consideration. The officers of the organization chose to support the man, who did not have the moral courage to state his position on the question at issue, and turned the man down who had promised to give the Association what is asked for through its officers. Mr. Roosevelt speaking in Philadelphia a few days ago was eloquently silent on the question of lynch murder; but on the other hand, he held out to the Negro, the little minor emergency job as a reason why the Negro should vote for him for President again. A plain case of telling those on relief, you owe to the democratic party your votes in payment for living on the tax payer's money the last seven years.

Will the N. A. A. C. P. accept the declaration of Mr. Willkie to the Negro people in Chicago a few weeks ago, or will the organization again support Mr. Roosevelt, who has not been able to make up his mind on the question for the past seven years? Mr. Roosevelt is a smooth politician, and the electoral vote of the South will be worth far more to him than the suppression of lynch law in the South or country on election day. Our President will give his views on the question after election day, win or lose unless he decides to stand for a fourth term if he wins the third term. If the speech of Mr. Willkie in Chicago does not satisfy the Negro on the question of the suppression of lynch law and the equality of rights under the Constitution for all the people; then, the Negro does not want an equality of rights, and is satisfied with his present state of disfranchisement, and organized proscription against every Constitutional right, vouchsafed him in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of his country.

Georgia State College News

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Georgia, September 11, 1940—The old fad of seeking employment elsewhere at this season of the year is abating among Georgia Negro farmers. Instead, a sound live-at-home program and a good system of diversified farming now keep them busily engaged on their farms. It has been brought to a "show down" that these two basic items have enabled scores of them to live better in these lean years. They are more concerned about producing a living at home and retaining a higher level of farming than ever before. For in many places where crops have been harvested, they are building up their soil by planting winter legumes for nitrogen. These will be plowed under in due time and the fertility of the soil will be increased.

The result demonstrations in swine production which are being conducted by Peach and Houston county farmers are in fine shape. In each of these demonstrations, the hogs are reaching the "high mark" in pounds. Six hundred and eighty-seven farmers have enough hogs to produce a sufficient amount of meat and lard for next year. They are now being pushed for slaughter.

Food preservation is on the increase in Dodge county. Most of the centers are canning peas, corn, fruits, and vegetables. Mrs. Mammie Smith of Harold canned 600 quarts for the family's supply.

Simon Marcus of Mitchell county conducted a cotton demonstration with calcium arsenate as a poison for boll weevil control. He reports that in picking over the crop for the first time, the yield increased 50 per cent over the same amount of non-poisoned acreage.

Eight club boys of the same county have planted two acres of corn for feeding out beef calves for the fat stock shows. All of the boys will produce sufficient feed for their calves. Four of them planted early corn and are now ready to begin feeding their calves.

Approximately 60,000 pounds of tobacco have been sold at fifteen cents per pound by liberty county farmers, while nine club boys sold 135 fryers at twenty-two cents per pound. They are using the proceeds for getting ready for school.

In Greene county, twenty-nine farmers attended two community meetings which dealt with winter legumes. They received valuable information in this respect and were urged to cooperate with the plans to plant a larger acreage this fall.

Recently a community-wide meeting and barbecue was held on the farm of Miles Hackney in Union Point, Georgia. Hackney wanted his neighbors to see what he was doing to build up his soil and increase his yields through legumes. This meeting was largely attended.

These brief farm activities and other can be found in progress throughout the state.

As the harvesting season comes to a close, the way seems brighter than ever before for full larders of food and feed stuff in abundance to care for family and livestock needs for another year.

Charlotta Bass Appointed Head Of Coast Willkie Campaign

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Oct. 3—(ANP)—Appointment of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Los Angeles newspaper publisher, as head of the western district of the colored division of the national Willkie campaign was widely hailed this week.

Mrs. Bass, a member of the Los Angeles County Republican Central committee, has been an active figure in political and civic circles for 25 years. This summer, appointed by Governor Olson, she was state commissioner and principal speaker at the "California Day" program of the American Negro Exposition at Chicago.

Last year she was a delegate to the general conference of the N. A. A. C. P. held at Richmond, Va. Born in Providence, R. I., Mrs. Bass attended Columbia University. Her column, "On the Sidewalk" is widely quoted and reprinted and she has been presenting the "Negro Newspaper of the Air" over California stations for three years.

Mrs. Bass is one of two Negro members of the American Half-Century Club of Newspaper publishers, the California Eagle, which she edits and publishes, being 60 years old.

The consciousness of right-doing is the best medicine for deseased bodies and minds.

John L. Lewis Against Defense Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (ANP)—In a letter to Dr. Rayford W. Logan, chairman of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, John L. Lewis, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, emphatically declared against discrimination against Negroes in the National Defense program, where labor is concerned. Said Mr. Lewis.

"I should like to take this occasion to express to you my own personal and official support of the efforts of your committee to prevent discrimination against Negroes in the National Defense program. The C. I. O, and Lanor's Non-Partisan league have already carried on much work in cooperation with the National Negro congress in behalf of such a position.

"The CIO has always been strongly opposed to discrimination against Negroes. It has not only stated such opposition, but it has refused to allow such discrimination to arise within its own ranks.

"Similarly, the CIO believes that the Negro people should not be discriminated against when they offer their services in the national defense. The army, the navy, and other public services should be open on an equal basis to all Americans regardless of race, creed or color. You may be sure that I and other representatives of the CIO will do everything possible to see that such a policy is established and implemented by the United States government. There can never be a fully effective defensive established for our nation until all citizens have equal opportunity to participate without distinction.

Association Of American Railroads Issue Statement

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended September 7, totaled 695,258 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was an increase of 32,901 cars or 5.0 per cent above the corresponding week in 1939 and an increase of 126,551 car or 22.3 per cent above the same week in 1938.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of September 7, which included holiday, was a decrease of 73,563 car or 9.6 per cent below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 276,247 cars, a decrease of 27,417 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,058 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 134,181 cars, a decrease of 19,479 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,411 cars below he corresponding week in 1939.

Coal loading amounted to 118,413 cars, a decrease of 20,061 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 2,122 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 36,775 cars, a decrease of 558 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 639 cars above the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of September 7 totaled 25,103 cars, an increase of 1,617 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,191 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Live stock loading amounted to 15,863 cars, a decrease of 305 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 788 cars below the corresponding week in 1939. In the Western District alone, loading of live stock for the week of September 7 totaled 12,584 cars, an increase of 205 cars above the preceeding week, but a decrease of 530 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

Forest products loading totaled 34,457 cars, a decrease of 4,477 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 4,477 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Ore loading amounted to 69,478 cars, an increase of 188 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 20,000 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 9,844 cars, a decrease of 1,751 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 2,048 cars below the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 excep the Poncahontas, Southern, Centralwestern and Southwester and all districts reported increases over 1938 except the Southwestern.

1940	1939	1938
4 weeks of January		
2,555,415	2,288,730	2,256,717
4 weeks of February		
2,486,863	2,282,866	2,155,536
5 weeks of March		
3,122,556	2,976,655	2,746,428
4 weeks of April		
2,494,369	2,225,188	2,126,471
4 weeks of May		
2,712,628	3,363,099	2,185,822
5 weeks of June		
3,534,564	3,127,262	2,759,658
4 weeks of July		
2,825,752	2,532,236	2,272,941
5 weeks of August		
3,718,350	3,387,672	3,040,100
Week of September 7		
695,258	662,357	568,707
TOTAL		
24,145,755	21,846,065	20,112,380

From an editorial in the Nashville Christian Advocate. Dr. Paul S. Leinbach summarizes these facts: Lord Bryce said the Constitution of the United States including the amendments, may be read aloud in 23 minutes. It took George Eliot 700 pages to describe Adam Bede; Thacheray used 600 pages to describe Henry Esmond. It took Victor Hugo 1,500 pages to give us Jean Valjean, but in 527 words Christ gave us the Prodigal Son; in 197 words he told us the story of the Good Samaritan, and in 124 words he gave us that matchless picture of the publican and the Pharisee who went up to pray. All the words in the Gospels spoken by Jesus can be read in two or three hours.

Banks Are Now Safe

But the New Deal Didn't Make Them So

Left to President Roosevelt Bank Depositors would not now have the guaranteed protection of their money.

Read the truth. the whole truth and nothing but the truth of how the public got

PROTECTION OF SAVINGS DEPOSITED IN BANKS

A former Congressman of Tennessee tells the facts about the guarantee of bank deposits in a letter to the Nashville Banner.

Says the Hon. C. N. Frazier:

VANDENBERG FATHERED IT

To the Editor of The Banner:

Mayor LaGuardia of New York recently delivered a speech over a national hookup which was paid for by the national administration.

Among other things he told the American people that Mr. Roosevelt's administration had saved the banks and he had been responsible for the guaranteed deposits of bank depositors. The reverse is true. In spite of Mr. Roosevelt we have the guaranteed deposits in our banks.

He was speaking for the New Deal. He ought to have known what the facts are. He should have stated what the facts are. The truth of the whole matter is the following:

The record shows that the father of federal insurance of bank deposits was Republican Senator Arthur Vandenberg, of Michigan, and that when the proposal was made by him it was bitterly opposed both by President Roosevelt and his then Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Woodin. This was the testimony of Senator Carter Glass, addressing the Senate in 1935, when he said:

"When it was first proposed to establish the insurance of deposits fund, the President of the United States and his then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodin, were very emphatically and bitterly opposed to it. They said they would not stand for it."

When the 1933 Banking Act was before the Senate, Senator Vandenberg introduced his amendment to create immediate federal bank deposit insurance, effective July 1, 1933.

The act was quickly passed by the Senate and was sent to conference, where the effective date of the amendment was changed from July 1, 1933, to January 1, 1934.

On June 2, 1933, while the bill was still in conference, the President wrote a letter to Senator Glass, in which he said:

"I must therefore again express to you my definite feeling that the Vandenberg amendment must be rejected in toto, even as revised, and again repeat that no modification of this amendment proposed so far will avoid a serious situation."

After the Banking Act of 1933 was passed containing the Vandenberg Amendment for federal deposit insurance, the President delayed more than sixty days the appointment of members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the organization of the bank deposit system.

Leo T. Crowley, appointed by the President as chairman of the FDIC wrote to Senator Vandenberg on February 15, 1934:

"I consider you to be the father of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act."

C. N. FRAZIER

Camden, Tenn.

Contributed by the

Lincoln - Douglass Voters League

H. A. Boyd, President NASHVILLE, TENN. L. D. Williams, Secretary

"THE NEGRO NOT ONE OF US"

THE American white man grabbed the United States of America, from the Indians at the point of the gun, without compensation. After freeing themselves from the tyranny of the British yoke, taxation without representation; they declared themselves an independent, free and sovereign republic; composed of white people only. Slavery was established in the Colonies by law, composed of Negroes imported from Africa. The Negroes, (slaves) not being "one of us," was sold into slavery from auction blocks, by Dutch traders and other inhuman brutes, to the whites to stock their farms and plantations with. The Negroes remained in this state of cruel bondage, for three hundred years more or less; without the right to serve God according to the dictates of their conscience, "Not being one of us." The Negro was not then considered "one of us," and is not so considered today by the white man.

After the Civil War the Negro was made, "one of us" by Constitutional Amendment and Statutory Law, and legally we are "Now one of us," but the white man does not so consider us, by his utter disregard of the law and the Constitution of his country which he made himself. He has made the Negro to definitely understand, that the U.S.A. is strictly a white man's country, and that the Negro is "not one of us." Many of the Negroes so believe, that he is an alien, and not a citizen of the U.S.A., entitled to the protection and the enjoyment of his rights and privileges as set out in the Constitution of his country. We need no clearer proof of this fact, than Negroes going to the registration precinct, seeking to register as aliens, instead of as American citizens, entitled to bear arms in favor of their country. It is not ignorance on the part of the Negro, but the knowledge of the fact of the white man's attitude toward the Negro, which has successfully repealed his Constitutional Rights and Privileges, without due process of law.

The following letter from a white man with a conscience and soul in his body, appearing in the columns of the Birmingham News is proof positive of the Negroes fear of the white man's persecution if he attempts to exercise his Constitutional rights.

NEGROES AS CITIZENS

To the Editor The News:

The papers lately have been full of bright little stories telling of Negroes, who have gone to their post offices and attempted to register as "aliens." Amusing as these stories are, underneath they should carry with them a sobering thought, since they show that many of our Negro neighbors do indeed feel that they are aliens in our Democracy and not co-sharers in a great experiment to see if democracy can be made to work.

Beyond their humor, there is an implication that we should all consider. Should it not be a matter of concern that we in our way of life have succeeded so poorly in persuading our colored friends that they are one with us in the attempt to produce a working democracy? Should we not examine our conscience to see what part of this failure is ours—in what way we may have contributed in making this great group of our citizens feel that they are aliens. These little stories have made good reading in news columns, but to me they are also worthy of attention in the editorial columns as well.

The great contribution of our Negro citizen to democracy is his impressive humility, which I wish were more contagious. If we could catch a little of this humility I should feel easier in my own mind about the enduring qualities of American democracy, for the presence of the Negro among us and how we treat him is one of its basic tests. How we pass this test may be of great importance in the long run.

—T. W. LOGAN, *Jemison, Alabama.*

—From the Birmingham (Ala.) World.

This letter states the Negroes case in a nut shell with positive proof to convict the white man, of the fact that he does not regard the Negro as "one of us," or an American citizen. There is nothing in the life of white America, to prove that the white man considers the Negro an American citizen equal to himself, either in religion, economics or politics. The Negro is segregated and separated from all other races, kiths and nationalities; socially ostracized, as if he was a diseased animal that had to be separated from all other people, in the interest of the public health.

There is nothing in the administration of the public good, in either church, state or society, to make the Negro love his country like a white man loves his country. In church he is segregated; in politics denied equal suffrage; jim-crowed in every place of public service; name separated on voting lists and tax records; denied the right to sit on jury; socially and commercially ostracized; not paid equal wages for equal service; not permitted to enlist in the services of his country in the time of peace; lynched and crucified on trees of race prejudice by white men, without effort of the law to protect them in the enjoyment of Life, Liberty and property. In making application for civil and military service, there are separate columns for Negroes, so as to separate them from white folks or foreigners. Even on relief rolls, the amount of relief given is not measured by the needs of the needy but by the color of the skin. So tell the Negro what is in the policy of the white man dealing with him in a public way to make him feel like he is one of us, or to love his country like a white man loves his. The white man loves his country because of what it does for him in protection and opportunity it affords him to make a living. But if the Negro loves his country he must do it for the things it neglects to do for him as compared with what it does for white people; and because of the rights, protection and opportunity it denies him. No boy can or will love his father, who fails and neglects to protect him in the time of need, and it is inconsistent with commonsense, to expect a Negro to have the same feeling for the U.S.A. that a white man has in the face of such gross discrimination and denial of human rights.

Some Negroes say, these charges hold against the South but not against the North. This argument may have held good once upon a time, but not now. Both sections stand equally guilty as alleged in this editorial. The man who stands idly by, and sees the crime of murder committed, and conceals the crime by silence, is equally as guilty as the party who struck the fatal blow. The North stands idly by and sees every crime committed in the South by white men against the Negro, and offers no remedy to stop mob violence, and by its silence becomes as guilty as those who stood by and witnessed the death of the first Christian martyr, the stoning of the Apostle Stephen to death. There can be no plea in abatement for the North. Both sections hang together in shame and disgrace, because the man who watches for another while he commits crime, is equally guilty with the principal.

President Roosevelt knew full well, a few days ago, when he was preaching in Philadelphia about free voting in Germany, that thirteen states of his own country denied ten million of American citizens the right of free voting, because of race and color, and that he depended on the votes of these states for his election, and that he could not be elected without the votes of the states that suppress the free voting he was talking about. The South is solidly democratic because it does not permit the free voting the president was talking about; and the President is the greatest beneficiary of the results of the suppressed vote that he was arguing against. The President has been receiving a majority of the votes cast but not a majority of the votes entitled to be cast, and would be cast if the Negroes were permitted the privilege of free voting in the South.

—Union-Review

N. A. A. C. P. Secretary Chides William Green For Play Acting Against Jim Crow In A. F. of L.

New York—Chiding William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor for failing to back up his pronouncements against racial intolerance with action, Walter White told several hundred delegates attending the fifteenth annual convention dinner of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at Mecca Temple here Monday, September 16 that "I will be more impressed by Mr. Green's speeches when he 'expresses' himself against racial intolerance in deeds as well as in words."

The N. A. A. C. P. secretary was referring to a speech made by the A. F. of L. president before the convention at Salem M. E. Church, 129th Street and Seventh Avenue earlier in the week, when Green said: "So long as I can express myself, I shall fight against racial intolerance and hatred in America."

"I listened with amusement yesterday to William Green," he said, "telling you that 'So long as I can express myself I shall fight against racial intolerance and hatred in America,' and his statement that the A. F. of L. is leading the way against racial hatreds and prejudices here similar to those that have caused the European war.

"In Tampa, Florida, five hundred skilled Negro shipyards' workers are walking the streets today because the Boilermakers and other A. F. of L. unions which bar Negroes from membership by constitutional provisions, secured a closed-shop contract with the Tampa Shipbuilding and Drydock Company which is building ships for the United States Maritime Commission. We have appealed repeatedly to Mr. Green over a period of more than a year to act in this situation but, to date, completely without results. In Los Angeles trained Negro aviation mechanics have for many months been trying to get employment in airplane plants which are filling orders for the United States Army and Navy. Recently the Boeing plant agreed to accept Negroes if they were members of the mechanics union but this union, too, bars Negroes from membership, as the Boeing plant, I suspect, knew. Thus the Negro worker has his lifeblood squeezed out between the upper and nether millstones of employer and labor union discrimination. As for myself I will be more impressed by Mr. Green's speeches when he 'expresses' himself against racial intolerance in deeds as well as in words."

The N. A. A. C. P. secretary drew a searing picture of the discrimination against Negroes in National defense industries and the Army and Navy, the six lynchings thus far in 1940, terrorizing Negroes who seek their Constitutional right to vote in Tennessee and Texas.

"These facts," he said, "make it increasingly difficult for Negroes to respond to pleas to 'Save Democracy.' That is why the deliberations of the Brotherhood at this time are tremendously important. We have got to continue the fight not only in our own behalf but to save America from its own blindness and bigotry."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia ,and A. Philip Randolph were among the prominent persons who spoke at the dinner. Mr. Green was not present.

Assails Roosevelt

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 3 (ANP)—One of the largest political meetings of colored Republicans ever held here was staged at the Methodist church Monday night under the direction of the county Republican committee, with Mrs. Grace Evans, well known woman political leader.

Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, only Negro Republican National Committeeman, was the speaker for the evening. Mr. Howard, among other things said: "The greatest boom that can come to Negro Republicans is the defeat of Roosevelt. Said he, "When compared with what Roosevelt has done for whites, he has done less for Negroes than any other President in the history of the country. He has added over fifty thousand whites to the pay roll of the government. He has added only five hundred Negroes, except the comparative few in the CCC Campus which are in the woods where the Democrats have kept Negroes the past 300 years.

"Under Willkie," said Howard, "there will be more relief for us, a fairer distribution of this relief, and it will cost less to carry the relief to the people.

"It is a scandal when we think of the way in which relief has been distributed to Negroes in the South, as compared with white people. For instance, in one Southern state alone three hundred million dollars has been spent for white people and not over eighty thousand was spent in that state for colored people."

"How in the world do you make up your jokes?"

"I sit down and laugh , then think backwards."

MISS EUNICE S. MATTHEWS, A. B., Hunter College; Graduate Study, Hunter College, New York University, Columbia University—Elementary Education, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Conscription Bill's Anti-Discrimination Clauses, Real Victory, Says Wagner

New York—The anti-discrimination clauses in the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription bill represent "a signal victory for the forces of democracy in American life," Senator Robert F. Wagner (D. of N. Y.) told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a statement issued this week.

The statement was contained in a letter sent to the Association Monday, September 16. Excerpts from the statement follow:

"As I stated in a message to the last convention of the N. A. A. C. U.: 'At this time, I am profoundly convinced that special emphasis should be laid on extending equal opportunity for national service in the national defense—in the Army, the Navy and the Air Corps. In our armed forces, in every emergency from the Revolutionary period down to the World War, the American Negro has built an unforgettable record of loyalty, courage and devotion. Negro blood has been spilled on every battlefield where Americans fought and died at their country's call. I strongly favor every necessary measure to enable the twelve million Americans of the Negro race to lend their patriotism and their strength in the sacred cause of national defense.' These convictions have now been translated into law, as a result of an amendment which I first introduced in the Senate during the consideration of the selective service bill. Discrimination on account of race or color is prohibited in the land or naval forces of the United States, including aviation units of such forces. The color line is banned for those drafted into the armed forces as well as those who volunteer.

"This provision of the selective service act will greatly further the national unity which America requires above all else to maintain its strength and its peace in the present crisis."

THE MEASURE OF A MAN

Not—"How did he die?"
But—"How did he live?"
Not—"What did he gain?'
But—"What did he give?"
These are the units
To measure the worth
Of a man as a man,
Regardless of birth.

Not—"What was his station?"
But—"Had he a heart?"
And—"How did he play
His God-given part?"
Was he ever ready
With a word of good cheer,
To bring back a smile,
To lament a tear?

—Missouri News.

Tuskegee Has Biggest Enrollment

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Oct 3 (ANP)—Tuskegee institute opened the school year 1940-41 with the largest college enrollment in its history and close to 200 above the enrollment on the opening date last year, President F. D. Patterson stated in his opening address in the institute chapel Sunday night.

A. L. Turner, registrar, reports 931 male students and 484 female students enrolled in the college. Close to 600 of those are in the freshmen class. Five foreign countries and nearly every state in the union from Connecticut to California and Michigan to Texas are represented

Director G. L. Washington boasts of 500 majors in mechanical industries in addition to a large number of men and women registered for part time or inservice courses. This figure puts the department of mechanical industries in the lead for the second year. Department of agriculture is again runner-up in enrollment.

Acting-director Edward Ramsey states that commercial dietetics has reached a new high with an enrollment of 160. Increased enrollment in this important new phase of the Tuskegee program was anticipated last year by the completion of an up-to-date experimental kitchen and dining room to care for advanced classes.

Dr. J. Max Bond begins his first year as director of the school of education with the announcement that four additional rural schools have been made available as interne centers. Dr. Bond also announces that plans for the rural community theaters under the direction of Saunders E. Walker, director of Tuskegee Little Theatre, are rapidly being perfected. Two additional new features of the school of education rural community program are the rural farm shops operated in cooperation with the school of mechanical industries and a bookmobile to service the rural laboratory school libraries.

People Who Have Never Had A Chance In Life

There are millions of people in America, who never have had a chance in life to make a living, or contribution to the social order of which they are parts and parcel. The Negro in America has never had his chance to prove to the world the mettle in the man. America has done but little for him in the social, economic or political order. He has been left to root hog or die poor, without the opportunity to root for himself. He has not had his chance. He constitutes ten per cent of the American people, but American democracy has deprived him of his chance to succeed, by law enacted for the express purpose of depriving him, even of the chance that God has given him to make an honest living. Every man, it matters not what his conditions are, or environment has been, has the right to a chance to work for his living and to protect his home and fireside. This right and opportunity has been denied the Negro in a country where democracy is the proud boss of the Republic.

Mr. Washington travelled Europe over to find the man the farthest down in the world of matter and mind. He found the character he was looking for among the peasants in Europe. But he did not have to leave home to find the man farthest down in social, economic and political status. The people in the slums of America furnished him that information. This is the class of people in America denied the opportunity to better their conditions. The Negro has been denied his chance as a race and shut out of every opportunity to make good in common with other minority groups. The color of his skin has been a definite bar of discrimination against him in every phase of American life. Scum people as a rule, when given new clothes, environment and spirit, become the best citizens in the community, where they receive their moral and intellectual uplift. They, too, should have their chance to prove their worth in common with those who have had the opportunity to prove the mettle in the man. Any democracy that denies any part of its people a chance to make a contribution to the government, in addition of taking care of themselves, is not the democracy that America boasts of, but a sham and fraud perpetrated against Christian democracy, for which the violators of free and independent government, shall be held to a strict accountability.

When Christ was on earth he made no distinction between people. He visited and blessed the highest and the lowest. He met the needs of the people without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. His gospel was free and He offered it to all who would receive it. He represented real democracy, which gave every individual a chance to provide a home in Heaven for himself. Man is no better than Christ; if Christ could go into the scums and back alleys to lift the unfortunate inhabitants to a better life, man ought to be glad to follow in His footsteps. Man should act in self-defense in helping those below him up to the world he lives in, because the unfortunate man is a threat to the perpetuity of the fortunate man. Once Booker T. Washington said, that man could not rise so high in this world that he could not fall to a lower station, neither could a man sink so low he could not rise to a higher station; hence it behooves all of us to be careful how we deprive one another of the chance God gave him to prove the mettle in the man. The man denied his chance in the economy of human welfare is a threat to the man who has had and is enjoying his chance at the expense of the unfortunate fellow, who has not had his chance.

MR. EDWARD T. JOHNSON, A. B., Talladega College; M. A. University of Chicago—Education and English, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Wall Street Broker, Cut While Seeking 'Love' In Harlem—Divorced By Socialite Wife

NEW YORK, Oct 3 (ANP)—A white broker and prominent socialite, who was seriously stabbed while in a Harlem "Love Nest" in July, 1939, was sued for divorce by his socially prominent wife, Mrs Virginia Fallert Messmore Exton in Reno, Nev., this year. The decree was granted this week.

Although granted on charges of cruelty, the divorce followed a suit for separation filed a year ago by Mrs. Exton, who declared then that her husband, Richard K. Exton 33, had gone to Harlem to "visit a colored woman."

On July 16, 1939, Exton was taken to Harlem hospital with stab wounds of the abdomen. He told police he was in the top-floor hallway of a house on West 120th st., when two men halted him. One stabbed him he said, while the other rifled his pockets of $10.

In her separation suit, Mrs. Exton said "My husband's family tried to make this appear as a simple robbery but I am convinced that he went to 204 W. 120th St., to visit a colored woman. Otherwise, how can anyone account for his being found on the sixth floor with his shoes and socks off and his car blocked three blocks away?

Exton had been married to Mrs Exton only four months when the incident occurred. Both parties had been married before.

CAROLINA WHITES WAGE BALLOT FIGHT, NEGROES APPLAUD

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 26 (ANP)—Two decisions of far reaching importance to the Negroes of South Carolina are to be passed on by the authorities here this week. The litigants in both cases are all white, but the questions involved are vital to the future participation of Negroes in elections in this state.

On Tuesday of this week, Federal Judge Alva M. Lumpkin will open the hearing on the complaint filed by a number of white Republicans and Democrats. The complaint charges that the ballot used in the general elections is not secret, since two separate ballots are used and not the true Australian ballot in which all the candidates for both parties are listed on one ballot. The two ballot system has been in use in South Carolina for years but this is the first time that its legality has been questioned to the point that some definite action has been taken.

The second issue involves the validity of a vote on a bond issue in Greenville to be heard by the state board of canvassers on Wednesday. A prominent white attorney has questioned the validity of the bond issue on several grounds the most important of which is the fact that it was held in a Democratic party's polling place "from which Republicans and Negroes are excluded in violation of Section 5 and 9 of Article one Section 15 of Article 11 of the Constitution of South Carolina and the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Plan Campaign To Offset Groups Promoting Racial Hatred

NEW YORK, Oct 3 (ANP)—An appeal for unity and goodwill among citizens of all faiths and classes was made public here this week by Franklin E. Parker, Jr., co-chairman of the New York Round Table of Christians and Jews. The appeal is being issued simultaneously in 2,000 communities.

Assuming importance because of the imposing list of signatories among whom are Governor Herbert Lehman and many members of the clergy, bar, business and the professions, the appeal warned that groups and individuals promoting hatreds against religious and racial elements are "American potential traitors."

"The Freedoms that we cherish in America," the appeal read, "are threatened by enemies within as dangerous as are any of those without . . . It is that propagation of lies directed gainst religious or racial groups in the population and its victory is the division of the nation into mutually hostile groups.

"We warn the American people against those who are promoting unfounded prejudice against any group or class."

In their appeal for national unity it was defined as "unity of spirit binding all citizens together in a common devotion to American democratic ideals, and unity of action on matters of common concern to Americans of all faiths and classes as citizens of the one democracy."

A "Unity Day" to be sponsored this fall by a community committee of religious and lay leaders of all faiths was suggested.

A Frank Letter To Those Who Expect Help We Aren't Likely To Give

By Robert Quillen

To the People of England:

Several times in the last century our leaders and yours have told us too much or too little and thus planted the seed of misunderstanding that grew into wrath and distrust and foolish name calling. It takes but little to start a battle between relatives.

Maybe we have no reason to feel anxious now, but the latest deal between our rules—the exchange of old destroyers for naval and air bases—has an element of mystery that suggests hidden agreements and understandings.

Why do we give you so little for so much. You must wonder about that. And your keen desire to dreadful need must tempt you to believe that we are secretly obligated to give you much more—even to join you in an all-out struggle to save democracy.

If you do believe there is such a secret agreement, you will build your hopes upon it and feel safe because of it; and then, as your situation grows more desperate and the expected help fails to come, you will think we have tricked and double-crossed you. It will be a cruel blow to your morale, and you will hate and scorn us as never before.

So we plead with you not to be tricked by desire, nor to expect more than is written in the contract. If there is any secret agreement, it is the pledge of an individual, unknown to the people, and cannot bind them to act.

Nobody can tell you what America will do, for nobody knows. Month after month we have done things that nobody would have thought us capable of doing six months before.

The great majority of our people favor England—partly as a matter of sentiment and principle, and partly as a matter of self-interest. They realize, somewhat vaguely, that England's defeat would leave America alone and friendless in a world dominated by greedy and merciless enemies.

But there are some millions—statesmen and rich and powerful men among them—who either hate England or love Germany or welcome Fascism because they fear Communism—and there are doing their utmost, openly or secretly, to prevent any action that could benefit your country.

Even among those who favor you, there are millions who fear involvement in your war and even try to block or delay our own defense plans because they suspect the President of a secret intention to lead us into war.

We are still soft—as France was, and as you were a year ago. The more you seem to be losing, the less eager we'll be to join you. And unless condiitons change, the only hope for all of us is that you will be able to endure Hitler's attacks and finally wear him down with no help from us accept the tools of war.

Walton Suffers Sun Stroke At Recorder's Office Ground Breaking

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (ANP)—Shortly before President Roosevelt was to speak at the ground breaking exercises for the new Recorder of Deeds building, located at 6th and D streets, N. W., and in the midst of his speech. Lester A Walton minister to Liberia, collapsed and fell in the arms of several white men seated on the platform.

Mr. Walton was immediately removed to the Casualty hospital where he was given first aid treatment for sun-stroke.

The minister appeared to be in excellent health and was in unusual good spirits as he walked back and forth on the platform before the exercises greeting friends and acquaintances.

When he rose to speak, Mr. Walton was about half way through his speech when he began faltering in his utterances and seemingly lost his place on his manuscript. However, after a short pause, while the vast audience sat listening tor the next work, he picked up briefly, but disjointedly attempting to shake off the coming stroke.

Dr. William H. Thompkins, sitting close beside him, failed to note the hesitancy on the part of Mr. Walton, although he did arise shortly afterward and asked if the minister were all right.

Just as Dr. Thompkins resumed his seat, Mr. Walton collapsed.

He was quickly hurried to the hospital in a car and after resting for several hours, was discharged and sent home.

It had been said that Mr. Walton had been up all night working in New York and hastened down to Washington to be with his friend at the ground breaking. Mr. Walton and Dr. Thompkins have been friends for a number of years, before either of them rose to prominence, both having been born in the mid-west.

Can Real Democracy Survive In The United States of America?

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard Univeristy, Washington, D. C., discussing the question in New York, remarked, "That only real Democracy, unobstructed, unimparied by race prejudice, peonage, poll tax and lynching can withstand the pounding of destructive forces." Our deduction from Dr. Johnson's statement is, we have no real democracy in the U. S. A. and have only the shadow of its substance, and the American Negro is fighting a losing battle for a democracy that does not exist and has never existed, so far as he is concerned.

Dr. Johnson, speaking further said: "Huge armament programs and the organization of men into armies to destroy those people whom we associate with evil, will never result in the preservation of democracy, either at home or abroad. This is crystal clear. What fog then, we ask, prevents other leaders of the race from seeing the real issue?" Then Dr. Johnson puts the question, "Can we stay in the vanguard of these nations, who seek liberty, while we betray it among our people at home?" That's the point that Dr. Johnson cannot understand. Why the Negro leader cannot see the issue. We join Dr. Johnson in not understanding why Negro leadership does not realize, that the effort of the United States to win democracy for white folks abroad and deny it to black folks at home, will fail in the end, and Negroes will be the greatest loser. Democracy is for all the people and not for a part of the people. If its blessings are denied a part of the people as in America, we have more dictatorship in our government than we do real democracy. The Chicago Defender, commenting on Dr. Johnson's speech, to the Rockefeller Riverside Drive Baptist Church in New York says:

When Dr. Johnson exclaimed: "Can we stay in the vanguard of those nations who seek liberty while we betray it among our own people?" he was striking at the very matrix of the issue. If more of our leaders would have the intelligence and courage to ask a similar question, perhaps we would get an answer. It is incontestable that we need more men of Mordecai Johnson's character and ability to lead us out of the moral, political fog. The hour is now; we must face the issue of democracy with proper resolve and adequate leadership. Tomorrow is too late. Those who can't lead should follow or chloroform themselves.

Teacher: "Give me a sentence with an object."

Boy: "Teacher, you are very beautiful."

Teacher: "What is the object?"

Boy: "A good mark."

DOING THINGS WORTHWHILE MAKES MAN THE NOBLEST OF GOD'S CREATIONS

The ability to think is no proof of equality or superiority. Thinking is of no value until it produces something of value; because animals of a lower order than man think too; but produce nothing of value. Robert Quillen writing on this subject in a syndicated article, says: "Dumb animals have no interest in life except to eat and mate. Their destiny is merely to keep themselves and their species alive and eventually to be consumed by other creatures or return to dust and feed the soil that fed them. Primitive man achieved little more. He merely fed himself and reproduced his kind."

"The first progress he made—the first act that lifted him above other animals—the first proof of his manhood, was the use of his mind and hand to make something of value. His ability to think was no proof of superiority. Thinking had no value until it prompted doing. It is doing that makes man the noblest work of God."

Pride comes to a nation because of the things it has contributed to civilization; and the same principle holds good, in the life of an individual or race. When we speak of the culture or achievements of earlier races or nations, we refer to their contribution in things tangible, to world civilization. Referring to the white man, he is great because he has done something worthwhile; not because he is white, but because he has produced. It is not his color that makes him outstanding in the world of things, but because he has done things that outshine other races or nations. The Negro will shine too, if he does something worthwhile and stop whinning because the white man wont let him do some of the things he wants to do. Mr. Washington advised his race, to go ahead and do all the things the white man would let him do, and the experience and strength he gathered, doing this job, would help him to do many of the things the white man will not let him do at the present time. We do not think this bad advice, because there is nothing that succeeds like a little success. We are not proud of ourselves, because we have not done enough things worthwhile, to challenge real pride is being a Negro; and in consequence of our lack of production; we spend our time in admiring what other races have done, instead of developing our own resources. As long as the Negro fails to produce, he has nothing of value to make him proud of himself as a race. To be useful, to achieve things, to build and develop, is the privilege and destiny of man; and thus, we have the measure of man, race or nation.

The intelligencia of the race, are getting the masses, nowhere by meeting in forums and reading beautiful essays to one another, and delivering fine orations above the people they claim to be serving. What the masses need, is practical and concrete subjects that will lead them to the ways and means of making a living, and saving a dollar for a rainy day. Theories and abstract subjects will not meet the immediate needs of suffering masses. We have just observed in the Atlanta World notice of a NYA Forum will be opened by the Department of Sociology at Morehouse College, October 2nd, through December 18th, 1940. Subjects to be discussed are:

"The Negro and the National Defense Program;" "The Negro as a Factor in the 1940 Presidential Election"; "Negro Service Organizations;" "The Negro Faces Unemployment and Underemployment"; "The Religious Life and Needs of Negro Students"; and "The Effects of the Innovation of Low Cost Housing in Atlanta."

Persons invited to discuss these vexatious problems are: Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, Advisory Commission, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University; Dr. William Dean, Atlanta University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta University; Dr. B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; A. T. Walden, attorney, Atlanta; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. H. M. Bond, president Fort Valley College; Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; and Dr. C. D. Hubert, director, School of Religion, Morehouse College.

Looking over the personnel of the speakers as we know them, and the subjects to be discussed by them; we doubt the practical good accuring from the Forum. The setup in personnel and subjects follows too much in the usual rut of Negro philosophy. Choosing subjects that do not ease the conditions of the race, and speakers who know but little of, if anything at all, and are not in position to learn much about the subject selected. These forums were set up for the benefits of the masses, and not for the edification of the philosophers, who know nothing about the conditions of the masses, except what they read in newspapers and books; because they have removed themselves so far from the touch of the people they are trying to reach with a forty foot poll. The masses have no confidence in the setup, and regard those in charge of self centered class, tracing a federal dollar at the expenses of the masses.

Sixty per cent of the men selected to speak at the forums, think white and not racial. Most of them are degree men, who received their degrees through white foundations, without coming up the hard way. They made what they call the "top" by the easy way—the charity route. They are well equipped in books, but wanting in education outside of books—learned in the school of contact with men and things. We mean the education that Booker T. Washington talked about. Many of us have never learned that there are more helpful and practical education outside of books than inside of books. What the masses need are suggestings and creative plans, pointing the way to social economic and political betterment. Talks among the higher ups, to themselves, that never reach the masses is labor lost, ending in vain glory and vanity.

—Union-Review

MEMPHIANS ACTIVE FOR REPUBLICANS; OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Metropolis Colored Branch Headed by Dr. J. B. Martin, Business Man

Memphis, Tenn.—Dr. J. B. Martin, prominent business and civic leader here, heads the organization of colored Republicans working for the election of Wendell Willkie for President, C. Arthur Bruce for governor and Howard Baker for United States Senator.

A meeting, attended by some three score party workers was held at the colored headquarters last week and an address was delivered by Mr. Bruce, the candidate for governor. The headquarters is on Beale St., in a well-appointed office. Inside are seating accomodations for about a hundred persons and an attractive young woman is in charge. A constant stream of citizens is seen visiting the place, getting literature and buttons, many of whom stop to discuss the chances of Republicans to make a good showing this year. Memphis is far-famed for its "Republican organization," however, in the past the leaders have never been able to produce results at the ballot box in anything like what should be expected from a city where there are 100,000 Negroes, as well as quite a number of outspoken white Republicans.

However, it may be different this year, with so many white business leaders for Willkie, with the city having the party's candidate for governor and with new faces among the colored leadership that is seeking to organize colored voters.

Barkley Mum On Report "Deal" Was Made With G. O. P. On Anti-Lynching Bill

New York—Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley today failed to affirm or deny a signed story carried in the **Chicago Defender** of September 14 which quoted him as having told a Negro delegation that the Anti-lynching bill is a "dead horse" to the present session of Congress and that the bill has been "removed as an issue from the present campaign by mutual agreement of both parties concerned."

Barkley was asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, whether the story was true, in a telegram sent to him September 16. The N. A. A. C. P. sent him a second wire today. No reply has been received to date. He was also asked to name the Republican and Democratic leaders who had entered into an agreement to remove the bill as a campaign issue, if the **Defender** story quoted him correctly.

Telegrams advising them of the matter and asking for an answer were also sent to President Roosevelt, Republican Presidential Candidate, Wendell Willkie; his running mate, Senate Minority Leader, Charles L. McNary; and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., who is managing Willkie's presidential campaign.

Neither President Roosevelt nor Wendell Willkie has replied to the telegram. Senator McNary said in reply: "I have no knowledge of any agreement whereby the Anti-lynching bill was 'removed as an issue from the present campaign by mutual agreement of both parties concerned.' You know I have always supported this legislation and you also know that the legislative program is prepared by the majority party."

Representative Martin's secretary told the N. A. A. C. P. in a letter, that the House Minority Leader would reply to the question when he returned to Washington.

N. A. A. C. P. Pushes Job Drive In Defense Industry; We Must Share In Jobs, Says White

New York—Continuing a vigorous fight against job discrimination suffered by Negroes who have been refused employment in manufacturing plants receiving billions of dollars in Government contracts under the national defense program, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday sent to its branches throughout the country a second list of firms whose Army and Navy contracts have been cleared by the production division of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The list includes the names of sixty-seven firms in nineteen states whose contracts were okayed by the advisory commission between July 18 and 27. The first list, sent to branches of the organization August 16 when the job campaign was launched, contained the names of 163 firms whose contracts with the Government were cleared between June 6 and July 17.

In a letter containing a guide for action, which was sent out with the list, Walter White, executive secretary of the association said:

"Congress has appropriated to date approximately twenty-billion dollars for National Defense. We, as Negroes, should have our full proportionate share of the jobs which will be created in fulfilling these contracts, the cost of which we will pay. We have been shocked at the extent of discrimination against Negroes in the past. Only persistent, sustained action by us can reduce and wipe out this discrimination."

The campaign guide calls for setting up branch steering committees whose job it will be to organize delegations to visit plant manager in their area to urge the employment of Negroes in skilled as well as unskilled jobs. launch a local educational drive among workers to get them to apply for jobs, and secure affidavits from workers who have been refused employment. The association has also sent out a questionnaire to its branches for use in interviewing plant managers to secure the facts regarding their employment policies in the hiring of Negroes.

The educational phase of the campaign, White said in the letter, includes a program of disseminating information among church, civic, fraternal and youth groups concerning the federal government's operation of apprenticeship schools and courses in vocational training for the purpose of providing skilled workers for the plants to which federal contracts have been given.

In order to get the maximum of support behind the program, N. A. A. C. P. branches have been urged to work closely with industrial service organizations, labor unions and other bonafide organizations in their communities.

The association also called upon organizations interested in working in the job campaign to get in touch with the N. A. A. C. P. national headquarters at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MR. WADE WILSON, B. S., Cheyney State Teachers College Ed. M., Pennsylvania State College, further Graduate Work, University of Minnesota, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

REMOUNTING THE OLD RELIABLE HORSE IS NOT "SWAPPING"

By George Peck

Certain facts about these United States of ours should be repeated over and over. Some of us still do not know them; others of us have known but forgotten them; while others of us know but fail to appreciate their full significance. Not in any spirit of boasting nor in an attitude of lording it over the other less fortunate peoples of the world, the following statistics taken from official Government publications should be constantly reiterated:

We American have only 1-15th of the earth's population, yet we have . . .

Over 1-3rd of the world's railroads.

Almost 1-2 of the world's radios.

Almost 3-4th of the world's automobiles

1-2 of the the world's telephones.

And we Americans use

Over 1-5th of all the world's sugar.

Over 1-2 of all the world's silk.

1-2 of all the world's rubber.

Almost 3-5th of all the world's petroleum.

And the total buying power of the workers of the United States is greater than that of all the men in Europe combined and larger than that of more than one billion Asiatics.

And we Americans possess two-thirds of the banking resources of the world.

Free men under free private enterprise achieved these things for the United States. The last decade is the first in which we have failed to go forward to better and better things. And why? Simply because we have been getting away from the formula of government and society as laid down for us by the Founing Fathers.

In November, if we decide to clean house next January, we will not be "swapping," we will be getting ready to remount the good old reliable horse which carried us for 150 years with such unprecedented comfort and success.

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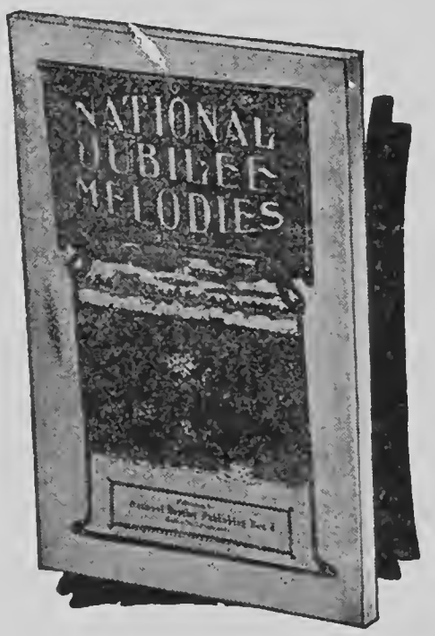

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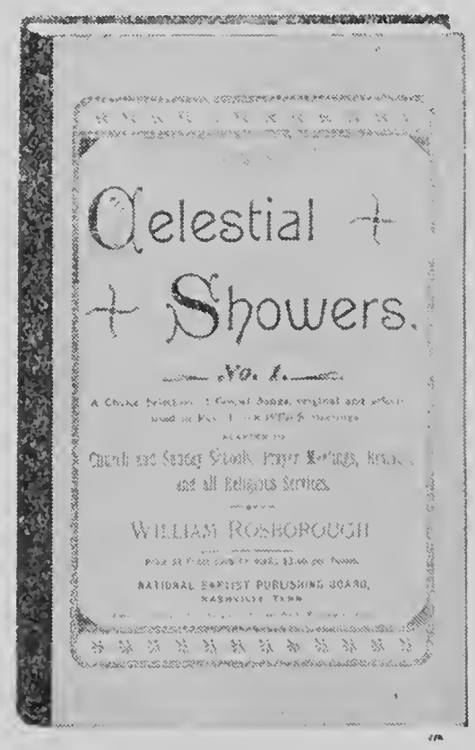

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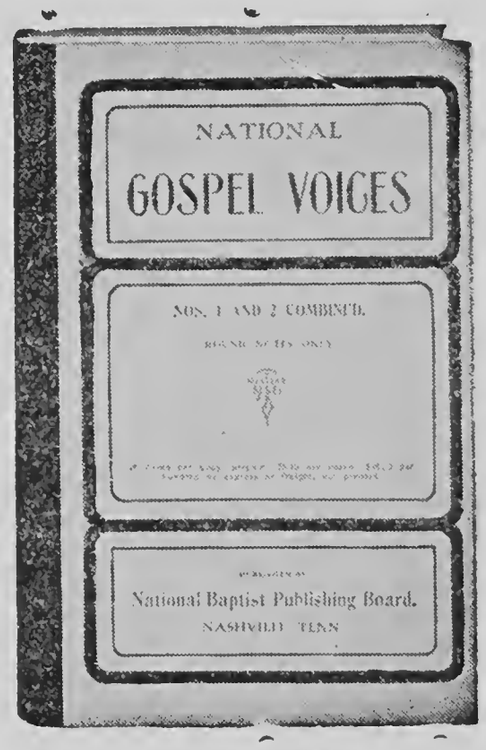

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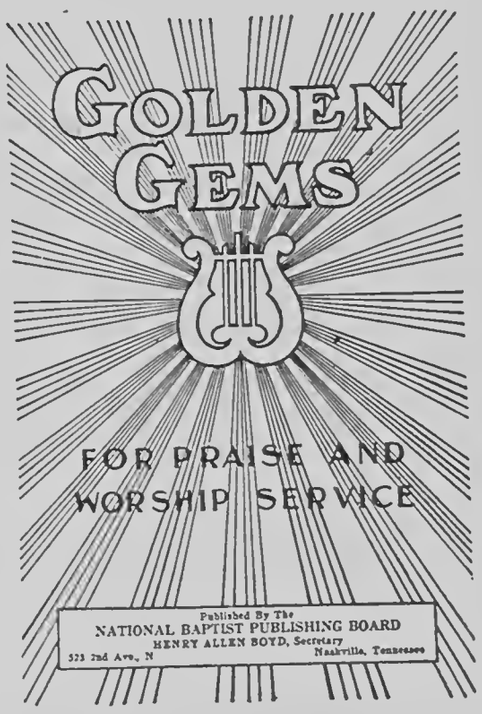

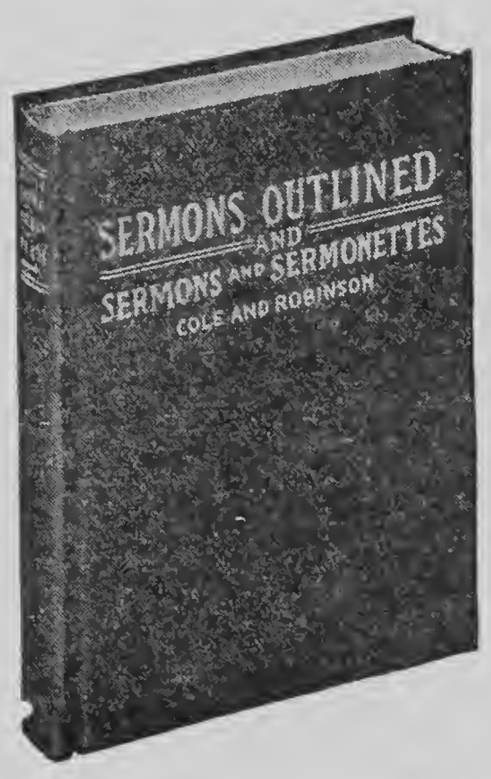

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MABEL E. EVANS, Home Economics B. S., and Further Graduate Study, Indiana Sta e College, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

What Is The Cause Of So Many Idle Preachers Without Pulpits To Preach In?

Why so many preachers, under fifty years of age, educated and uneducated, drift along in empty idleness, without churches to preach the gospel of Christ in, is an important and deep question, that ought to have an answer. There must be a fundamental cause for this unfortunate situation, and whatever the cause is, those who have churches and pulpits to preach the gospel of Christ from, and in, ought to solve this vexatious problem. The proper study of this question might reveal to those who honestly seek the truth, a remedy for the evil of unemployment. The man, who preaches and lives the gospel of Christ, is entitled to a living wage for his service in common with the man, who labors honestly for daily bread. Preaching is one of the learned professions, and there is less room for employment in the ministry than in either of the other professions. The field of service is larger than any of the other professions, and for opportunity work manifold greater.

There are thousands of broken down churches and empty pulpits in need of pastors to reclaim them for Christ, that many of the idle preachers could be profitably employed if the situation was handled wisely by those interested in the spread of the gospel of Christ. Why should fifty per cent of the ministers of the gospel, who are prepared or unprepared, drift idly in a field ripe for havest, while ninety-seven per cent of the doctors; ninety per cent of the lawyers; ninety-five per cent of the teachers, are gainfully employed in their chosen fields of labor? This is a serious question worthy of prayerful study on the part of the followers of Christ. If there is a remedial cause for this wholesale idleness or unemployment of the ministers of the gospel, it ought to be discovered and removed. If you look in on a meeting of preachers, you will find at least thirty-three per cent of them without churches or pulpits to preach in, but having more to say about the work of the Lord than those who have churches and pulpits from which to herald the story of the cross.

It might be a helpful step in the solution of the unemployment problem among preachers, to talk to those out of jobs in the vineyard of the Lord. This great army of unemployed soldiers could throw some light on the problem of their unemployment. The government is spending millions every year to find a solution of the unemployment problem, in economic life, and why shouldn't the church militant spend its best efforts to find the reason why so many men called to preach the gospel cannot find pulpits to preach in or work of the Lord to do? When Christ said to His disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature, and he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned"; if these idle preachers were called of God to carry His gospel, and they heard His voice, they ought to obey His command; and if they obey His command, He will find something to do that will afford them a livelihood sufficient to take care of themselves and those dependent upon them. A fine way to find employment in the vineyard of the Lord is to talk with those of His servants who have work, about your own personal situation. This is a tip to those unemployed. We entreat those of you, who read this article not to forget the text, and have your tools ready and Christ will give you work to do in His vineyard Don't forget, but ever remember that the servant of God, who has his tools ready when He comes along He will not leave him without work. Too many of us are unemployed and have no pulpits to preach in because our tools are not ready when Christ coes along.

FISK TO HONOR ORIGINAL JUBILEE SINGERS SUNDAY

Celebration Will Last Through Monday; Program of Activities Announced

Fisk University will observe with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday and Monday, October 6 and 7, the 69th aniversary of the memorable first trip abroad of the original Jubilee Singers.

Radio listeners will be given the story of the famed singers and their achievements Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock when a broadcast will be made from the studios of station WSM. In addition to the story of the singers, selections will be rendered by the current group of Jubilee Singers.

The original Jubilee Singers left Fisk Campus on October 6, 1871, and as it has often been said of this group of artists, "they made the Negro race famous in many parts of the world. Nashvillians always take pride in the observance of "Jubilee Day" out of respect to these pioneers, most of whom have now gone to their "Eternal Rest."

Besides Sunday's broadcast a tea will be tendered Sunday afternoon to Miss Mary Spence .All persons on the campus will listen to the broadcast following the tea.

On Monday, October 7, these will be a round of activities, including a student hike to Holliwood Bowl and games following a chapel service between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. There will be a pilgrimage to local cemeteries where original "Jubilee Singers" are buried, a trip over Nashville for the members of the freshman class and as a closing event, a dance at the University.

Teacher-Salary Case Goes To U. S. Supreme Court

New York—The United States Supreme Court will rule on the question involving the right of state boards of education to discriminate in the payment of salaries to Negro and white teachers doing the same work. The City of Norfolk will carry the case of Melvin O. Alston to the high court on a writ of certiorari, according to information received by counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. which is handling the case. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a lower court ruling last June, holding that Alston was entitled to be paid a salary equal to that of a white teacher doing the same work.

MANY NEGRO STARS TO STRUT FOR LEADING COLLEGE FOOTBALL TEAMS

Jackie Robinson for UCLA Expects to Fill Shoes of Kenny Washington and Capture National Honors

PIGGOTT OF ILLINOIS

CAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 3 (ANP)—Great things are expected this year of Bert C. Piggott, sophomore fullback who has stood out both as a freshman and in practice this fall. He is one of two colored candidates for the University of Illinois football team, the other being John Goodrich of Birmingham, sophomore right halfback. Piggott, who comes from Hindsdale, Ill., is 5 feet 10, weighs 185 pounds, and is a student in the school of physical education. Last year's first team end, Flip Anders, failed to retnrn this fall.

Previously it was charged that Coach Bob Zuppke was prejudiced against Negro players bnt many observers contend that Negro players have not been used previously because they lacked the necessary ability.

HARRIS AT INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 3 (ANP)—Archie Harris, senior end on the Indiana nniversity's football team, is admitted by Coach Bob McMillin to be the leading Hoosier candidate for All-American honors in 1940. Harris, who stands 6 feet 3 and weighs 207 pounds, is the lone Negro varsity player. He is 22, comes from Ocean City, N. J., and is a champion shot putter and discus thrower in addition to being a sterling defensive flankman and sensational pass catcher, snaring 13 last year for a total of 178 yards and an average of 13.69 yards per pass.

BATES AT NEW YORK U.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (ANP)—New York university may have a Negro backfield man on the 1940 eleven. He is Leonard Bates, 24, a sophomore in the school of education, who prepped at St. Paul's Industrial school, Lawrenceville, Va. Bates, who stands 5 feet 11 and weighs 203 pounds, was a star blocking back on last year's freshman squad but has been held up this fall by an ankle injnry.

DRAKE HAS 2 PLAYERS

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 3 (ANP)—Two star colored players are expected to bolster Drake university's hopes for a Missonri conference football championship. They are Willard Cushingberry, of Lawrence, Kans., who is 6 feet and weighs 195 pounds, regnlar tackle, and Perry Harris of Omaha, Neb., left halfback. Harris weighs only 155 and stands 5 feet 9 but is unusually fast and shifty and is counted on to score many touchdowns this fall.

Drake players and partisans are also keeping their eyes on Clifford Lovelady, a freshman halfback from West Des Moines, who looms as one of the finest prospects ever to matriculate here. In practice he has hurled passes 70 yards and is a sensational rnnner. The only regret is that he is not eligible to play this year.

TWO U.C.L.A. STARS

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3 (ANP)—Although without the services of Kenney Washington and Woodrow Wilson Strode, halfback and end who graduated in June, the University of California at Los Angeles nevertheless has two Negro stars who are expected to carry the mail and possibly send the Uclans into the Rose Bowl

Jackie Robinson, leading Brnin candidate for All-American, will be putting in his final year at half back. This year he may try his hand at tossing passes. Although having a great reputation along this line, he did not have a chance to do any heaving in 1940 because Washington was there to toss 'em and Robinson was good at receiving. At right halfback will be Ray Bartlett. Both played together at Pasadena junior college.

WALTER GORDON, JR.

BERKLEY, Cal. Oct. 3 (ANP)—Walter Gordon Jr., son of the All-American guard at the University of California who is now coach of the freshman Ramblers and one of the West Coast's ace sconts, is No. 2 quarterback on the California squad. Yonng Gordon is 19, stands 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

END AT OHIO STATE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3 (ANP)—Charles "Chuck" Anderson is scheduled to hold down the first string left end spot this season at Ohio State university. A junior, Anderson is rated a phenomenal pass catcher and a good defensive flankman.

2 AT NORTHWESTERN

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 3. (ANP)—Two Negroes will wear the Purple and white of Northwestern university this football season, Jim Smith, senior left end, and Danny Williams, sophomore right half. Smith is starting his final year at the flank post while Williams, who has looked good in practice, is being spoken of as another Bernie Jefferson.

CATHERINE BRADFORD, Home Economics, B. S., Tennessee State College; Graduate Work, Ohio State University, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

Joint Defense Board

The current defense conference between Canada and the United States brings a quotation from R. B. Hanson, leader of the Dominion's Conservative Party and opposition, in the OMAHA WORLD-HERALD: "'If I apprehend the situation correctly, it was designed, in part at least, to assist Mr. Roosevelt in his present position (his candidacy for a third term)," The WORLD-HERALD adds, "Thus harsh realism intrudes from the other side of the border. Our neighbors understand a fact which we are asked to ignore."

IN the HALIFAX (Canada) CHRONICLE, however, Mr. Hanson's remarks are called "ill-considered, in poor taste and even mischievous." And the CHRONICLE goes on to say: "Mr Hanson's pro-British attitude, it seems, exceeds that of Mr. Churchill, who is glad to discuss defense with President Roosevelt. The whole tenor of Mr. Hanson's speech suggests that someone is playing politics—but that someone is not among those taking part in joint defense conversations."

Angered at the naming of Mayor La Guardia of New York as head of the American representation is the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which declares, "He has no qualifiactions for place of leadership on an international defense board. No one but a politician would have thought of him. It was characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's use the war for his third term." The CLEVELAND PLAIN-DEALER sees "The only possible suggestion of political flavor on this side of the border lies in the selection of the New York mayor."

In contrast, the WASHINGTON STAR says, "The United States and Canada have made careful and wise choice of the men."....The mayor's "outstanding record as a public servant in federal and state governments is too well known to need elaboration here." La Guardia is "a great spender, but also a man of boundless patriotism....accustomed to thinking of matters in a big way" to the BOSTON POST and the ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT observes, "There seems no good reason to believe he won't make a splendid defense planner."

The MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL-APPEAL, too, applauds Roosevelt's choice of conferees with the words: "He has gone beyond the realm of politics to an extent that it is going to be difficult for anyone to criticize his selections even though they be so inclined."

Misstress: "And I want even the kitchen floor clean enough to have our meals on."

New Maid: "You will look funny."

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Says 'Despicable'

(Continued from Page 1.)

by the New Deal propagandists who seek to make it appear that Hitler sympathizers and American Bund leaders are behind the Willkie candidacy.

Needless to say these whispers and the impression they seek to create are falsehoods without any foundation whatever.. When statements are true they are boldly stated —they are not whispered behind the hand or circulated in leaflets that lack the imprint of responsible and identifiable authors.

Little Truth in Whispers

Most of these whispers revolve around the fact—and there is very little otherwise true about them—that Wendell Willkie's ancestors were Germans. Wendell Willkie's grand parents were born- in Ger many, just as were the grandparents of many millions of loyal, patriotic Americans.

Nothing is said in these anti-Willkie whispers of the fact that his grandparents were liberals in Germany who fought for democratic, representative government and that when this movement met with repression, they came to this country, as refugees, to find the liberty and freedom which they could not find in the land of their birth, as did that great American and eminent patriot, Carl Schurz.

As the Hartford (Conn.) Courant recently asserted, "It was that emigration to escape persecution and to gain freedom in America that gave this country some of its best and most loyal citizens."

Inherited Love of Liberty

Indeed, the story of these Willkie progenitors is one explanation why Wendell L. Willkie is so ardent and fierce an advocate of liberty today. Resistance to autocratic rule and governmental restraints was bred into his very being, inherited from his ancestors. The things his grand parents fought for in Germany—religious freedom, universal and equal suffrage, a progressive income tax, trial by jury in all cases of offenses against laws governing the press, abolition of all class privileges and equilization of the disproportionate conditions existing between capital and labor—sounds like the American Gill of Rights.

The efforts of these Willkie grand parents with many other Germans to establish a Republic under a written Constitution failed and they fled to this country for sanctuary. Wendell Willkie's paternal grandfather came here, established a foothold and then went back to Germany to get his family, bringing to this country in 1861, Herman Willkie, then four years old, the father of the Republican Presidential nominee.

The grandfather—and then the father as he grew into manhood—toiled in Indiana's forests, clearing land and bringing forth their food from the soil. Herman Willkie tought a Methodist Sunday school, worked his way through the Fort Wayne Methodist College. Later he married Henrietta Trisch, born in Indiana, whose mother was a Presbyterian preacher. Both of Wendell Willkie's parents taught school and both became lawyers, his mother being the first woman admitted to practice at the Indiana bar.

There is not one scintilla of evidence that Wendell Willkie has any sympathy for Naziism or Adolph Hitler. On the contrary, there is an abundance of evidence that he loathes and all his life has fought against, the things for which Hitler stands.

Enlisted in Army in 1917

The day this country declared war in 1917 on another autocratic, brutal Germany, Wendell Willkie enlisted in the United States Army. Two of his three brothers followed him into that uniform within a month. He served with distinction as an artillery officer in France and since the end of that war he has been an active member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Wendell Willkie likewise fought —and fought hard— against the Ku Klux Klan during its hey day in Akron, Ohio. He was a delegate to the 1924 Democratic National Convention and there battled against nomination William Gibbs McAdoo, the K.K.K. candidate.

Long before he became a Presidential nominee—or thought he ever would—Wendell Willkie publicly took the side of the Allied cause in this present war. Repeatedly he has urged assistance to the British. In his Acceptance speech he left no doubt whatever of where he stood.

We suppose this recitation of facts will not stop the anonymous, under-cover pamphleteers nor the sordid surreptitious whispers. Most of them know the truth and knowingly are distorting it for political capital. But honest, decent Americans can throw such lying leaflets into the fire and can challenge the New Deal whispering brigate to state publicly, and take responsibility for, that which they mumble behind their hands.

Thinking Element

(Continued from Page 1)

The Wage-and-Hour Law cut off the Redcaps' tips and reduced their earnings by 40 per cent.

There is not a single Federal Agency which does not discriminate against Negroes. And Vice Presidential candidate Wallace, who hopes to land in the White House eventually, while serving as Secretary of Agriculture, employed 65,000 people but only 650 of them were colored.

Roosevelt has put the laborer on PWA; the white collar worker on WPA, and the farmer on relief. Top salary for a WPA worker is $63 a month, and NYA workers get $16 a month. If that is "doing something for" the Negro, Colored people don't want it. (Negroes in the South get far less than $63.00 a month and none of the juicy administrative and clerical jobs, where good salaries are paid with no layoffs.)

The young Negroes are no longer charmed by Roosevelt's vague promises. They don't have to listen to Willkie's promises, definite though they are. They can look at his record and see that as President of Commonwealth and Southern, he was very helpful to Negroes.

When Willkie was President of the Commonwealth and Southern he found a way to get Colored People into his program and here are figures of their employment units:

1. Alabama Power employs 2944 workers, of whom 253 are colored;
2. Georgia Power employs 5,321 workers, of whom 394 are colored;
3. Gulf Power employs 255 workers, of whom 13 are colored;
4. Mississippi Power employs 602 workers, of whom 41 are colored;
5. North Carolina Power employs 561 workers, of whom 73 are colored;
6. Tennessee Power employs 2,975 workers, of whom 312 are colored;

There are four colored line crews working with 11,000 volts, this being a highly skilled occupation. It is the only instance of colored line crews working with public utilities.

There is a total of 1,086 colored workers employed by Commonwealth and Southern out of a total of 12,058 or 8.5 per cent of all the workers employed.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NOVEMBER 12 TO 14 INCLUSIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

First Day—Morning Session

from Alcorn:

10:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Presiding—President M. F. Whittaker, South Carolina.

1. "Statistics on Negro-operated Business Enterprises"—Mr. Elmer Martin Lancaster, Adviser on Negro Affairs, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
2. "Social and Economic Problems of the Negro in Business"—Dr. Ira Dea Reid, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Georgia.
3. "Integration of Negroes into General Business"—Mr. James A. Jackson, Field Representative, Standard Oil Company, New York City.
4. "Women in the World of Modern Business"—Mrs. Lillian Sharp Hunter, Director, Department of Public Relations, Amsterdam News, New York City.
5. General Discussion — Leader: President John W. Davis, West Virginia.

Afternoon Session

2:30 to 4:30 o'clock

Presiding—President J. R. E. Lee, Flordia.

1. "Training for Retail Merchandising"—Mr. Albon L. Holsey, Executive Secretary, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee, Alabama.
2. "The Place of Secretarial Training in Business Eeducation"—Mrs. Hattie E. Hale, Chairman, Division of Women's Vocations, Tennessee A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tennessee.
3. "History of Collegiate Business Education—Mr. J. B. Blayton, Vice-president and Comptroller, Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Georgia, and Professor of Business Administration, Atlanta University.
4. "Good Manners as a Business Asset"—Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President, the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, North Carolina.
5. General Discussion — Leader: President Sherman D. Scruggs, Missouri.

Second Day—Morning Session

10:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon

Presiding—President W. J. Hale, Tennessee.

1. "Evaluation of the College Product by the Business Man"—Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina.
2. "A Critical Analysis of Business Curricula in Negro Colleges"—Dr. V. U. Oak, School of Commerce, Wilberforce University, Ohio.
3. "Training for Public Relations and Promotional Activities"—Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.
4. "Personal Problems of the Farm Security Administration"— Mr. Giles A. Hubert, Assistant to the Director, Rural Rehabilitation Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.
5. General Discussion — Leader: President J. F. Drake, Alabama.

Afternoon Session

2:00 to 4:00 o'clock

Presiding—President W. R. Banks, Texas.

1. "Program of the National Negro Business League"—Dr. J. E. Walker, President, Universal Life Insurance Company, and President, National Negro Business League, Memphis, Tennessee.
2. "Consumer Education and Negro Purchasing Power"—Dr. Booker T. McGraw, Dept. of Business Administration, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri.
3. "The Economic Advantage of Co-operative Buying and Selling"—Mr. Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.
4. "Faculty-Student Co-operative Store, a Priject in Education" —Mr. J. H. Gadson, Jr., Cashier, Georgia State Industrial College, Industrial College, Ga.
5. General Discussion — Leader: President R. S. Grossley, Delaware.

Banquet Session—8:00 p. m.

(Tickets for Banquet may be secured from President R. B. Atwood, Secretary.)

Theme: "Preservation of the Democratic Way of Life"—Presiding, President Wm. H. Bell, Mississippi.

Address—"The Democratic Ideal and the Negro"—Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Address—"Education and National Defense"—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, National Defense Council, Washington, D. C.

Remarks.

Third Day—9:00 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Panel Discussion

Chairman—President Felton G. Clark, Louisiana.

Theme: "How the Business Man and the Educator May Co-operate for the Greater Efficiency in Management and Service in Our Business Enterprises".

Introduced by—President F. D. Patterson, Alabama (Educator). Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, Editor, Black iDspatch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (Business Man).

Members:

Mr. C. L. Townes, Secretary, National Negro Insurance Association, Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Jesse W. Lewis, Department of Commerce and Finance, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dallas Brown, C. P. A., West Virginia State College, West Virginia.

Mr. G. W. Cox, Agency Director, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, North Carolina.

Mr. A. Maceo Smith, President, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Luther H. Foster, Business Manager, Virginia State College, Virginia.

Mr. J. M. Maxwell, Jr., Retail Groceryman, Orangeburg, Sou. Carolina.

Mrs. A. Pope Turnbo-Malone, President, Poro College, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. A. Carlton W. Gaines, President, Booker T. Washington Trade Association, Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary-Treasurer, National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. S. L. Fuller, President, Fuller Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

General Discussion.

Business.

Reports of Committees and Officers.

Adjournment.

College Opens

(Continued from Page 1.)

College; Miss Zelma L. Redmond, University of Chicago; Mr. Lester Lennon, Mr. A. V. Boswell and Miss L. M. Averitte, Columbia University and Mr. Josef C. James, Harvard University. Mr. W. S. Davis, of the dept. of agriculture is granted a leave of absence for the academic year to do work toward the doctorate degree at Cornell University.

President W. J. Hale Delivers Formal Welcome

President W. J. Hale delivered the formal welcome address to new and former students and faculty at the regular 10:00 a.m. chapel hour Monday, September 30.

The students were urged to use advantageously the equipment and other resources the College offered, in the brief but sincere and pointed address made by the president.

Director G. W. Gore, Jr., intorduced the members of the faculty who in turn gave brief statements concerning their special fields of interest.

Other activities which preceded the formal opening included a "retreat" around the college lakes, a tea in honor of new students, and an organ recital on Sunday evening by Mrs. Marie Brooks Strange.

MR. FLOYD C. MOURNING, A. B., Lincoln University (Pa.); M. A., New York University—Health and Physical Education, at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

time and place was the break down of Mr. Leon Harris, former editor and president, who had conducted the affairs of the organization from his Moline, Illinois, office, and whose resignation came unexpectedly, and no one else knew the exact plans. There has not come anything from the secretary's office down in Tennessee to throw any further light upon the un-announced time and place for the convention, and yet there are those who felt and still feel that because of this political year and so many of the leaders being engaged in supporting their various friends in local, state and national campaigns, it might cause them to be absent from the convention. However, Presdent Byrd did state that if and when the board of directors hold their meeting after the middle of November in Chicago, if an invitation from the states is su ciently impressive, arrangements colud be made for the 1940 gathering of the tillers of the soil, the cattle-raisers, the fruit-growers, poultrymen, along with the representatives of home demonstration and special farm agents. He believes that a central location would be conducive to a large attendance, and that a real exhibit such as was used in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia and Southern Illinois, would attract not only the membership, but would prove an educational event, because they would have demonstrations in cannery, preserving and other home economic ventures, with a livestock exhibit and an elaborate display of those things that have been raised on the farm where the usual prizes would be awarded to those who had shown superior interest and skill along their particular lines.

The Modern Farmer management, said President Byrd, will issue an unusually large number of extra copies to supply the request of the new membership as they are being enrolled from time to time. Notice will be sent, declared he, to the presidents of the Land Grant Collges and they will be requested to relay it to those interested in the farm work connected with or in close promixity to their schoos, as many of the demonstration agents are known to the school authorities, and especially to the county representatives, so that if and when the meeting is called for 1940, there is every indication that it will be the largest gathering of the association in many years.

PRESIDENT R. A. BYRD

(Continued from Page 1)

economic conditions throughout the United States which have affected the farmers greatly, made it unwise to attempt to hold the annual meeting, because most of the farmers were not able, even though they wanted to, to attend this year. While several states had given tentative invitations to serve as host for the 1940 convention, there was not sufficient assurance as to the personnel of the delegation or the number of farmers likely to attend.

Another factor, which is said here to enter into the decision as to

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing week in 1939.

Coke loading amounted to 11,148 cars, an increase of 1,304 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 2,394 cars above the corresponding week in 1939.

All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1939 except the Allegheny and Northwestern but all districts reported increases over 1938 except the Southwestern.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 15, 1940 No. 10.

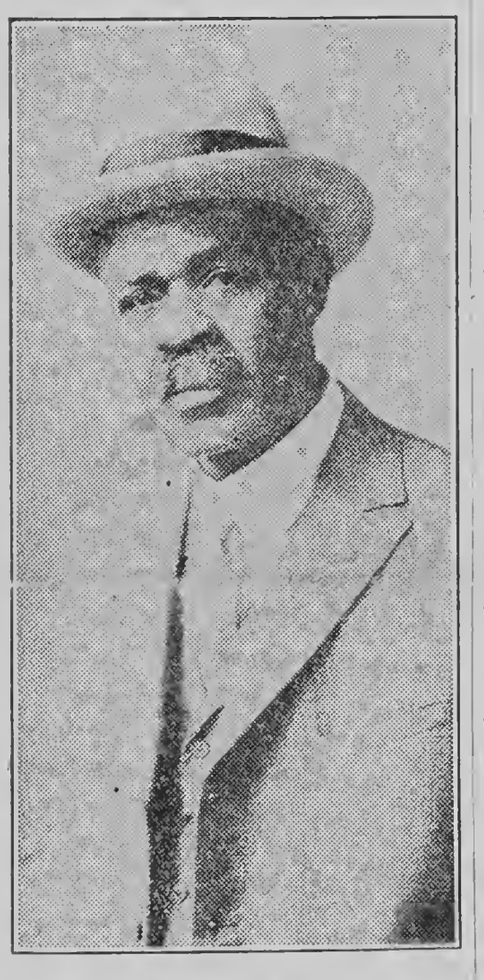
LIBRARY

Nation Mourns Passing of Two Prominent Leaders, Born on Farm, Died In Same Week

Pres. National Baptist Convention, Inc. Meets Tragic Death En Route To Flint, Mich.

RITES WEDNESDAY

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 31—(Special)—Funeral services for the Rev. L. K. Williams will take place at Olivet Baptist Church, of which he was pastor on Wednesday, November 6. The services will begin at 11 o'clock A. M.



REV. L. K. WILLIAMS, nationally famous Baptist leader who was killed in an airplane crash near Olivet, Mich. on Tuesday night of this week, while en route to a Willkie rally in Flint, Mich.

CHICAGO, Ill., (Special Wire) — Rev. Lacy Kirk Williams, 69, President of the National Baptist Convention, Incorporated, and pastor of Olivet Baptist church of this city was instantly killed in an airplane crash two miles from East Olivet Michigan, Tuesday night of this week. With him also was Rev. Will Haines of 3121 Cottage Grove of this city, who was also killed as were the white pilot and co-pilot. Edward Whiting and Don Schmitt.

Rev. Williams and Rev. Haines were enroute to a Republican rally in Flint, Michigan, where the noted minister was to deliver an address in the interest of Wendell Willkie for President. Assigned to the speaking engagement at Flint, Rev. Williams had chartered a plane for the trip from the Monarch Air Service. Farmers who saw the fatal crash of the plane, say that it was attempting a forced landing. The plane, they say, circled two or three times over the area and that the distressed pilot tossed out flares. The plane crashed to the ground and then burst into flames. The pilot was burned beyond recognition while Rev. Williams, Rev. Haines and the co-pilot were thrown two hundred feet from where the plane crashed and were killed instantly.

(Continued on page 16)

JUSTICE DEP'T OF U. S. DESERTS NEGRO SAYS NAACP

Deplores Refusal Of Roosevelt's Agency To Probe Lynching At Brownsville, Tenn.

NEW YORK—Since the establishment of its special Civil Liberties division early in 1939, the Department of Justice has failed to reveal a single instance where this newly created unit has taken action in numerous cases where Negroes have been lynched, beaten, deprived of the right to vote, and hounded by the police according to a statement issued here today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The statement charged that "the refusal of the United States Department of Justice to take any action whatsoever concerning the protection of the full citizenship rights of Negroes, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Federal laws, leaves no doubt in the minds of Negroes that they are unable to secure the same type of justice as other American citizens from the present Justice Department.

"The Department has been overzealous in fighting graft and corruption, trust-busting and in attacking other types of federal crimes but it has studiously avoided cases involving the violation of the rights of Negroes protected by the Federal Constitution.

"The right of Negroes to register and vote in Federal elections is one of the rights protected by the Federal Constitution, yet the Department of Justice has refused to act

(Continued on page 16)

Miss S. B. Wilson Grateful For Prayers, Sympathy

Popular Baptist Leader Sends Message to Co-workers and Friends

To the Members of the National Baptist Convention of America, Officers of State Bodies, Associations, Local Sunday Schools and my Many Friends:

I am deeply grateful for all the prayers that have gone up for me. I was moved, touched and greatly benefited by them. I was not aware of the fact that my illness would have been of such nature that the National Baptist Convention, in its sixteenth annual session, would have stopped in their busy program to offer prayer for me. I know that the fervent prayers of the righteous availeth much, and it was demonstrated on that occasion, as they tell me I was very, very sick.

(Continued on page 16)

BISHOP J. A. HAMLETT CLOSES TENNESSEE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Splendid Meeting of C. M. E. Church Held At Phillips Chapel Here

Bishop James A. Hamlett, Sr., of Kansas City, Kansas, presided over the Nashville and Clarksville Districts of this state last Wednesday through Sunday.

The Eucharist service opened the annual conference with Bishop J. A. Hamlett presiding, assisted by Presiding Elders Collins and Jenkins. After this impressive service the main work of the conference held full sway throughout the week.

Many general officers, too numerous to name, visited this conference and made stirring addresses.

One of the highlights of the conference was Friday night, when the young women of St. Luke presented a missionary play, which gave to the women a new vision in their work of Home and Foreign Mission.

Bishop Hamlett closed the busi-

(Continued on page 16)

COL. B. O. DAVIS IS MADE GENERAL IN ARMY BY FDR

Chief Executive Reverses Biased Ruling Announced By War Dept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—(ANP) —For the first time in the history of the United States, a Negro will wear the stars of the rank of general, with the announcement from the White House and the war department that Col. Benjamin O. Davis, will in the future be brigadier general, to command the 2nd division of cavalry comprising the 9th and 10th regiments. This promotion is a signal victory for the units that have been fighting for such recognition and is believed to presage the forming of an entirely Negro officered division in the army.

Announcement of the promotion

(Continued on page 16)

Pittsburgh Courier Editor Succumbs At Hospital; Built One Of Most Powerful Newspapers Of U. S.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (ANP) After a serious illness of two

ROBERT L. VANN, distinguished editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, whose death on Thursday night, October 24, brought grief to millions of Americans.

months duration, Robert L. Vann, 62 year old editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, died Thursday at 7 p. m. in the Shady Side hospital.

In 1910 Mr. Vann, aided by a group of Pittsburgh citizens, organized The Pittsburgh Courier and two years later became its editor, a position he has held ever since.

Aside from his journalistic duties, Mr. Vann was active in politics. Following his endorsement of a first term for President Roosevelt, he was appointed as an assistant in the U. S. attorney general's office. This position he held for four years resigning to devote his time to business affairs.

Shortly before his last illness, Mr. Vann wrote a front

(Continued on page 15)

ATTENDS FUNERAL

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special)—Dr. Henry Allen Bovd, nationally known publisher and Baptist stalwart of Nashville, Tenn., was among notables who were here in attendance at the funeral of Editor Robert L. Vann on Monday of this week. Dr. Boyd and the famed editor of the Pittsburgh Courier were close personal friends of long standing. Like all of the other distinguished men who came here, Dr. Boyd was deeply grieved over Mr. Vann's untimely death.

Re-elected President

REV. SAMUEL R. PRINCE, D. D., re-elected President of the General Baptist Convention of Texas.

BAPTISTS OF ILLINOIS JUBILANT OVER THE COMING OF THE NATIONAL BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Plans Already Being Made For The Coming Of This Great School Of Methods

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, 940 (Special) —The Baptists of the "Prairie State" is rejoicing in the fact that the next session of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress has been awarded to "The Windy City." This intelligence was brought to the members of the State Convention by Dr. J. H. L. Smith, pastor of the great Ebenezer Baptist church, and President of the Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention of Illinois. Dr. Smith's statement was corroborated by Dr. Berry M. Cooper, Recording Secretary of the State Convention, and Dr. J. M. Foster, President of the Baptist Minister's Alliance of Chicago and Vicinity. Each one of the state leaders had received a communication from Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary of the National Baptist Sunday School Congress motifying them of the selection of Chicago, as the Congress city for 1941.

The invitation for the coming of the Congress was made by Dr. J. H. L. Smith, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church, whose church voted to the last person for the coming of the Congress. The Baptist State M. and E. Convention. the State S. S. and B. Y. P. U. Congress, the Baptist Minister's Alliance, together with the Northwood River District Association, the Friendship District, the Calvary District, and each of the Districts down state are in full accord with the coming of the 1941 .session of the Congress to Chicago. Plans are already being made for the coming of the Congress, and Secretary Boyd, will meet with the pastors and leaders on Monday, October 28th, for a conference in regards to the general set for the entertaining of the World's greatest School of Methods.

With such men as Drs. J. M. Harvey, I. M. Hendon, A. Hubbard, L. W. Mingo, J. L. Griffin, G. W. Wilson, R. B. Bozeman, J. M. Foster, F. D. Johnson, R. C. Schultz, D. C. Poole, T. Herring, H. F. Blakey, E. F. Ledbetter, W M. Bennett, J. H. L. Smith, B. M. Cooper and host of others. The National Baptist Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Congress can be assured of a record breaking session in 1941. The pastors and Baptist leaders will be assisted by such women leaders as Mrs. Belle E. Hendon, Mrs. N. Harvey Mrs. J. Dennison, Mrs. D. Schultz Mrs. E. L. Blakey, Mrs. Bessie M Cork, and many other outstanding ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary of The Baptist State M. and E. Convention of Ilinois.

Ebenezer Baptist Church where the sessions of the Congress will be held; is the nation's largest prostestant congregation. The officers and messengers will find a well organized and well equipped edifice that will accommodate every phase of the Congress activities. Ebenezer is hard at work cleaning, decorating, and enlarging it's church building for the entertaining of the Congress. The young people of the "Prairie State" are very enthusiastic about the coming of the Congress and the National leaders can be assured that not one stone will be left unturned in making the Congress go over big here in Chicago

Rev. Berry M. Cooper, D. D.,
Official Reporter: Baptist State M. E. Covention of Ill.

READ TO BE READY, READ TO BE RIGHT

By Rev. J. W. Jackson, B. Th.

Make the Right Decision. Right decision will elevate one to higher rank. It is a forward march to progress and a positive track for good. Joshua Moses' Successive decision was final: "Me and my house we will serve the Lord." Elijah went to the people and said "how long halt, how long limp between two opinions?" The apostle Paul's decision is a standard for all .times. Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.

There is popular saying, "Quit beating around the mulberry bush."

To build a strong Christian body in the world men must be like Daniel, refuse the king's food, and take this warning in the Holy writ: "Let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." God's people look not for the easiest way. "The easiest way doesn't lead to fame, the easiest way doesn't win the game."

WITH THE CHURCHES DOWNSTATE

MOUNT VERNON, Ill.,—We are pleased to note that pastor F. D. Johnson, and the Corinthian Baptist Church is on the map and making history. This church and pastor is to be complimented for their great work in kingdom building. Corinthian looks mighty good these days. They have something new and mighty nice to boast about. Rev. Johnson, and his charming wife are doing great work here in this part of the "Prairie State."

CENTRALIA, Ill.,—The Second Baptist church have much to be proud of in the coming of Dr. R. C. Schultz, as pastor. This congregation is one of the best in southern Illinois. Much good is being done, and the Master's Cause is certainly getting a hearing under the leadership of pastor Schultz. Second Baptist church can boast of some mighty fine workers in the State and National work in the person of Pastor Schultz. Mrs. D. L. Schultz, Miss Ida M. Taylor, and Mrs. Laura Leake.

HARRISBURG, Ill.,—Rev. C. W. Cole, the State Missionary for the Southern District of Illinois is very much in evilence. Mount Pleasant Baptist Church is doing things in a large way. "C. W." is still preaching and shouting, and the Baptists of Illinois are mighty proud of Brother C. W. Cole.

DUQUION, Ill.,—St Paul Baptist Church on Linden Street is sure going over big these days. Pastor H. F. Blakey, and his worthy comnanion are doing great things the Lord here in this neck of the woods. This is a young man with a real program and the State Convention is greatly enriched by his splendid servcies which the officers and members of St. Paul can be justly proud of. The Rev. E. D. Johnson is doing things in his part of the city. Keep it up "E. D."

MOUNDS, Ill.,—Dr. J. T. Dodson, the pastor of the pastor of the St. John Baptist Church Mounds, Ill., is one of the state's most successful Baptist ministers. Dr. Dodson, and St. John is still on the unward march. Rev. Dodson, is the assistant secretary of the Baptist State M. and E. Convention of Illinois.

METROPOLIS, Ill.—The First Baptist Church is telling the Baptists of Illinois here is a wide-awake congregation who is sparing no pains in making things go for Christ down here on the Ohio River. Pastor White is preaching a pure gospel here.

Mrs. Bessie M. Cork, and Mrs. Renfro, are great factors in the success of this great church. First Baptist is indeed a first church in every sense of the word.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.,—The Capital city of the "Prairie State" is blessed by the preaching of Dr. Thomas Herring, who serves for Christ at the Zion Baptist Church. This is another great church, pastored by a great man of God. The Baptist State M. and E. Convention has much to be thankful for, in the work of this great pastor and his congregation Zion Baptist Church in among the the oldest Baptist Congregations in the state. Dr. Herring, is the first vice president of the State Convention.

MARION, Ill.,—Vice Pres., Dr. D. C. Poole, is holding forth for the Lord here in Marion, and is making a mighty fine job of it. Dr. Poole is Moderator of one of Illinois' greatest district associations. Poole and Marion can be counted on one hundred per cent.

DECATUR, Ill.,—The Antioch Baptist Church of Decatur, is very much in evidence under the leadership of Dr. P. W. Fields. the very efficient missionary for central district of Illinois. Dr. Fields is one of the oldest pastors in the state and his work is verily an asset to the Baptist group here in the "Prairie State."

We hear that Dr. C. C. Phillips, the old Roman is still on the job the Official Reporter of the Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention of Ill., wishes to join with the people of the Mount Olive and East Mount Olive District Associations in honoring Dr. Phillips for the splendid contribution that he has made to the Baptists cause here in Illinois. To serve for Christ is a great thing indeed.

We shall look for Dr. J. D. Davis. and Dr. C. C. Phillips, in DuQuion next July. What do when the State Convention meets you say brethren? Remember Illinois needs you; Phillips and Davis.

To serve Christ is a great privilege. How do we serve Him? By serving others of course. I find that the man who serves is far happier than the one who don't serve. You see my friends; friendly service is the Christian's greatest asset. Try it some time it will work. I know because I try it every day. The Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention of Illinois would be more effective if we had more men and women who are willing to serve. Some people want to be called great, but they don't want to pay the price for greatness.

The Master has truly said: "He that would be greatest among you, let him be servant of all." "What about it brothers and sisters? Can you meet the requirements? "Many are called but few are chosen."

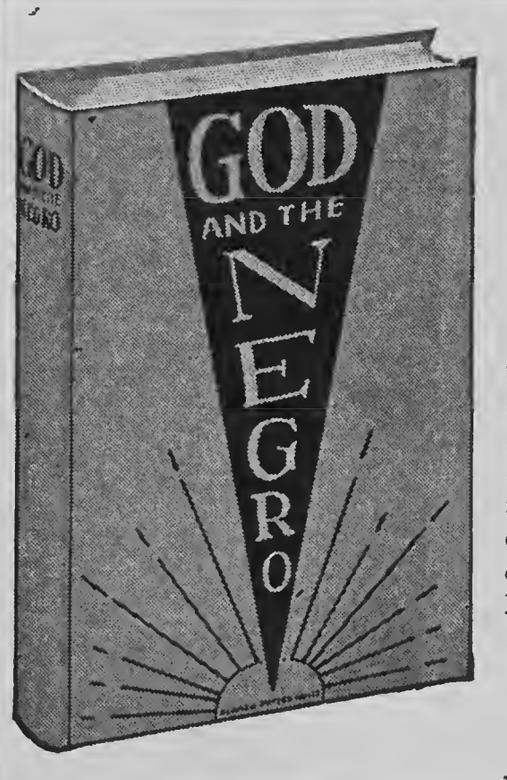
QUOTABLE POETRY

MY PURPOSE

To be a little kinder
With the passing of each day;
To leave but happy memories
As I go along my way;
To use possessions that are mine
In service full and free;
To sacrifice the trival things
For larger good to be;
To give of love in lavish way
That friendships true may live;
To be less quick to criticize,
More ready to forgive;
To use such talents as I have
That happiness may grow;
To take the bitter with the sweet,
Assured 'tis better so;
To be quite free from self-intent
Whate'er the task I do;
To help the world's faith stronger grow
In all that's good and true;
To keep my faith in God and right
No matter how things run;
To work and play and prav and trust
Until the journey's done.
God grant to me the strength of heart,
Of motive and of will,
To do my part, and falter not,
This purpose to fulfill.

—Henrietta Heron.

Well I'll see you again next week, until then hang on and don't let go. —UNCLE BIM.



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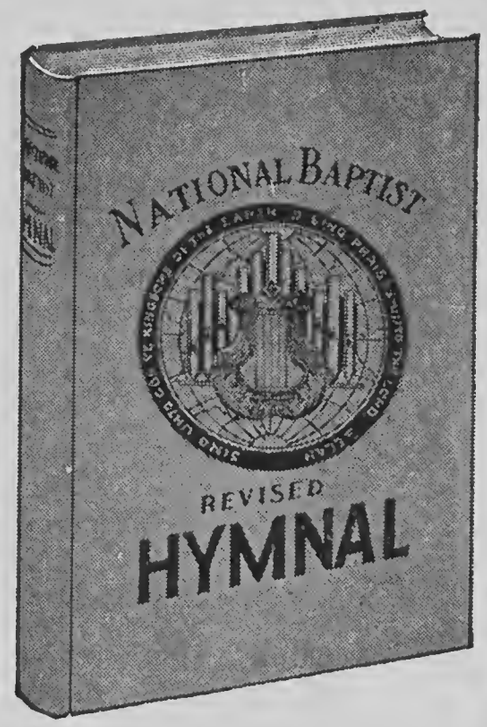

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Bury K. of P. Head

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (ANP)—Funeral services were held Friday for Atty. Samuel A. T. Watkins, supreme chancellor of Knights of Pythias, who died at Provident hospital Monday afternoon.

Attorney Watkins was elected head of the Pythians at the 1935 meeting in Rochester, N. Y. When the convention was held in Detroit this year he was re-elected for the fourth term.

A native of Memphis, Atty. Watkins came to Chicago in 1892 and began practicing law. Two cases which won him national acclaim were the Pythian Georgia case which gave the lodge the right to exist in all Southern states, and the Shriners case of Texas, both of which were tried by the United States Supreme court. He also served as corporation counsel under the late Mayor Carter Harrison.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ada Walker of Memphis, a widow, Mrs. Martell Watkins and a son, Atty. Caldwell Watkins.

The Market Basket

By Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

LUNCH AT SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This year about one-fourth of the school children in America will have the opportunity of getting a hot lunch at school. And for a good share of these children this may mean better health records and better scholastic records, because their lunch will include foods needed in a well-balanced diet.

The idea of serving hot lunches to school children was started many years ago by teachers, parents, nutritionists, and civic groups—in cooperation with State and Federal agencies. When the children showed immediate gains in weight and took new interest in their school work, it was easy to see the benefits of giving them at least one square meal a day.

This year the school lunch program is expected to reach six million school children—children who cannot go home for a noon meal, or who would have no lunch if they did go home. Much of the food for these school lunches comes from farm surpluses, bought through the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture to help improve selling conditions for farm products.

Local groups also take an active part in the program. One of their big jobs is to secure additional foods, since the surplus commodities alone will not make a complete meal. The local groups also provide the equipment for cooking and serving the food. And they arrange for labor, which in many cases is supplied by the Works Projects Administration. The National Youth Administration also offers assistance in preparation of the lunches:

Many of the local groups working on school lunch projects need help in planning the menus to make sure that they are well-balanced in food values. The meals must provide the building materials for the soft tissues of the body, for sound teeth and bones, and for good red blood At the same time, the foods must supply a source of energy for growing, active children.

According to the Federal Bureau of Home Economics, the ideal school lunch consists of one nourishing main dish, a glass or two of milk, fruit or vegetable in some form. bread and butter or a sandwich, and a simple dessert. The pattern of the meal varies according to the food value of the main dish. If the main dish is a cooked vegetables or a salad, the lunch should include a hearty sandwich. If a good deal of cereal is used in the main dish, the dessert will be fruit rather than cake or cereal pudding.

Getting down to cases, here's what the school lunch program means to many a boy in a rural area. He trudges several miles to school, often over snow-blocked roads. He brings his own lunch from home—but he can look forward to having an additional hot food at noon. It may be soup, cooked cereal, a hot vegetable, or perhaps cocoa. Whatever the hot dish is, it will make his lunch more enjoyable and more nutritious.

Or take a low-income city family. Breakfast, even for the children, is only bread and coffee—with no milk or fruit. So it's more than a treat for them to have meat loaf, vegetable stew, or eggs for lunch—with plenty of milk to drink. They especially enjoy the dessert, plain but good, such as stewed dried fruit, pudding, or fruit betty.

The school lunch program is a project that owes its success to cooperation between local groups and government agencies. Parents, teachers, and others who contribute food or money or labor are doing their part to start young Americans on the road to good health. For, good nutrition during childhood plays an important part in good health all through life.

In many cases the children, themselves, do their share in making the school lunch program a success. They like to help in preparing the food. The boys often plant vegetable gardens in cities and villages, as well as in rural areas. The girls help in canning the vegetables for winter use.

In some communities where the school lunch program has not yet reached, there is an effort to improve the lunches brought from home. In one Wisconsin county, the county home agent and county nurse found that a school lunch demonstration for the mothers brought real improvement in the quality of the packed lunches. The lunch boxes included more milk, fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain bread.

More of the children brought their lunch in metal boxes, instead of in paper bags. And more often the foods were wrapped separately in paraffin paper. The children also learned to spread their lunch out on the table, and the noon meal became a period of promoting good manners as well as good nutrition.

POVERTY

Who walks beside a rosebud
And does not sense its bloom,
Its lovely form and color,
Its delicate perfume;
Who walks beneath the heavens
And does not see the sky,
The sunrise and the sunset,
The tints that glow and die;

Who treads a rural pathway
And never hears a bird,
Nor notes the trembling grasses
A passing breeze has stirred;
Who dwells among his fellows,
And sees them pass his door,
Nor even hears their heartbeats—
Is pitifully poor.

—Kind Words.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee.
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, S. B. Wilson, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th 1912 embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. Wilson, Business Manager.
2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.
3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(SIGNED)
HENRY ALLEN BOYD,
Sworn before me
M. G. FERGUSON, Notary Public
My Commission expires April 5, 1943.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

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HEALTH HINTS

By Lester Lennon

Professor Physical Education

This article is dedicated to the millions of red blooded Americans who because of their physical and mental superiority have made this country great. Well, at this very moment we are preparing to ask the best blood in America to be ready to defend this country should the occasion arise. God in his wisdom seems to provide more males than females for every 100 females born in the United States there are 105 males. In the state of Tennessee for every 1,000 females born there are 1070 males.

In the days of rugged individualism it was the strong men that survived and cleared the forests and in the great West many of them lived a normal life span without the aid of a physician. But, I want you to remember that only the superior men survived the average life span which was twenty years shorter than it is today. The weak men died as they will and must when they lack physical strength and courage. Incidentally there seems to be a correlation between height and intelligence, for a survey was made of all the college presidents in the United States and it showed that college presidents are taller than deans, deans taller than professors and on down the line. The same was true of bishops and priests.

Coaches say that with other things being equal a good big man is better than a good little man. The Greeks believed that a strong mind resided in a strong body.

The Americans are taller and heavier than most Europeans and Asiatics. Why? We enjoy more outdoor life, play more games and have a better diet. The founders of this country were strong because they developed their muscular system, thereby developing all the other systems of the body. So, let us keep faith with the pioneers by getting out in the field, parks, courts and receive some of the health benefits from the infra-red, ultra-violet rays of the sun.

Next week's article will be, "Diet or Die."

—Nashville Globe.

A REAL HERO

A recent visitor to Japan, according to The Lutheran. attended an English class in a high school, where a short essay contest had just been completed on the subject. "Who is your hero, and why?" Only ten pupils out of forty-four chose military figures from Japan's history. One essay read as follows: "Napoleon and Hannibal, are they true hero? They are masters of war and war is enemy to the human. Therefore, they are sham heroes. I will write about the life of Abraham Lincoln. .....In the Civil War he was on the side of mercy and right.....Oh, revered Lincoln, you are a true hero."

—Christian Union Herald

Laundress (to literary man): "Would you mind not writing poems on your cuffs, sir? Me 'usband is a very jealous man—if you know what I mean."

My People and I

Robbie Collins Rogers

Somewhere I read this the other day, "There are many things in this world I am unsure of, but of God I am always sure." There is something comforting about this little thought. Through life's uncertaines it shines through, a light in the darkness to those who look for it.

Sometimes I think we have been taught too much that "Vengeance belongs to God." We've just overemphaiszed this. If we would stress more that "God loves his people," "God is love" and "God is merciful," more of us would learn God is not against us. He is for us. Then we would be more sure of ourselves with God on our side.

When we go to a football game we try to get the best there are among us to yell for our side. When we want jobs we try to get the most influential citizens there are to recommend us. I don't blame you. But if you can see how important this is, can't you see it will be better in every way to have God on your side in not one thing, but in everything. And with God on your side there is no limit to your possibilities in this world that he made for us.

It is not difficult to find God. He is in everything—flowers, sunlight, the stars, and a million other things around us. But don't get so busy looking for Him in other things that you overlook Him in "yourself" because He is or (should be) in you too.

If we try very, very hard we might be able to change "There are many things in this world I am unsure of"—to "There are many things in this world I can not do alone but being sure of God in everything gives me courage to go on!

I'll expect all my people next week. G'Bye.

—Nashville Globe.

Baptists From Throughout Their State Converged On Muskogee For Four Days

Woman's Auxiliary, Sunday School And B. Y. P. U. Departments Complimented For Work Done In Their Particular Field

Muskogee, Okla. (Special)—Baptists of the state of Oklahoma held their State Convention here in this city last week. They were presided over by Rev. D. C. Cooksey, D. D., of Tulsa, and Muskogee gave them a real southern welcome and hospitality. President Cooksey let it be known at the very opening session that divine guidance was sought, more of God's blessings wanted and a larger and more prepared ministry, were the objectives of the Baptists here in Oklahoma. His message was delivered, his recommendations received and his program for 1940-41 became a part of the state work.

The women's division and the Sunday School, with the B. Y. P. U. were highly commended by the parent body when they made their report in open convention. Impressive memorial services were held during the week for the departed ministers and leaders who had gone from labor to reward since the convention closed in Tulsa last year. Many new churches enrolled for the year, and those ministers who had come to the state to pastor churches from other states were presented; among them was Rev. J. H. Winn, D. D., who is not pastoring in Oklahoma City, and who has erected one of the largest edifices for Missionary Baptists ever to be built by Negroes in this state.

Messages from national leaders bringing greetings were read by the secretary and adopted by the convention with thanks. Education, Home and Foreign Mission were stressed. The president recommended further that some plan be made in connection with state work to care for the decrepit ministers, widows and orphans, and that along with this should go a benevolent program such as is advocated by the National Convention in the form of an insurance. While the personnel of the committee to work this out was not announced, it was understood that Dr. Cooksey will make his selection known before the middle of November. Some were of the opinion that Oklahoma should ask for the 1941 session of the National Baptist Convention of America to convene either in Tulsa or Oklahoma City. Muskogee was not mentioned due to the fact that when they convened in this state the last time Muskogee was the host city.

esque wooded hills and unrivaled scenery, Portsmouth registered a high altitude of fame, as she recorded herself, the host to more than three hundred Ohio church people including national characters, viz: Rev. Dr. Mdodana, Dr. and Mrs. Malekabu, Dr. G. L. Prince, president of the National Baptist Convention of America and Dr. Allen of West Virginia. Dr. Allen released an eloquent appeal for his beloved Educational Institution of West Virginia that was received as one of the masterpieces of oratorical information.

On Wednesday night our President, Prince by name and with princely dignity, was presented by our State President, Dr. Crable.

Flanked on every side by men, stalwart giants in the cause of Christ and the National Baptist Convention of America, Dr. Prince delivered another record-breakiing address. .

In his preliminaries our National President released statements that gave assurance that he had not come to this Association for the purpose of making converts to the National Baptist Conaention of America. .

Thereafter, in a rhythmic flow of choice English, and in dynamic release characteristic of him, he generated an atmosphere that was charming to the audience and magnetic in the emphasis placed on the following high-lights of his address:

(a) The Brotherhood of Man; (b) A more definite surrender of the leadership of the Holy Ghost; (c) Establishment of the tithing system; (d) A higher moral level. address came to a close in a climax, that precipitated prolonged applause, and an approval that was welcome, although surprising, to the friends of the National Baptist Convention of America.

Certain brethren gave consideration to the fact that money appropriated for the National Baptist Convention of America was late in arriving at the Convention in Louisville, Ky, and, thereby some brethren were deprived of official recognition in their chosen Convention; the result of this consideration was the formation of a committee whose duty is to see to it that money for the National Baptist Convention of America shall arrive in the early setting of the convention. Dr. Downs of Cleveland was chosen chairman.

Chairman Downs was laden with the responsibility of enrolling the names of all persons in Ohio who are supporting the National Baptist Convention of America, that the program of this Convention may be emphasized more definitely in this State. We think we can do this without disrupting our affiliation with the Ohio Baptist General Association.

A serious effort was made to nominate an opponent of Dr. Crable for the position of president. The men of the National Baptist Convention of America had no part in this phase of the program. We see in Dr. Crable a leadership that will continue bringing success to the Baptists of Ohio, and that will ultimately consolidate all forces in supporting the State Program, and at the same time guarantee freedom in national affiliation.

On Thursday morning the missionary sermon was delivered by Dr. Mdodana; for this occasion. and at the request of the Queen of the Ohio General Association, Mrs. Edna Lewis, more than fifty ministers constituted a choir, directed by Dr. Downs of Cleveland, while Dr. G. L. Johnson, president of the Ohio State B. Y. P. U., presided at the piano Such singing never was excelled in old Pleasant Grove.

B. Whitney Clark,
121 Park St., Middletown, Ohio.

OHIO BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION CLOSED SESSION

Portsmouth, Ohio, Host City, Rev. B. L. Brantley And Pleasant Green Baptist Entertaining Pastor And Church.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 18—(Special)—Having stood the ravages from the Ohio river 1937 flood, old Pleasant Green Baptist Church stands as a monument of glory to the mighty God, and was host to Ohio Baptist General Association, October 15-18.

Rev. B. L. Brantley, the entertaining pastor, his wife and church people were assisted by Beulah Baptist Church and the A. M. E. people.

On the north bank of the Ohio river, a city of more than forty thousand, hidden within pictur-

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36,000 Negroes Register In D. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (ANP)—Figures made public last week show that a total of 114,341 men registered on Wednesday for the Selective Service draft. Of this number some 36,000 were Negroes, making the Negro registration approximately one third of the total. Although there were separate registration points set up for Negroes, many took advantage of the schools nearest them and were registered in white institutions and schools. Careful plans had been laid to avoid this, with separate registering points named for white and colored draftees. Little trouble was experienced by the registrars and their clients.

Big Enlistment

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. (ANP)—It is estimated that more than 400 young men had enlisted in the United States army here since the announcement of the draft has been made. It is not known what branch of the service the rookies are being enlisted or but most of them are being sent for training to Fort Sill, Okla.

BARKLEY BOILS OVER DELAY ON ANTI-LYNCH BILL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (ANP)—When Sen. Warren Barbour of New Jersey called attention to the senate on Tuesday, the failure of that body to act on the anti-lynch bill, he brought down on his head the wrath of Sen. Alben Barkley, majority leader of the senate and regarded as the President's spokesman in that body.

Sen. Barbour cited a letter from Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. and asked:

"I therefore very earnestly ask the distinguished senator from Kentucky (Barkley) what he may expect in relation to the most important question which the letter raises, and which I myself raise so urgently."

The question had to do with the bringing up of the anti-lynch bill at this session. Sen. Barkley and Sen. Connally both had been quoted on this measure before but in this instance, it was the first time that the question had been raised on the floor of the senate with a direct query.

Immediately Barkley tried to place political construction on the question:

"I am sure the senator from New Jersey knows, and all other senators know, that there is violent opposition to the measure in the senate.

"Not only was there a 6-week fillibuster when the bill was brought up on a previous occasion, but those who are opposed to it, or some of them, have served notice that they will pursue the same course again when the bill comes up either in this session or in any future session in which they happen to be members of the senate.

"I cannot state to the senator when the measure can be taken up with any prospect of obtaining a vote. I hope it can be done at an early date, either when we come back in November, or at an early date in the next session, but in all frankness, I do not feel it would be possible at this time, considering the legislative situation, and the mood of both houses to take the bill up and dispose of it before some form of recess is taken by the house and the senate.'

Following his statement, Mr. Barkley then told of the story which recently appeared in the Chicago Defender, in which it was said that certain statements had been made by the senator about the anti-lynch bill in response to a visit in Washington by a delegation of colored people who were interested in its passage.

"No such delegation has ever called on me; I gave out no such interview as that to which my attention was called, and I wrote in reply to the letter which I received from the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., that I not only had not given out the interview which had been printed in the Chicago paper, he said.

On the floor of the Senate, then, the majority leader gives rise to the belief in his statements that the anti-ylnch bill, like all other legislation which vitally affects Negroes, will be postponed until AFTER the elections.

Read Before The Annual Session of the Junior Women's National Baptist Convention, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4-11

Mrs. A. L. Cosby, Historian

Sister Presidents, Senior and Junior Officers and Messengers of the Junior Women's National Baptist Convention:—

I consider this a high honor as well as a duty of pleasure to come before this agust body with my Fourth Annual Report as Historian of a well organized Christian body of Junior Workers.

We have looked forward for a long time with glorious expectation that this will be a grand session bigger and better along all lines; higher ideals and noble purposes for after all it is the purpose that inspires us and lifts us when we stumble.

Our hearts are made glad to be able to meet once more. Never before have we felt our personal responsibility to aim at higher things The Junior Women's National Baptist Convention is in its twelfth year as a strong convention, with a Christian young woman at its head, that has been a powerful asset to the progress if this convention supervised by the wise counsel of our beloved Senior President and founder of this our Junior Women's Convention, Mrs. M. A. B Fuller, let us pray that the Lord will grant her a long and useful life.

Since the organization of this Convention we have been royally entertained in the following cities

Shreveport Louisiana	1928
Norfork Virginia	1929
New York City	1930
Cincinnati Ohio	1931
Houston Texas	1932
Chicago Illinois	1933
Muskogee Oklahoma	1934
Washington D. C.	1935
Columbia South Carolina	1936
Birmingham Alabama	1937
Fort Worth Texas	1938
Los Angles California	1939

The accomplishments of this outstanding convention has been many.

(a) Annual donation the Senior Women's Convention for Mission and Education.

(b) Support of a Little African Girl.

(c) Inspiration and admiration to all youths, not only in cities that have entertained the convention but far and near.

(d) Sunrise and Sunset Prayer service each day of Annual session.

(e) Giving of the Loving Cup to State bringing in the largest amount of money to Annual session.

(f) Cash award to State bringing in the largest number of Art work to Annual session.

(g) OrganizedDepartments
(a) State Presidents
(b) District Presidents.
(c) Local Presidents
(d) Minister's Wives.
(e) Musical Department

Amount raised at last Annual session ($248.30)

May we ever bear in mind to keep going and growing; we must be mindful of the glorious trust of life and with prayerful consideration not fall short of the four elements of life.

Knowing that life is only a trust that cannot be purchased, rather a charge from our creator. It is Holy, it is sacred, it is capable of marvelous and useful ness but equally capable of being marred or utterly spoiled. Since life is not ours to use as we please and return at pleasure to our Creator, let us treasure life as a priceless privilege from a loving Father. We are responsible to God for our lives.

The four elements that make up life:

1. Personality
2. Opportunities
3. Talents
4. Knowledge

All we are or hope to be as Christians, we should be careful how we use them. We are responsible to give personality, our amusements, our daily conversation, and our influence. The latter being a strong factor in our lives, we should use it in the way pleasing in the sight of God. Our amusements should by wholesome and well planned. We should ask three important questions in regard our amusements:

1. Does it hurt me Spiritually?
2. Does it glorify God?
3. Might it hurt any one else Spiritually?

We should always be on our guard for we never know when some careless word may influence a friend.

We must use every opportunity for the advancement of God's Cause. If we can't do big things do little deeds for it's the little deeds that count. Never cease to listen to the kicker, his job is, kick and never work. Success depends on back bone, not wish bone. Jesus has employment sufficient to engage every saved man and woman. The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Every place in the Lord's churches to day is suffering for earnest workers. In what part of the program of your church are you serving? Let us not pray for easy lives, pray to be stronger men and women. Do not pray for tasks equal to our powers rather powers equal our tasks.

As Christians, we should use our talents for God, no man is talentless, many there are lie undeveloped. The faithful Christian uses his talent for God, saying here Lord take me and use me, thou are the patter and I am the clay, with Jesus there is no failure.

We are responsible to God for our knowledge. What do you know? As well as what can you do? It is a soldier and searching inquiry. Most of us are familiar with Paul's advice to young Timothy Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth May we all remember not only Junior Workers but every one is responsible to God for every word thought, deed and action So let us keep praying and climbing that we may attain greater accomplishments.

May I close with this Poetry:

MY PART

Do not mind about the triumph
Do not worry about fame.
Do not grieve about succeeding
But let the future guard your name.

All the best of life is simplest
Love will last when fame is gone,
Just be glad you are living
And keep cheering someone on

Let your neighbors have the blossoms,
Let your comrades wear the crown
Never mind the set backs, nor the blows
That knock you down.

The world needs more than triumph
More than swords we have drawn
It is hungering for the fellow
Who keep cheering others on

S. S. DISTRICT INSTITUTE A SUCCESS

Village Spring Manly S. S. and B. Y. P. U. Institute No. One. The leaders of this great Work., Mrs. R. Gipson, chairman of the S. S. work and the Rev. J. W. Jackson, Jr. B. Th., heads the B. Y. P. U work.

The meeting was held with the First Baptist Church, Bayles, Birmingham, Ala.. Rev. D. Thompson, pastor. Mrs. Katie Jackson, Directress of the chorus.

Mr. Tom Parker in charge of the Superintendents and Teachers' Council.

Good Will Campaign Talent Exhibit, Miss Tommie Lee Parker, directing, Mrs. Adell Taylor's Bible Drill was interesting from the beginning to the end. Rev. P. N. Johnson and his Supt. New Work from 29th Ave. Baptist Church School was present.

The following ministers preached great sermons: Rev. H. F. Freeman, Rev. E. J. Minefield, Rev. W. M. Passey.

Address was delivered to the B. Y. P. U. workers by Rev. T. J. Marigna President of the State B. Y. P. U. Convention.

Address was delivered by the Rev. J. W. Jackson, president of the V. S. M. District Convention.

The meeting was worthwhile and highly entertained by fine Christian hearted workers.

Village Spring Manly Baptist Association and Auxiliaries officers for 1940 to Oct. 1941. The officers of the Woman's Auxiliary all were re-elected. The following are the names: Mrs. Lucy Hale, President; Mrs. W. L. Stephenson, Vice President; Mrs. I. Melton Key, Second Vice President; Mrs. E. L. Phillip, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Adalee Dawkins, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. Wexton, Treasurer.

Jr. Woman's Auxiliary officers—Mrs. R. J. Pope, President; Mrs. Pauline Goldsmith, Vice President; Miss Lula Coleman, Recording Secretary; Miss Carrie Green, Treasurer.

Officers of the Association—Rev. H. F. Freeman, Moderator; Rev. E. J. Minefield, Vice Moderator; Rev. J. H. Chambers, 2nd Vice Moderator; Rev. J. W. Weston, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Moella Ellington, Cor. Secretary; Deacon S. D. Phillip, Treasurer; Rev. P. D. Dixon, Auditor; Rev. R. Turner, Statistician. All of these officers are aiming high for success.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW ERA PROGRESSIVE BAPTIST CONVENTION OF ALA.

Please Read This Constitution.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW ERA-PROGRESSIVE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

In Decatur, November 27, 1898, a Baptist State Convention was permanently organized and named THE NEW ERA BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION, Rev. T. W. Walker, President and Rev. L. J. Green, Secretary.

In November, 1920, a PROGRESSIVE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION was organized, Rev. C. B. Williams, President and M. Hill, Secretary.

A Consolidation of these Conventions was affected March 26th, 1937.

Article I—Name. This body shall be known as the New Era-Progressive Baptist State Convention of Alabama.

Article II—Object. The object of this Convention shall be the promulgation of the gospel and kingdom of heaven through missionary work at home and abroad and to do educational, benevolent and publication work.

Article III.—Membership. This Convention shall consist of the messengers or representatives sent by Baptist Churches and Associations; and of individuals complying with terms of admission.

Article IV.—Representation. Churches and Associations holding and practicing the doctrines of Missionary Baptist Churches and individual Baptists in good standing in a regular Baptist Church may represent in this Convention as follows: First, Churches by paying of $5.00 and have two representatives or messengers; and must pay $2 50 for each additional representative or messenger.

Second. Associations by payment of $10.00 are entitled to four representative and one representative for every additional $2.50 it pays.

Third. Individuals, by payment of $2.50, and by special vote of the assembled messengers.

Article V.—Officers. Section 1. The officers of this Convention shall be President, Vice President, and Second Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Statistician, all of whom shall be elected annually.

Section 2. The President is to preside at the meetings; sign all orders for the Convention and perform such other duties as are usually assigned to such an officer.

Section 3. (a) A Vice President is to preside at the absence of the President, or, on the request of the President. (b) The Recording Secretary is to keep a correct records of all the proceedings of the Convention, write and sign orders of the same. (c) The Corresponding Secretary is to write communications and do the Convention's correspondence in general. (d) The Treasurer shall hold monies of the Convention and keep a faithful record of monies received and paid out by him and report the same in the session of the Convention. He shall not pay out any money except on order of the Convention, or, on order of the Executive Board. (e) The Statistician shall collect and compile statistics of Colored Baptists in the State and keep records of the same for publication.

Article VI.—Security. The Treasurer shall give such security as will be approved by the Convention.

Article VII.—Boards. This Convention shall have five boards thru which, it will do work, viz: Mission, Education, Publishing, Benefit and Executive Boards.

Article VIII.—The Mission Board. This Board shall operate the Mission Work of the Convention.

Section 1—Members. The Mission Board shall be composed of the President of the State Sunday School Convention, President of the Women's State Convention, officers of this Convention and eleven other persons elected by this Convention annually. Nine members of this Board shall constitute a Foreign Mission Board.

Section 2—This Board shall have an Executive Committee which shall consist of the officers of this Board and four other members elected by the Board.

Section 3. Nine members shall constitute a quorum of this Mission Board.

Article IX.—Publishing Board. This Board shall take charge of all the printing of the Convention required for a successful conducting of the work. The Board's duty embraces keeping books and literature on hand to sell; and the publication of a State paper for the Denomination. It shall publish such literature for other boards, especially what is ordered by the Convention or Executive Board.

Section 1. This Board shall be composed of the Secretary of the Women's State Convention and the Secretary of the State B. Y. P. U. Convention and the Secretary of the State Sunday School Convention: officers of this Convention and eleven members elected annually by the Convention.

Section 2. This Board shall have an Executive Committee consisting of its officers and four other members elected by the Board: and President of the Convention. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

Article X.—Education Board. The Educational Board shall take charge of the money for education and operate the Education work that the Convention establishes: adopts and decides to support.

Section 1. This Board shall consist of the officers of the Convention: the Treasurer of the State Sunday School Convention: the Treasurer of the State B. Y. P. U. Convention: the Treasurer of the State Women's Convention and eleven other members elected by the Convention.

Section 2—This Board shall have an Executive Committee consisting of its officers and four other members elected by the Board: and President of the Convention. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

Article XI.—Benefit Board. This Board shall work to raise money to take care of old and infirm ministers workers of the Convention: and to help churches through a Church Extension Fund.

Section 1.—This Board shall consist of the Chairmen of the other Boards: the officers of the Convention and eleven other members elected by the Convention. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 2. This Board shall have an Executive Committee consisting of its officers and four other persons elected by the Board and the President of the Convention.

Article XII.—Executive Board. The work of this board shall be to arrange and outline plans for the work of the other boards and act for the Convention when it is not in session in carrying on the work it has set on foot.

Section 1. This Executive Board shall be composed of three members elected by the Convention annually; the Chairmen and Secretaries of all boards of the Convention; the President of the State Sunday School Convention; President of the State Women's Convention; President of the B. Y. P. U. Convention; officers of the board shall be President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Convention. The Executive Committee of the Board shall consist of eleven members, including the officers of the Convention. Nine members shall form a quorum of the Executive Board.

Article XIII.—Reports. The Executive, Mission, Benefit, Educational, and Publishing Board shall make annual reports of their respective work; offer recommendations and keep the Convention informed of the condition of the field.

Article XIV—Missionaries and Agents shall be elected and appointed severally by the Boards of the Convention.

Article XV—Auxiliaries. All State organizations composed of Negro Baptists connected with the New Era-Progressive State Convention shall be Auxiliaries of this Convention and make reports of their work to it. Their constitutions shall be in harmony with this constitution.

Article XVI. A president of this Convention may succeed himself four years in succession on a mere majority vote; every fifth year he must be elected by a two-third vote of qualified messengers of the Convention present.

Article XVII—Amendments to the Constitution. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-third vote of members present at any annual meeting, provided notice of each amendment be given one day before the vote is taken.

Committee: J. H. Eason, L. S. Thomas, W. M. Bryant, Mrs. Fannie Hill, Mrs. Alice Fowlkes, J. W. Jackson, L. Neal.

MT. CARMEL MISSIONARY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, MOLENA, GA.

In response to an invitation from Dr. W. W. Walker, moderator of Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Convention; Revs. G. W. Jordan, B. R. Matthews, E. D. White and Editor B. J. Davis attended Mt. Carmel Association, October 23, 1940, at Molena, Ga. Rev. Walker and his associates are doing wonderful things for the cause of Christ within the bounds of Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, the sponsor of Georgia Baptist College, Macon, Ga. Moderator Walker and his good people are 100 per cent for Georgia Baptist College, and are making greater preparations to attend the State Baptist Convention, to convene in Atlanta, Ga., with Shiloh Baptist church, Nov. 12, Rev. Wm. P. King, pastor. Rev. R. C. Crouch, president of the convention, was present and addressed the association, and at the afternoon session, the convention was addressed by the visiting brothers from Atlanta.

President Crouch said the outlook promised a great meeting in Atlanta, and he did not want the people to remember the size of the budget necessary to carry on the expense of the college and the convention. The Atlanta party after enjoying the meeting and an old fashioned country dinner, returned to Atlanta to fill engagements already agreed upon before they received invitations to attend the association.

PROGRAM OF THE 22ND SESSION OF THE NEW BETHEL DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

To Be Held With the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, 44th Street and Georgia Road, Rev. J. T. Austin, Pastor

Beginning Wednesday Night, Oct. 23rd through Friday Night, Oct. 25th 1940 Theme; "World Peace"
Wednesday Night October 23rd — Pre-Opening by Choruses

Thursday Women's Day

9:30 Devotion by Messengers of Rising Star, and Mt. Pleasant Churches
10:00 Bible Lesson, Sis. Lucile King Remarks by President
10:20 Reading and adopting program
11:00 Enrollment and appointing committees.
11:30 Echoes from the Field conducted by Sis. S. V. Coleman: Solo by Sis. Lela Austin.
12:00 Sermon,Rev. J. W. Hawkins; alternate, Rev. G. Dozier Solo, Sis. Vella Meadows Collection Dinner.
2:00 Reassemble Song Service by the Choruses.
2:30 Subject, (a) "Peaceful Relation with Others," Sis. G. W. Dixon (b) "The Prince of Peace, the Only Hope of the World," Sis. S. V. Coleman. (c) "Universal Peace may be Taught through Religion," Sis Rosa Colins Selection by Choruses
3:30 Report of Committees Report of Sr. and Jr officers (a) Sec (b) Cor. Sec. (c) Treas. Pres. Annual Address. Solo Sis Mary Montgomery
Permanent Organization
4:30 Mission Period opened by Sis L. E. Bailey Solo by Sis. Sussie Johnson
5:00 Junior Period— Mrs. R. Barns in charge
6:00 Intermission
6:30 Reassemble Devotion by Messenger from St John, Mt Olive and Morning Star Baptist Churches
7:00 Local Program by Pastor and his committee. Response by Rev L. C. Coleman.
8:00 Sermon, Rev. J. P. Jones; alter., Rev. A. F. Walker. Solo Sis. Clarice Hawkins.. Collection . Dismission.

PARENT BODY— FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1940

9:30 Devotion by New Bethel and Faithful Few Churches Messeugers Bible Lesson by Rev. J. W. Hawkins. Remarks by the Moderator.
10:30 Reading and adopting program.
11.00 Enrollment and appointing committees.
11:30 Echoes from the Fields conducted by Rev. H. L. Hill Solo by Sis. Lillie Bell Thurman. Paper by Sis. Lucile Fair.
12:00 Sermon by Rev. S. C. Chatman alternate, Rev. W. D. King. Solo by Bro. Alex Larry. Collection Dinner.
1:30 Reassemble. Song Service by the chorus. Subject, "The Place of Christianity in this World Conflict" by Rev. J. H. Patterson. Solo by Rev. J. W. Hawkins.
2:30 State officers period. Introduction of visitors.
3:30 Mission period, opened by Rev. M. Evans.
4:00 Report of Committees. Report of officers: (a) Sec. (b) Cor. Sec. (c) Treas. (d) Missionary statistician Moderator's Annual Address. Solo by Bro. James Wilson. Permanent Organization.
6:00 Intermission.
6:30 Reassemble. Devotion by the Deacons of the New Bethel District led by L. W. Watson. Echoes from the National Convention by Rev. J. H. Patterson.
8:00 Sermon by Rev. G. W. Dixon; alternate, Rev. N. Thomas. Solo by Bro. Westly Shelby. Collection and Dismission.

FOOT NOTE

Junior Mission, $1.50; Starlight Band, 75c; President, 25c; Minister 15c. Missionary Society: Class A, $5.00: Class B, $3.50; Class C, $2.50; President, 50c; Messengers, 25c: Ministers, 25c; Preachers Wives Circle, $2.00; Deacons Wives Council, $2.00. Churches: Class A, $10.00; Class B, $7.50; Class C, $5.00. Messengers 50c; Pastors, $1.00; Preachers, 50c; Deacons, 25c.

ROUTE

Catch car No.25 or 38; get off on 44th St. and walk one block north to church.

COMMITTEE

Rev. J. T. Austin, Sis. L. E. Bailey, Rev. J. W. Hawkins.
Rev. M. Weatherly, Moderator
Rev. H. J. Hill, Vice-Moderator
Sis. Ada Elsberry, President of Women's Auxiliary
Sis. Roshell Barns, President of Jr. Dept.
I. H. Larkin, Sec.

Ninth Annual Church Institute Convention Of The Shiloh Baptist Church

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special)—The 9th Annual Session of the Convention was held in the Shiloh Baptist church, Oct. 14-20, with a wonderful Institute.

Seven subjects were taught each evening, Jesus and the young folks taught by Mrs. Margrett A. Roberts.

Jesus and the problems of life, taught by Miss Mary Bolling.

Finding a Religion to live by. taught by Mrs. Elwood Smith.

Personal Evangelism, taught by Mrs. Cora Johnson.

Layman in the church, taught by Mr. S. F. Gill.

Parliamentary, taught by Rev. Henry W. Lewis.

Church Polity, taught by Rev. Judge I. Saunders.

Officers re-elected were as follows:

Mrs. Louise Saunders, Pres.
Mrs. Mary Belle Gardner, vice Pres.
Mrs. Margrett A. Roberts, 2nd vice Pres.
Mrs. Laura Cruse, recording Sec.
Mrs. Ona G. Fant, corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Sallie Burford, Treas.
Mrs. Cora Johnson, educational Chr.

Boards

Shiloh's Church Mission Board Mrs. Della Hampton, Chr.
Mrs. Pearl Hobbs, sec.
Temperance Board, Mrs. Bessie B. Gill, Chr.
Mrs. Jennie Woods, Mr. W. M. Hea.
Jr. Institute Convention.
Mrs. Margrett A. Roberts, Supt.
Miss Blanch Jackson, Asst. Supt.
Babara Jean Hall, Pres .
Mr. Ernest C. Anderson, historian
Mr. F. S. Gill, chorister.
Mrs. Mary F. Wilson, organist.
Rev. J. I. Saunders, minister.

Mrs. Saunders is the wife of the Rev. Judge I Saunders, she is also the Pres. of the Baptist Ministers Wives Alliance, Mrs. Saunders this address with much force and ability, she has added many new features to the convention for 1941 which will prove to be a very bright future, and very educational for the convention. Mrs. Saunders is full of information and inspiration for those who want to find their place in the world.

In her address she said:

"Preparedness for Opportunity"

On every hand are people signing for opportunities, when opportunities are crowding atmosphere around them.

The opportunities are infinite and golden, but the eye for them is lacking yet. Many times sight is caught passing opportunities only to chargin. Few are prepared for exceptional opportunities.

When gold mines are emptied upon them they are over-whelmed, when earth opens to them her gems, they are dazed and powerless to move.

When heaven throws wide her windows, unseeing people fall to the ground.

Nearly every day people are calling for places, when perhaps there are places available, but the multitudes are not prepared to take advantage of these opportunities.

The main reason for the lack of preparation, is not lack of facility, I have seen thousands fretting over lack of advantages, when a small minority of these fellows similarly situated, have mounted to fame and usefulness.

Think of Lincoln

Lincoln's maul and wedge was like that of other rail splitters but other mauls and wedges were not handled by Lincoln.

There are two reasons for this lack of preparation. One is that many young people fail to realize the necessity of qualifying themselves before opportunities appear. The others are those who are indisposed to make the needed effort.

The latter may be the results of either impatience are laziness.

Preparation requires time and it costs effort. The way of success is always a way of toil and sacrifice.

Young people are not willing to pay the price of success, and therefore the world is full of old people moaning in failure, and because babies are not willing to pass the processes which make them men, there are more babies than cradles This way to preparedness, drives right through the difficulties to the roads of success.

Opportunities, such things, do not fall from the sky, but comes by hard studying and hard work. Prepare yourselves and wait on God's Providence. In due time, some how often in strange ways God will hear our prayers.

We should prepare ourselves physically, morally, spiritually and intellectually.

"I tramped the pavements cursing God,
When there beside me Jesus trod
Now we shall walk my friend and I,
Across the earth, the sea, the sky.

I do not know what he may be;
From Eden barred and paradise,
Too wisely sad too sadly wise;
Oh lonely feet oh bleeding feet,
In step with mine on city streets."

Death of Rev. P. B. Skipper

Hamburg, La. (Special to the National Baptist Union-Review)—Please allow space in your paper to publish the death of Rev. P. B. Skipper of Voorhies, La. He was ill for the past seventeen months. He died Oct. 11, Friday, in the Charity Hospital in New Orleans. He was ordained to pastor in the St. James Baptist Church and pastored there thirty-six years and pastored the Shiloh Baptist Church 24 years and pastored each one until his passing out. He also was president of the Sunday Schoolgraded Association the Southeastern Eighth District Association for thirty years. The body was in charge of the Hixon Bros. Funeral Home. Interment was made in the St. James B. C. Cemetery. He leaves to mourn one widow, three daughters, one sister, also grand children and great grand children and a host of relatives and friends. We realize his death is our loss but heaven's gain.

Ministers present: Rev. A. L. Holmes, Rev. D. B. Butler, Rev. J. T. Johnson, Rev. C. L. Williams, Rev. S. J. Weeklieff, Rev. B. Lavlies, Rev. H. Y. Woodes, Rev. C. E. Woodes, Rev. W. J. Parker, Rev. Sam Johnson, Jr., Rev. W. E. Williams, Rev. George Frazor, Rev. S. A. Mauree, Rev. Walker Joe, Rev. Branch Walker, Rev. M. R. Stimley, Rev. J. B. Bannister, Rev. A. Pains, Rev. B. Chambers, Rev. C. Smith, Rev. L. W. Jefferson.

He who gives much gives all, though his all be little. He who gives little gives a part, though the part be much. The motive sanctifies the act, and the completeness of the consecration magnifies it. It is a beautiful story of willing hearts.

Hundreds of lives can be saved each year if motorists will exercise increased care in approaching and passing over highway-railroad graded crossings.

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Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Buttons. White, with black letters. Price 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Star Light Band Buttons. Attractive size for small children. Price 5c each, 60c per doz.

Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Girls' Auxiliary Buttons. Worded "The Miss in Missions." Gold and blue. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Bible Band Buttons. Worded "Thy Will Be Done." Color, yellow with black letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

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HENRY A. BOYD, *Secretary*

523 2nd Ave., North Nashville, Tennessee

"BOY-MEN" BEING SELECTED FOR CONGRESS

National A. F. Cadet Conclave To Be Well Manned In 1941

Five Thousand Boys In Cook County To Be Trained From June 4 to 8 Under the Best Possible Leadership

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)— "Boy-men" who know what to do with boys and how to handle them, whether they be small boys, tall boys, fat boys, lean boys, are being selected for the Sunday School Congress to look after the Boy Cadet Encampment to be held in this city in connection with the Sunday School Congress, June 4th to 8th, 1941. This statement was made here in Chicago by Rev. Henry Allen Boyd, who is entering his thirty-seventh year as secretary of this Summer School of Methods, after he had spoken before the Chicago Baptist Ministers and Deacons' Alliance on Monday, the 28th. This assertion, this statement and this prediction of an over-flow, enthusiastic and largely-attended session, with this department taking its place, was not said softly, nor was it qualified downward. but it was a loud statement, played up very high and emphasized definitely.

It is a known fact that Rev. Mr. Boyd has been in conference with several of the pastors and that a man in Cook County is being groomed; in fact, he has already been notified, and he will be associated with two of the former leaders who have worked in the Sunday School Congress from year to year. "The goal," said Secretary Boyd, "has been placed by the Chicago and Cook County people. I do not object to five thousand, but rather welcome this numerical increase. Boy-Men are hard to find. It is easy to find somebody to train girls, but not often do we run across a man who knows what to do with the boys; thus the Boy-Man idea must be pushed this year as never before.

THE TONGUE

"God made the tongue, and we may be sure He made it for some good purpose. What is its good purpose?"

"He made it that we may pray with it," answered one boy.

"To sing with," said another.

"To talk with people," said a third.

"To recite our lesson with," replied another.

"Yes, and I will tell you what He did not make it for. He did not make it to scold with, to lie with, or to swear with. to say unkind or foolish or impatient words. Now, think whether you are using them in the way which pleases God."—Children's Visitor.

TO TABLE NEW LAW BANNING PICTURES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Pearson and Other Dixie Solons Afraid Negroes Will Get Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (ANP)—Passage of the amendment to the Ranspect bill calling for the elimination of photographs and the substitution of finger prints on civil service applications will await action until after the coming elections, it was reported by the conferees on the amendment and bill here Tuesday

No photographers' lobby waited on the congressman, nor did any influence, other than the stubbornness of a certain block of Southern congressmen, prevent passage of the bill.

It is reliably reported that Congressman Pearson from Tennessee declared he was head of a group of between 50 and 100 congressmen who stood "like the rock of Gibraltar" against the legislation elminating photographs from the applications.

Further reports are to the effect that Congressman Jack Nichols of Oklahoma is the reputed leader of the cloakroom movement that prevented the passage of the bill.

Strong opposition arose and there was a debate as to which of two amendments would be passed. Only one would be accepted and members had their choice of one or two things—to vote for the elimination of the photographs or to vote for the apportionment of the appointees to the positions available. The latter would take care of many outlying areas whose quotas in civil service are below the figures to which they are entitled.

In the face of such arguments, certain Congressmen, rather than face the consequences of an irate Negro electorate, declared they could not get a quorum to act on the measures when they came to the floor of the House, and therefore, postpone the actual vote on the elimination of finger prints until they were well beyond the danger of rebuff at the polls.

Earlier stories, stating that the bill had passed, were a bit premature as no action had been taken on it.

Earlier, Frank A. Waldrop, Washington Times Herald columnist, had said:

"For many years, Negroes have believed they are discriminated against in the civil service selection system because applicant for jobs must furnish photographs, and they claim their photographs give prospective employers a clue to identities which might not otherwise be available, so that Negro applicants may be turned down.

"It so happened that in Senator Minton's state, there are several thousand Negro voters about whom he is terribly worried.

"So when the Ramspect bill reached the senate, the Senator slipped in an amendment removing the requirement that applicants furnish photographs.

"And so it went on from conference to house.

"There Messrs. Keller and Nichols got busy at once and spread the rumor 'that as amended, the bill would flood the civil service with Negroes.' That killed it dead, for your Southern Democrats need only to hear such a rumor to stampede.

Senator Hinton is a great New Dealer. But his stumble-bummery has wrecked a New Deal project the country demands. If the Ramspect bill becomes law without photographs of applicants required (but it can't) the Southern Democrats are outraged. If it does, the Negroes in Indiana and elsewhere are enraged, and they vote."

However Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes, who has consistently and persistently pushed this phase of the bill declared that it will pass regardless of the opposition and the present outlook.

In commenting on the actions of various congressmen fighting the bill, one outspoken leader recalled, Representative Jack Nichols' speech of a few weeks back when he praised the Negro when dedicating the new Recorder of Deeds building.

REV. M. L. BRATCHER TO PURCHASE PLAY-GROUND FOR CHILDREN

El Paso, Tevas—(Special)—Intensity has been injected into the financial drive here by the Mt. Zion Baptist church under the splendid leadership of Rev. M. L. Bratcher. It has been going on for several weeks. He announced that as soon as it was culminated successfully he was going to make the payment on the four lots adjoining the church property, to be used as a playground and recreation center an inspiration move for the youth, not only of his church but in this part of the city that is one the border line of Old Mexico and Texas.

In El Paso here they boast of a slogan, "Sunshine In January", for indeed it is an oasis between California and Texas. Thousands of tourists come through the city annually, and Mt. Zion Church, said Rev. Dr. Bratcher, is adjusting its program to attract not only the people of this city but the visitors as they pass through.

Rev. Bratcher is a member of the General Baptist Convention of Texas, and of the National Baptist Convention of America.. He is also a strong supporter of the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant located in Nashville, Tenn., organized and built by the late R. H. Boyd, who pastored in the Lone Star State for many, many years..

Preparing For Universal Bible Sunday

Rev. Francis C. Stifler, D. D., Editorial Secretary America Bible Society.

New York—Universal Bible Sunday, which this year will be observed on December 8, has in recent years become one of the popular observances of the church year. It lays an emphasis upon an aspect of Kingdom work that finds endorsement in every denomination. All Christian groups use the same Bible. The date has grown out of the fact that the second Sunday in Advent, which always falls on the first or second Sundays of December, has for some centuries been the day when the Church of England, the Episcopal Church, and other liturgical bodies have eulogized the Word of God. Ordinarily, it has been found an acceptable date in most churches, because it follows the December Communion, and is early enough to avoid conflict with the Christmas celebration.

For more than twenty years now the American Bible Society has promoted the observance of Universal Bible Sunday as a natural expression of its basic concern to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures.

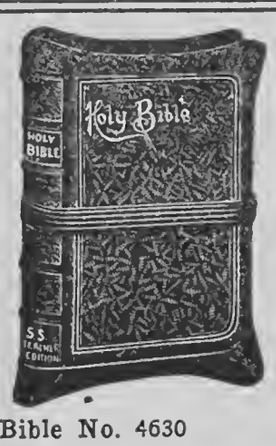
Only once each year does the Society attempt to establish direct contact with all the accredited Protestant pastors of the country—that is at Bible Sunday time. This year there will be mailed around the first of November, an envelope containing carefully prepared materials to aid in the celebration. The principal item in this packet will be a twelve-page brochure bearing the title for the year, "For the Healing of the Nations," written by Dr. T. Z. Koo of Shanghai, China. Dr. Koo is secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, and has recently visited the principal European nations and toured the United States to address student groups. His is a recognized authority in education, internationalism, and religion. He writes with a lucid style that captivates the reader. The Society feels that it is this year making a genuine contribution to the reading of the pastors of the country.

To a greater extent than ever before, Universal Bible Sunday this year will receive wide general publicity, which still contribute to gregation. In addition to letters of endorsement from national and state sources the great network religious programs of the day will make mention of it: and the popular "Wings Over Jordan" program of the Columbia Broadcasting System will on that morning be entirely devoted to the celebration.

The date this year marks the centennial of the founding of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the principal auxiliaries of the American Bible Society. From the platform of a great mass meeting to be held in Brooklyn that afternoon, it is expected that an address will be broadcast to the nation. Other network broadcasts and hundreds of local station programs will be given. The religious press, the libraries, the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are cooperating, as well as weekly and daily papers the country over.

"For the Healing of the Nations"—surely, the Bible has been given to the world for such a time as this. A mighty wave of encouragement will sweep across our land if every church, large and small, in its own chosen way celebrates the observance of Universal Bible Sunday. December 8.

—Union-Review.



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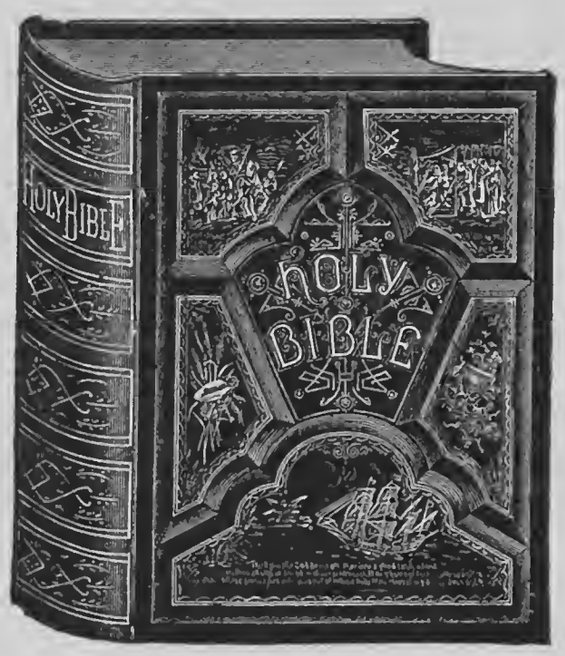

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THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION VILLAGE SPRING MANLY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION

Twenty-eigth Annual Session Woman's Auxiliary Closed With High Marks Of Victory.

This meeting was held with Zion Spring Baptist Church (Avondale) Birmingham, Ala., Rev. J. H. Chambers, pastor. The honored and much beloved minister and loyal christian workers of the Zion Spring Baptist Church and the fine coworkers of other churches and the big hearted pastor of the city joined the fine movement and contributed much in caring for the people This fine association of Christian brotherhood will leave upon the hearts of all a tremendous devotional reflection.

The association opened with high sounding praise to God by the District Chorus, the songs are still ringing in our hearts. Mrs. R. J. Pope, Directress, Mr. Willie Nash had charge of the announcements on the opening occasion.

The first days meeting was well attended, Moderator Rev. H. F. Freeman, presided.

Thursday the Women's Auxiliary Mrs. Lucy Hale, president Jr. Woman's Auxiliary Mrs. R. J. Pope, president. This marked a bright and big day for the women. All the leaders and coworkers carried a compelling personality. They were all steadfast at their post.

Mrs. Fannie V. Hill, president of the New Era Progressive State Woman's Auxiliary was present and spoke, Mrs. Alace Adams president of the Jr. Woman's Auxiliary was present and spoke also.

The South Central District Woman's Convention

Hugo, Okla. (Special)—Our Convention was one of the most successful in recent years both spiritually as well as financially. Our President's Annual Message was wonderfully inspiring, as was the Secretary's report, we are proud indeed of these great women, our young women were in the spot light of service with their brilliant organizer leading them on.

Our financial report was also excellent. Total receipts of the meeting were $148.61.

The South Central District Woman's Convention Official Roster
1940-41

Mrs. E. J. Fisher, President, P. O. Box 108, Hugo, Okla.

Mrs. Bertha Phelps, 1st Vice President, Hugo, Okla.

Mrs. Vinnie Armstrong, 2nd Vice President, Rural Route, Bluff, Okla.

Mrs. P. A. Nolan, Recording Secretary, Grant, Okla.

Mrs. J. P. Rhodes, Assistant Secretary, Speer, Okla.

Mrs. Bessie Walker, Corresponding Secretary, Rural Route, Bluff, Okla.

Mrs. Clara Benson, Treasurer, Grant, Okla.

President and Secretary Union

Mrs. Clara Benson, President, Grant, Okla.

Mrs. J. P. Rhodes, Rec. Secretary, Speer, Okla.

Junior Mission Convention

Miss Idell Hall, President, Hugo, Okla.

Miss Willie Mae Williams, Corresponding Secretary, Rural Route, Bluff, Okla.

Miss Rosie Lee Bolden, Recording Secretary, Hugo, Okla.

Star Light Band and G. A. Aux.

Mrs. E. E. Hopson, District Organizer, Grant, Okla.

Mrs. Vinnie Armstrong, District Directress, Rural Route, Buff, Okla.

L. B. Caldwell, Reporter, Hugo, Okla.

EDITORIAL

From Southern Home Missions

Dangerous Trends

In the present-day discussion of the advisability of Southern Baptists joining up with interdenominational movements, it is well to keep in mind an historical fact, namely, that the transition from the simple church polity of the New Testament in the first five centuries to the Catholic hierarchy was simply a series of surrenders by the New Testament churches of principles for expediency. The practice of the churches to adjust policies and principles so as to present a more solid front in meeting world conditions; changes that looked to a solidarity that seemed necessary to give impetus and power to the preaching of the Gospel, in the course of time, resulted in the establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Step by step this transformation of the spiritually free and autonomous New Testament churches into a closely articulated ecclesiasticism was effected. No one lived long enough to see more than a small part of the process in his lifetime.

Practically every change was made on the plea that is was necessary to meet emergencies. Every step in the process, however, called for some sacrifice of New Testament independence and self-determination in favor of a more centralized control. The departures from that individualism and freedom which are the very center of Christianity were very slight at any one time, and these departures were covered with slick coatings of expediency for greater world service. As Sabatier says, "Dogma never concentrates anything that has not already passed into practice for a century or two." Shall Baptists of today follow the same path?

Publishing Glad Tidings

Preaching the Gospel is simply publishing glad tidings. This is the most glorious thing in the world. The heart of humanity is sapped by sin. Men in trying to find happiness are led into any kind of dissipation that will give a thrill to the human body. But happiness can be found only when the soul is at peace. The Gospel gives gladness because it satisfies the deepest longings and meets the supremest need of the soul. That need is Christ. That longing is eternal life. Christ came that men might have life—a new kind of life—and that they might have it more abundantly.

The greatest privilege in the world is that of carrying this good news to sinning, suffering, saddened soul-hungry men. Every believer can do this. Every day offers a renewed opportunity to give expression to the gladness of one's heart as he rejoices in Jesus. The stenographer at the typewriter, the clerk in the store, the teller in the bank, the executive in the office, the mechanic in the shop, the carpenter as he plies his trade, the tourist on a vacation, the woman in social life—all have innumerable opportunities to publish glad tidings.

The members of our churches are threaded into the life of our land. The church life through these members is woven into the whole fabric of our social, economic, political and industrial life, like the wrap is threaded into the woof of the garment. Let church members take their religion seriously, let them make it a matter of daily living, let them translate it hourly into conduct, character and conversation and this land of ours will be filled with the glad tiding of salvation. This is missions—missions in the homeland. Our boards, agencies, churches and institutions are rallying points where we gather the spiritual strength to promote the glad tidings of salvation to the world.

Our greatest need today is for our church members to live their religion. Preachers alone will never save this land, Missionaries alone will never save our country. All of us, the 5,000,000 Baptists, together with all Christian people, must live our religion in our daily lives that the glad tidings of salvation may go out to all the people, or else our land will never be redeemed.

It is not enough to put away the evil things of the old life. The house cannot be swept clean and left empty. The only way to save our lives is to drive out Satan and let in Christ.

I am only one but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God, I will do. This should be the determination of every Christian.

Safety Section's Committee On Prevention Of Highway Crossing Accidents, Makes Appeal

Washington, D. C. — (Special) Because of the increase that has taken place in recent months in the number of fatalities resulting from accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings, the safety sections of the Association of American Railroads today made public appeal to the public to use greater caution in approaching and passing over such crossings. The appeal was made in a letter sent to member roads by the Safety Section's Committee on Prevention of Highway Accidents, the Chairman of which is O. F. Gadinger of Joilet, Illinois, Supervisor of Safety of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway The letter follows:

"The alarming increase that has taken place in recent months in the number of fatalities resulting from highway-railroad grade crossing accidents shows the necessity for redouble efforts being made by the railroads to impress on motorist and the general public the need for increased care being exercised in approaching and passing over grade crossings. This is especially important because of the increase in the number of grade crossing accidents that normally takes place in the winter months due to ice covered pavements and the fact that a majority of motorists drive with car windows closed, which handicaps them in hearing approaching trains.

"The Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission has just released reports which show that 1,113 persons lost their lives and 2,667 were injured in highway-railroad grade crossing accidents in the first eight months of 1940. This was the great-est number of fatalities for any corresponding period since 1931, with exception of 1937, when there were 1,144 fatalities. The number of persons injured in the first eight months of 1940 was greater than in any corresponding period since 1937 when there were 3,090 injuries.

"Hundreds of human lives could be saved annually if motorists would only use greater caution at grade crossings. Surveys made by safety officials show that a greater proportion of grade crossing accidents involve motorists who are familiar with local grade crossings and who use those crossings frequently, rather than motorists who perhaps pass through that locality for the first time. In view of that fac,, we urge that an intensive effort be made by your agents and local employees through civil and other local organizations and public schools to firmly impress on the various communities as well as general public the need for greater attention and care being used in approaching and passing over highway-railroad grade crossings. Regardless of the familiarity which a motorist has of grade crossings in his locality, eternal vigilance in making certain that a crossing can be passed over in safety should be exercised.

Mr. A. L. Favors Writes From Luthersville, Ga.

Communication and Article Sent for Publication for "Georgia Page"

Luthersville, Ga., Oct. 17, 1940, Dr. H. A. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., Dear Dr. Boyd. Please allow me a space in the Union-Review to state some ideals of the National Baptist Publishing Board's business standing and religious Christian activities of our church government at the present time.

As general election time is coming just over the hill, the people of the rural church must have an understanding as to whether they go to the white poll or stay at his own poll and vote at the poll the colored man organized and built up for his benefit and exercise his rights in his own place of business.

I have been wanting to write Mr. B. J. Davis about those facts, but I have never seen his address in the Union-Review. I know Mr. Davis' home is in Atlanta, Ga. I would rather have exact business address for sending writing to be sure Mr. Davis will receive or get the communication I send him. As times seem kindly in a war like is our other counties, now is a very good time for us to fix some plan for place in the United States of America in order to hold up our Christian institution and Christian religious organization the citizen people worked hard to build up. We must be noticed stand up firmly and upright as leaders and see its men getting every right due in this general election. For example, Gov. Rivers of Georgia said when he was making preparation for the Georgia registration that he thought it wise for every race to register their own men. Likewise I think it wise for every race to see after his own people votes the same manner as the registering of men. Governor Rivers said "that the teachers could fill out the registration blanks and save expenses of Georgia State government, likewise every race can use his own election committee at his own poll and save money. Then in other words save humanity and save the United States government and save the people in the United States Government. The colored men in the country are able to canvas the election. All is needed is the election supplement.

Response to Dr. Prince's address at the National Baptist Convention of America at Louisville, Ky.

I wish to say no better address could have been written for the present conditions and present times. Pres. Prince's address puts a greater light in the corporated Christian works and religious business of the National Baptist World. I say if we will be guided by his address in 1941, our churches and societies at large will make a good advancement, and have a great success in the branches that govern its united national organization. We find Dr. Prince using the plan of a just and upright God to guide his people. No other plan is able to guide the people safely today but the plans of the ever living God. Shall we embrace him? Yes and stand up to the program provided by our president.

A. L. Favors.

The Western Union Baptist Association convened at Rosier, Ga. Oct. 9, 10, 11, 1940. Had a fine session and largely attended by visiting officers. Dr. W. H. Borders of Atlanta, Ga., represented Morehouse College. He was a splendid speaker and a great help to the Western Union Churches and people. Rev. Frank Paschal of Atlanta, Ga., represented the State Missionary Convention of Georgia. Dr. D. D. Crawford of Atlanta represented the Executive Board. Rev. Hale of LaGrange, Ga., made a strong address for the building up of the young people of the community. An inspirational address was delivered by Rev. Hutcherson of Atlanta, a speaker for the Broadcasting Radio Program. Rev. A. Favors of Newman, Ga., pastor Holly Spring church, preached an able Introductional sermon. Rev. A. Hale of LaGrange aroused the association with a doctrinal sermon. Everybody felt the spirit. All officers present were re-elected. Rev. W. J. Smith, moderator; C. H. Kelly, secretary and Dea. A. L. Favors, representative.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS

Who was the tallest President?

Abraham Lincoln — six feet, four inches tall.

Which Presidents died in office?

William Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and Harding.

Which President changed the names that were given them at birth?

Stephen Grover Cleveland, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, and John Calvin Coolidge; each dropped his first name.

What Presidents "designated" their successors?

Jefferson (Madison); Jackson (Van Buren; Theodore Roosevelt (Taft).

What Presidents signed the Declaration of Independence?

John Adams and Jefferson.

What Presidents signed the Constitution?

Washington and Madison.

THE POET'S TRUEST FRIEND

By Jeannette Cathcart

The kindest friend the poet has,
(Though poets least suspect it)
Is Editor who'll scan his verse,
Then mercifully reject it.

Like battercakes, on griddle hot,
Ambitious poems sizzle,
But were they baked on slower fire,
They'd not be such a fizzle!

When Editor returns my verse,
I think him very hateful,
Yet, when I read that poem through,
I'm really, deeply grateful.

'Twould never do to let it go,
Just as I firstly wrote it;
For, till I've made it over new,
No one would ever quote it.

'Tis best, you see, when writing verse,,
To polish and to shine it,
Or else, some brilliant Editor,
Will instantly decline it!

—News and Courier, Charleston.

ON BEING SEEN AT CHURCH

The following bit of verse was read to the Memphis clericus recently by the Rev. Alfred Loaring-Clarke. It was printed in the Wall Street Journal:

"A big silver dollar, and a little brown cent,
Rolling along together they went,
Rolling along the smooth sidewalk.

When the dollar remarked—for the dollar can talk.

"You poor cent, you cheap little mite,
I'm bigger and more than twice as bright,
I'm worth more than you a hundred fold,
And written on me in letters bold,
Is the motto drawn from the pious creed,
"In God we trust," which all can read.

"Yes, I know; said the cent,
I'm a cheap little mite, and I know
I'm not big, nor good, nor bright.
And yet, said the cent, with a meek little sigh—
You don't go to church as often as I."

BIRMINGHAM WILL BE HOST TO ALA. BAPTISTS

The Pittsburgh Of The South, Often Referred To As The "Magic City" Will Give Royal Reception And Fine Entertainment

President J. H. Magwood Will Preside—Dr. Wm. Grimble, Corresponding Secretary, Will Be Guest Speaker

Birmingham, Ala. (Special)—This city is now only marking time waiting the arrival of the messengers for the opening of the 1940 New Era Baptist State Convention. The local committee has arranged for all the homes, the entertaining pastor has made the assignments and Dr. J. H. Magwood, the president, is now distrbuting the official program. He announced this past week that he has secured the assurance from Rev. Wm. Grimble, D. D., that he will be present to deliver the message as guest speaker. Dr. Grimble hails from Alexandria, La., and is president of the Louisiana Foreign Mission and Educational Convention as well as corresponding secretary of the National Baptist Convention of America.

The moderators of the several associations, along with the elected officers of the state have just closed a conference especially called by Dr. Magwood to iron out a few details so that when the convention convenes the participants will be well informed and the leaders on hand to dispatch the work.

This Magic City, the Pittsburgh of the south, the largest city in the state, was selected for the 1940 session because of the anticipated attendance, the railroad advantages and its central location and a great Baptist population. It is said that here in Jefferson County there are more Baptists and Baptist Churches than will be found in any two cities within the borders of this commonwealth.

Dr. Magwood was not just so sure as to how many national men would be in attendance, but he did state that he had invited Secretary Henry Allen Boyd from Nashville to appear on program for "National Baptist Union-Review Hour," when every reader in the state would be given an opportunity to renew their subscription for this denominational digest in which Alabama carries a page each week.

The reports are to be made for the Sunday School and B. Y. P. U. Convention that was held this year.

DR. JAMES JOHNSON, D. D., LAID TO REST

Impressive Funeral Service Held With First Baptist Church—Rev. E. S. Whidby, D. D., Delivered Sermon

Conroe, Texas -(Special) To The National Baptist Union Review)—There was laid to rest in the little city of Conroe, Montgomery county Texas, one of its most distinguished citizens in the person of Dr. James (Jimmie) Johnson, D. D.

Words are inadequate to tell of his worth as a thinker, and planner for the good of his race community, and church. He has identified himself with every phase of life with which he was surrounded for quite fifty years.

A simple but impressive funeral service was conducted by the First Baptist Church, Conroe, Rev. B. S. Peebles, pastor· Sister J. B. Bennett Mistress of Ceremony.

The Moderator of the Central Association with which Dr. Johnson has been associated as a member and active worker and official for more than 45 years conducted a short program in honor of the occasion. Dr. A. A. Lucas, Dr. W S. Brent, Rev. J. J. James, Sr. (who has been a coworker with him for years.) Dr. Wm. A. Johnson, Dr. B. S. Peebles and the Sec. of the association, (an intimate friend and admirer) appeared on the program..

The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. E. S. Whidby, (Mod. Emeritus) an intimate friend of the deceased, from the text II Cor. 5:1; He said in part "Dr. Johnson was a tenant in this earthly house for several years the house had become untenable; leaking and exposing the occupant to severe conditions. He continued to patch the roof but to no avail until Monday night October 14 at 12 o'clock the Lord told Jimmie "I want my house." So Jimmie moved out as Paul said in the text, to the building of God a house not made with hand, but eternal in the heavens. For in this we groan earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven.

His splendid family was present all of whom are intellectually prepared: Prof Dewitt Johnson-principal High School,Mansfield, Lo., Rev F H Johnson, pastor Rising Star Baptist Church Conroe, Mrs Alice Cashaw, Navasota, Miss Robbie Cashaw granddaughter of Gaudalupe College and the wife Mrs. Chaney H Johnson, who has stood side by side with Jimmie in all that he has trid to do. He encouraged her to continue her education in later life and she received a diploma from the school they founded with sweat and tears more than 45 years ago. Two daughters preceded him in death were teachers in the public school system of Texas.

Dr Jimmie Johnson was unselfish always according every man the right to think and act as he thought best.

Conroe Normal and Industrial College stands as a perpetual monument to his memory. He and his good wife gave the plot of land and cleared away the briars and underbrush for the first building to be erected on the campus. He got out the charter granted by the State of Texas which gave to the school a University corriculum the only one of its kind in Texas for Negroes He was a great preacher, as his contemporaries will attest, and pastored some of the best churches thruout the state of Texas. His thoughts, his ideas, his ideals, his work his accomplishments hold a unique place in Baptist history in this section of the country.

Our people are always tardy in recognizing the value of their leaders until they are gone; but those permanent values inherent in the useful life of Dr. Johnson will ever abide for God will make known his record.

He has gone but not forever,
There will be a glorious dawn;
We shall meet to part no never;
On that resurrection morn.

Sleep on Dr Jimmie and take your rest.

Hampered by friends and foes, you have done your best;
Envy and selfishness may otherwise decree
But the all seeing eye doth eternally see.

Submitted
James Kern Davis, Secretary
Centrial Missionary Baptist Association of Texas.
Anderson, Texas R. F D. 2
October 24th, 1940
—Union-Review.

Steel rails sufficient to build 10,000 miles of track are normally used for replacements annually by the railroads of the United States.

The average journey of all passengers, other than commutation on railroads in 1939 was 84.8 miles, compared with 81.2 miles

HERE AND NOW

The night cometh, when no man can work.—John 9:4.
By Martha E. Elder

No time for God, no time for prayer,
When He's planning for me a home over there!
Oh, where is the staff, and where is the rod?
They'll do me no good when I'm under the sod!
It's here and it's now I must tell men the way,
But, oh, I ask, "How?" "and "What shall I say?

The ones who are nearest and dearest it seems
I'm afraid to awaken from out of their dreams.
What do I fear? I do not quite know—
I know that it's here and it's now I must go!
The challenge inside burns deeper each day;
But, oh, to speak out, to act what I pray
That Jsus should use me, a witness for Him,
To win the lost souls from their darkness and sin;
It's not to the slums where others have gone,
But to those who are nearest to me right at home.
It is not in Africa, dark though it be,
That Jesus my Lord, has most need of me.

But it's here and it's now, and I must not delay!
Oh, precious Lord Jesus, do show me the way;
Just put in my mouth the words I should use;
Make me bold to speak out, help me not to refuse.
"My Word" Thou hast said, "shall not return void":
Let me give it out pure—without my one we see.

For no other lips may tell that words alloyed.
He has no other way but through you and through me.
We ask Him to use us, we kneel and we pray.
But, oh, to "put feet in our prayers," and to say,
"I know that Christ died, and He's saved me from sin.
And He will save you, if you'll just enter in."
It's here and it's now: ope my eyes, make me see:
Lord, send a revival; begin now in me.

BRINGING OUT THE BEST

The other day I was present at a public gathering where a moot question was under discussion. The debate waxed warm. Bitter words were spoken. Male-dictions were hurled right and left. The original issue was well-nigh forgotten, and the purpose of the meeting seemed doomed to ignoble defeat.

Then a feeble old man arose and uttered, with trembling lips, just two or three sentences which changed the whole atmosphere of the assembly. The words alone were commonplace. It was the spirit in which they were spoken that wrought the miracle. It was a beautiful illustration of the power of "a soft answer"!

"He made me feel so little," said one of the florid disputants, later.

Well, the discussion was resumed and the matter quickly and satisfactorily settled. Warm hearts had succeeded where hot heads had failed. Things ugly and infernal had been changed into things tender and sweetly sacred by the almost whispered words of an aged saint.

And these words from God's Book were flashed on the curtain of my memory: "Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good works." To say and do things that bring out the best, rather than the worst, that is in people should be the fine ambition of us all!—E. C. Baird.

TENNESSEE BAPTISTS WOUND UP AT MEMPHIS

Rev. J. A. G. Jordan, President, Delivered Annual Message To All Groups

Auxiliaries Made Reports—Mme. Payne For The Women And Mr. Newton For Sunday School And B. Y. P. U.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special)—"Finis" was written on the 1940 session of the Tennessee Baptist State Convention on Sunday evening in this city after they had been in the midst of their deliberations from Tuesday morning the 22nd until the doxology was sung on Sunday night. It had already been forecast here that the meeting here in the Bluff City located on the banks of the Mississippi, would be a very important gathering. This prediction came true when Mr. W. G. Newton, the president of the Sunday School Department, called the young people together at ten o'clock, central standard time, Tuesday. They deliberated Tuesday and Wednesday; they carried out their program as outlined, and it is said that much good work was accomplished. Many new ideas to help Sunday Schools and B. Y. P. U.'s were injected into the session by the splendid addresses on the topics programmed some weeks ago.

While they were going through this important phase of the work Mrs. Ora L. Payne called the women together and outlined to them what was to be done for kingdom building and extension by the women, who were the last to leave the cross and the first to view the sepulchre. They accepted their challenge, put their shoulders to the wheel, moving off in clock-like order without even over-lapping or taking the backward step. The work was completed by these two auxiliaries when the Rev. J. A. G. Jordan, president of the parent body, called the State Convention proper to order.

The various committees, having previously been appointed, had their work well in hand. First Baptist Church, Beale Street, Rev. G. A. Long, pastor, proved to be admirable hosts, while the city of Memphis opened wide her gates for the visitors to come in.

In Dr. Jordan's annual address he touched upon the things pertinent to the work of Baptists in the Volunteer State. He emphasized very forcefully the fact that the Tennessee Baptists were carrying out, along with their state program, the Three Point Program Movement by the National Baptist Convention of America, and that they would continue to do so. When he had finished his annual address it was adopted without discussion. The recommendations contained in it were referred to a special committee and finally became the property of the convention proper, on their recommendation.

Representatives were here from nearly every section of Tennessee; some motored in their private cars, others came in busses, while a goodly number traveled by train to this throbbing municipality here in the western part of the state, so close to Arkansas, Mississippi and Kentucky.

No change was anticipated in the official family of either the two auxiliaries or the parent body. The fervor and spiritual atmosphere was heightened by the great sermons preached during the week to audiences that were large and appreciative. The secretary made announcement that he would send for publication the list of all the officers selected at this session.

American Group At Houston, Gen'l Convention At Austin ---Both Report Success

Dr. P. S. Wilkinson Opened The Bayou City Session, Dr. S. R. Prince, The Capital City (Austin) Meeting

Both Texas Conventions wound up their 1940 session last week. They were momentous, far-reaching and set a new religious record in accomplishments and in work done. Dr. P. S. Wilkinson opened the American Baptist Meeting down in Houston, in the Magnolia city located on Buffalo Bayou. Reports coming from the meeting the first day's gathering indicated an unusual attendance from throughout the confine of his convention territory. His annual address was said to have electrified the huge audience. It was accepted with a rising vote of thanks; while up in the capital city of Texas, Austin, located on the Colorado River, Dr. S. R. Prince wielded the gavel the opening day and called his followers to order, and they at once began to execute the program that the executive board had prepared months in advance.

The General Baptist Convention, as it is known, has churches from the Rio Grande at El Paso on the west to the twin cities of Texas and Arkansas on the east, and from Galveston on the south to Denison and Sherman on the north. They claim a membership of approximately 390,000. They were the guests of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Rev. J. C. Lott, D. D., pastor, which church and congregation was pastored and led by the lamented L. L. Campbell. This is the convention in which the late Dr. R. H. Boyd held membership. It claims forty-two associations with their moderators, each serving as vice presidents of their membership roll.

The several Boards, Departments and Groups made their annual reports. They held foreign mission rally in the interest of Mrs. Eliza George over in Africa. Funds were to be distributed immediately to her through the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention of America, then their educational drive, spirited by the fact that Guadalupe College whose doors had been closed for four years, is now a going educational institution under the control of the convention. At the time this article is being written no reports had reached the National Baptist Union-Review with the personnel of officers selected by the two conventions for 1940-41.

To live day by day consciously and wisely is to close the door against future regrets.

Class I railroads paid $226,469,224 in taxes in the first seven months of 1940, the greatest amount for any similar period since 1929.

AS LONG AS THE CONGO FLOWS TO THE SEA, THE AMERICAN NEGRO WILL FIGHT UNDER GOD FOR HIS LIBERTY

The love of liberty shall continue to move and pulsate in the hearts of men; and as long as the Congo River flows to the sea, the stream of human liberty shall not be stopped or hemmed up, by any wall of race prejudice and intolerance. Freedom is a God-given heritage of all men, and it shall continue to be. It is the heritage of black men in common with white men, yellow men and all other men of any other color; if they will fight for it, under God. The American Negro is facing a crisis, but he is too stupid to realize it. With us, it is a stubborn case of refusing to believe what our eyes see and our hearts bleed.

The crisis which threaten our liberty, is not religious; but economic and political. We are deprived of freedom of speech, of press and the right of free assembly; and the Negro is not doing anything about it. He sees the situation as it is, and knows the remedy; but he is too much of a coward, to stand up on his feet and do the necessary something about it. The hour to strike is now; November 5th is his first opportunity to strike his first blow for his personal liberty. The ballot is his weapon, under God to destroy the democratic hypocrits posing in sheep's clothing as the Negro's friend, and their Allies, who are daily selling their race down the river for bread and a few menial jobs. Are we going to resign ourselves to a helpless status of defeatism; and God our captain? Verily not. Do not the burning words of Patrick Henry, in colonial days, impress you to rise and strike your first blow for human liberty? Patrick Henry exclaimed "Give me liberty, o rgive me death." He meant he would rather die fighting for the freedom of his people than to live a slave of men no better than he.

We see our race and children jim crowed in every phase of the national life; discriminated against in every state of the union; not allowed to ride on elevators and other public conveyances with white people; denied the protection of the law, and the right to sit on juries; cannot even pay tax at the window the white man pays his tax when due; denied the right to fight in the army and navy along side of white men because of race and color; denied work on defense program; refused admission into the army and navy schools that we may equip ourselves to fight foreign foes; prescribed a different training for white and black boys for military service. Janitors, elevator operators and menial jobs always held throughout the south by Negroes, are now being filled by poor white folk by the New Deal. Domestic service and farm labor, excepted from the wage and hour law, because the Negroes dominate these occupations throughout the south. The white south said, If you put farmers and domestic service under the wage and hour law, we will have to pay Negroes as much as we pay white labor, and the president, the Negro's friend, agreed to the terms of the white south and signed the bill. All these indignities, and a thousand others just as humiliating, have been inflicted upon the Negro by the New Deal, and Negro leaders like Bishop R. R. Wright and D. Ormonde Walker, president of Wilberforce University, say these conditions are the salvation of the Negro. The question is often asked by a class of Negro leaders, who value a dollar more than they do human liberty, what can we do about it, and answer their own question, We cannot do anything about it. These characters are on the New Deal's pay roll, and think only of themselves and have no interest in the race. We could do a lot about it if Negro leaders would stop selling the race down the river for a dollar or a minor job. November 5th, the Negro can go to the polls and vote for Willkie, who has declared against all kinds of discriminations and put our president out who has made discrimination against our race official. That's what we can do about it but we can never accomplish this blessing as long as many of our leaders wear the white man's dollar mark on his back on election day. We are the only people in America, who will vote for the man who is against us and kiss the enemy's hand that strikes us. The remedy is, get rid of the Wrights, Walkers and their like.

—Union-Review.

Negro Spiritual In New Episcopal Church Hymnal

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 23 (ANP)—A Negro spiritual, "Were You There When They Crucified My Lord?" will be included in the new Episcopal hymnal which was approved Tuesday after a lengthy debate on the convention floor.

Most of the discussion was over omitting 181 hymns. Southern delegates opposed leaving these old songs out. When the Rev. John W. Norris, white, of Philadelphia, secretary of the revision committee, announced the spiritual would be included, several delegates shouted "Why?"

Rev. Norris answered it was a "fine hymn and could be used on Good Friday."

This is the first time a Negro spiritual has been included in the hymnal.

Misstress: "And I want even the kitchen floor clean enough to have our meals on."

New Maid: "You will look funny."

ROOSEVELT'S NEW ARMY POLICY NOT SATISFACTORY, SAY

NEW YORK, Oct 17 (ANP)—Announcement by President Roosevelt Wednesday of a new army policy calling for strict separation of colored and white soldiers and the continued use of white officers in existing regular army units brought swift protests and condemnation from Negro leaders Thursday.

Walter White, executive secretary, and William Pickens, branch director of the N. A. A. C. P. along with A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, led the way in denouncing segregation in the army. White and Randolph sent a telegram to the White House and Pickens spoke at the state conference of social work.

White and Randolph, who with T. Arnold Hill NYA official, conferred with President Roosevelt, Naval Secretary Frank Knox and Assistant Army Secretary Peterson at the White House recently, declared the President's statement of army policy implied they had approved segregation during the conference.

In their wire White and Randolph said:

"We most vigorously protest your approval of war department policy regarding Negroes in armed forces which precludes Negro officers except chaplains and doctors in regular army units other than two national guard regiments staffed by Negro officers.

"We further vigorously question your statement that morale is splendid in existing Negro units of the regular army. Many enlisted men in these segregated units have made repeated protests at being forced to serve as hostlers and servants to white army officers. We further question that jim crow policy of army 'has been proven satisfactory.' It has never been satisfactory nor is it now to Negro Americans."

In discussing the President's statement before the social work conference at the Pennsylvania hotel Thursday night, Dean Pickens said:

"The morning papers quote the President of the United States as being in favor of two very serious arrangements for the Negro in our national forces:

(a) That there must be separate Negro units in the army and in any other military forces.

(b) That the existing units of Negroes in the regular army, meaning of course, the 9th and 10th cavalries and the 24th and 25th infantries, will have no Negro officers of rank except members of the Medical Corps and chaplains.

"That first statement about general segregation in the army and other defense forces, we could dismiss for the moment as American rather than as an imposition of the New Deal. But that second statement about having no Negroes in the regular army, of commission rank, except doctors and preachers, —that is purely Rooseveltian. Perhaps we should say, rather, that it is Bourbon-Southern and that Roosevelt has succumbed to it,—as he succumbed long ago, for political reasons, to silence on our fight against general segregation and our fight against mob murder.

"There is no reason why the Negro sergeants and corporals in the Negro regiments should not be promoted, in respect of their merit. Those four Negro regiments, until they were most thoroughly broken up and scattered by seven years of southern control in national affairs, were among the best regiments in the history of our armed forces There was no better cavalry regiments than the 10th cavalry, until it was degraded to grooming horses for the white cadets at West Point. And the 24th and 25th infantries have been since the Civil war among the best infantry units in our army. These four regiments did more than any other four regiments in our forces to win the great west from the uncivilized Indian and to pacify the Philippines for American leadership.

"There are hundreds of Negro reserve officers, many of whom had valuable experience in the last World War, and who could be trained quickly for command in our present raw and growing army units.

"We are opposed to segregation under government auspices in all national and public affairs, but if the President of the United States must yield to the undemocratic American Way of segregating Negroes into separate military units, he should not add the insult , as commander in chief, of giving his official sanction to the barring of Negro commissioned officers in their own army units. That is most certainly improper training of the Negro minority for defense of this country.

"The release from the White House press agency states that the President made these pronouncements, following a conference with Negro leaders,—the implication being that these leaders agreed to that segregation and degredation of their people. That implication is false; we know some of those leaders who met the President, and they could never agree with him in such a decision.

Professor: "Didn't you have a brother in this, class last year?"

Student: "No, sir, it was I. I'm taking it over."

Professor: "Extraordinary resemblance."

LAS PALMAS, CANARY ISLANDS

Geographical Description Of The Station Where Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard Is Employed

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)— Because of some inaccuracy in stating the exact geographical location where Miss Lillie Mae Hubbard is engaged in her government position, she has sent to Rev. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, the following statement:

"Las Palmas, where I am stationed, is located on the Island of Grand Canary. Grand Canary is one of the Islands of the group called the Canary Islands. The Canary Islands belong to Spain, and are located in the Atlantic Ocean. They are nearer the continent of Africa Europe, and a few miles west of Rio De Oro. If you will look on the map of Africa, follow the west coast, tracing south from Casablanca, when you arrive at Rio De Oro look due west, you will see a group of Islands, seven in number.

"I am serving in the American Consulate, and the office is in charge of a Consul whose name is Clifton R. Wharton, a lawyer from Boston, Mass. My work is clerical, and I am a United States Civil Service employee, in the foreign service of the United States. I think where you became mixed up with Portugal is on account of my having served in the American Consulate at Oporto, Portugal during the time that Dr. W. I. Yerby, now retired, served there as Consul. I have been away from Portugal for ten years."

Thus Miss Hubbard, who is on her vacation here from far away Canary Islands, has given to the readers of the National Baptist Union-Review, through the letter written to Rev. Mr. Boyd, more history than perhaps has been known by the readers about these Islands, which are said to be the home of Francisco Francho, the present dictator of Spain.

Miss Hubbard hopes to go back to her post of duty at the end of her vacation, or as soon as arrangements can be made to get her through the war zone.

DENTISTS OF STATE CALLED TO PREPARE FOR NAT'L DEFENSE

Courses Will Be Given Between November 4 And December 6

Dentists of the entire state will be given an opportunity to prepare to meet national defense demands in the second Post-Graduate Seminar starting November 4 in the three grand divisions of the state.

The state department of Health, the Tennessee State Dental Association, and the U. S. Public Health Service join in sponsoring the course of study on "Oral Examination and Diagnosis," under the direction of three of the nation's outstanding specialists.

From a recent survey by the dental profession, it has been found that the whole man-power and facilities of the profession are inadequate to rehabilitate the mouths of the draft armies alone, and that strenuous measures are ahead for the military and civilian practice by the dentists of the nation.

The program for the 1940 Seminar is designed to prepare both those who may enter the military and those who must face increased practice at home for the added duties.

Between November 4 and December 6, the courses will be given in three locations in each of the three grand divisions of the state.

The courses will be so arranged that dentists will find the courses available with a minimum of travel and absence from their offices, two full days being required for the study. The courses are offered on a non-profit basis, with the state health department providing the basic appropriation. Dentists will pay $10 each toward the expense of securing specialists as instructors and in operation of the schools.

Courses open in Johnson City in East Tennessee, in Cookeville in Middle, and in Dyersburg in the Western section of the state. The schools will move to Knoxville and Chattanooga in the East, to Columbia and Nashville in Middle, and Jackson and Memphis in the west.

Dr. Frank F. Kanhtak, M. D., D. D. S., of the University of Illinois, Dr. George B. Diefenbach of the University of Louisville, and Dr. Maynard K. Hines of the University of Illinois, will conduct the courses, in which each dentist attending will be given the opportunity to make a complete set of x-ray pictures, develop the film, and make a complete examination and diagnosis under the personal direction of the instructors.

"The public should be as interested as the dentists in seeing that every dentist takes the course and better prepares himself to meet the extraordinary conditions ahead," Dr. P. E. Blackerby, director of the dental health program for the state, says of the schools.

The district committeemen in charge of the seminar program, by appointment of the state association are: Dr. Pogue, chairman; Dr. C. V. Morgan of Johnson City, Dr. Walter Chesney of Knoxville, Dr. E. F. Huckaba of Chattanooga, Dr. R. W. Thurman of Cookeville, Dr. George F. Seeman of Nashville, Dr. D. D. Phillips of Mt. Pleasant, Dr. H. A. Akin of Paris, Dr. Russell Moore of Dyersburg, and Dr. W. H. Cason of Memphis.

Further details of dates and locations of the schools are being worked out and will be available within a few days.

RASTUS: Mah boss sent a telegram from Africa sayin' he was sendin' us some lions' tails

RUFUS: Lions' tails? Wha foh he sendin' only lions' tails?

RASTUS: I don't know, but he sez he just captured two lions and he's sendin' details by mail.

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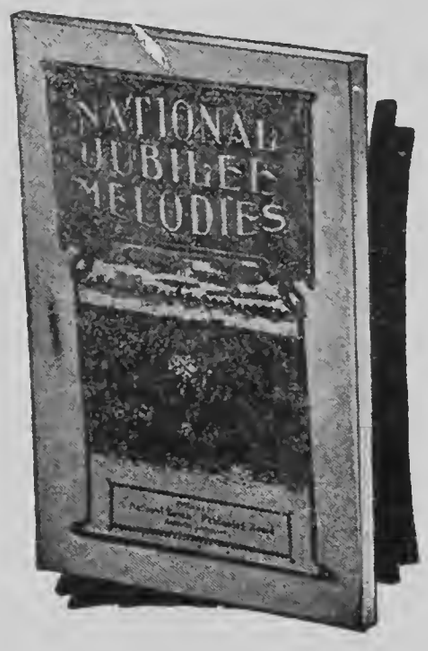
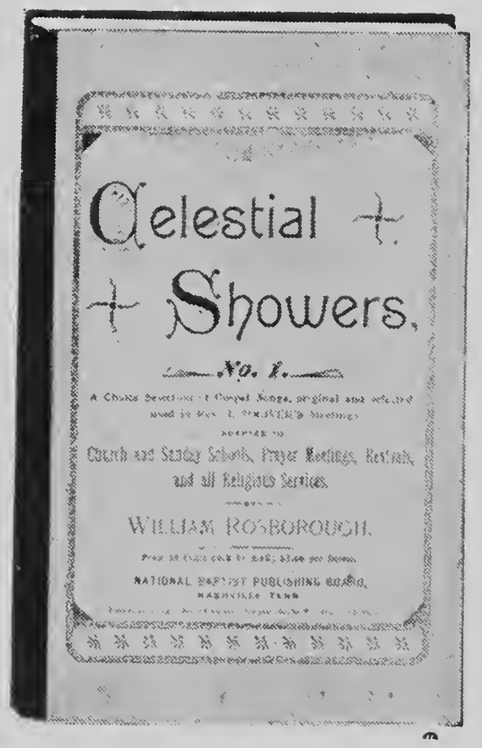
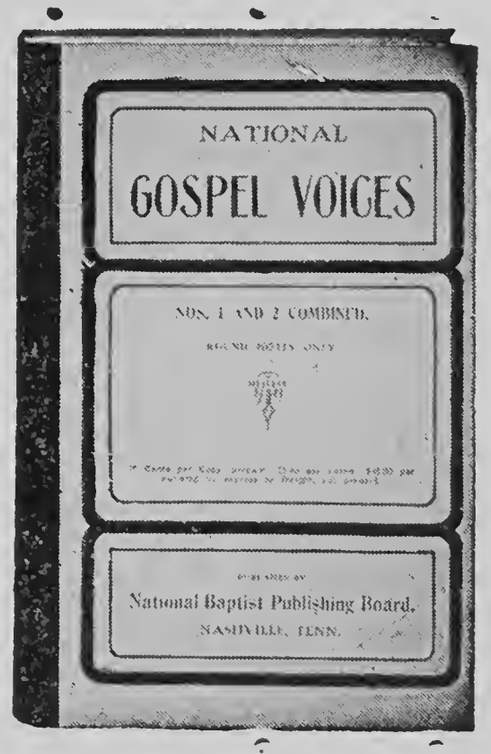


Other Popular and Inspiring Songs Are to be found in these



Celestial Showers 40c each; $4.80 per dozen.



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I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

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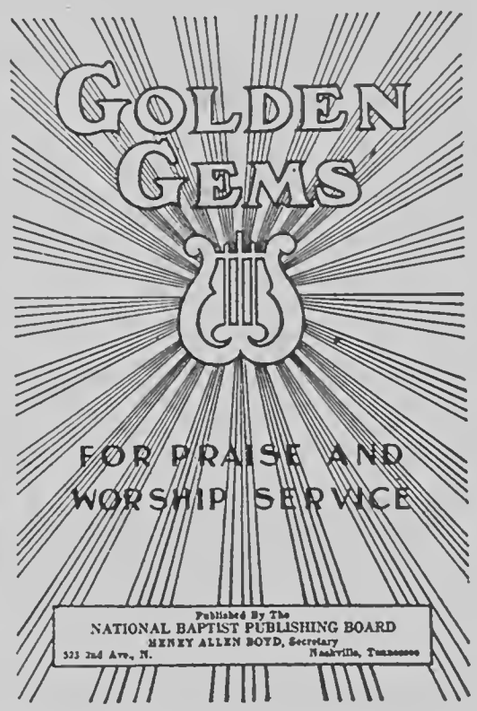

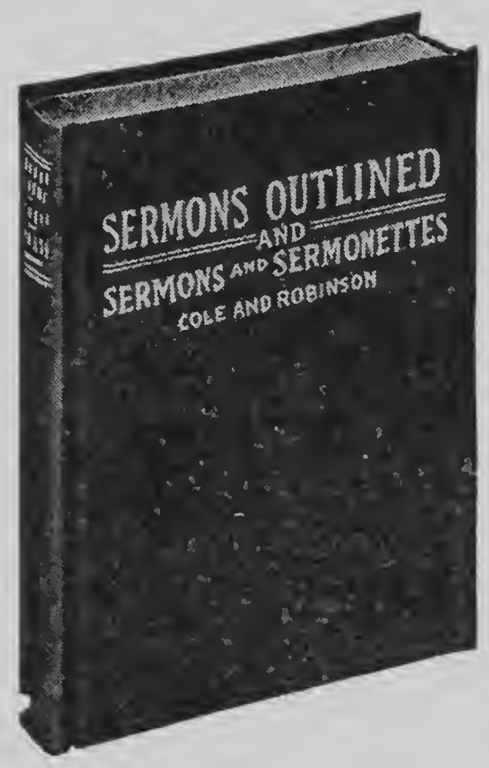

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The Use Of Surplus Commodities In School Lunch Programs

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics

WASHINGTON, D. C.—You are no doubt familiar with the function of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the distribution of farm surpluses to low-income families under the Food Stamp Plan in a number of cities and counties, to needy families on direct relief throughout the United States, and to schools that are serving a lunch to needy children. Last spring nearly 3,000,000 children received lunches consisting at least in part of farm surpluses; these children were enrolled in 43,000 schools in over 2,000 counties. The aim is to extend the program this school year to reach 6,000,000 children. This means that more schools in more communities will be taking part in the program.

To receive surplus foods, everyone of these school lunch projects must be certified or declared eligible by State or local welfare agencies. After a school is so certified, the project must have a local sponsor. An important function of the sponsor is to provide non-surplus foods, facilities, and equipment that may be required for preparing or serving a lunch that will contribute a fair share of the child's nutritive needs for the day. Much as farm surpluses contribute to the school lunch, it is essential that other foods be made available by purchase or contribution of the sponsor. In fact, the real responsibility for directing the school lunch program in a community rests in the hands of the local sponsoring groups.

We hope that members of the nutrition committee will take an active part in the development of the school lunch program in the State. The members of this committee, with representatives in many areas, are in a position to stimulate desirable sponsorship in local communities, and to offer any needed technical help for the improvement of local programs. As the problems vary from State to State, we would suggest that your committee get in touch with the representative of the Surplus Marketing Administration who is responsible for the distribution of surplus commodities in your State. I am sure he will be very glad to suggest to you the technical problems upon which help is needed at the present time.

Leadership in local areas may take the form of stimulating community interest in school lunches for underfed children. It may be up to you to enlist the interest of some group to act as sponsor. School lunches have been sponsored by parent-teacher associations, church groups, men's civic clubs, boards of education, county commissioners, fraternal organizations, veterans' organizations, women's clubs—in fact, by every type of organization or group of public officials. Experience indicates that there is in every community some group glad to take over this sponsorship when the idea is presented.

In launching a school lunch program or in attempting to expand a going program, you will be interested in the facts presented in the enclosed mimeographed copy of a radio talk entitled "Eating farm surpluses at school." A transcription was made of this 8 1-2 minute radio talk, and at least one copy has been sent to every State through the Washington headquarters of the Surplus Marketing Administration. The transcription may have been used by one or more stations in your State. To check on the local utilization of this radio transcription, get in touch with the person in charge of commodity distribution, whose name we have already given you. If you find that this program has not been used locally, you can doubtless arrange to borrow the record from that person. Otherwise, you can probably obtain a copy of the transcription through Mr. H. C. Albin, Chief of the Distribution and Purchase Division, Surplus Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C., who still has a limited number of copies. It is wise, however, to check first in your State so as to avoid duplication of effort. Also, it would be unfortunate for too many people to contact the local broadcasting stations.

I am also sending you three other enclosures that will be of interest and of help to you. The folder presenting facts about school lunches will answer many questions that are in or may come to your mind. For one thing, it calls attention briefly on the first page to the help that a school lunch program may get from the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration, and to services available through the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Farm Security Administration, and the U. S. Public Health Service. Representatives of these Federal agencies have headquarters in every State, and some of the agencies have representatives in many counties and in some cities. The folder also explains the function of State and local welfare agencies and local Directors of Commodity Distribution in relation to the school lunch program. Read this little folder (with the school slate on its cover) very carefully, and ask for further information from local public welfare officials or Directors of Commodity Distribution if you have additional questions.

The mimeographed copy of "Lunch at school," a Market Basket press release of September 4, 1940, will also be of interest to you.

The other enclosure "School lunches using farm surpluses," a bulletin just prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, contains material useful to the school that has launched or is preparing to launch a school lunch program. It also contains information that would be extremely helpful to an organization acting as or preparing to act as sponsor; in this connection, I call your attention to the foreword, to page 1, and to pages 42 to 44.

DOINGS OF THE CHICAGO CHURCHES

CHICAGO, Ill.,—The 44th St., Baptist Church still lives up to it's record as the Headquarters of the Holy Spirit. Rev. E. Thurston the pastor of the 44th Street church is a firebrand for God here in "The Windy City." Services in 44th. Street church was on a high order last Sunday, and our hearts were made to rejoice as the gospel was preached. Pastor Thurston is one of Chicago's best pastors.

Dr. H. E. McWilliams, and the Shiloh Baptist Church is on the go and things are really happening around old Shiloh. Services in Shiloh was very inspiring last Sunday, and the message was certainly befitting the occasion. This is one of Chicago's fastest growing congregations.

The New Hope Baptist has proved its right to the title of a New Testament church by way it has served its pastor in his long illiness. No one can say that this is not a body of real baptized believers in Christ for they have proven their rights to the title. New Hope Baptist Church presents "The Southernaires" in a recital at the Jean Baptist Point DuSable High School on Friday, November 8th, 1940.

Dr. Jos L. Griffin, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church, is well on the road to recovery after a long illness. The Baptist State Missionary and Educational Convention is very grateful to God for the recovery of pastor Griffin who has served the convention faithfully for many wears.

PRIDE

Clara Lundie Askew

My mother says she
Can depend on me,
So I'm as proud as I can be!

The North Wood River District S. S. And B. T. U. Congress.

President S. A. Tillman and Officers report for the first time the work of the S. S. and B. T. U. Congress (Special to the Union-Review)—In this day when it has become fashionable to deny the existence of God. Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit, due in past to the prevailing scepticism, in part to a mechanistic view of the Universe, the Moderator of the N. W. R. distict Associatoin Rev. J. L. Griffin with his staff of officers, decided to do all in their power to combat this ungodly idea by broadening the work of the Kingdom thereby putting force in a righteous direction; placing a stumbling block in the way of satanic forces and giving strength and power to the program in this part of the Master's vineyard. They elected Mr. S. A. Tillman as president, to organize a S. S. and B. T. U. Congress which will serve as a mighty arm in bringing about the reality of this righteous thinking.

On his return from the great National S. S. Congress which was held in San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Tillman set out to carry forward the intentions of the District Association. On June 16, 1940 the first meeting was held at the Antioch M. B. church 5129 Indiana Ave., Rev. J. M. Harvey, pastor. The leading churches of the district were represented and a great wave of enthusiasm was started in the right direction. Mr. Tillman made a selection of his workers, and appointed the proper committees to get the work started.

The next meeting was held at Morning Star Institutional Baptist church 3993 South Parkway, Rev. I. M. Hendon, pastor. This was July 21. After a strong devotional service, the president stated the purpose of the meeting and called for the Committee's report. The committee on Constitution made their report, it was adopted latter by the parent here by giving shape to the Organization. The Committee on Permanent organization submitted their report, and the flollowing named persons were accepted by the parent body to serve as officers:

Mr. S. A. Tillman, Pres.; Mrs. Jackson Malone, 1st Vice.; Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, 2nd Vice.; Dr. A. A. Hubbard, Arbiter; Miss Edna Lindsay, Enrollment Sec.; Mr. Robert Baacon, Assistant; Mr. Leon Hunter, Grading secretary; Mrs. Ada E. Palmer, Cor.; Mr. Lathai Davison, Treas.; Miss Naomi Griffin, Pianist. Mr. C. C. White Librarian.

ADDED BOARD MEMBERS

Rev. L. W. Mingo, Rev. B. M. Cooper; Rev. J. V. Richardson; Mr. W. T. Curry, Mr. L. H. Gates

On September 22, 1940, the meeting held at the Chicago Baptist Institute by he kindness of Dean H. M. Smith who assured the officers that the doors of the Institute stood ajar for the Congress at any time.

Eleven S. S.'s and B. T. U.'s were represented by the leading workers in the district. The meeting was well attended and the president is elated over the fine cooperation the pastors and workers are giving toward the work.

On October, 20 1940, the first Executive Board meeting of the Congress was held at the Thankful M. B. Church, Rev. J. A. Armstrong, pastor 4353 Dearborn St.-

The first Institute meeting was planned and will be in session Sunday afternoon, November 10, 1940 from 3-5 p. m., at the Chicago Baptist Institute 3816 Michigan Avenue. The general theme will be: Evangelism: Five Departments will be conducted by the following conductors:

SUPERINTENDENTS:

Mr. L. H. Gates, Mr. Jackson Malone, Jr.; Mr. Henry L. Turner; Mrs. Lulu R. Smith.

SENIOR DEPT. S. S.—

Mrs. Ida B. Price; Mrs. Josephine Randolph.

JUNIOR DEPT. S. S.—

Mr. W. T. Curry; Mrs. Margret Simon.

B. A. U. DEPT.—

Mr. J. A. Noble; Mr. C. C. White

SENIOR DEPT. B. T. U.—

Mr. Saul Bradfield; Mr. C. A. Reyster; Mrs Frances Hunter.

Mr. Tillman has striven hard to make this work a success and we see signs of a great Congress under his leadership and for years to come.

Pray for us that all artificial distinction be erased and there be a true fellowship of Christian workers to meet the need of real problems that are facing us today.

Our Motto: We Meet On Time, We Work Together.

Yours in Christ, and for His Cause we pled.

Mr. S. A. Tillman, Pres.
Mrs. Ada E. Palmer, Reporter.
Dr J. L. Griffin, Moderator.

CONDUCTORS OF CONGRESS EXTENSION SECTIONS JUBILANT

Departmental Workers In The Summer School Of Methods Receive Notification of Coming Session

Announcement That the Windy City Gets 37th Conclave Strikes Responsive Chord Of All Groups

Hardly had the announcement that Chicago captured the 1941 session of the Sunday School Congress, after the action of the board here in this city, reached the various sections of the nation, before the Congress Secretary began to send out notices to the Congress Conductors, Extension Section Workers and Departmental Assistants on a projected plan to make this coming meeting keep step with the 1940 Congress held in San Antonio, Texas. "But," said he, "the Coming School of Methods must be pitched on a plane that will give continued zest to the Front Line Sunday School Movement, and stimulate or accelerate, whichever you call it, a greater desire on the part of the Sunday Schools, B. Y. P. U.'s and Church Auxiliaries to send to these meetings that material or those individuals out of their own local groups to sit in on the session or to be used in departmental meetings where they are best fitted to serve."

The conductors last year, the departmental workers, as well as those who made up the personnel of the whole group, whether in the Cradle Roll Department, the Bible Conference, the Ministerial Department, the Superintendents Department or whatnot, addressed themselves religiously and studiously to their work that there was hardly an intermission through the day. Many of the leaders in this phase of the work who are giving sacrificial service and unrequited toil expressed a desire that the same leadership and personnel be retained as far as possible, as they now have gotten acquainted with each other and can more nearly guarantee results, even with the rawest material that makes up the attendance or the audience or the classes in the Departments.

"Notification being sent to these conductors require immediate attention and prompt replies," declared Secretary Boyd as he got off the train from a swing through Texas, Missouri and Illinois.

Marie: Why has Hattie such an empty smile these days?

Carol: he's waiting for her new teeth.

YOU CAN HAVE THE RECORDS

EVERY BAPTIST MAY READ FOR THEMSELVES OF THE GREAT SESSION

Send Fifty Cents for Your Copy of the Minutes And Proceedings of the Louisville Session of The National Baptist Convention of America

With the consent of Dr. G. L. Prince, President of the National Baptist Convention, I have undertaken to get the Minutes out. The money you send will be credited to the account of the National Baptist Convention of America after the postage is deducted

To the Members, Friends and those interested in the Louisville session of the National Baptist Convention of America, we give notice that these Minutes will be printed at once. They will contain

1. The proceedings of the Convention.
2. The Enrollment by churches.
3. The enrollment by individuals.
4. The enrollment by district associations and state conventions.
5. The President's Annual Address delivered at the Sixtieth Annual session.
6. The report by Dr. P. S. Wilkinson on the Social and Economic Condition of the Negro.
7. The Annual Address of Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, President of Woman's Auxiliary.
8. The Report of the National Baptist Publishing Board.
9. The Report of the Foreign Mission Board.
10. The Report of the Evangelical Board.
11. The Report of the Educational Board.
12. The Report of the Home Mission Board; and such other reports made before this Sixtieth Annual Session.

The money that you send in for the Minutes will go toward the payment of the printing, binding and postage on these Minutes. After this is taken care of, the balance left over will be credited to the account of printing.

I shall be glad to make a detailed report of all moneys received for this purpose to the Secretary of the Convention and to the President. No Minutes will be sent on credit nor will be sent C.O.D. The price to cover the cost will be fifty cents on each copy, as it will be larger than ever before.

Send all Orders to
Henry A. Boyd, Secretary
NATIONAL BAPTIST PUBLISHING BOARD
523 Second Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee.

Pittsburgh Courier

(Continued from Page 1.)

page editorial for his paper in which he strongly urged his readers to support Wendell Willkie in the coming election.

Funeral services were held in Pittsburgh Monday.

VANN CAME UP THE HARD WAY

Noted Leader and Editor Planned Autobiography As Death Came.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31—(By P. L. Prattis for ANP)—Friends and close associates of Robert Lee Vann often urged him to write the story of his life. They felt that it would prove not only an inspiration to other members of his race, but also an interpretive commentary on the times in which he lived. He, himself,had planned to write that story. Up until this year, he had been so busy living in the present and the future that he had had little time to think of the past.

But when he returned to his home from the hospital after undergoing a major operation last February, he confided to a friend that he then prepared to take it easy and "write that book." Death thwarted that good intention.

Robert L. Vann was born August 29, 1879, at the fluttering end of that important decade which witnessed the birth of Tuskegee, of the National Baptist Convention, of the Improved Order of Elks an dof many other organizations, now active, whose existence is fundamental to the welfare of the race. Three years before he was born, John R. Lynch had served as temporary chairman of a National Republican convention and within that decade were begun the wide-spread movements to disfranchise the Negro people of the United States.

Mr. Vann was born in the era when the youth of America was clutching the stars hung out by the Horatio Algers who made their way from log cabins to the White House. Frederick Douglass had said that the tature of a man should be measured from the depths from which he had risen, not the heights to which he had climbed.

Full measure of the stature of Robert Lee Vann, able lawyer, enterprising newspaper editor and publishers and astute political statesman for his race, cannot be taken except from the point from which he started in life.

Much of his early past is enclosed in the silence with which he treated matters pertaining to himself. He never considered his personal achievements of later life important except as they were so interpreted by those close to him. Much of the story of his life must be pieced together from the faithful memories of those who loved and followed him.

Ira Foster Lewis, general manager of The Pittsburgh Courier, loyal friend, confidente and employe for more than 25 years, has, perhaps more than anyone else, treasured these "precious assets" of personal achievements.

Mr. Vann and Mr. Lewis were fellow North Carolinians. From Mr. Vann it was learned that he had been born "out from" Ahoskie, N. C. From Mr. Lewis one learns that the man who was later to become the trusted friend of Presi--dents of the United States had been born "far out from" Ahoskie of poor parents who grubbed a measly pittance from reluctant soil.

"You don't know, it's hard for you to understand," Mr. Lewis freqently told employes of The Courier, "the kind of struggle Mr. Vann has had. Mr Vann never saw a train until he was nine years old. He never got far enough out of the country to start his life until he was a big boy."

But if Robert Vann was forced to wait long before starting life, he wasted no time once he set his feet upon the highway to the bigger world which mean separation from all that he had known in the recesses of the mountains of western North Carolina and almost final separation from parents and loved ones. Once he had gone from Ahoskie, a busy life kept him upon life's main highways.

A few years ago, he returned to the old homestead to see for the last time the scenes of his youth and to erect a tombstone over the grave of his beloved mother.

Two persons helped him definitely to chart his early life. One of these was the late Calvin Brown, teacher, whose precepts and example were to ever remain fresh in the life of his pupil. The other was the late George H. White, last Negro congressman to be elected from North Carolina.

As a boy, he had gone to hear White speak. After the speech, he was taken into the presence of the distinguished congressman. At that time White told the boy:

"Son, there is no people which pays a better price for good leadership than the Negro.

Of fair complexion and straight hair, many opportunities came to Mr. Vann in later years to use his talents for personal benefit. Sometimes there were those who attempted to show him how he might escape the rigors of the race problem.

"You'll get along better if you enroll as something other than a Negro," he was told when he first entered the University of Pittsburgh.

He remembered the words of Congressman White and chose to stick with his race and give it what leadership he could. .

Work and education challenged him once he had left his home "out from" Ahoskie. For many years he was to follow the pattern of many Negro youths of that day. He was going to have to work on the boats, in the hotels, on the dining cars, to fill his summers with work and his winters with study. He came up the hard way.

His first education was obtained at Waters Normal Institute in Winton, N. C . From there he went to study in the academy of Virginia Union University at Richmond. He finished that course in 1903. One of his schoolmates and a lifelong friend was Eugene Kinckle Jones, founder of the National Urban League and one of the founders of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Years after he had left the academy, Mr. Vann was to be honored by being named a trustee of the university.

Mr. Vann came to Pittsburgh in 1903 and entered the University of Pittsburgh.. He was graduated from the university with the bachelor of arts degree in 1906. In 1909, he received his law degree..

The next year, 1910, he began the practice of law.

In the same year, he married Jessie Matthews of Gettysburg, Pa. .

Mr. Vann's active career before the bar lasted from 1910 until 1933 when he was named a special assistant attorney general by President Roosevelt. His professional career was distinguished by the success and admiration which he won from the bench and the members of his profession. In more than 60 cases, he represented clients charged with homicide. A first degree verdict was never returned against any of his clients.

In the same year that Mr. Vann began the practice of law, he was "called" into the newspaper business. He was one of the founders of The Courier which was incorporated March 10, 1910. In 1912, he became the editor and remained such until the time of his death. During the early years of the newspaper's existence, he contribnted liberally to its upkeep. He eventnally became treasnrer of the corporation and, later, president, both of which positions he held when he died.

The Courier was but one of many racial enterprises into which, dnring his young manhood, he put his intelligence, his heart and his money. Support of Negro business was a cardinal principle in his personal life. Many of the enterprises which he sought to help failed, but his ardor for the sneeess of Negro business never wavered or diminished.

If any facet of his three-publisher and editor and political statesman distinguished Mr. Vann most, it was perhaps sided life as lawer, newspaper as a political statesman that he became best known to white and black America. His political activity began shortly after his entrance into the practice of law. From 1917 nntil 1921, he served as an assistant city solicitor in Pittsburgh. Even during these years, he became celebrated for his politicay sagacity.

One story serves to show his nncanny political acumen, the certitude with which he could always pick a winner. He had a friend, a white man, who was employed by one of the daily newspapers in Pittsburgh. Mr. Vann felt that a combination of circnmstances might be used to elect this man sheriff of the county. Out of a clear blue sky, he broached the proposition of becoming a candidate t othis man. The man was stunned. He thought Mr. Vann was kidding. Mr. Vann convinced him that he was not

"But my boss wants somebody else to be sheriff," objected the Vann-picked candidate.

Mr. Vann went further to show this man how his boss could be persuaded to support him. The man carried Mr. Vann's story to his boss. Within a week, the newspaper by which the man was employed published a first-page story proclaiming his candidacy. He was elected.

The same political acumen was demonstrated when he entered the national political field. He supported five straight winners for president: Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, three Republicans, and Roosevelt, a Democrat, in 1932 and 1936.

He came into national prominence as a political leader in 1920 during the campaign for the nomination of Major General Leonard Wood and the successful campaign of Warren G. Harding. He was chosen national publicity director for Negroes in the campaigns of President Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

In 1924, Mr. Vann was elected delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania to the National Republican convention. In 1936, he was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National convention, the only Negro ever to serve both parties in snch a distinguished position.

In 1933, Mr. Vann gave up the active practice of law to accept an appointment from President Roosevelt as a special assistant attorney general. In 1936, he resigned this posi- convinced that it offered him no field in which to serve his tion because he had become race. He returned to Pittsburgh to give his full time to his newspaper.

Under his leadership of 30 years, The Courier became the most widely read, widely-quoted and influential of all colored newspapers.. His concept of the newspaper's function was that of a crnsading agent for racial welfare and a speaking voice between whites and blacks in America. He wanted the Negro to be heard and understood.

He believed in the utility of politics. He sought racial independence in politics. He wanted Negroes to follow their own leadership in politics and he sought a leadership that would be above the lure of gold and power. In pursuit of this objective, he was sometimes criticised by self-appointed leaders who made their living out of politics. No political decision Mr. Vann ever made was dictated by financial gain or personal preferment. He had the natnral courage to say "no" whenever pleas contrary to his conviction were made to him, no matter by whom, white or black.

For this reason he was feared by some and respected by others, as are all men who hold steady and abiding counsel with the best that is within themselves.

In 1932, when he supported Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democrat, he was credited with leading thousands of Negroes into the Democratic party. Unfair criticism fell upon him. He never faltered. He told his story, bluntly. The Republican party had failed the Negro. Negroes throughout the country listened, heard his story, and gave their intelligence play. This action on his part laid the foundation for the Negro vote to become a true factor in national elections. Were Mr. Vann alive today, he would drive a hard, but just, bargain, not for himself, but for his race.

As he charted the course of The Courier through many years, Mr. Vann chose objectives that were for the racial good. He was responsible for many of the newspaper's crusades He wanted to publish a newspaper that would appeal to thoughtful people, white and black that would extend itself in snch service as would unite the energies and abilities of thonghtful people.

His last great public service, a crowning series of events in a colorful and progressive career, was the crystallization of sentiment, white and black, for equal participation of Negroes in the defense forces of the United States.

Reports had gained currency, ever since the World War, that the status of Negroes in the United States army was to be reduced, that Negroes were to be used as laborers and servants. Negro units in the regular army were being split into detachments and used to perform personal services for white officers. There was much talk about the issue, but no action.

Febrnary 14, 1938, birthday of Frederick Douglass, Mr. Vann dictated an open letter to President Roosevelt on the subject of equality for Negroes in the army and navy. He pnt his newspaper to work. Later, he carried the issue to President Roosevelt in the White House. All members of congress were given the protest.

Thereafter, week in and week out, he pressed all the facilities of the Courier into the fight. Opposition was stubborn. bnt dents were made here and there. The colored press rallied to the canse. Negro organizations joined in battle. Members of congress lent their aid. Sections of the white press carried the message.

Successively, Mr. Vann lived to see congress put provisions into the law for the training of Negro aviators and for the abolition of discrimination in the army, navy and air corps. He further lived to see the President of the United States pledge admission of Negroes in- cluding aviation. Were he to all branches of the army, in- alive today, he would be alert to see that that pledge is kept.

Pres. National Baptist

(Continued from Page 1.)

Rev. J. H. Branham, Assistant pastor of Olivet Baptist church, and a constant companion of Rev. Williams, was here in Chicago when word was received of the tragedy He and Dea. Stephen A. Griffin left here immediately to bring home the remains of Rev. Williams and Rev. Haines.

Born 69 years ago in the state of Alabama, Rev. Williams later left that state for Texas where he attained great fame as an eloquent preacher and successful pastor. From Texas he went to Chicago where he took over the pastorate of Olivet Baptist church which grew under his pastorate to one of the largest Baptist churches of that city and of the nation. The church at one time had a membership of more than 11,000. He served as pastor of Olivet from 1916 to the time of his death. The previous pastorates Rev. Williams held were at Marshall, Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

He received his education at Arkansas Baptist College, at Little Rock; Selma University, Selma, Ala, and Bishop College at Marshall, Texas. He was ordained for the ministry in 1894.

In 1921 Rev. Williams was elected to the Presidency of the National Baptist Convention at its meeting in St. Louis. He succeeded Rev Stokes who was filling the office of President following the death of Rev E. C. Morris.

Rev. Williams served one year as president of the Illinois Baptist State Convention and prior to coming to Illinois had served as President of the Missionary and Educational Convention of Texas for a period of twelve years. In 1928 he was chosen as vice president of the Baptist World Alliance. He received the Harmon Award for distinguished religious service in 1928.

Several years ago Rev. Williams was elected president of the Victory Life Insurance of Chicago and was president at the time of his death Rev. Jamerson of Alabama will succeed him as President of the Convention.

The death of Rev. Williams is a shock to the nation and messages were pouring in on the stricken family from acquaintances and friends of the noted minister from all parts of the country as we go to press. Details of the funeral had not been made Wednesday. It was presumed it would be held in Chicago.

Justice Dept.

(Continued from Page 1)

to protect Negroes who have sought to exercise this right in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as recently as a month ago. The Department has also refused to act to protect the right of Negro jurymen from being beaten and excluded from jury service by force."

Citing the lynching last June of Elbert Williams, N. A. A. C. P. official, who helped to lead a right-to-vote campaign among Negroes in Brownsville, Tenn., as the most flagrant case brought before the Justice Department in many years, the statement quoted an association representative in Brownsville as saying: "'Members of the mob that lynched Elbert Williams can be seen in Brownsville each day going about their work as though they had killed only a rabbit. Tip Hunter, the leader of the mob, recently took office as Sheriff of the county. The N. A. A. C. P. has successfully pulled the cover off the damnable conditions in Brownsville, and we have also exposed the discriminating practices of the Department of Justice. If the F. B. I. men are offering an alibi that they are unable to locate the members of the mob, I am willing to lead them personally to each man named in the affidavits executed by Elisha and Thomas Davis."

Other cases cited in the statement which were brought to the attention of the Department of Justice included the following:

Refusal of registration officials in West Palm Beach, Florida, to permit Negroes to register and vote in either the Democratic or Republican primaries preliminary to the November elections.

Refusal of election officials to permit Negroes to register for the coming elections in: Greenville, and Gaffney, South Carolina; the beating of Dr. George F. Porter, Negro juryman in Dallas, Texas, in 1938, and a similar case involving Lawrence Sigmon, in Ashville, N. C., in 1939.

Bishop J. A. Hamlett

(Continued from Page 1)

ness part of this conference Saturday and was pleased with the work done by his pastors in both districts, spiritually and financially. All reports were completed.

Phillips Chapel C. M. E. Church and pastor, Rev. Johnson, were hosts to this great body of Christian workers and on Sunday morning on the account of the size of our church Seays Chapel M. E. Church, members and officers, opened their doors to this great body of Christian workers for their Sunday services, for which we are all grateful.

Sunday School was presided over Dean Shy of Lane College.

At 11:00 o'clock Bishop Hamlett called the house to worship and conducted the devotional part of the service. He then introduced Dr. Felix L. Lewis of Shreveport, La., who brought a message to that great body, one long to be remembered. His text was Deut. 33:25—"Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be." Dr. Lewis is a forceful speaker, and holds the honor of General Secretary of Kingdom Extension.

Pres. J. F. Lane of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., was introduced to the congregation. He explained briefly the $500,000.00 campaign inaugurated two years ago for the college. This movement is sponsored by the entire C. M. E. Connection. President Lane paid high compliments to Bishop Hamlett for heading up this great Memorial Endowment Fund. This conference subscribed to this fund.

Col. B. O. Davis

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Colonel Davis followed a conference held Friday with Dr. Frederick Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Rayford Logan of Howard University and Dr. Howard Long of the public schools of the District, visited the White House and discussed with the President other possibilities for Negro participation in the national defense.

It is conceded in official circles that meeting of Drs. Patterson, Logan and Long was far more successful than the September conference when Walter White, T. Arnold Hill and A. Philip Randolph met with President Roosevelt and other officials. Shortly after their visit, the army policy of strict separation of the races in the army was announced from the White House.

As members of the Committee on Participation of Negroes in the National Defense Program, Dr. Logan and Dr. Long presented the President a memorandum, it is said, the result of which is announced by Dr. Logan's group as follows:

"The White House release of Oct. 10 had been subject to an interpretation that would permit the construction that eligible colored reserve officers would be assigned to only national guard units. This interpretation had aroused extreme apprehension among the colored people of the nation, because such a policy would represent one that is less liberal than that of President Woodrow Wilson and even then a policy that obtained in the Spanish American war and the American Civil war.

"The committee insisted in the conference that the interpretation should be that colored reserve officers should be assigned to extended active duty with projected units to be formed out of the men inducted under the Selective Service act and left with the impression that this interpretation is the correct one."

Miss S. B. Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)

While I am not now well, and not able physically to send a letter to the thousands who wish me well and who have expressed it in letters, telegrams, cards and messages, I am taking this method, that those who may read the National Baptist Union-Review, published weekly, and The Nashville Glove and Independent, the local secular paper in our city, and The Modern Farmer, a national publication, will accept this statement in print as my sincere gratitude for all that has been done for me.

I have always placed my trust in the Lord, however, I am but human, and know that there are none perfect, but He is a Wonderful Saviour and a Great Physician. May all of us continue to put our trust in Him.

I am hoping to be able ere long to fill my post at the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant.

SADIE B. WILSON.

Teacher: "Give me a sentence with an object."

Boy: "Teacher, you are very beautiful."

Teacher: "What is the object?"

Boy: "A good mark."

"How in the world do you make up your jokes?"

"I sit down and laugh, then think backwards."

WEATHER WISE AND HISTORY FOOLISH

By A. T. Fowler, D. D.

"You can discern the face of the sky and of the earth, but how is it that ye do not discern this time?" What is the indictment Jesus makes concerning these people? Is it that they understood the weather but could not interpret history? The direction of wind and cloud had their meaning for them, but the movements of the human race were not discerned. They were weather wise but history foolish. They observed the weather but not the order of things in history. There is a lesson for us in these days. Yesterday's happenings should shape our interpretations today. History teaches us that we never win a moral victory until man's soul is won. Miss the heart and man escapes. Legal enactment leaves the soul unimpressed. Then, too, material force never wins moral and spiritual victories. This applies politically and socially. The end never justifies the means used. A chain never redeems. The better life comes through a resolve from the inside. We develop the best in ourselves when we look for the best in others. Strength comes from helpfulness. Freedom comes as we seek to make others free. These are some of the meanings of history and experience. Diligently and prayerfully watch historic meanings. Jesus is our great Exemplar. By his grace and inspiration live out the best you have seen..

—North Adams, Massachusetts.

A. M. E. CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HERE FROM NOV. 6 TO 10

Rev. T. W. Gaines, pastor of Payne Chapel A. M. E. church announced this week that the Tennessee Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church will take place at Payne Chapel, from Nov. 6 to 10. The conference will be presided over by Bishop R. R. Wright who will be holding his first Tennessee Conference.

In keeping with the custom of entertaining delegates, Rev. Gaines announces that the following arrangements have been agreed upon by the A. M. E. Ministers Alliance:

Wednesday, Payne Chapel, Salem, St. James and Trinity will feed the delegation.

Thursday, delegates wil be fed by St. John, Ebenezer and St. Peter

Friday, it will be Lee Chapel, St Matthews and St. Phillip.

Saturday, Bethel, St. Luke and St Paul will serve.

The members of the various A. M. E. choirs are urged to take part in the choir of the conference. On Thursday night the Lee Chapel senior choir will supply the music.

Friday night will be observed as "Young People's Night." All junior choirs of the city are expected to supply music, together with individual numbers.

All are asked to attend the conference and participate in the great religious feast that it will provide.

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For Catalogue or information address

N. W. COLLIER, President

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 16, 1940 No. 11.

A Better Living From Soil is The Outlook For 1941

Farmer Group's Budget Book Shows How The Government and He Are Working Together to Build A More Secure and Adequate Living from the Earth

SOUTH OF WASHINGTON, before you reach the cotton country, or the tobacco country, hundreds of miles east of the corn and wheat belts, on rolling, knolled land near a shallow rambling creek called Bull Run, there is a general farm operated by a man named Gray (not his real name, though he is a real farmer).

Mr. Gray isn't a rich farmer, and he isn't a poor farmer. He isn't a sharecropper, a tenant farmer, or a refugee from a dust bowl. He is a middle farmer, if there is such a person. and the kind of farming he does is typical of the region in which he lives.

He grows wheat and corn and barley, grasses, clover and lespedeza. His mare foaled this spring, and the colt, stiff legged, now stands about hip-high. There are quiet grayish sheep grazing in the pastures near the farmhouse and on the lawn in front of the farmhouse. There are pigs grunting in the pen, a flock of eternally ruffled turkeys, chickens, a few cows and a score of beef cattle. There is a kitchen garden and a small orchard.

MR. GRAY IS ONE OF THE 6 MILLION FARMERS participating in the program of the Triple A. Under the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938 and its amendments, Mr. Gray is entitled to soil-conservation payments and to benefit payments.

Altogether Mr. Gray's payments for the year 1940 will add up to $146.77.

If you pick this sum of $146.77 apart you can see how the AAA works, what its purpose is. and what the people of the United States get back for their investment in the Gray farm.

The $146.77 figure was computed in the office of the Agricultural Conservation Association of Prince William County where Mr. Gray's farm lies. This association, which administers the farm program, is made up of all the farmers in the program. Its work is administered by a committee elected by and from local farmers.

To get back ot th $146.77. That sum breaks down this way:

Soil-building allowance of 70 cents per acre of cropland on 142.3 acres	$ 99.61
Wheat-acreage Adjustment Payment	23.34
Wheat-Parity Payment	24.82

TAKE THE FIRST BOOKKEEPING ENTRY, THE $99.61 payment for soil-building practices. This allowance had to be earned, and as Mr. Gray puts it, "When they say earned, they mean earned." To earn the soil-building allowance. farmers must improve the soil on their farms in any one or more of a number of specified ways. The way Mr. Gray chose was to take some of the land he had previously planted, to soil-depleting crops—crops that take minerals and nutrients out of the soil and permit the rain and winds to sweep away valuable topsoil—and plant it to soil-building crops such as clover

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Negro Farmers Have Prospered Under Farm Credit Adm. Act

Okla. Farmer Licks Cotton Prices - Grows Vegetables

DR. CARVER TAUGHT HENRY A. WALLACE ABOUT PLANT LIFE

Kansas City, Mo.—In a spirited address here last week, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's new running mate, Henry Wallace, vice presidential candidate on the Democratic National Ticket, said that the American people will not have to give up their way of living or deny themselves and of the comforts they have ejnoyed in the past, because of the defense program.

"In the United States of America we do not have to choose in the year of 1940 between guns and butter. In some later year, if we find ourselves besieged by a whole world controlled by conquering dictators, we may have to choose. But for this year and next year, it is true, as you all so well know, that the more we spend for preparedness, the more we shall have to eat and to wear." He then went on to explain that as long as we have such a huge reservoir of idle manpower, it is impossible for us to feel any severe strain when we add a few million dollars worth of defense work to the program. "This added work does not replace any other useful work. It replaces a corresponding amount of unemployment. National Defense is automatically drawn from our reservoir of unused productive power.

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GLENN SETTLE NAMED EXECUTIVE OF BOYSTOWN

CLEVELAND, —(ANP)—Rev. Glenn T. Settle, originator of "Wings Over Jordan," has been name a member of the board of trustee of the Cleveland Boystown foundation by Dudley S. Blossom, Jr., chairman of this organization which was founded for the preservation of the Boystowns established by the present administration of the city of Cleveland.

Boystowns are a group of six community centers, which have been established in abandoned police stations following the motorization of the city's police force. The centers are equipped with various mechanical devices and recreational facilities supervised by full time workers who give the boys an opportunity to enjoy recreation and vocational training at no cost. These centers are established in some of the most congested areas of the city. Including Hucks Finn Boystown, in the heart of the Negro area on the near east side of the city.

Each of the Boystowns is self-governed by the boys, and each is physically maintained by the city of Cleveland. The foundation was established so that the Boystowns may continue to operate regardless of the political affiliations of the next city administration.

USES SYSTEM HE INAUGURATED

Bristow, Okla.—Every year thousands of farm families in the South find themselves disinherited, as small cotton farms become less and less profitable for both the renter and the owner. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers, pushed off the land by tractors and other machines—or because the traditional insecurity of tenure and the one-crop system have produced eroded and worn-out acres—search for a new future down the endless highways.

Like many another southern tenant farmer, Pomp Hall of Bristow, Okla., decided several years ago that he could no longer provide a living for his wife and five children by growing cotton on his small rented farm in Creek county. He was able to save himself by changing to another cash crop.

Turns To Vegetables

When Pomp Hall decided to try his luck at growing vegetables he knew he was tackling a crop that had beaten many other bewildered farmers. Land devoted to truck farming must be better cared for, cultivation must be more intense, and an adequate market is essential.

But he knew a little about truck farming, and the highway ran past his door. A roadside vegetable stand was built to attract motorists—and the same highway took Farmer Hall into Tulsa within a few hours where he could sell the rest of his produce.

Perhaps more important to the success of the new farming venture than the double asset of the highway and Pomp Hall's knowledge of truck farming was the fact that he was able to adapt his efforts to a new problem. He had completed the sixth grade in school, and his wife had gone through the tenth grade.

Practical Training

The training that has enabled Hall to offe r the first radishes, onions and tomatoes to the local market in the spring, and the last turnips and spinach in the fall, is a sort of practical training needed by many farmers who can see their livelihood being snatched away for one reason or another.

However, many low-income farm families, although they may be willing and ready workers, have little understanding of improved farm methods which would insure their self-support. This is a problem with which the Farm Security Administration is now wrestling, by providing advice on sound farming methods to all families which are financed by its loans.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, former Farm Security administrator, testified on May 23, 1940, before the Senate Civil Liberties committee, that the Farm Security Administration had been handicapped in its program by the inability of many farmers because of their

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATE SHORT COURSE FOR 4-H GROUPS A SUCCESS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga. — The Fourteenth Annual State Short Course for Negro 4-H club boys and girls was held here at the Georgia State College recently. Approximately 500 clubsters, representing all parts of the State, leaders, sponsors, and the entire force of farm and home demonstration agents were assembled to participate in this great event.

A very definite program was worked out for the occasion in vegetable gardening, farm crops, dairying, marketing, livestock and poultry judging, fitting beef cattle for shows and sales, feeding and caring of livestock and poultry, soils, fertilizers, wood work, foods, clothing, canning, homemaking, all forms of recreation, oratory, and many other activities.

Assistance for the handling of this program was furnished by officials from the State Agricultural Extension Service of Athens; AAA Representatives, Washington, D. C.; members of the Georgia State College Faculty; Representatives of the South Atlantic Medical Society; and both the Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

Motion pictures on certain phas-

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ESSAY ON CHILDREN

By Phyllis McGinley

I love little children,
Their hands are so soiled;
They finger the table
We've recently oiled.
On strangers they clammily
Shower their kisses
While friends of the family
Merit their hisses.
They dig in the lawn;
time;
They think mealtime's playtime;
They wake up at dawn
And they sleep in the daytime.
They glare at each other
When gathered together.
If their will's the wind's will
It's hurricane weather.

Their bark is efficient,
Their bite is effectual;
They're something like puppies
Though less intellectual.
To weep or to frolic,
They're plunged in a quandary.
They're given to colic
And tantrums and laundry.
Of P' and of Q's
They are quick to inform us.
They're small for their shoes
And their teeth are enormous.
The clues to their questions
No scholar has known.
I love little children—
But strictly my own.

Mr. Cornelius King Discloses There Were 48 All Negro Federal Credit Unions Who Secured Loans of Nearly $250,000

New York — Negro agricultural leaders from eleven southern states recently visited the Farm Credit Administration Bureau, Washington, D. C., as guests of Mr. Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor of that organization. They were accompanied by Mr. W. N. Elam, of the Department of the Interior and enthusiastically received by Governor Hill and other members of the F. C. A. bureau and Production Credit Associations.

Governor Hill explained that the Farm Credit Administration was a "New Deal" system under which the Federal Government was educating and training the farmers to help themselves. He assured the visitors that he appreciated the splendid work they were doing among their own people and was elated with the splendid results to date. He concluded his welcoming address with, "You teachers have a real opportunity to further assist in improving the business end of farming and placing it upon a much sounder basis. And by working together in this direction we can go places."

In his report, for the year ending December 31, 1939, Mr. King disclosed there were 48 all-Negro Federal credit unions that, under Federal supervision, had made loans to farm members of the group, totaling nearly $250,000. In 1939, Negro farmers borrowed $125,804.00 from credit unions of their own group. The interest earning amounted to almost $5,000.00 of which $1,554.00 was returned to the members of these unions in the form of dividends.

8,167 Negro farmers of Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, borrowed $1,798,934.00 through the production credit associations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration Bureau. Loans ranged from $50.00 to $5,000.00. They were obtained by the borrowers to buy seed, fertilizer, equipment, livestock, for repair work, alterations and farm buildings and home furnishings.

The applicants for these loans, colored as well as white, are members of their local associations, have a voice in the management and control of the unit, and share equally in the distribution of dividends. The production credit members are required to purchase shares to the extent of $5.00 for each $100.00 of his loan. In this way the farmer-borrowers are generally increasing their investment in these associations which is in full accordance with President Roosevelt's "New Deal" aims that these farmer member-borrowers shall eventually have complete ownership of the whole co-operative farm-credit system now under government supervision.

It must be admitted that President Roosevelt's Farm Credit Administration Program has been a blessing to the Negro farmer. It has protected him from exploitation and loan-sharks and being forced into 'peonage' servitude.

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NEGRO HISTORY WEEK LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED FREE

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Negro History Week literature for the sixteenth annual celebration is now being distributed by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at 1538 Ninth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. The observance will come the week of February 9-16, 1941. Posters, circulars. and other materials giving direction and information to facilitate the observance are being given away free of charge. Write for a supply and start in time to have something to celebrate. The aim of the Negro History Week celebration is to bring about Negro History Year when we shall study the Negro as much as we study the Hebrew, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton.

To speed up the coming of Negro History Year the Association has recently brought out THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN to take the place of the old Negro History Week Pamphlet. The NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN is now in its fourth year and in a new and attractive form carrying 24 pages of matter connecting the past with the present and the history of the Negro in particular with that of the universe.

During the current year this periodical is outlining the study of the Negro in foreign lands. The October number dealt with Africa. and the Novemher with the Negro in Asia. The December issue will deal with the Negro in Europe and then will follow in regular order the Negro in the West Indies. in Latin America. in Australia. in time of the Negro History Week celebration the public will have had opportunity to know much about the Negro on foreign shores.

No effort among the Negroes of the United States is more widely known than Negro History Week. The schools of the country, regardless of racial make-up, generally know of. or observe it in some way. Each year more schools become interested. and those long participating find some way to stimulate new interest and to arouse more enthusiasm. The movement has reached certain points even as far as the Virgin Islands and the Phillippines. At a few stations in Africa there is a stir about Negro History Week.

In some mixed schools. formerly apathetic and cynical, the attention of the faculties and student bodies has been secured in the way of a challenge to study history broadly and to test the record of the Negro as one does that of any other people. The result has been highly favorable for hearing the complete record of the past.

The development of Negro History Week has been in the direction of self-elimination in the higher institutions. Very few of the colleges and universities give as much attention to the celebration today as they did fifteen years ago. These schools have gradually incorporated into their curricula certain courses bearing on various phases of Negro life and history; and they have instituted the "little the are" which supplies all but continuous dramatization of the Negro's past and present. The music departments in these institutions supplement the histrionic effort and stimulates the classroom studies. The art departments do the same in another way.

In the elementary and high schools where ambitious performances are rare except by special effort toward these ends Negro History Week comes annualy as the much needed stimulus to arouse both students and teachers and to supply a standard by which they may measure their achievements. The success in reaching annually the schools in need of this prompting is probably the most gratifying fact to be reported in the justification of this observance.

As is usually expected an increasing number of schools do more than become excited for a few days and forget the end to which the effort is directed. Schools may have to pass through several years of merely observing this celebration as a thing brought from afar, but gradually they become a part of the movement, or the movement itself; and they make systematic effort which counts toward broadening their curricula sufficiently to include the study of all mankind. Textbooks have been accordingly revised, new works to meet the demand have been written, points-of-view have been changed, and a reign of tolerance has followed medieval racialism.

This success has been fully achieved only here and there, but it is encouraging to have favorable reports from public and private schools in cities like Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cleveland, and Chicago. From these as centers of culture backward communities still laboring for the perpetuation of intolerance may see greater good on the side of reason and learn to teach the unity of the human family and the necessity for brotherhood.

C. G. WOODSON

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE NOTES

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.,—October Extension reports indicate increasing miscellaneous activities in addition to the regular farm and home programs. County fairs participation in the A. M. E Church conferences, and recreational institutes, have contributed much in getting the Extension program over to the thousands of farm people with whom the agents work daily.

County Fairs

Through the courtesy of the Coastal Empire Fair Association in Savannah, Negro Extension workers of the low country district staged exhibits of farm-grown and home-made products at the fair which was held here recently. These displays represented almost a complete cross-section of the work done by farm people in this area. They showed marked improvement over previous years and brought many favorable comments. Eleven counties participated in the event and **the winners were as follows:** Chatham, Liberty, Emanuel, Effingham, Camden, Burke, Glynn, Jenkins, Appling, Evans, and McIntosh.

Liberty county has been the winner in this activity for several years. But this year it was a different story, for Chatham county's agents had a way of collecting and assembling their products to keep the prize and glory in their territory. Many of the workers have been and are now engaged in this phase of work throughout the state.

A. M. E. Church Conference

For a number of years, the Extension Service has cooperated with Bishop W. A. Fountain in his annual A. M. E. Church Institutes. At each conference, an Extension agent has represented this Department. Both the farm and home demonstration agents have given vital information and demonstrations on general farm life and the live-at-home program to the laity of the church and other religious leaders. In this way, scores of farm people have been reach and the live-at-home program is taking a stronger hold on them. These agricultural workers are rendering this type of service on the program of eight conferences, beginning October 2 and continuing each week through November 20.

County Recreational Institute

The first county recreational institute ever to be held in the state took place in Albany at the Madison High School, October 26. This institute was under the direction of County Agent W. R. King. There were 50 odd club members from Dougherty, Lee, and Terrell counties who participated in the event. These boys and girls were taught many new songs, games, and plays that can be used in rural life. Agent S. H. Lee of Macon assisted with this affair. This was a most successful institute and gained the interest of the business-men of that city who gave materials for lunch.

LANGSTON HUGHES 'DEVILKRIEGED' BY AIMEE M'PHERSON

California Cult Leader Breaks Up Meeting Where Noted Poet Was To Speak

Los Angeles, Nov. 27 (ANP)—Sister Aimee Semple McPherson—she who went down to sea more than a decade ago and turned up in the desert with a tall tale of kidnaping, and who has waged many a free-for-all battle with all manner of men, women and devils, including her own mother and daughter—turned the full force of her fury on mild mannered Poet Langston Hughes last Friday and as usual staged a comedy of errors that again plastered her name in the headlines.

Casualties of Aimee's devilkrieg were:

1. More than 600 guests at a Pasadena literary luncheon who had gathered to hear Hughes and a half dozen other writers chat about their books.

2. Two of her own followers who were tossed in the hoosegow for violation of Pasadena ordinances.

3. Poet Hughes who was forced to leave the ritzy Vista Del Arroyo hotel without eating his lunch but who is reported on reliable authority to have stayed his stomach at a not-so-ritzy Central avenue eatery sometime later.

Many years ago, it seems, Hughes wrote a poem in which he referred to Sister Aimee and assorted other religious leaders in none too complimentary language. Last week he was invited to a literary luncheon to say a few words about his recent best selling autobiography, "The Big Sea."

Somehow or other word got to Sister Aimee that he would speak at Pasadena's swank Hotel Vista Del Arroyo and she warned her followers that the devil has been appearing in strange guises for untold centuries while telling them of Hughes' scheduled talk. Her followers took the hint if it was a hint and if it wasn't a hint they took it anyhow.

Hughes had a little more than seated himself in the hotel luncheon room and eyed the tasty viands before the hotel manager appeared and told him that a crowd was gathering with sound wagons, signs and the other badges of picketing. A hasty conference between Hughes, the manager and the chairman of the luncheon produced a decision that he would not speak.

But before he could leave a delegation burst into the room and put him through a catechism on the poem and by the time he got to the street it was packed with pickets, onlookers and police squad cars. In the confusion Hughes got a taxi and returned to Los Angeles.

Meanwhile police were trying to disperse the pickets and before they could get through they had arrested the Rev. James Inglis, Four Square Gospel pastor of Pasadena, on charges of resisting an officer and Archie C. Foster for advertising without a license.

Undaunted and apparently unmoved by his historic flight from Pasadena, Poet Hughes turned up Sunday morning at a literary coffee staged by the Allied Arts league at the home of Miss Pauline Slater where, unbothered by pickets he read some of his latest poems to the delight of the breakfasters and where his books sold like the proverbial hotcakes.

Later, flanked by Loren Miller, his personal attorney, Hughes told reporters that he was unruffled by the experience and absolved the hotel and his Pasadena hosts of all blame for the occurrence. Queried, his attorney said that no legal action of any kind was planned. "Looks like one of Aimee's publicity gags to us," he commented. P. S. The other luncheon speakers said their pieces.

P. S. P. S. Pasadena bookstores reported an increased sale of Hughes' books.

FARM, CIVIC, EDUCATIONAL CHIEFS MET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—From 70 to 80 Negro Farm Security administration farm and home management supervisors, project, managers, and nurses met at Tuskegee Institute, November 2. 9 for their third annual Study conference.

Problems of farm and home management, adult education, rural health, development and management of cooperatives rehabilitation loans, and debt adjustment were discussed, under the leadership of Farm Security officials and leading non-governmetal authorities on these subjects. Laboratory periods had also been provide for short field trips.

The conference was held under the direction of Giles A. Hubert, Rural Reabilitation Division, FSA;

Constance E. H. Daniel, Information Division, FSA: and Doris M. Porter Rural Rehabilitation Division, FSA.

Conference instructors included in addition, Sam McMillan, Regional Chief of Farm Management in Region VII, FSA; Jacob L. Reddix, President, Jackson college, Jackson Miss.; Dr. Thomas Morgan, Chief of Medical Section, Region V, FSA, Montgomery, Ala.; Molly Flynn, Educational Field Supervisor; FSA; and William Street, Field Agent, Tenant Purchase Division, Region V, FSA.

On the list of special lecturers were J. Roy Allgyer, Community and Cooperative Services, FSA; Frank Pinder, County Agent: Gainesville, Fla; and Albert W. Dent, Superintendent of Flint-Goodrich Hospital, New Orleans, La.

T. N. Roberts, Manager of the Tuskegee Land Use project, directed the seminar, and J Jerome Robinson, Information Assistant, FSA, assisted with registration and procedures.

HARLEM TO HAVE ONE OF LARGEST CO-OPS OF NATION

New Yorkers Plan to Organize Giant Profit-Sharing Store for 400,000 Consumers

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—(ANP)—The 400,000 Negro consumers in Harlem will soon be able to buy in the country's largest cooperative store if plans breached in a resolution adopted at the Second All-Harlem Consumers Council Conference are followed out. The conference was held at the Harlem YWCA this past week.

The resolution to set up and maintain the first extensive cooperative store in Harlem, continue promotional activities, voted to take in churches, credit unions, consumer groups and nvidiual consumer groups and individual members. A committee which has already been set up was to proceed and incorporate under the laws of the State of New York.

At this All-Harlem conference, speakers who appeared included Rev. W. L. Imes, past president of Harlem's Own Cooperative; Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the same; Herbert E. Evans, vice-president of Consumers Distributors; Dr. Horace M. Kallen, philosopher and consumer author; Donald Montgomery, counsel of the department of Agriculture; Dickson Reck, Consumer Adviser of the National Defense Council; Inspector John Egan, NYC Department of Markets; Clifford T. McAvoy, deputy commissioner of the Department of Welfare and John H. Harmon, promotional secretary of the Consumers Council, who made his annual report.

Mr. McAvoy advised relief clients that the best way to get "the most out of their relief checks is to form co-operative groups.....as the coops are all which will protect the worker as the quality of goods is continually going down while prices advance.....the government is not particularly interested in the little man or consumer."

Some 150 people representing 34 organizations (18 coops, 6 credit unions, 7 social agencies, 2 educational groups and 3 educational agencies) were present at the two day session.

Arrangments for the sessions were made by John H. Harmon, ex-Texan who has devoted the past years to the study of cooperatives and whose writings on the subject have attracted the attention of government agencies interested in coops. He is managing head of a cooperative grocery store located in the basement of the New York Urbena league. This store has shown a 10 per cent profit in its less than a year's operation.

Cooperative groups in Harlem include those at Abyssinia church, Grace Congregational church, United Mutual Insurance Co., St. James church, Church of the Master and the Dining Car Employees union.

THAT'S DIFFERENT

Steve: Ah wins.
Leo: What you got?
Steve: Three aces.
Leo: No yuh don't. Ah wins.
Steve: What yuh got?
Leo: Two eights and a razor.
Steve: Yuh sho do. How cum yuh so lucky?

Dora: Hella! Is this the city bridge department?
Clerk: Yes. What can we do for you?
Dora: How many points do you get for a little slam?

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES OF COOPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING

By Cornelius King,
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE GOVERNOR, FARM CREDIT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(An address Delivered at the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges Chicago, Illinois, Nov 12-14,1940)

Previous to this present international upheaval, the farm people of Denmark were among the most prosperous in the World. In that country, farmers handled everything they raised for market or bought for their own use. similar procedure in Holland Sweden, and Norway kept those Sweden, and Norway kept those countries stable and prosperous. In England, the Rochdale flannel weavers adopted cooperation as the result of a "desire to improve their position as workers, by self-supply of commodities, by self-employment, and to establish themselves in self-governed and self-supporting colonies." It was cooperative buying, selling, and other cooperative ventures that changed the little province of Nova Scotia, Canada, from one of economic despair to one of optimism and hope.

In our own country, cooperative marketing of farm commodities and cooperative buying of farm supplies and services continue to be among the chief methods used by American farm people to advance their economic position. Over one-third of the farmers of the United States are participating in the cooperative movement. "The value of products marketed and farm supplies purchased during the 1938-39 marketing season amounted to 2,100,000,000. Of the 10,700 cooperatives in the above groups, 8,100 were engaged primarily in marketing and 2,000 in purchasing farm supples." 1)

"From a dollar standpoint, the associations handling dairy products are the most important of the commodity groups. Their sales during the past year were $160,000,000. Following the dairy group were the grain cooperatives with an estimated business of $383,000,000; 862 livestock cooperatives with sales of $280,000,000; 1,116 active fruit and vegetable associations with sales of $273,000,000; and 180 poultry and egg cooperatives with sales of $78,000,000." 2) Cooperative purchasing associations handled a dollar volume of business to the extent of $335,000,000, not including purchases handled by marketing associations, during 1938-39.

1) 7th Annual Report of the Farm Credit Administration, 1939, p. 114.
2) News for Farmers' Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration January 20, 1940, p. 12.

The consumer cooperative movement in like manner has shown phenomenal growth up to and including 1939. It is estimated that at the end of this period, there were some 4,350 retail distributive associations operating stations. Membership in these orstores, buying clubs, and gasoline ganizations numbered 925,000 individnals and annual sales amounted to abont $212,000,000.

What are some of the features of this movement that former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A Wallace has called the "dominant economic idea of the future?" An attempt will be made in this discourse to point out mainly the economic advantages of two aspects of the movement—buying and selling—along with a few suggestions regarding the utilization of these advantages.

Reduction in the cost of marketing farm commodities and other products has served as an important instrumentality in advancing the cooperative movement. Chief among these charges are those for packing, transportation, commissions, and bad debts. In some instances, packing costs have been reduced as much as 60 percent. Organized efforts have contributed largely in reducing transportation rates on commodities resulting in annual savings of around $2,000,000. Co-ops have also served to reduce commissions have netted savings of 50 percent on cost of sales. In like manner, bad debt charges have been reduced from 5 percent to less than 1-250th of 1 percent, according to reports coming from one of the large fruit growers' exchanges.

Cooperative group-action has been in means of bringing about a better price for products sold. One reason for the increase in price is due largely to the cooperative being able to place on the market a standardized product of a known quantity and quality as compared to that ensuing for individual effort. Also contributing to this increase in price is the more efficient distribution of products which prevents the glutting of the market at any one point and the resulting low prices. In addition, the large volume of commodities made available for sale through organized effort oftentimes brings better prices, as is brought out in a release by the Farm Security Administration as of May 26, 1939.

"In an experiment conducted at Prairie Farms, the cooperative association paid each client the 2 percent or 3 percent, which full market price for cottonseed at the time of delivery. When a carlot was accumulated by the cooperative, it was sold to the highest bidder, the clients earning over $7 per ton in excess dividends through this procedure.

"The Farm Security Administration finances clients who produce approximately half a million bales of cotton in the South. Should this program be accepted and carried by all the FSA clients, the 250,000 tons of seed from this cotton sold at $7 a ton would bring these farmers a profit of one and three-fourths million dollars."

According to 1930 Census data. Negro farm operators raised 32.6 percent of the total cottonseed produced in 16 cotton-producing States. The quantity of seed-cotton produced amounted to 2,175,435 tons. Even a small portion of the cottonseed sold cooperatively at $2 per ton above wagon prices would have meant substantial savings in excess dividends. However, according to the Census report, only 1.1 percent of the colored farm operators reported sales through farmers' cooperative organizations.

Selling cooperatively usually brings about a larger total income to the cooperator due to better prices for products; reduction in cost of markering increased demand for commodities handled by the coperative; and money for laboor paid to families of members of the association..

When people begin to cooperate in selling one product, the idea soon spreads to selling together other commodities. Often they initiate new industries that develop inherent talents and utilize local products. Such was the case of the people in the mountain region of western North Caroima. as shown by the following example:

"Smoky Mountain women folks are not idle—and they are contributing more and more to the family larder through their home industries activities. The home industries department of the Federation has developed knitting, sewing, the making of rugs baskets, ironwork and woodwork, an canning to add to the family income." 3)

Buying clubs, co-op stores, and other cooperative efforts have been organized by low-income groups as a means of reducing their living costs. Lower prices of foods, household needs and services have helped the family of moderate means to stretch its buying power. The idea is steadily expanding and more low-income families are gradually learning the rudiments of pooling their dimes, quarters, and dollars into a group concern which will buy to advantage. Patronage returns or dividends on purchases to members has likewise contributed to increasing the buying power of the members of the cooperative association.

Through combined purchasing, the little farmer has a chance to secure the benefits of buying at wholesale prices seed, fertilizer, honsehole and other supplies, thereby getting better quality at lower prices. Trough this same type of action, the small farmer to secure services of heavy farm machinery and other ... ready available on the larger plntation and serving as his only means of competing with the many large-scale farm operators.

3) News for Farmers' Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration' December 1939, p. 17.

Such equipment as the following can be made easily accessible to the small grower or rancher through mutual self-help: Tractors, combine harvesters, grist mills, fertilizer and lime spreaders, sprayng tools, hay balers and mowers.

Some farm communities have seen the advantage of buying cooperatively good bulls, stallions, boars, and jacks, thus resulting in better livestock and larger income. Other ventures to improve needed service to farm operators include cooperative repair of farm tools and machinery; sending produce to market by a mutually owned truck, and cooperative use of a veterinarian.

In order for our people to enjoy more fully the economic advantages of cooperative buying and selling, careful consideration need be given to the following:

1. The development of a cooperative educational program which is not only basic to creating a cooperative consciousness but also essential to the full enjoyment of the advantages of the movement.
2. The joining of existing cooperative organizations in local communities.
3. Increasing the scope of our cooperative activities along consumer lines, and gradually growing into the producer phase.
4. Close tie-in and coordination of the activities of thrift, consumer' and producer co-ops.
4. Existing co-ops and others to be organized at some future time need make use of services and facilities of cooperative wholesale organizatons.

A cooperative educational program regarding group buying and selling may be best carried out throuh a well-organized, systematic study program which attempts to give the group concerned an understanding of consumer and producer cooperation, organizational procedure, methods of operation, and participation in the venture being studied. Such a program may be undertaken by members of a church; residents of a rural or urban community: students in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges; members of a 4-H club; students enrolled in vocational agriculture classes; or civic and other clubs.

In the South, where most Negro farmers are found, consumer purchasing and marketing cooperatives have not developed as rapidly as has been the case in some other sections of the country. However, where the organizations are in operation and they provide for partcipation of colored farmers on an equitable and fair basis, they should take advantage of the services available.

At the present time our greatest opporunity for group action, other than with credit unions, seems to be in the consumer rather than the producer field. My first reason for this assumption is based on the experiences of other similar groups. A second reason is found in the potential consumer buying power of the Negro. The Negro's buying power is more readily appreciated when we realize—according to the 1935-36 figures released by the National Resources Committee—that approximaely three-ourths of the colored families spent 50.2 percent of their income for food; 24.4 percent for housing; 11.4 percent for house-clothing; or a total of 96 percent for four items of expense. Another hold operation; 10 percent for reason is the fact that consumer group-action is less difficult to get under way and offers the best opportunity for increasing the scope of our cooperative activities and growing gradually and more extensively into the producer field.

In order to secure the fullest economic and other advantages of buying and selling, there is need for a close tie-up and coordination between cooperative associations of the selling and purchasing type, and cooperative thirft. The thrift organization may serve the purpose for small amounts of cash needed by each organization for its own functioning and by its members in their particitpation'

(Continued on Page 12)

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W. A. HAGINS—GIVES INTERESTING FACTS

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.,—Two hundred and fifty farmers of Meriwether county and a few from surrounding counties recently visited five farms in the Stovall community to study farm crops, livestock demonstrations corn demonstrations following the plowing under of witer peas, terraciong and to observe improved farm parctices. The farm of Horace Grier, Emanuel Ogletree. Neal Grier, Lige Johnson, and Adolphus Grier were the five farm visited on this occasicn.

This was not a recreational outing eithe· for these were serious practical men who carefully measured everv farm by his own.

Emanuel Ogletree, an FSA. farmer, showed how iimportant it was to raise horses to supplement the horse power on the farm.

Neal Greir has the largest number of hogs of any Negro farmer in Meriwether county and quite awhile was spent on his farm discussing methods of raising hogs. In visiting his smokehouse, it was found that he had more than enough meat to last for the year.

Horace Grier, Lige Johnson, and Adolphus Grier had something to see too, for the sound live-at-home program they are practicing was really worth observing.

At the connlusion of the entire field trip in the community, these 250 farmers, farm women, and 4-H club members returned to the Stovall school for a barbecue that was prepared by the farmers' club and the 4-H club boys.

This community farm tour very vividly demonstrated that these Negro farmers are making progress in the right direction by following a sound live-at-home program.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE NEWS FOR FARMERS

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga.,—Plans for the 1941 cotton referendum. which will be held throughout the United States on Decemb·er 7th, were outlined for Georgia Negro farmers,, Extension workers, and Vocational teachers by Federal and State Agricultural Adjustment Administration officals and Agricultural Extension Specialists at the three recent A. A. A. educational meetings. They were held at Louisville, Cordele, and Griffin on November 7, 8, and 9, respectively.

In addressing the group at the first meeting, J. B. Young representing the state office of the A. A. A., said: "On December 7th, and for the fourth successive season, cotton growers throughout America will vote whether or not they want marketing quotas for their 1941 cotton crops. That is to say, whether they want to try to hold cotton production and marketing in line with the demand. You who produce cotton in 1940 are eligible to vote by secret ballot and no poll tax receipts are necessary. All cotton growers should take advantage of this privilege for it will mean a great deal to the thousands of American farmers who desire a fair price for their cotton and who wish to have a voice in the make-up of their farm program."

Other speakers on the occasion were Extension Field Crop Specialist E. D. Alexander and Extension Farm Management Economist Kenneth Treanor, both from the Athens office; P. K. Norris; Mrs. Jenie B. Moton; and James P. Davis, all from the Washington office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Each of these speakers made a contribution to the event and brought forth, some helpful solutions to many of the farmers' problems during these crucial times.

Topics for discussion were as follows: (a) The Cotton Situation (b) Marketing Quotas (c) Food and Feed (d) New Phases of the 1941 Farm Program (e) Improving Work Relationships with Farm People under the A. A. A. Program (f) The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Contribution to the National Defense (g) The A. A. A, Program and Human Conservation, and (h) The Food Situation and Related Matters to the Agricultural Situation in Georgia.

State Agent P. H. Stone, of the State Agricultural Extension Service, pointed out that hundreds of farmers put aside farm chores and flocked to these meeting to get first hand information on the referedum. "These were the best A. A. A. meetings ever to be held here in Georgia and should prove most beneficial to all farmers I am of the opinion that this series of meetings is an answer to the many vital questions which these farm people raise from time to time," he said.

Some of these tillers of the soil had the meetings at heart and attended all three of them and lauded the experts on their technique in acquainting them with the basic steps of the 1941 cotton program.

These A. A. A. educational meetings are sponsored annually by the State Agricultural Extension Service in cooperation with the United States Department of Agricultural, and other State Agricultural Agencies.

PROPOSE PICKENS AS LEADER DUE SPINGARN MEDAL

NAACP Branches Urge Award Be Given Noted Orator And Educator For Service Rendered

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—(ANP)—The Chieago Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its annual meeting Thursday night and amid considerable enthusiasm voted an endorsement of Dean William Pickens for the 1941 Spingarn Medal. President Ira W. Williams who was reeleeted to serve his fourth term gave voeal evidenee of the spirit of the meeting. Mr. Williams said:

"In appreciation of the work done by Mr. Pickens not only for the NAACP, but fo rthe Negro in every section of the country, I feel there should be some fitting reward for the serviees he has rendered. I see, therefore, no reason why the Spingarn Medal should not be his reward. The Chicago Braneh has gone on record as endorsing Dean Piekens to be the proper person to receive this award."

Captain Arehie Weaver, for years a prominent figure in NAACP eircles and one of the moving figures behind the effort to give this new distinetion to the popular Dean Pickens, announced that he and President Thos. L. Griffin, Jr., of Los Angeles were eontaeting every branch in the eountry, asking them to give their expression to their preferenees for the person who should receive the Spingarn award.

Mr. Weaver in a formal statement said, "William Pickens has long merited some fitting reward for his effeetive attainments in bringing about a better understanding between the races and peoples of the world, and espeeially in our own eountry. His logie, wit and humor have made him world famous. He is now approaehing his 60th anniversary and has given his life to education and to the eradieation of prejudiee.

"Mr. Pickens has appeared in "Who's Who in Ameriea" each year for thirty years. His more than 10,000 speeehes to many millions of people; his books; his newspaper and magazine articles as well as his personal contacts have all made him an outstanding eharacter of our time. We are inviting friends and the public generally to acquaint the Spingarn Committee with their viewpoint."

Besides President Williams, other officers elected included: R. Walter Abernathy, viee president; Mrs. Cora Patton, secretary, and Charles M. Murray, treasurer.

POULTRY RAISERS TO MEET AT GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE, GEORGIA

By W. A. Hagins

The third of a series of poultry meetings for Negro Extension workers was held here at the Georgia State College, Nov. 7th, under the direction of Extension Poultry Marketing Economist R. J. Richardson. This in-service training event dealt primarily with the marketing, candling, and grading of eggs and will be projected through special projects with 4-H club members in six counties. The purpose of these meetings is to train club boys and girls in marketing, grading, and handling eggs. looking forward to better employment opportunities with commercial poultry plants, as well as placing better eggs on the market.

"In order to establish confidence in the buyers," the poultryman said, "a good quality of eggs must be sold them, and it is believed that this can be done through the club members." "People like eggs and by putting a good quality of them on the markets in the spring, it will help to blot out the poor reputation of southern eggs." he asserted.

Poultryman Richardson went wholeheartedly into the marketing business and outlined the Georgia grading system as follows: "A," "B," and "C," and defined the types of eggs that would fall into each class. He pointed out that Fancy and grade "A" eggs were sound and normal while grades "B" and "C" were clean, sound and abnormal. In distinguishing the grades of eggs. Mr. Richardson stated that in grades Fancy and "A" the air cell does not move, but it moves in the latter two classes. "The markets want clean eggs and this can be done by washing them in a solution of two teaspoonsful of lye to a gallon of water," he said.

Members of the Georgia State Agricultural faculty, students and the Coastal Area Extension demonstration agents were present and made many fine comments on the lectures and demonstrations.

It is believed by all concerned that this phase of activity among the 4-H club members and farmers will place poultry production and marketing on a higher level.

LITTLE LUCY

Little Lucy had just returned from the children's party and had been called into the living room to be exhibited before the tea guests.

"Tell the ladies what mamma's little darling did at the party," urged the proud mother.

"I frowned up" said little Lucy.

Fond Father: My daughter is going to play Beethoven tonight.
Friend: I hope she wins.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING SCHOOL TO AID DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (ANP)—The Howard University School of Engineering is one of the engineering schools which has been invited by the U. S. Bureau of Education to participate in the national defense training program, according to information received from the university.

Special technical courses on the college level are to be given at Government expense for the trainmg of over 30,000 students with technical backgrounds to meet future needs of both industr yand government in carrying out the defense program. Congress has appropriated $9,000,000 to be expended for this purpose through the office of the U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Engineering graduates or those who have had three years of engineering college training or the equivalent in experience will be eligible for most of the courses offered. The course in engineering drawing will be open to high school graduates who have had two years of mathematics, at least.

A tentative list of full time intensive courses of 6 to 18 weeks duration for "in service" and pre-employment groups is being planned by the engineering schools in cooperation with industry and government. They include engineering, drawing, tool engineering, machine design, marine engineering, naval architecture, materials inspection and testing, producation engineering, production supervision, aeronautical engineering airplane structures and power plants. Tuition will be free.

Howard plans to offer those special courses for which it finds there is sufficient demand. Applications now are being received. The Engineering defense training program will be conducted in addition to but separate from the regular engineering curricula of the university.

8 RACE LAWYERS ON DRAFT APPEAL BOARD

CHICAGO, Ill.,—The names of Cook county's government appeal agents for selective service were Cook county's government appeal made public on Thursday. They are lawyers authorized to represent the legal interests of draft registrants who seek deferment on various grounds. The colored lawyers included in the group are: R. E. Westbrooks, G. W. Underwood, E. B. Dickerson, G. C. Alams, A. L. Bates, P. B. Prescott, Oscar G. Brown and W. K. Hooks.

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Decision, Read By Justice Hugo Black, Is Unanimous Verdict Of Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(ANP)—The United States Supreme Court handed down another of several recent decisions of momentous import to Negroes when it ruled Monday that racial discrimination resulting in the exclusion of qualified Negroes from grand jury service not only violated the constitution, "but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government.'

Justice Black delivered the unanimous decision, which set aside the conviction of a Houston Negro sentenced to' life imprisonment for criminally assaulting a white woman.

The defendant, Edgar Smith, contended he had been denied constitutional rights because members of his race had been "systematically excluded" from Harris county grand juries.

Justice Black explained that only five of the 384 grand jurors who served in Harris county from 1931 through 1939 had been Negroes, and added:

"Chance and accident alone could hardly have brought about the listing for grand jury service of so few Negroes from among the thousands shown by undisputed evidence to possess the legal qualifications for jury service.

"Nor could chance and accident have been responsible for the combination of circumstances under which a name, when listed at all, almost invariably appeared as number 16, and under which number 16 was never called for service unless it proved impossible to obtain the required jurors from the first 15 names on the list."

Postal Alliance Started Fight On Job Photographs

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27 (By Joseph B. Brown, Jr., Editor, The Postal Alliance)—Failure of congress to include the amendment to eliminate the photographic system of identification for civil service applicants in the Ramspeck bill which passed both branches Nov. 19, comes as a disappointment to the National Alliance of Postal Employes.

From the inception of the executive order making this provision, the N. A. P. E. has led a bitter fight for its retraction. This organization immediately sensed that the order would militate against the appointment of Negroes in the postal service, who comprised more than half of all civil service employes (26,000) of the group

Newspaper files for many years back record this fight, notwithstanding the fact that a host of new born organization leaders is now posing as its originators.

Disappointment does not dampen the ardor of the alliance and the fight will be continued with new vigor since it has so nearly approached its goal.

National Negro Business League To Aid Consumers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Nov. 27 (ANP)—The National Negro Business league, realizing that the work of the consumer's division of the National Defense commission must be augmented by the help of civic and business organizations, gives the following advice to its local branches:

"We must do two things: first, in each local community we must gather accurate information about the hardship and maladjustment the Negro consumer suffers from because of shifts in our economy caused by the nation's plan for defense. Second, in each local community we must see that the services to maintain the Negro community in health and effective living are increased where necessary, and maintained where already adequate, for the health and welfare of the least of the American citizenry affects the rational aim."

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT NAMED ON NATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BODY

Board, Headed by Noted Catholic, Includes All Races and Faiths

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ALA., Nov. 27—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, has accepted membership on the Commission of American Citizenship, the Most Reverend Joseph Corrigan, Rector of the Catholic University of America and President of the Commission, announced from his office in Washington.

Composed of more than one hundred leading Americans of all faiths in all parts of the country, the Commission is sponsoring a special civic education program for the 2,-500,000 Catholc school children of the nation. Other members of the Commission include Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Herbert Hoover, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Doctor Nicholas Murray Butler, Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Philip Murray, James A. Farley, and Justice Frank Murphy.

Following an appeal in September, 1938, by the late Pope Pius XI for an intensified program teaching good citizenship, the American Catholic bishops instructed The Catholic University of America to sponsor such an undertaking.

The Commission has established offices on the University campus in Washington, D. C., and already has launched its crusade for the strengthening of genuinely democratic American citizenship among Catholic students. The project emphasizes the preparation of model courses of study, textbooks, and other educational materials.

MRS. MARY BETHUNE STIRS AUDIENCE TO TEARS IN ADDRESS

NYA Director Makes Eloquent Address in Birmingham, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 27— (By Robert Durr for ANP)—Five thousand Negroes jammed the municipal auditorium here Sunday to hear singers from Fisk University, Alabama State Teachers' College, Alabama A. and M. College, Miles College and NYA choruses from all sections of the state as the Negro Exposition of Progress was started. At no time in the history of Birmingham has such a crowd turned out to a purely educational cultural program. A large group of whites was in attendance.

At my invitation as chairman of the Exposition Executive Committee, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune flew to Birmingham to deliver the keynote address. Although Mrs. Bethune intimated she would only bring greetings before going to the auditorium, when she saw the great mob of people she was so moved that she made the most masterful address ever delivered by a Negro woman in Birmingham.

"We want the world to get used to seeing black faces in high places. The white man has been thinking for us too long, we want him to think with us now instead of for us," is a statement that brought down resounding cheers. She pleaded for an inclusive democracy and an energetic youth aspiring to go all the way to the top of life's ladder.

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TUSKEGEE HEAD ASKS AID FOR POOR FARMERS
DESTITUTE SHARE-CROPPERS TO BENEFIT BY PUBLIC FUND SUBSCRIPTION

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In a plea for impoverished farm tenants, and share-croppers in the southeastern states, President F. D. Pateson of Tuskegee Institute this week addressed a message to citizens of the nation callnig upon them for donations.

In a letter to the Chicago Defender, President Patterson said:

"Many sections of the southeastern states which depend almost entirely upon cotton, have this year experienced the worst failure of their cash crop in more than a decade. This was due to an unusually late spring which in some instances required a second planting, a long rainy spell in June and then a drought which literally "parched up" the crop before it matured.

"In many instances, there has been no 'settling up' with tenants and sharecroppers because many land owners themselves have felt the disastrous effect of the short, crop and are unable even to settle up' with their bankers.

"Already the victims of low and uncertain income due to the many hazards of farming, these tenants and sharecroppers face their hardest struggle for existence this fall and winter. In the midst of privations and actual suffering, the Christmas season approaches and the children of these homes, in addition to being denied ordinary physical comforts, will have nothing to remind them of this holiday season. Such disappointments which are beyond these children's understanding intensify the unhappy plight of the parents.

"We recognize the fact that this is a most critical time the world over and that many demands are being made for the suffering children of Europe. We hope that this request will in no way detract from what may be sent to these young people. At the same time we bring to your attention this great need which exists on our own door step.

"For many years. devoted friends in all parts of the country have used this institution as a medium through which they send gifts to brighten such homes. Distribution is made by experienced members of our staff whose regular activities take them into remote rural areas.

"We therefore renew our appeal for donations of clothing, books, toys, candy, pictures, etc. Some friends prefer to send money with which to purchase gifts and in such instances the donation is spent as directed.

"Packages and letters may be addressed to: F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee, Institute. Alabama."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE NEGRO

All requests for information about the Negro not involving extensive research will be answered gladly through this column. Send stamps if a personal reply is desired. Address all communications to S. E. Grinstead, Fisk University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

What American Negro was the first to gain distinction as a painter?

Ans.—Edward M. Bannister of Providence, Rhode Island.

Who wrote the "Three Musketeers?"

Ans.—Alexander Dumas, a Negro who was one of the foremost figures in French literature.

Please send me the name of the Negro who first settled what is now Chicago.

Ans.—Jean Baptiste DeSaible.

How many Negroes registered in the United States Army during the World War?

Ans.—A very reliable source gives the number 2,300,427.

What Negro was appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, 1917?

Ans.—Emmett J. Scott.

ALL TOO TRUE

It happened at a class re-union:

Margie: Why, Winifred, it is just wonderful to see you. Sit down, my dear, and tell me all about yourself.

Are you married?

Winifred: Yes, I'm married.

Margie: Imagine it! I remember in school you always said you would not marry the best man on earth.

Winifred: I didn't

OH DEAR

Gently, he pushed her quivering shoulders back against the chair. She raised beseeching eyes in which faint hope and fear were struggling. From her parted lips, the breath came in short, wrenching grasps. Reassuringly he smiled at her.

Bzzzz, went the dentist's drill.

PIERSON MURDER WILL BE AIRED BY NEW YORK AGE

Weekly Paper To Bare Facts To See If Killers Were Hired For The Job

NEW YORK CITY—The murder of E. D. Pierson, efficiency expert and auditor of the National Baptist Convention of America, Incorporated, is to be aired out in all of its details in a series of newspaper articles, it is learned, when the NEW YORK AGE, oldest weekly here, will begin publishing a series of stories on the matter in its issue of Saturday, December 21, according to the paper's announcement.

Pierson, in the spring of 1930, was murdered near Scottsburg, Ind., the day after he left his office in Nashville, Tenn., ostensibly for the purpose of going to Cincinnati, Ohio, to audit the books of an alleged drug store. He had accepted the "outside" auditing job at a reputed offer of $1,000, which was made in a letter from the reputed drug store owner, who claimed to be the owner of a chain of drug stores and also claimed that he was suspicious of dishonesty upon the part of the management of the Cincinnati branch of his "chain."

The New York Age promises to lay bare the facts it has about the Pierson murder and allow the public to draw its conclusions as to whether or not the auditor was murdered "for hire."

Pierson's murder was a dramatically brought into current discussion a few weeks ago by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the famous Abyssinian Baptist Church, who is alleged to have pinned responsibility for the murder on the Rev. L. K. Williams, late president of the incorporated National Baptist Convention, who recently was killed in an airplane crash. A news story account of what Rev. Powell said was published by the New York Age and created nation-wide repercussions. The Rev. Powell later stated that the newspaper had "misquoted" him. A question of veracity between the pastor and the newsaper is a matter of hot discussion here as is indicated by a leading editorial in the newspaper for December 14. The editorial is as follows:

LOOSE TALK

Two weeks ago The New York Age ran a story in which the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., made the charge that the late Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams, president of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., was responsible for the death of E. D. Pierson, late auditor of the National Baptist Convention. This statement was made as a part of a sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Powell at the Abyssinian Baptist Church of which he is pastor.

The publication of Rev. Powell's statement created such a sensation that our newspapers contacted the minister and he is reported to have said he was misquoted by The Age, although he has not denied the story to us.

His sermon was heard by an audience that taxed the capacity of the spacious church auditorium. None of his members have told us we misquoted their pastor. Moreover, the young reporter who wrote the story was only 12 years of age at the time of Pierson's death, and did not know anything of the incident before hearing Rev. Powell's sermon. She is also an expert stenographer and took shorthand notes on the sermon, so we felt doubly sure she could not have misquoted her pastor. Nevertheless, in a statement to The Baltimore Afro-American, Rev. Powell was quoted as saying:

"I do not call Dr. Williams the murderer of Pierson, but I do blame his leadership for the subsequent amendment of the constitution of the National Baptist Convention wiping out the office of auditor. . . These two events strongly indicate that someone in power was connected directly or indirectly with Pierson's murder."

It seems to us that Rev. Powell succumbed to the temptation to repeat some unfounded gossip and indulge in loose talk that besmirched the good name of a colleague who is no longer able to defend himself. The Pierson murder occurred a little more than ten years ago. If Rev. Powell, or any one else believed that the late Dr. Williams had anything to do with this crime they had ample opportunity to make the charge before his death, and to bring the information before the National Baptist Convention at one of its annual sessions.

To wait until Dr. Williams' death and then make such charges, even indirectly, is cowardly and unbecoming the leader of so great an organization as the Abyssinian Baptist Church. Then to hide behind the old dodge that he had been misquoted is a futile attempt to shift the blame for his loose talk to the shoulders of another.

The columns of The New York Age are open to Rev. Powell for the complete text of his sermon of Sunday morning, November 24. If the charge was made, as published in The Age, even by implication, the minister should have facts to prove it. If he cannot back up these charges he stands discredited for having indulged in some loose talk and malicious gossip that may result in further dividing the already much split up Baptist denomination.

GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND $150,000,000 ON HOUSING PROGRAM

Colored Mechanics Seek Jobs in Huge Project; Ask Square Deal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—(ANP)—While various organizations throughout the country are asking that Negro workers be given a fair chance in the national defense program as far as manufacturing and armaments are concerned, Negro artisans, skilled and unskilled workers are listening eagerly to hear whether or not they will have any part in the huge $150,000,000 national defense housing program.

As the matter now stands the government has appropriated this vast sum for the construction of homes for defense workers, multiple and single dwellings to care for those who will be employed in the vast manufacturing program getting under way. Where there is inadequate housing the government plans to step in and take over the situation.

This means that there will or should be adequate housing available close to the plants where defense workers will be employed.

And in some instances, if the plans are pushed, it will enable Negroes to obtain employment, should the government be far sighted enough ot see that Negroes are included in the housing projects both as workers on the buildings and as residents in the completed projects.

Pointing with no little pride to the successful infiltration of Negro workers on the U. S. Housing projects, these same workers who hope for employment in the new program show that many workers were employed on these projects before their completion and with little or no labor friction.

Skilled workers were employed, electricians, plumbers, plasterers, brick layers, etc., right on through the construction of the houses through clauses inserted in contracts awarded builders.

In some instances, the percentage of Negroes thus employed was greater than the percentage prescribed in the contracts and the workers did highly satisfactory work.

With this as a precedent, the workers hope for an equitable share in the vast program which would assure them a continuance of employment since the Government is doing more building than private contractors.

The assurance that Negroes will be employed on these new projects would do much to restore their confidence in the administration for they point out that inasmuch as it would prevent employers from saying they would engage Negroes except for the fact that there were no accomodations for them.

In a recent magazine article, John M. Carmody, federal works administrator, wrote:

"As this is written, congress has enacted legislation and provided the funds for a special housing program to meet urgent needs arising from the great preparedness drive now in full swing. This is being written before the ink from the President's pen is scarcely dry on the acts creating these undertakings. Quite naturally some details remain to be worked out.

"Charles F. Palmer, defense housing coordinator, has not only checked the need for new construction, but has cleared with FHA with respect to the degree to which private banking or real estate interest can supply these needs and thereby relieve the federal government of at least part of the job of providing homes for defense workers and their families."

Discussing the program for construction of the defense housing as far as the army is concerned, Mr. Carmody said the program is scheduled for completion by May of next year.

Part of the requirements to be met will include the answering of a questionnaire by the contractors seeking work. Included in the factors are the contractor's present load, other government contracts currently held, organization, financial assets, experience in the field of low cost housing.

Plans are being studied for the possible mass purchase of fixtures and standard facilities, such as bathtubs, toilet bowls, kitchen cabinets, ranges, refrigerators and heating units. If feasible, these facilities will be sought in a single standard size for all of the contemplated projects.

Not only will workers in defense plants be housed in these new projects, but in this military plan for the army, enlisted personnel, noncommissioned officers and so forth will be housed in the army buildings. Rentals for civilian defense workers will be fixed after taking into consideration all factors, quality of housing supplied, existing rent levels in the community, the family earning capacity and so on.

Negro workers are eagerly waiting further developments in this gigantic housing program and hope for the best as they say they got under the U. S. Housing administration, feeling that the same principles may be applied in the defense building program.

Missouri AME's Hold Conference

CAPE GERADEAU, Mo., Nov. 27 (ANP)—Present at the annual Missouri conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church held here Nov. 14-15 was the Bishop N. W. Williams, who in his addresses to the conference expressed the opinion that it is America's duty to give material aid to Great Britian. He feels that the Axis powers are striking a blow at religion, and that for this reason the American Negro must be prepared to fight if necessary. Bishop Williams also reported great progress being made in training young ministers at Western university.

Sid: I hear you are a three letter man?

Ted: You mean I excel in three branches of sports, don't you?

Sid: No, you are always giving friends I. O. U.'s.

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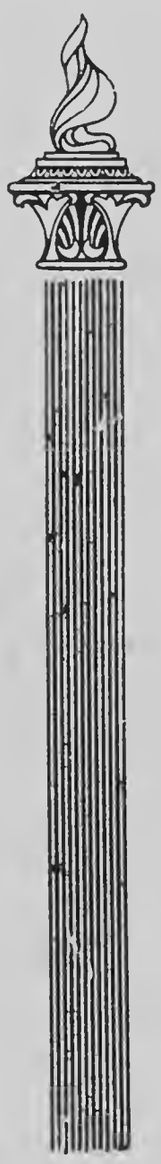

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Cross-Section Of Negro Race Represented In Great Outpouring That Honored Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, Mon., Nov. 18

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 27 (ANP)—Dignitaries from all parts of the country assembled at Hampton Monday to attend the inauguration of President Malcolm S. McLean formerly of the University of Minnesota who becomes Hampton's sixth executive.

Brief though impressive, the inaugural ceremonies preceded the opening session of the conference, which heard such personalities as Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council; Dr. Rachael Davis DuBois, education specialist of the University of New York, and Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration, sound the keynote address on which the conference was built.

During the afternoon panel discussions were held on 11 topics closely related to the defense movement which the findings of the committees released on the second day of the conference.

In his speech of acceptance, Dr. MacLean said, "When you asked me to undertake the presidency of Hampton Institute, many men and women in all fields of life, national and local, public and social service, joined in picturing vividly the importance of the task.

"The philosopher said, 'You will be wise if you do try to serve Hampton and a fool if you don't.' These men setting the whole of the past of the world against this present America and peering clear eyed into the future, told me that we in America have three profound lessons to learn. First from the valiant agonies of the British our sister democracy; second, from the ancient widsom and indefinite patients of the Chinese in their slow tempered irresistible engulfing of the Japanese assault and third from the American Negro who in slavery learned of the glory of freedom and who in freedom has developed strength and tolerance and the ways of slowly but steadily and powerfully making progress against the forces of fear, prejudice, superstition and hatred.

"Deeply conscious that all of those profound reasons are valid, certain that they all sum up to equal the essential spirit of a democracy on the defense in the modern world and sharply aware of a responsibility to you, to the students, faculty and alumni of Hampton institute and to the Negro race of this country, I accept their behalf at your hands, the charter and the presidency of Hampton institute for you so long as I can render service to you all."

A remarkable outpouring of Negro leaders for the occasion brought a cross section of the race throughout the entire country. Among those present were college presidents, F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee; Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard; J. E. Gandy, Va. State; J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. & M.; F. D. Bluford, A. & T. College of North Carolina; William J. Clark, Virginia Union; Rufus Clement, Atlanta university; Miss Florence Reed, Spellman; Robert P. Daniel, Shaw; Buell Gallagher, Talladego; Richard Crossley, Delaware State; D. O. W. Holmes, Morgan; W. F. Valentine, Bordentown; Mrs. Mary Bethune, Bethune-Cookman; J. F. Drake, Alabama A. & M.; J. Alvin Russell, St. Paul, Lawrenceville, Va.; Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State college, Georgia; H. L. Dickason, Bluefield; J. E. Blanton, Voorhees; H. L. McCrorey, Johnson C. Smith; Harold L. Trigg, Elizabeth City Teachers.

From other fields: Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Orange, N. J.; E. T. Atwell, National Recreation Association; Joseph V. Baker, Pennsylvania Labor Bureau; Mrs. R. R. Moton; Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, Dr. M. O. Bousefield, Jesse Blayton, Atlanta; Booker T. Bradshaw, Richmond, Va.; Ira T. Bryant, Nashville; Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Byrd, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, New York; Aubrey Williams, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Beck, Kansas City; Charles P. Browning, Chicago; Mrs. Adelaide Harty Fleming, Philadelphia; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Robert Weaver William Hastie, Dr. Frank Horne, William J. Trent, Miss Frances Williams, Clarence Johnson, Miss Susie Elliott, T. Arnold Hill, Charles H. Houston, Giles Hubert, Roy Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Edgar Brown, Emmer Lancaster, Alfred E. Smith. Dutton Ferguson, Mrs. Constance Daniel, Dr. Roscoe Brown, Alvin Leroy Locke, Joseph Houchins, Col. West A. Hamilton, Joseph Evans, William A. Bailey, Major Campbell Johnson, Cornelius King, Rayford Logan, George W. Goodman, all of Washington, D. C.

Among the newspaper fraternity, P. B. and Mrs. Young of Norfolk Va.; George B. Murphy, Baltimore, Chester and Mrs. Franklin, Kansas City; John Sengstacke, M. T. P. Lochard, Claude A. Barnett, Chicago; G. James Fleming, Mr. Harris of Philadelphia; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh; A. E. White, Washington Bureau A. N. P.; Ellis Williams, New York Age; Elmer A. Carter, Lester Granger, Edward Lawson, Roy Wilkins, Franklin Nichols, Channing Tobias, Richmond Bartine, Frances Williams, Eunice Hunton Carter, Sara Pelham Speaks, Dr Rachael D. DuBois, James A. Billboard Jackson, Dr. Thomas Jesse Charity, Wiley B. Hall, Dr. Edna Colson of Richmond; Miss Rose B. Cooley, Dr. Allison Davis, Chicago; Jackson Davis, General Education Board; R. Nathaniel Dett, Dr. Chas. Florence, Gov. W. Cameron Forbes, Dr. Frank T. Graham, University of North Carolina; Dean and Mrs. H. O. Nix, John P. Ihlder, Washington; C. A. Spaulding, Chas. S. Johnson, Fisk University; Rep. Arthur W Mitchell, Dean T. E. McKinney; Calvin C. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey, Dr Ira D. Reid, Thomas N. Roberts. Tuskegee; Dr. W. A. Robinson, Rev. Marshall Shepherd, Rev. Charles F. Stewart, Jesse O. Thomas, Atlanta; Hon. T. C. Walker and T. J. Woofter, Jr.

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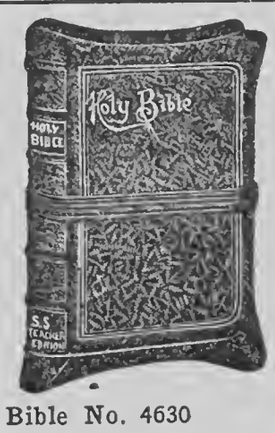

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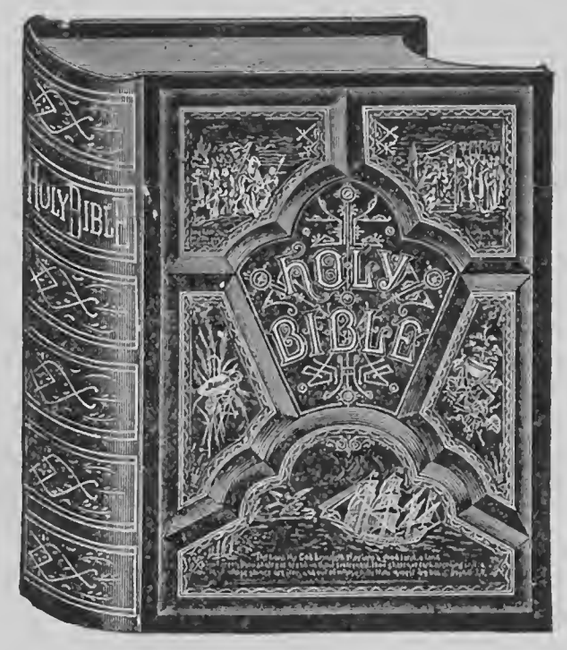

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NEGRO FARMERS HAVE

(Continued from Page 1)

It has done wonders in building good will and the spirit of co-operation among the black and white farmers of the South—who are now living in a much friendlier attitude toward one another.

Mr. King reports many interesting talks he has had with member-borrowers of the Farm Credit Administration's production credit associations. One farmer in Georgia proudly exhibited his receipt showing final payment on his loans and happily exclaimed, "I borrowed $150.00 to finance my crop and the interest was only $3.55." Another said, "I saved $37.00 on interest last year by borrowing through the production credit association of my district. It's a grand thing for us black farmers." A famer-borrower in Louisiana declared that, "I've been with the association since they first started here and they have always treated me fine and helped in solving my problems. President Roosevelt has the thanks of all us farmers for his "New Deal" farm program."

Questioned as to specific cases concerning some of the Colored member-borrowers of FCA services, Mr. King cited the following examples selected from the Oklahoma territory:

Mr. Robert Patridge of Boley, Oklahoma, has 1160 acres of land with more than 80 acres under cultivation. He has 38 very fine Hereford cattle, 138 Poland China hogs, and ample poultry and turkeys. Even at this session he still has on hand some 500 pound of cured pork. The place is managed by his two sons and worked by eleven tenant families. Mr. Partridge is a member of the County AAA Committee and is also a member of the State FSA Committee.

Mr. P. L. Anderson, member-borrower of the Farmers National Farm Loan Association at Okemah, Oklahoma, owns 120 aces, of which 72 acres are in cultivation. He has a 5-acre orchard composed of apple, peach, pear, and plum trees, and about one acre in grapes. His orchard is considered one of the best in that section. Over 300 chickens, seven beef cattle, and 18 hogs serve to supplement the income from the orchard and cotton crops. Mr. Anderson's son is in partnership with him.

The most interesting member of the Eastern Oklahoma National Farm Loan Association at Tahlequah, Okla., was a widow, Mrs. Gordon, who was operating a 160-acre farm with the help of her three boys, ranging in age from 12 to 23 years. The county agent, Mr. A. H. Furh of Muskogee, had assisted in helping her to secure the loan and was therefore intensely interested in instructing them in the proper management of the farm so as to support the family, meet the semi-annual payments, and also keep up operating expenses. Mrs. Gordon proudly showed us her turkeys, chickens, hogs, and beef cattle she was raising to supplement the cotton and small grain as major cash crops. She stated that the income from her poultry met the Spring note.

RELIGION AND YOUR JOB

By Dr. Charles Stelzle

Many of us who are naturally sympathetic toward what is known as "religion" feel out of place among some of our friends who believe that it can be expressed through emotional action. If you want to find out how "spirituality" sometimes shows itself, you can't do better than to study some of the Bible characters, who, we are told, were controlled by "the spirit of God."

We are told that back in the days when the Israelites were wandering about in the wilderness, God commanded them to make, among other things, a tabernacle and the furniture to be used therein. And a man by the name of Bezaleel was selected for this task. The Bible says that he was specially "filled with the spirit of God"—what for? Simply that he might become a good mechanic—in order that he might make a first rate job of that tabernacle. There are men and women today who are revealing their "spiritual" power by becoming high grade workers.

Then, when the Israelites were having their troubles with the Philistines and some other nations they needed some "generals." How were these fighting men equipped? We are told that "the spirit of the Lord" came upon them and so Joshua and Othniel and Gideon and several other leaders were selected. There was Samson—and everybody knows what he is noted for. "The Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him," and he became a great exhorter or a preacher? No—he was given wonderful physical strength, so that he became a powerful opponent of Israel's enemies.

The spirit of God came upon others, and they became kings—like Saul and David; some became prophets—like Elijah and Azariah and Isaiah and Ezekiel and Daniel. But others became leaders in various fields which had to do with what we regard as commonplace jobs. After you've gone through the entire list, you are left with the feeling that "spirituality" isn't the up-in-the-air thing that some of us have imagined it to be. It's a vital, healthy thing which helps men and women to become strong, wholesome characters, living perfectly normal lives—not omitting real fun and laughter.

The point is that the "spirit-filled life" may be lived out in ordinary, every-day occupations. The man or the woman who possesses this power, need not be anxious about the way that it will be shown—this will take care of itself. All they are required to do is to tackle the job just ahead, no matter what it may be, and they will soon find their way to the thing they can do best. And they will be approved and rewarded, not according to the kind of work they did—provided it is an honorable occupation—but according to their faithfulness.

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BUYING MEAT BY GRADE

New Rules For Government Grade

Labeling of Meats Make This Guide To Value More Useful For Consumers.

SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO a finicky maitre d e' hotel of a large American steamship line decided he ought to do something about the meat he was getting.

As the matter stood, it was too much of a hit-or-miss proposition. One day he would call up a dealer, put in his order for a couple hundreds pounds of beef, and on delivery find that his purchase met his quality standards. A few days later, he would call up that same dealer, make a similar order, and discover that the quality of the meat was below the standard wanted.

Here was a buyer who bought carcasses, not cuts. But he found himself pretty much in the same boat as Mrs. Average Consumer at the meat counter. He wanted to be sure of the quality he got for his dollar every time he bought. For him, a daily tour of packers' coolers was out of the question. To depend on trial and error was expensive and sometimes ruinous to his reputation and service.

What was needed was some assurance of meat quality at the time he bought. He wanted to be able to buy grades of beef just as his company specified certain grades of steel when it laid down hulls for its ships. But grades for meat —to be of any use—had to be standardized, not haphazard designations on which no 2 packers agreed. For this standardization he turned to the U. S. Department of Agriculture which for a few years had been using tentative standards on classes and grades of beef as well as other type of meat in its work as a reporter of market news.

In a few weeks the buying agent was still buying beef over the telephone or by written orders. But now it was not "a hundred pounds of beef—and make it good" Instead he could ask his local supply house for "a hundred pounds of Goverument-graded Choice Steer" and be reasonably sure of getting the quality he wanted.

TODAY'S HOUSEWIFE CAN LOOK to this buying agent as the pioneer consumer to get Government-graded meat. It wasn't long before fellow members of the beef-buying profession—buyers for hotels, clubs, restaurants—took to the idea and began to specify "Government-graded meat" when they bought.

There was a day when housewives knew the quality of their meat because it came from animals raised and slaughtered at home or in the neighborhood. As cities grew, meat animal raising became a highly specialized business. Great plains were opened up. Vast herds of cattle roamed the thousands of acres. In the cities, slaughter houses and packing plants were built and people in Eastern cities along the sea coast began buying beef that came from half way across a continent and from even farther.

In the early days of trading in meats, big buyers bargaining in the market began to designate the type of meat they wanted according to the region where the animal was raised. "Native" beef, for example, was beef from the Corn Belt. From the Range States came "Western" beef. Gradually there grew up variations in these designations, such as "Choice," "Good," "Medium," and "Common Westerns."

Designations such as these, it turned out, were about as scientific as looking at the moon through a pair of opera glasses. But this was nothing compared with what happened when cattle originating in the Range States were shipped off to the Corn Belt for feeding. Meat designations, as used by the trade, become confused to the point of complete uselessness. Furthermore, they lacked even common acceptance. Meat called "Good Native" by one packer was "Choice Western" for another. There was nothing systematic or scientific in the way beef was described between traders or between regions. And what was true of beef was true also of other kinds of meat.

Ranchers and packers began to grumble and complain. "There ought to be a law," they argued. Researchers at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, heeding the grumbling, tried to straighten out the chaoe. In 1902, they listed all existing meat designations, defined and interpreted them. The results of the study got tucked away in a bulletin.

Flip the pages of the calendar 14 years—to 1916—and you reach another significant moment in the history of meat grades. That year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture pulled the Illinois study out of the files and used it as a starter in setting up its first tentative standards for classes and designations of beef. These designations were not intended to be quality guides to consumers, but were planned merely to simplify the Government's job of market news reporting. Establishment of these trail-blazing beef designations was followed in short order by tentative designations for lamb, veal, mutton, and pork.

Here were standard descriptions that had many more elements of importance than had the old trade designations for meat. They took account of such things as conformation and fat distribution, the appearance of the meat itself, as well as the section of the country where the animal was brought up. But they were never stamped on meat carcasses. They were used only in reporting market supplies and prices.

IN 1923, WHEN THE BUYER for the steamship firm decided to order his meat by the Government's grade designations and so became the first consumer to use this Government service, the need for re-examination of grade designations became more acute.

Grades were not actually examined into, however, until 3 years later—in 1926. As a result of hearings, revisions in the grades were made. These were subsequently issued as official United States standards for grading beef, lamb, mutton, and pork. Despite the fact that grades were now available to consumers if they asked for quality labeled meat, it was producers, not consumers, who got behind grading and pushed it along.

RED-LETTER DAY IN THE history of meat grading is May 2, 1927. Early that morning officials of the Department of Agriculture, grade stamps in hand, walked into packing plants in 7 of the Nation's large cities, and quality grading of meat as we know it today was underway.

At first, grading was restricted to "Choice" and "Prime" grades of steer and heifer beef. By January 1928, the experiment had become successful enough to include the "Good" grade. A little later the service took in all grades of beef, lamb, and mutton of all classes.

But it was over a year before experimental grading and stamping became a regular service of the Department of Agriculture, put on a fee basis to cover its cost.

Here the story for beef grades sidetracks into its own separate chapter. From their earliest beginnings, grades for beef had always been based on a triple set of standards, one for each class—or type—of beef, such as steer, heifer, and cow. That meant there was a "choice" grade for steer, for heifer and for cow, a "good" grade for each class of beef, and so on down the line. Those class differentiations were carryovers from the days when retailers bought beef in terms of live cattle. A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture explains this situation this way: "Except in the case of the very young of all species, sex condition affects the character of the carcass, and this in turn influences the prices which a given class will bring, as compared with the price received for another class. For instance, a steer beef carcass is more desirable than a cow beef carcass of the same grade; hence, steer beef sells at a relatively higher price than does cow beef of a comparable grade."

More simply, this means that a consumer buying Government-graded beef was expected to know that the same grade in the 3 classes of beef did not always mean the same quality. Having a triple standard was useful to traders—the wholesalers and big buyers—because the amount of meat obtainable from a carcass varies with the sex and age of the animal. But for the ordinary household consumer, it muddled the whole picture. It meant the equivalent of carrying along a dictionary of meat grades every time she bought, if she was to know accurately what she was getting.

The danger was always present, too, that unscrupulous dealers would palm off a "Choice" cut of heifer beef, when the consumer asking for the "Choice" grade meant the best grade available, or "Choice steer."

To guard against such consumer confusion, last year the Department of Agriculture made a new proposal to producers, consumers, and meat packers. Why not do away with class designations altogether, so far as the domestic consumer is concerned but show them on grading certificates, the Department asked. That would give dealers the information they need, but eliminate a designation consumers don't need. Quality marks would then boil down to 5 simple grade names: Prime, Choice, Good, Commercial, and Utility. That—and no more—would be all the consumer would have to remember when she asked for Government-graded beef.

Packers, dealers, consumers took to the idea at conferences called by the Department of Agriculture for discussion of the plan. The simple fact that what consumers wanted was a grade designation on a cut of beef was the keystone of the plan. Such a grade stamp would improve their chances of getting the quality they pay for.

And there you have chapter 3 in this thumb-nail history which brings the story down to the present.

TODAY YOU CAN BUY GOVernment-graded beef that is graded according to this "single standard." All you have to remember are these grade names and their place in the quality scale of beef from top to bottom: Prime, Choice, Good, Commercial, and Utility.

Beef is graded on the basis of quality, finish, and conformation.

"Quality" is defined as color, texture, grain, and degree of marbling of the beef.

Finish is judged on the quality of fact, its color, character, and the way it is distributed in a cut of beef.

Conformation is the general "build" and appearance of the beef. For consumers, its importance lies in the fact that a cut rating high in conformation has a large proportion of edile meat to bone.

HERE IS WHAT THE BEEF grades as now used mean:

Prime: The highest grade of beef, but available in very limited quantities, usually in the late fall and winter. Domestic consumers rarely see it. Used almost exclusively by hotels, restaurants, clubs. Produced only from specially fed steers and heifers which represent the highest degree of perfection in breeding.

Choice: Highest grade of beef commonly available to consumers. Marketed year-round in the Middle West and the East, and available in limited quantities in the West. Usually cuts are relatively fat, and require considerable trimming. Produced from steers and heifers specially nourished on concentrated feed.

Good: This grade meets the needs of consumers who have small food budgets and want the best quality they can get for moderate prices. Sold in all sections of the country throughout the year. Carries enough fat for average needs, but not enough to require heavy trimming before serving. Produced largely from steers and heifers fed intensively on concentrated feed for varying lengths of time. From this grade down the manner of cooking requires attention. Tougher meats become more tender with proper cooking.

Commercial: For consumers with tight food budgets able to buy beef only if prices are far below average. Has very little excess fat. Produced from steers and heifers and relatively young cows fed largely on grass or roughage, and fed concentrated feed only a short time.

Utility: Lowest Government-graded meat usually available to consumers. This grade obviously includes meats which are not tender but can be made palatable by careful and imaginative cooking. It should be sold at the lowest price. Produced from steers and heifers fed largely or entirley on grass or roughage and from cows producing beef deemed suitable for sale in the retail market.

CHEAP CUTS REQUIRE long and careful cooking. The Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will tell you how to cook these cuts for best results. And remember that lean meat—no matter what kind, cut, or grade it is—has practically the same food value.

Grades for other kinds of meat remain unchanged. For veal, lamb, mutton, they are: U. S. Prime, U. S. Choice, U. S. Good, U. S. Medium, and U. S. Plain. Medium and Plain for these meats correspond to Commercial and Utility Grades for beef.

Neither Government nor producers claims that meet grades as they exist today have reached final perfection. Experience has shown, however, that present grades are a fairly dependable guide to quality for consumers and are a great advance over grades that vary with the house that sells the meat. Putting the grades through the mill of re-examination and revision has happened before; it is likely to happen again.

Up to now grades have grown out of producer practices and needs. Maybe laboratory scientists will discover that there are even more accurate factors than those now used for determining variations in quality from the consumer viewpoint. Perhaps the perfect system of grading will take account of how meat is to be used in cooking.

MORE RESEARCH is NEEDed on many fronts. Should grades take into account the length of time meat has been aged? Do grain-fed animals always yield the best quality meat? Such questions as these can be answered only after the laboratory workers do more analysis and testing.

Meantime, here for consumers are guides to quality which, while not infallible, provide a greater safeguard against paying for quality you dont get than does the time-dishonored method of guessing.

The grading service today reaches into all important meat packing centers in the country. Beef sold to consumers bearing the Government grade mark represents about 10 percent of the total amount of meat Federally inspected for wholesomeness; the percentage is slightly smaller for oher kinds of meat.

Meat grading—as has always been the case—is voluntary. Any retailer can get Government-graded meat by ordering it from his wholesaler. That means it's up to the consumer to ask for cuts that are Government-graded if they are not available in his local markets.

It would be well at this time if every professed Christian would stop to think—think seriously—think soberly, and re-think Christmas.

When people who have dire needs of their own at home will share freely what little they have, there is a real spirit of Christianity.

About 75 per cent of Tennessee's land is in farm, and about 60 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture.

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Send Fifty Cents for Your Copy of the Minutes And Proceedings of the Louisville Session of The National Baptist Convention of America

With the consent of Dr. G. L. Prince, President of the National Baptist Convention, I have undertaken to get the Minutes out. The money you send will be credited to the account of the National Baptist Convention of America after the postage is deducted

To the Members, Friends and those interested in the Louisville session of the National Baptist Convention of America, we give notice that these Minutes will be printed at once. They will contain

1. The proceedings of the Convention.
2. The Enrollment by churches.
3. The enrollment by individuals.
4. The enrollment by district associations and state conventions.
5. The President's Annual Address delivered at the Sixtieth Annual session.
6. The report by Dr. P. S. Wilkinson on the Social and Economic Condition of the Negro.
7. The Annual Address of Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, President of Woman's Auxiliary.
8. The Report of the National Baptist Publishing Board.
9. The Report of the Foreign Mission Board.
10. The Report of the Evangelical Board.
11. The Report of the Educational Board.
12. The Report of the Home Mission Board; and such other reports made before this Sixtieth Annual Session.

The money that you send in for the Minutes will go toward the payment of the printing, binding and postage on these Minutes. After this is taken care of, the balance left over will be credited to the account of printing.

I shall be glad to make a detailed report of all moneys received for this purpose to the Secretary of the Convention and to the President. No Minutes will be sent on credit nor will be sent C.O.D. The price to cover the cost will be fifty cents on each copy, as it will be larger than ever before.

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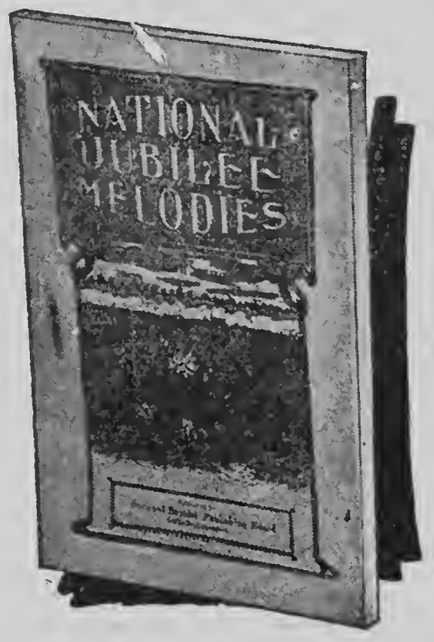

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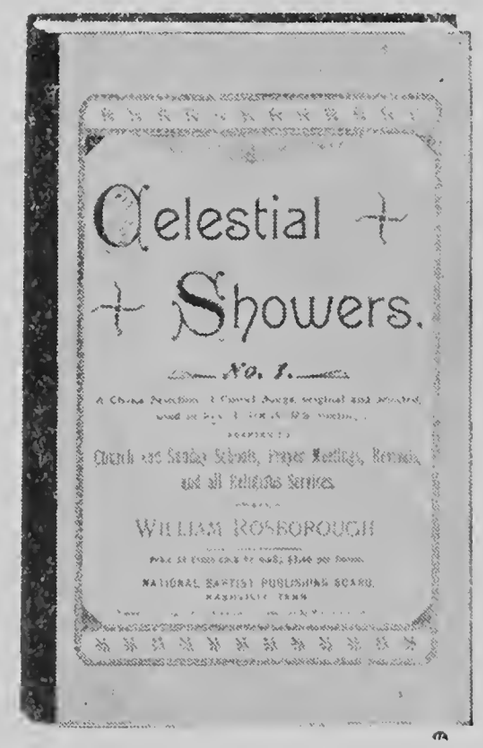

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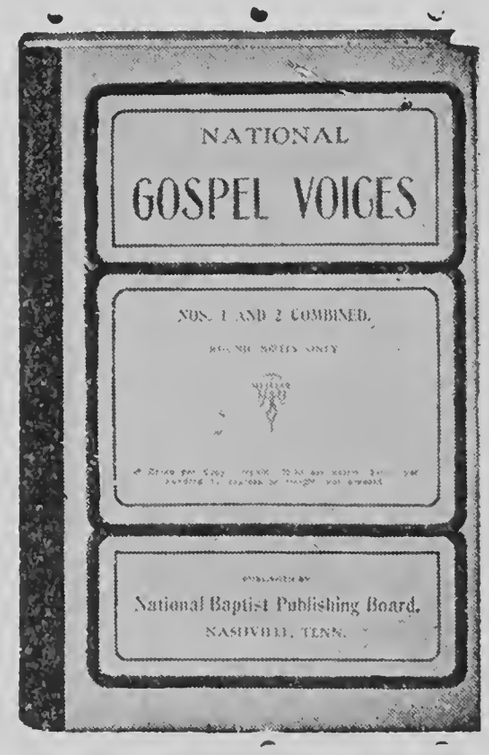

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He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

Besides these late songs, rich in spirituality there are many more familiar songs which have lifted and filled the hearts of religious followers for many years. You can't go wrong when you order this book.

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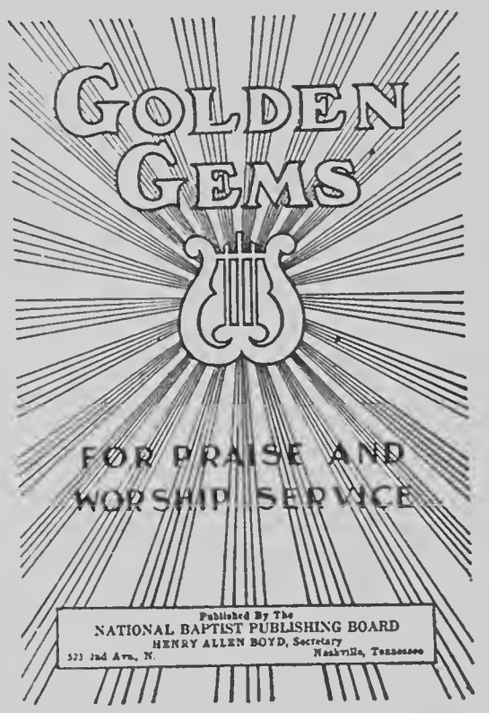

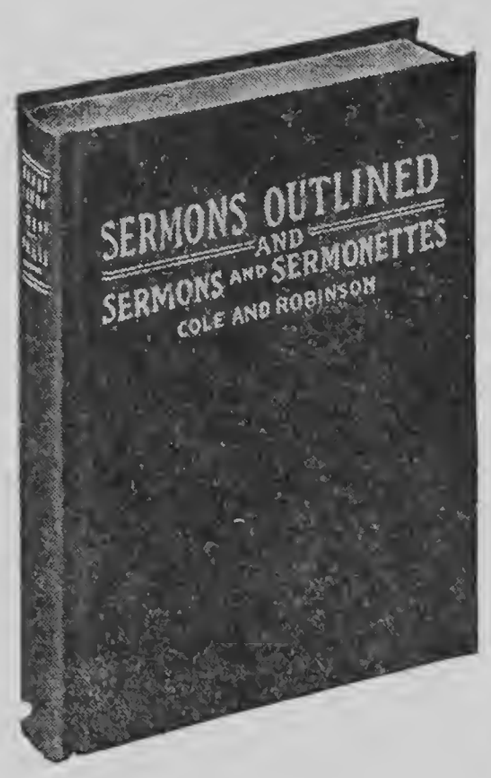

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SUP. CHANCELLOR, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ISSUES STATEMENT

Proclamation of Oscar W. Adams Announces 60-Day Period of Mourning for Sir S. A. T. Watkins

CHICAGO, Ill., (Special)—Proclamation No. 1—Series A. To All Knights of Pythias, Courts of Calanthe, Grand and Subordinate Lodges, Grand and Subordinate Courts, Officers and Members of the Uniform Rank, Officers and Members of the Knights of Pythias and Officers and Members of the Court of Calanthe of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. Greetings:

1. It becomes my duty, although a very painful one, to announce to you the death of our Supreme Chancellor, Samuel A. T. Watkins, who passed away at Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill., at 3:30 p. m., on Monday, Oct. 21, 1940. He was ill and in the hospital for two weeks. His death was unexpected by the Supreme Lodge officers and members, and came to us as a sudden and very severe shock.

Sir Watkins was funeralized at the Community Center Church, Chicago, on Friday morning, Oct. 25, Major General R. R. Jackson had charge of the service and an appropriate program was rendered. The ritualistic services were conducted by the members of Syracuse Lodge No. 15 of the Grand Lodge of Illinois of which the deceased was a member, and the funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph M. Lincoln Cemetery.

Many distinguished persons were present, among them: Bishop R. A Carter, Sir W. H. Randolph, Grand Chancellor of Mississippi and Supreme Master At Arms; Sir Charles A. Bowlar, Grand Chancellor of Illinois; Attorneys George W. Lawrence, Benjamin H. Crockett and Bindley C. Cyrus; Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, Hon. Hereman E. Moore, Federal Judge, Virgin Islands, and Dr. James W. Eicheiberger. The Supreme Lodge was represented by the Supreme Vice Chancellor.

Sir Watkins was serving his third term as Supreme Chancellor, and had served the Order previously for more than thirty-five years as Supreme Attorney. He was a great lawyer and counsellor who had accomplished many fine things for fraternities as an attorney in their interest, and was a real fraternal order leader. He believed in the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God, and was a true and tried friend. In his death the Knights of Pythias has lost one of its great est leaders, the Race an outstanding member, and the nation and world a great citizen. What can we do,, What must we say? We mourn his death and bow in humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father who knows best, and await our turn when we shall meet him again.

2. It is hereby directed that all Castle halls and Court chambers and altars be draped in mourning out of respect for our fallen chieftain, for a period of sixty (60) days.

3. According to Chapter 5, Section 33, on Page 42 of the Constitution and Supreme Statutes of the Order of Knights of Pythias, in case of a vacancy in the office of Supreme Chancellor, all duties and prerogatives of that office immediately devolve upon the Supreme Vice Chancellor.

4. All correspondence, reports and remittances for the office of Supreme Chancellor are to be directed to Oscar W. Adams, Supreme Chancellor, P. O. Box 2049, Birmingham, Ala.

5. It is the intention of this administration as far as is practical and possible to carry out the policies of our lamented predecessor. It shall be our aim to exercise the authority invested in us by the laws of the Order and to use the prerogative of this honorable and responsible office prayerfully, fearlessly, honestly, equitably and faithfully, and to exercise all due diligence to the end that the Order of which we are a part may not only thrive but will go forward as a helpful and serviceable institution. It is our hope, therefore, that Pythians and Calanthes everywhere may continue to grow and fulfill the highest hopes of him who has gone before. We humbly request the cooperation and support of loyal Knights and Calanthes. The task before us and upon us is not an ordinary one, but it can be accomplished, it must be accomplished, and will be accomplished if we work together for the cause we love.

6. The District Deputy Supreme Chancellors will remain as they are unless otherwise directed by this office, and will continue the performance of the duties of their office, and render to us we hope the same loyal service that you gave the late head of our Order.

Given under my hand at Chicago, Ill., this the 25th day of October, A. D. 1940, Pythian Period LXI.
Attest:

E. E. Underwood,

Supreme Keeper of Record and Seal.

Oscar W. Adams,
Supreme Chancellor.

WHAT IS MEANT BY "MENTAL HEALTH"

By Dr. W. L. Silcott

"Let us define mental health as the ability of human beings to adjust to themselves and to their surroundings with the maximum of efficiency and happiness." This, according to Menninger, constitutes the healthy mind.

It is obvious that there are millions of men, women and children who fall short of the above definition in varying degrees. Besides, there is much difference in the methods employed and the results obtained. When, however, the business of adjustment is too poorly handled, the individual becomes a menace to himself or to society. He is then adjudged insane, and may be forced to accept assistance. The term insanity is a legal one. It implies that the individual is no longer capable of taking proper care of himself and his property. While it implies lack of responsibility, it does not, however, specify that treatment is necessary. Furthermore, it is clear that this does not take care of all the mentally ill, who for various reasons (social, economic, racial, etc) are afflicted with varying degrees of mental strain. The few who are acutely ill present peculiar manifestations of behaviour which to the general public are very likely to be bewildering, disturbing or annoying. To the trained physicians, however, such manifestations are very revealing. Like the chills and fever of malaria, they tell of the mental strain and unapproved methods employed as the individual struggles to maintain a hold on his personality. It is at such times that a genuine understanding and experienced hand is necessary to guide the individual back along socially approved paths. One of the main reasons for the personal neglect of mental health treatment may be found in the fact that mental hospitals in the past were "shut in" from the general public. Mental disease is more common than physical disease, and almost invariably is an accompaniment of the latter. But mental disease requires the attention of medical men specially trained in its treatment. This makes a mental unit as part of each general hospital an absolute necessity. Among Negro hospitals, however, a mental unit is somewhat of a rarety. Not even such great Negro institutions as Howard and Meharry boast a unit of their own. Besides, Negro doctors are not given a place on the staff of the state hospitals.

It might be interesting to note that psychiatrists and allied workers are not the only ones engaged in developing and maintaining mental health. In the past, religion and medicine stood on common ground. Even today, certain theological seminaries have rediscovered the necessity for at least a basic understanding of psychiatric principles in their field. On the other hand, psychiatry has always recognized the influence of moral and religious factors in personality development. Paradoxically, however, while the number of churches has tremendously increased in Negro communities, facilities for scientific inquiries into the development, preservation or restoration of mental health are practically non-existent. The state of overcrowding which exists in state hospitals today is common knowledge. It needs no great strength of the imagination to perceive that treatment, at best, must be inadequate, even pitiable, where Negroes are concerned. The Committee for the Development of Psychiatric Hospital and Mental Hygiene Resources for Negroes is one of the great organizations that have sensed these deplorable conditions and is prepared to initiate steps to remedy it. It is prepared to accept contributions from members and friends of the race in order to carry out this program. These contributions may be sent directly to the chairman of the Committee (Dr. T. P. Brennan, 52 Sterling Avenue, White Plains, New York), or to the treasurer (Dr. R. Hernandez, Elm Hill Road, Nashville, Tennessee). We cannot afford to let such a golden opportunity slip through our fingers. The establishment of an institution where Negro patients afflicted with mental disease may be sympathetically and scientifically assisted to recover their mental health would be one of the greatest blessings to the Negro Race. Its own members can then share in the development and restoration of God's highest gift to mankind, "A mind capable of carrying on normal intellectual functions." No race can transcend its intellectual achievement. Let us, therefore, aim to build a race of mentally healthy men and women; and let us begin now.

W. L. Silcott, M. D.

PAUL CRAVATH'S DAUGHTER CHOSEN CHM. FISK BOARD

Mrs. William F. Gibbs Of New York Is Granddaughter Of First President

Mrs. William F. Gibbs of New York City was elected to succeed her father, the late Paul D. Cravath, as chairman of the board of trustees of Fisk University at the meeting held in New York City, Monday, December 9th.

Mrs. Gibbs' election carries on a traditional interest in Fisk University which began in 1865 when her grandfather, Erastus Milo Cravath, came to Nashville as a representative of the American Missionary Association to help establish an institution of higher learning for Negro young people. He was elected the first president of Fisk University in 1875 and with unusual foresight and wisdom laid the foundation for a liberal arts college of the highest caliber. For twenty-five years, until his death in 1900, he devoted his full time to the problems of Negro education in that difficult period of American history.

Soon after his father's death, Paul D. Cravath, who lived on the campus as a child, accepted membership on the Board of Trustees and served as chairman until his death last July. As a corporation lawyer in New York City he gained influence and wealth, both of which through the forty-year period of his trusteeship he used in the interest of Fisk University. His counsel has been of great value in keeping the institution on a sound basis financially, and his interest, especially in the arts, has been invaluable in establishing curriculum policies.

Mrs. Gibbs became a member of the Board in 1932. She has served as a member of the Trustee Music Committee and three years ago presented the University with the Steinway grand piano now used for concerts in Fisk Memorial chapel.

KINDNESS OF NEGRO LED TO OPENING OF MEHARRY M. C.

Interesting Historical Account of College Given by Officials.

The kindness of a Negro to a white man sowed the seeds from which Meharry Medical College, now embarking upon a national campaign to raise $2,300,000 of new endowment, has sprung, it was revealed today by Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York, chairman of the endowment program.

The Nashville college, which today enrolls more than half of all Negro medical students in the United States and boasts of 2,771 graduates practicing physicians, dentists, nurses and pharmacists in 37 states of the Union, began its existence, Dr. Flexner explains, in 1876, as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, which had been established nine years earlier by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But behind all this lies the incident of the Negro and the white recipient of his aid.

It appears that this white man, Meharry by name, traveling by horse and wagon through south central Illinois, one day found himself mired on a country road. A Negro who happened to be passing aided him in extricating the wagon and provided him with food and shelter for the night. In bidding his benefactor good-bye, Meharry vowed that some day he would show his gratitude by providing assistance to the Negro people.

A few years later, in 1875, this man conferred with four of his brothers regarding the possibility of extending aid to the freedmen. As a result of their conference they pooled their resources, setting aside approximately one-half of their combined "fortune" of $40,000 for that purpose. The funds thus provided by Samuel, Hugh, Alexander, Jesse and David Meharry made the college possible. Since 1915 Meharry has enjoyed an independent corporate existence.

The coming endowment campaign on behalf of the college has as its immediate objective the raising of $1,700,000 to meet conditions attaching to a grant of the General Education Board of New York. Of this total, $1,500,000 must be raised by July 1, 1941, to permit the institution to qualify for receipt of $3,500,000 toward an initial increase of $5,000,000 in endowment. The remaining $200,000, toward the final $1,000,000 endowment increase to a grand total of $6,000,000 will be matched dollar for dollar by the General Education Board.

Oakland Diner: Here's a piece of rubber in my hash.

Waiter: No doubt. The motor is displacing the horse everywhere.

God only knows what we have all lost because of our thanklessness.

Health Hints

This is the season of the year. when we lay aside our daily tasks and spend a day giving thanks to our Maker for the many material and spiritual blessings that we have received throughout the year.

Yes we have many things to be thankful for; our country is not at war, our homes are safe from bombs and we can worship God as we please.

We all know that wars usually bring starvation, it is estimated that millions will starve in Europe this winter should England continue the blockade of the Axis Powers. But that as it may seem we do know that rickets, a vitamin deficiency disease is decreasing in most countries of the world, but in Germany in some cities more than 55 percent of the school children have rickets. All nutritional diseases are increasing such as tuberculosis etc.

Are you thankful for your health to-day? Do you think you are in perfect health? Well, let us not be too sure, why not have a physical heard the doctor say concerning your friends or loved ones "if I could have treated this case a month earlier."

Here are five simple rules that will aid one to live a richer and fuller life:

1. Eat moderately.
2. Do not use the Thanksgiving season to satisfy your craving for alcoholic beverages.
3. Get out in the open and play your favorite game.
4. Try to make a new friend, make up that little difference you ad with your neighbor.
5. Remember we all have troubles when you have yours, you are only keeping a date that is inevitable. So let us be thankful.

Next week: "Can the Negro Survive in America."

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

The selling co-op may supply commodities to the consummer organization, and both assoeiations may invest part of their surplus funds in the credit union until needed for expansion or other purposes.

Cooperative wholesale associations have developed quite rapidly during the past few years. They make available in the loeal consumer eo-op many types of services, including adviee in store layout and in merchandising, a variety of edueationnl material for use among the members, assistanee in setting up the books, expert auditing, and the help of experts in solving its problems. In reeent years some organizations have expanded into the field of produetion and proeessing. In 1939, nearly 2,400 "retail associations were members of eonsumers' co-ops wholsales. Our existing cooperatives and others to be organized at some future time should make use of the services and facilities of cooperative wholesale organizations.

"Cooperative action is an evolutionary, American, Christian way to aceomplish such changes as are needed to bring justiee to the masses, eliminate the causes of war, and inerease peaee and good will among the people of the world. People have in their own hands the tools and power to fashion their own soeial and eeonomie destiny; those tools and power ean be fruitful only if the people will organize to use them. For the present, there appears no movement with more potentialities for eeonomie and soeial improvement than eonsumer eooperation." 4) Let our people tie-in and coordinate this movement with the thrift and producer aspeets, learn more about all of them, and we will eontribute mueh in helping to "build a soeial order where every man may live a more abundant and more dignified life."

The goodwill of Christmas could not last long without Christ.

Christmas is a season of goodwill and Christ is the greatest minister of goodwill the world has ever known.

PEACE ORGANIZATION PROMISES FIGHT ON NATION'S WAR BLOC

Group Seeks to Build Strong Sentiment for Keeping Our Draftees in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27— The American Peace Mobilization has announced that it has in preparation a comprehensive legislative program designed to broaden the democratic basis of National Defense and to safeguard the rights of draftees and their families pending repeal of the Conscription Law.

The program, which is now being drafted into legislative form, is to be introduced in Congress at the earliest possible moment, in order to give an opportunity for expression to those Americans, who, in the recent elections, found no medium for declaring their determination that this country keep out of war.

Frederick V. Field, American Peace Mobilization executive secretary, said that the legislative program will cover six major issues:

1. Restrictions preventing the sending of conscripts outside the United States or its possessions.

2. Protection of the civil and economic rights of conscripts until such time as the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Law can be repealed.

3. Elimination of profiteering on Defense Contracts; placing the major burden of defense expenses on upper income groups.

4. Compliance with labor and social legislation on the part of all concerns handling government contracts.

5. Restrictions on the new Home Guard so that it cannot be used by or on behalf of employers in labor disputes or in the suppression of civil liberties.

6. Adequate Housing and Health provisions for all workers, especially for those being drawn into the rapidly expanding defense industries.

In announcing the program, Field pointed out that "on election day, millions of Americans wanting to vote for peace and for a stronger internal democracy, found themselves with no candidates for public office.

"Our experience during the election campaign," he said, "has more than ever convinced us that the only hope of staying out of war and of preserving our civil liberties rests in a **People's peace movement**. Having been in effect, disenfranchised at the polls, we must wait two long years for another national congressional election. Meanwhile, the fate of the country depends on an articulate mass movement."

At the same time the organization will extend its utmost support to the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and to the defense of such existing social legislation as the Wagner Act, Wages and Hours Act and Social Security laws. It will from time to time introduce in Congress such progressive peace legislation as the situation may demand, while reflecting the popular insistence that executive decrees leading to war be halted.

The American Peace Mobilization, Field said, intends to strengthen its cooperation with all other progressive American organizations in order to build a great mass movement of the American people capable of reversing the trend toward war and dictatorship.

Boost Homer Brown For Legislative Leader of Democrats

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27 (ANP)— Local political and civic leaders of both races this week speeded up their campaign to have Attorney Homer S. Brown, State Representative from this city's First District, named the Democratic Floor Leader when the new Legislature meets in Harrisburg on Jan. 7.

Leo A. Achterman, Democratic Representatives from Monroe County will become Speaker of the new session. He is 45 years old, a prominent lawyer of Stroudsburg and active in American Legion and fraternal circles.

Political leaders here and throughout the state see an idcal combination with Achterman as Speaker and Brown the Floor Leader. At the 1939 session Rep. Brown was voted the ablest member of the House by the press gallery, and his choice was almost unanimous.

At the same session, the Republican Speaker, Mr. Turner, invited Rep. Brown to preside over the House temporarily, an honor accorded only the most prominent legislators. When Atty. Brown had finished his turn as speaker pro-tem, Mr. Turner, addressing the House, said:

"The gentleman from Allegheny sets us all a very splendid example by his courteous behavior on the floor, by the manner in which he presents his arguments and by the study and research he gives to the problems before the Legislature."

MITCHELL CASE HEADS TO SUPREME COURT OF U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (ANP)— Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's case charging discrimination of Negro passengers by railroads was filed Nov. 18 in the United States Supreme court, following litigation in several lower courts since April 1937.

When Congressman Mitchell was en route to Hot Springs, Ark., from Chicago, he was told in Memphis where he changed trains that he could not purchase first class accomodations because of his race. The case was first carried to William A. Disque, examiner for the Interstate Commerce commission, who substantiated the facts as presented by Mtichell but held that there had been no "undue" discrimination, since there were not sufficient Negroes using the railroad to justify establishment of first class accommodations for them. He also held that the railroad was not at fault since it was merely complying with the Arkansas laws which require separation of the races.

The appeal to the supreme court is from a judgment handed down in April, 1939, by a special three-judge court in Chicago which upheld earlier rulings that no undue discrimination had been shown Mitchell.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GA.

October 21, 1940
By W. A. Hagins

For the past five years, the Negro Extension workers of Washington county have set farm activities in "high gear" throughout that section. More farmers have turned their interest towards diversified farming, soil building practices, and the live-at-home program, while farm women have increased their efforts in food preservation, clothing, home improvement and management. Better livings are being made on their farms and many of them are on the road to success.

T. W. Brown is the Farm Demonstration Agent, and Mrs. Janie B. Jordan is the Home Demonstration Agent. They have conducted Negro Extension work on such high level that the local county officials have heartily indorsed it and have pledged their wholehearted support. The county fair associaton has provided space for showing community and club exhibits. Here premiums amounting to $250 are furnished annually.

At the fair this year, 4-H club members of the build something project displayed lawn chairs, kitchen cabinets, a breakfast room table, and two home made brooders, electric and lamp. They will accomodate 100 baby chicks each. The girls had on exhibit, quilts, bed spreads various kinds of sewing and preserved foods, which came from their projects. Poultry products, cured meats, different varieties of grains and vegetables were also on display. The fair association does more than providing space for exhibits, for each year a scholarship is given to some worthy club member to attend the annual state short course. The garden champion is awarded a scholarship to this annual event by the Mayor also. The merchants of the town gladly lend their support for county short courses, making fair exhibits, and other public enterprises, while the Editor of the local paper gives as a premium two annual subscriptions to the club girls for the best kept record books.

A county council of women has been organized. They have not missed having their quarterly meetings for four years. They have gone about the county rendering valuable service in home improvement and management and have equipped the demonstration kitchen at the county club house.

Agent T. W. Brown has just brought to a close a series of demonstrations in selecting corn in the fields inoculating Austrian winter peas, and storing grains. The small grains have been treated for smut and weevils and scorcs of farmers are now engaged in stacking hay for livestock.

The farmers throughout the county have their fall gardens well under way. Winter cover crops are being planted to build up the soil. This year saw greater yields and better signs of general well being. It was reported by the demonstration agents that these farm people will have enough food and feed stuff to last them for next vear and sell surplus commodities to the local markets.

Agents Brown and Jordan are doing a great piece of Agricultural Extension Work. They have put it on a high level. They have helped the farmers in solving their problems, thus enabling scores of them to enjoy living on the farm.

New York.—"Unbelievable," the name of the new special feature magazine which will make its appearance shortly, was announced today by Daniel S. Gillmore, publisher of **Friday** Magazine.

In inimitable Friday style "Unbelievable" reveals, the big names and big money that are behind the American brand of Facism in America. Who are the big shots behind it? How far does this net-work of un-American hate spread, when its tentacles have already been discovered in the national capitol, in the halls of Congress, in factories, local government agencies and "patriotic societies"?

Names, documents and proof supplement the many articles in this new and amazing special feature magazine.

JOE LOUIS SHAKEN UP WHEN HIS CAR IS SMASHED IN FRANKFORT, KY.

Heavyweight Champion and Party Are Uninjured; Accident Was at Entrance to Ky. State College

FRANKFORT, KY., NOV. 27— (ANP)—As hundreds of students of Kentucky State College waited impatiently for the expected visit November 20th of Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, the car in which he was riding smashed into one of the stone pillars of the college gate. Shaken, but still as calm and imperturbed as usual, the champion was quickly transferred to the car of President R. B. Atwood and continued on his way to greet the students and have breakfast at the home of Mrs. Hunter just off the campus.

In the car at the time of the accident were the champion, his trainer, Jack Blackburn, Jackson Robb of Kentucky State College waited Louis' secretary and the driver of the car. The accident happened when the fighter's green convertible sedan approached the entrance to the college before the driver realized it. In turning into the rather steep drive way, Guinyard momentarily lost control of the car and it struck the right hand pillar. The entire right front end of the car was demolished, bumper, and headlight. All four occupants of the car were shaken up, but no one was injured.

Joe Louis appeared before the assembled students from the porch of the Hunter home with his usual calm and collected manner, unchanged by his experience of 10 minutes before.

Joe Louis was in Kentucky to look over some Franklin county horses with the idea of adding to his stable of fine riding animals.

ARTIST IS REWARDED FOR WORKS

MINNEAPOLIS, —(ANP) —At the informal opening for artists and their friends of the twenty-sixth annual Twin City Art Exhibit held at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts on October 31, Henry Bannarn was awarded first prize of $36 for his sculpture. "Scrub Woman" and third prize of $10 for his water color, "Riverside Drive."

Among the 144 entries of work done by 90 artists the jury consisting of Emil Ganso, Davenport Griffen and Perry T. Rathbone also included Bannard's sculpture. "John Brown" and another water color. "Wheat Field."

It will be recalled that a one-man show of Bannarn's work was held at the Harriet Hanley Gallery in Minneapolis recently. Although first scheduled for two weeks there was sufficient interest shown by local people to have the time extended to a three-week period.

Another recognition given this Minneapolis artist's work is its inclusion in the National Art Week show to be held at the Walker Art Gallery, Minneapolis, from November 25 to December 1.

Hundreds of lives can be saved each year if motorists will exercise increased care in approaching and passing over highway-railroad graded crossings.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Since 1932, the railroads and the Pullman Company have spent more than $78,000,000 for the air conditioning of passenger cars.

—o—

For every pound of fuel used in freight service, the railroads in the first eight months of 1940, hauled 8.9 tons of freight and equipment one mile.

—o—

In the first nine months of 1940, there were 3238 casualties to trespassers on nrailroad property, of which about one-half were fatal.

—o—

Throughout the world there are 788,000 miles of railroad, of which thirty per cent is in the United States.

—o—

Of the 236,842 miles of railroad in the United States, only 1,456 miles, or six-tenths of one per cent, were less than standard gauge.

Railroads have invested approximately $80,000,000 in stream-lined trains.

All the passenger carrying cars in operation on the railroads of the United States, including Pullman cars, have an aggregate seating capacity of 1,738,645 persons.

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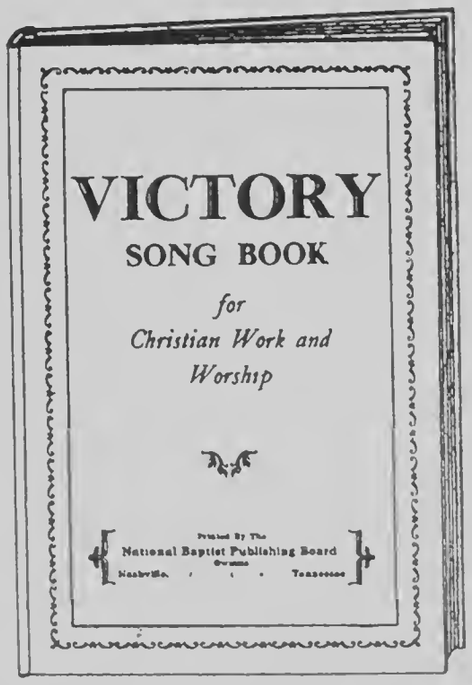

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» » » » » WOMAN'S PAGE « « « « «

HOLIDAYS ARE APPROACHING AND THESE FINE RECIPES ADD ZEST TO MEALS

Chocolate Half-And-Half

1 or 2 egg yolks
4 cups milk
1-3 cup Minute Tapioca*
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 or 2 egg whites
1 teaspoon flavoring
1-2 cup chocolate sauce

Mix egg yolk with 1-2 cup milk in saucepan. Add Minute Tapioca 1-4 cup sugar, salt, and remaining milk. Bring mixture to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. (Mixture will be thin. Do not overcook.) Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add remaining sugar gradually, beating with rotary egg beater. Stir hot tapioca gradually into egg white. Cool—mixture thickens as it cools. When slightly cool, stir in flavoring. Chill. Fold chocolate sauce into 1-2 of pudding. Hold parfait glass at an angle, and arrange plain and chocolate Minute Tapioca Cream in 2 years, giving diagonal effect. Serves 8. All measurements are level. *IMPORTANT: Be sure to use genuine Minute Tapioca.

Christmas Gift Fruit Cake

2 1-2 cups flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon each nutmeg, cloves, allspice
1 1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
3 teaspoons baking powder
2-3 cup each shortening, sugar
1 cup canned cranberry sauce
1 teaspoon baking soda
2 tablespoons water
2-3 cup milk
1 1-4 cups each seedless raisins, currants, chopped dates
2-3 cup chopped citron

Sift together flour, salt, spices, baking powder. Cream together shortening and sugar. Mash cranberry sauce; add. Dissolve soda in water; Add. milk alternately with sifted dry ingredients. Add remaining ingredients. Pour into greased oven-proof container; bake in slow oven (300 degrees F.). Cool; cover with waxed paper; store in covered container. Decorate just before giving.

Cost: 71c

TRY THIS RECIPE FOR GRAVY

It Makes The Meal!

1. Blend until smooth
   3 tablespoons each of pan fat and flour
2. Add gradually 2 1-2 cups boiling water (or water from vegetables) and 2 tablespoons of evaporated or top milk. Stir and cook about 3 minutes over direct heat, until thickened and smooth.
3. Stir in 1 1-2 teaspoons of Kitchen Bouquet.
   Salt to taste.

Creole Gingerbread

3-4 cup dark molasses
3-4 cup brown sugar
3-4 cup WESSON OIL
2 eggs
2 1-2 cups sifted flour
1-2 tsp. baking powder
2 tsp. gr. ginger
1 1-2 tsp. cinnamon
1-2 tsp. cloves
1-2 tsp. nutmeg
2 tsp. soda
1 cup boiling water

Mix ingredients in order listed, disolving soda in boiling water. Bake in a shallow Wesson-oiled pan in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 to 40 minutes. To serve, spread with apple butter and top with whipped cream.

*French Dressing

This Recipe makes about 1 1-2 pints at a time. Omit the onion if planning to use it for fruit salads. In a bowl measure 1 cup sugar, 1 tablespoon paprika, 1 tablespoon dry mustard, 1 1-2 teaspoons salt, 1 cup salad oil, 1 cup vinegar, 3 tablespoons cold water and 1 tablespoon grated onion.

Beat all together for fifteen minutes, setting electric mixer at slow rate, or beat with rotary beater until sugar is disolved and dressing is well blended. Always shake before using.

Sirloin Steak Supreme

1-to 2-inch thick steak — Small garlic bud 1 tsp. dry mustard
2 tbsp Wesson Oil

Rub small garlic bud lightly over entire steak. Mix mustard and WESSON OIL together. Brush mixture over both sides of steak. Pre-heat broiler 15 minutes (500 degrees). Place steak 3 ins. below flame. 1-inch steak, broil 8 to 10 minutes. 2-inch steak, 20 to 25 minutes;

Lemon Angel Pudding

4 tablespoons Minute Tapioca
3-4 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 cups water
1-4 cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1-2 cup cream, whipped

Combine Minute Tapioca, sugar, salt, and water in saucepan and mix well. Bring mixture quickly to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from fire. (Mixture will be thin. Do not overcook) Add lemon juice and rind. Cool, stirring occasionally—mixture thicken as it cools. Chill; fold in cream. Pile lightly in serving dishes. Garnish with orange slices and maraschino cherries. Serves 6. All measurements are level.

It's the most delicately delicious thing that ever surprised a guest! Try it—but be sure to use genuine Minute Tapioca and all will be well.

French Fried Potatoes

8 medium potatoes — Salt
WESSON OIL

Use long thin potatoes. Pare; wash. Cut into lengthwise strips, 1-2 inch thick. Soak in cold salted water. Drain. Dry Fry crisp and golden brown in deep, hot WESSON OIL—about 390 degree F. Serve hot. Mmmmmmm!

HOW TO USE YOUR LEFTOVERS TO MAKE THESE DELICIOUS DISHES—ECONOMICAL AND TASTY

COMBINATION HAM AND SPAGHETTI MOUNDS—Fry servings of raw cured ham. Top each piece with a generous mound of Heinz Cooked Spahetti. Pour 2 to a tbs. water around ham, then cover and simmer on top of stove until spaghetti is heated through. Serve on platter, garnishing with water cress, as illustrated.

LAMB-HASH CASSEROLE

Cook 1-3 cup chopped onion and 1-3 cup chopped green pepper in a little water. Mix with 1 cup finely diced cold boiled potatoes, 3 tablespoons diced pimiento, 2 cups cold roast lamb cut into quarter-inch cubes, 1 cup leftover gravy. Add 1-3 cup condensed tomato soup and a little water. Season. Pour into casserole. Sprinkle with grated cheese or bread crumbs. Brown in moderate oven, 350 degrees F.

SPAGHETTI MEAT LOAF—Combine 1 lb. ground steak, 1 egg, 1 tsp. salt, 1-4 tsp. pepper ad 1 medium (17-oz.) can Heinz Cooked spaghetti. Mix thoroughly. Pat into buttered loaf pan and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 1 hour. Turn out onto platter and sprinkle immediately with grated York State sharp as illustrated.

*RED-FLANNEL HASH

Heat 2 tablespoons fat in skillet. Mix 1 cup chopped corn beef, 3 cups chopped boiled potatoes and 1 cup chopped beets and 1 small onion chopped. Season. Spread mixture evenly over bottom of pan and brown slowly. When crust form turn as an omelet.

SPAGHETTI AND PORK RAMEKINS—Cook 1 lb. ground raw pork until lightly browned, then add 1 tsp. salt. From 2 large (24-oz.) cans of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti arranged layers in individual casseroles then sprinkle with the cooked pork. Repeat layers of spaghetti then top with strips of bacon. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 30 minutes, or spaghetti bubbles and bacon i crisp.

SPAGHETTI AND MEAT CASSEROLE—Brown 1 tbs. minced onion in 1 tbs. fat. Add 1 lb. ground beef. Cook thoroughly Add 1 tsp. salt. Arrange layer of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti, from 1 large (24-oz.) tin, in casserole. Put layer of meat over spaghetti. Cover meat with remaining spaghetti, spreading it within 1-2 inch of edge of casserole. Sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 20 minutes. Grand main-dish for supper

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

A tablespoonful of golden syrup warmed in half a pint of milk is a substitute for eggs, and can be used for puddings and cakes.

* * *

A good way to cook serag of mutto is with enough water to cover, three handfuls or more of pearl barley, and flavourings of onion. Season and let it simmer for two or three hours. Serve with the meat smoothered in barley.

* * *

After separating the stalks of a head of celery and washing them, stand them in a jug of cold water to which has been added a small quanity of salt. This helps to make the celery crisp.

EFFICIENT HOMEMAKING DEPENDS ON EQUIPMENT

Efficient homemaking depends on the efficiency of the equipment used. Since appliances will not give the best service unless they are in good working order. Thelma Beall, home management specialist, Ohio State university, advises women to operate appliances as instructted, keep them clean, and oil as required and to watch electric cords and repair or replace them when worn.

The real cause for the failure of many electric appliances lies in the cord, appliance plug, or outlet plug. In handling the appliance cord, always grasp it by the plug and not by the cord itself. Rough handling is hard on the fine wires inside the cord and will eventually cause them to break and cut through the protective covering.

Electric washers give the best service when not overloaded with either clothes or water. In starting the machine, first start the motor and then throw the machine into gear. In stopping, throw the machine out of gear before turning off the motor. Keep the the washer in a dry, clean place.

Best results with an electric iron come from keeping its sole or bottom surface clean and being careful not to scratch it. If the iron has a temperature regulator, current and time are saved by setting it at the proper point for the fabric to be ironed.

The vacuum cleaner is one of the most neglected pieces of equipment. Housewives too often pick up bits of glass, pins or metal objects with the sweeper, which may clip the fan blades or make holes in the dust bag. Women are reminded that the dust bag is not a storage place for dirt. The bag should be cleansed regularly but never washed, as washing removes the "filler" which helps to make the bag dustproof.

The enameled parts of a range may be washed with soap and water or a mild abrasive when the range is cold. The metal may be polished with whiting or metal polish. Food spilled on electric particles left in the grooves can cooking units is burned off and be brushed out. Electric refrigerators require little attention, although the food compartment needs cleaning at regular intervals.

HOW TO PREPARE AN INVALIDS FOODS

When cooking for invalids there are certain points to be remembered. Simple cookery is always best for an invalid, seasonings should be used very sparingly, and flavourings with discretion.

The doctor's order with regard to food should always be obeyed, and meals served at regular intervals. See that all the food given is the best of its kind and not stale in any way.

Pay special attention to cleanliness in its preparation. Never make large quantities of anything.

Serve everything as daintily as possible, and see that hot dishes are really hot and cold ones really cold. Vary the food as much as possible. Don't ask a patient what he would like—let the meal come as a surprise.

150 AMERICANS TO SPONSOR AID FOR OUR FOREIGN BORN

Negro Leaders to Have Places on Tolerance Committee

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (ANP)—Sherwood Anderson, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Ernest Hemingway, Dr. Mary E. Wooley, Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Charles H. Houston, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. Max Yergan, and 141 other prominent leaders in all walks of American life have joined in serving as sponsors for the Fifth National conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced Wednesday.

The conference, which is to discuss "The Foreign Born in a Democracy," will be held at the Claridge hotel in Atlantic City, on March 29 and 30, 1941. Attending this conference will be representatives of all organizations, labor, religious, fraternal, language, cultural, racial, social, youth, women, of every race, color, and creed.

The call to American organizations signed and issued by the 150 sponsors concludes:

"We, the representatives of America, will consider these problems confronting our democracy and decide upon a program to promote the general welfare—to help make possible an adequate defense and extension of these American principles of liberty and equality enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States."

United States Army Chaplain Talks To Baptist Men At Institute, Friday, December 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., 3816 South Michigan Avenue—A colorful United States Army Chaplain who led Negro Soldiers on the battlefields of Europe and Asia will speak to Baptist Laymen at the Chicago Baptist Institute, 3816 South Michigan Avenue, Friday, December 20 promptly at 8 P. M.

Dr. William S. Braddan, pastor of Berean Baptist Church for forty years, won fame as the Chaplain of the famous 8th Regiment in the last World War. Dr. Braddan will use as his subject at the Chicago Baptist Institute, Friday Night: "WANTED—A MAN."

Officers of this group of Chicago Baptist Laymen are: Mr. J. A. Nobles, President; Mr. D. L. Tyler, Secretary: Mr. George Henderson, Treasurer.

All laymen are invited to attend and hear Dr. Braddan.

Chicago Baptist Institute,
3816 S. Michigan Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

DELIGHTFUL CHESS TARTS

Any game is well worth the playing if fine taste is the prize and that's where all-bran "Chess Tarts" are winners! False moves are out in this new game—all the rules you need are in the following recipes. CHESS TARTS; 2 eggs, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1-4 cup milk, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla extract, 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves, 3-4 cup chopped walnut meats, 1-2 cup currants, 1 recipe all-bran pastry. Beat eggs well, add sugar and butter; mix thoroughly. Add remaining ingredients and fill all-bran pastry, lined tart pans. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 45 minutes. Yield: eight three-inch tarts ALL-BRAND PASTRY: 1-4 cup shortening, 4 tablespoons cold water (more or less). Roll all-bran until fine, combine flour and salt Cut in shortening. Add water, a little at a time, until dough is moist enough to hold together, Roll out on lightly floured board to about one-eighth inch in thickness.

SMILE A WHILE

The governor picked up the phone and called long distance. "I want to speak to Killer Demoft, at the State prison" he said excitedly.

Warden: Sorry, but your party has just hung up.

LIGHTNING RIPS HIS SHOE

TAYLOR, Tex.,—Lightning knocked the shoes off the feet of Sherman Stinson when it struck a shanty on the farm of Sam A. Easley, 200 yards from a huge concrete silo.

Buglaria produced about 4,807,000 pounds of silk cocoons this year, more than twice the 1938 conduction

Housing Battle Still Seethes In Dallas

DALLAS,, Dec. 12—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—With the hurling of a bomb apparently home-made, which proved to be a "dud", the flare-up among those opposing the presence of Negro householders in certain areas of South Dallas burned again brightly. A prominent physician who recently built a new house in the section described as "white", although colored people have lived there for the past half-century, have been importuned to move by the city officials. Threats hae been made by whites living in the vicinity and crowds, known in this section as "mobs," have gathered on several occasions in the neighborhood.

The city officials have purchased, with extra payment for moving and other expenses, a number of houses in the North Dallas trouble zone in the effort to appease the protesting property-holders of the white race. It is thought that a similar offer will be made in the other affected areas.

So far, the three owners who have been approached by the likelihood of such an arrangement have been non-commital and it is thought that these three will join in a common agreement favoring or opposed to such a sale. In the meantime public sentiment on both sides smoulders and threatens to break out into a violent expression with every untoward act on the part of either group. The press is carrying almost daily accounts of difficulties involved and every incident is good for first-page headlines. Negro leaders are unanimous in the opinion that these articles serve only to fan the fire of retaliation and resentment, and make solution more difficult.

RACE PREJUDICE DISSECTED ABLY BY NOTED WRITER

Dr. Davidson Takes Anatomy Of Evil Spirit Apart In New Issue Of "Common Ground" Magazine

NEW YORK—If you want to find out whether your friends are victims of xenophobia, suggests Dr. Henry A. Davidson, writing on "Anatomy of Prejudice," in the Winter 1940 number of *Common Ground,* try this new party game: "Prepare a list of a dozen paired adjectives: clean and dirty; honest and thieving; lazy and industrious; sentimental and realistic; and so on. Now list ten or twelve national groups, and ask each guest to write a three-word description of each, using the selected adjectives."

When this experiment was tried on a hundred old-stock American college students, the final cataloguing indicated that Italians were artistic, Germans scientific, Negroes superstitious, Jews shrewd, Englishmen sporting, and Turks cruel. Few had ever seen a Turk, says Dr. Davidson, but that didn't blur their picture.

Our "Ghost-Tags"

We incline to the practice of sticking "ghost-tags" on groups, Dr. Davidson says. "Imagine a vaudeville act portraying a brilliant Negro, a fun-loving Englishman, a stolid Irishman, or a vivacious German! Tagging groups by fixed labels teaches the audience—child or adult—that the peoples portrayed have these characteristics: Negroes are stupid; Englishmen humorless; Chinese crafty, Jews shrewd, Germans stolid and Irishmen bellicose."

These ghost-tags unfortunately determine our reactions to certain groups in the United States. To change an attitude, we use new tags. "Thus, in the early 1900s, the word 'German' carried associations of scholarliness, cleanliness and comfortableness. In 1917, when Germany became the enemy, it was difficult to detach these pleasant overtones from the label. Hence the constant use of 'Prussian', a label for iron discipline, and 'Hun', a tag for brutality."

Xenophobia is defined by Dr. Davidson as "fear and hatred of those of another breed," a social disease fatal to national unity in a country of people from sixty different national, racial and religious backgrounds like the United States, and especially dangerous now.

All Of Us Have It

Even those of us who pride ourselves on our freedom from prejudice, says Dr. Davidson, usually practise the virtue only within limits. We have a measuring stick for willingness to accept other groups, "at one end is the willingness to admit the group to kinship by marriage; next i willingness to admit it to a social club, then to the neighborhood and so on, ending with a wish to exclude it from the United States. Business men score a narrower range of acceptability than professional men, which may be because (as one experimenter puts it) they are in a 'getting', while the latter are in a 'giving occupation. Certainly business men are peculiarly liable to six o'clock xenophobia; that form of the disorder in which the 'foreigner' or 'alien' or any other outsider is acceptable at a business luncheon, but never as a dinner guest at one's home."

Dr. Davidson, who is psychiatrist to the Union County (N. J.) Domestic Relations Court and a number of other governmental and social agencies, discounts the explanations advanced by both Freudians and Marxists as the cause of xenophobia. The basis cannot be chiefly economic, as the Marxists believe, he says, because the patterns of hatred fall so largely along ethnic, not economic, lines. "If an American lawyer of Welsh ancestry and an Italian-born lawyer came to a town, say in western Pennsylvania, the former constitutes the greater economic threat to an already established American attorney of Scottish descent. Yet he is likely to raise a cry against the immigrant from Southern Europe as 'an alien invasian of the bar.' And the Southern white business man, who has nothing to fear economically from the unpropertied, politically impotent Negro, maintains his prejudice."

Freud himself, except for oblique references to anti-Semitism in "Moses and Monotheism," does not much concern himself with this type of pathological behavior, says Dr. Davidson. But the explanation advanced by Freud's disciples—that tensions between groups are only collective magnifications between individuals, that a complex tangle of hate and love threads through relationships in and between families, and there is all analogy between family and country in the use of such words as "mother-country" and "fatherland", Dr. Davidson discounts. "We must still ask why the outsider then, rather than a representative of our own group, our family, should be the victim of such misplaced hos tility."

Among other theories advanced to explain prejudice which Dr. Davidson examines is the "Instinct Theory," elaborated by Sir Arthur Keith. That there is such an instinctive repulsion or attraction among various races, Dr. Davidson questions by example. "Many Californians like Negroes better fornians prefer Japanese to Negroes. A recent survey in Humboldt County, California, indicates that 'white settlers will readily eat with Negroes but not with Indians.'"

Those Without Prejudice

Dr. Davidson finds the happy, competent, well-adjusted man usually free of prejudice. It is generally the incompetent, unsuccessful, or maladjusted person — even though a member of a dominant group—who manifests hostility as a counterweight to his own non-function and futility. "Only an exceptionally objective person accepts responsibility for his own failures." It is more comfortable to indict a scapegoat. "A foreign, or minority group is an ideal victim. The irrational basis of this line of attack is betrayed by such paradoxical charges as: "'Jews are all wealthy capitalists' and 'Jews are all property-destroying Communists.' 'I worked like a Nigger'; 'lazy as a Nigger.'"

The Doctor's Antidotes

As antidotes to prejudice, Dr. Davidson suggests honest recognition of its existence and danger, and acquaintance with the groups against which prejudice is usually aimed. While acquaintance is no certain antidote — "Southern whites have more contact with Negroes than do Northern whites, and this contact only underlines their prejudice"—"yet improved racial relationships have resulted from close contact, and the discovery by each group that the other is not so bad after all. Contact in which people appear in a natural setting (provided the natural setting is not too seriously underprivileged) points up the essential similarity of the two groups. One experimenter measured original prejudice against the Negro, then had the subjects spend two weeks in Harlem. Here they met notable Negroes, ate with a group of brilliant professional persons, and otherwise saw some of the best contributions that the Negro has made to society. The result was as significant decline in measurable prejudice, reliably persisting on a re-test a year later."

PILOT OF PLANE BLAMED FOR DEATH OF L. K. WILLIAMS

Young Man Ignored Weather Warning and Overloaded Airplane

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (ANP)—Dr. L. K. Williams might still be pastor of Olivet Baptist church and president of the National Baptist Convention had Edmond Whiting, white airplane pilot, used common sense and observed the necessary safety precautions on Oct. 29.

At that time near Olivet, Mich., Dr. Williams, Whiting, the Rev. Will Haynes and Don Schmidt. young white aviation enthusiast, were killed in a crash during a storm. The ministers had chartered the plane to attend a Republican rally at Flint, Mich., when they missed train and regular air service connections.

In hearings conducted before federal investigators Thursday in the United States courthouse, witnesses said that pilot overloaded the plane and then took off despite warnings of adverse weather conditions. The craft had been chartered to take only the two clergymen but when Schmidt showed up at the last moment, he climbed aboard to go along although the pilot was aware that his weight overloaded the plane.

SHOE POLISHING SIMPLIFIED

By Newly Patented Gadget

An invention that may take its place along with the can opener, the button hook, the zipper and many other little devices that have made man's life easier has been patented by Drew Morris, a university student.

The gadget solves the problem which most people encounter when they try to polish white shoes—keeping the liquid from getting on the hands and keeping the white polish off the brown or black edge of the sole and heel.

The device is simple, one of those things which seem obvious. There are two parts, one sponge and one metal. The metal serves as a handle for the sponge, thus eliminating one problem, and there is a strip of metal on the bottom side of the sponge to prevent the polish from getting on the sole or heel. The cellulose sponge has sharp corners, so that it can be easily manipulated along black-white boundary lines.

Morris got his idea about four years ago when he was a junior in high school. His grandfather was an inventor, specializing in such things as flysprayers, garbage cans and other sheet metal wares.

THE CAKE

By Barbara A. Jones

When Billy and I went to see Mrs. Hill,
We tried to remember our "thank you" and "please;"
We sat in our chairs and we saw a gray cat—
It wasn't the kind you could talk to or tease.
She said "What a big boy and girl!" and "Dear me!"
Then rustled away to go get lemonade;
And Billy said "Thank you," and I said it too,
When I saw she'd brought in some cakes that she'd made.
We drank lemonade, and we each had two cakes,
Then Billy looked over at me, and I knew
Just what he was thinking inside of his head—
I wondered and wondered, for I thought it too.
It's hard to decide what is too many cakes
When sitting and visiting someone like that,
And nobody with you to ask about things—
So Billy and I both just looked at the cat.

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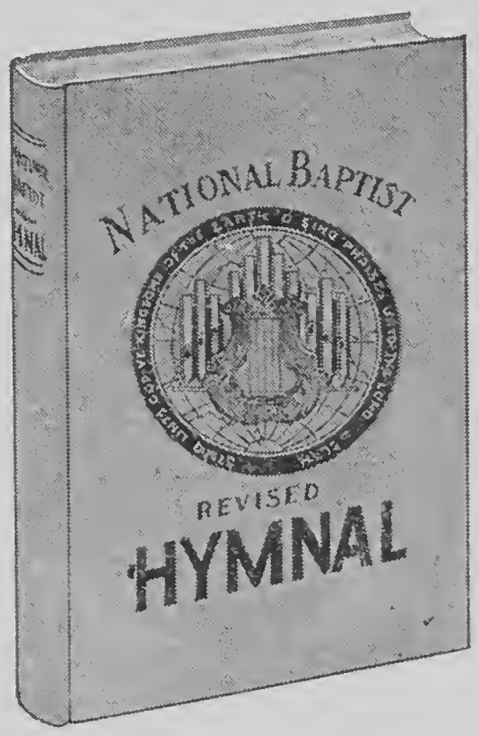

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DR. CARVER TAUGHT HENRY A. WALLACE

(Continued from Page 1)

There will be no decrease in luxuries and comforts until all the available man-power is used."

The former secretary of argiculture, who but recently resigned from Secretary of Agriculture to be the President's running mate, had also told his audience how he had been inspired by the eminent Negro scientist, Dr. Carver of Tuskegee Institute to specialize in agricultural work as a profession.

"Because of his friendship for my father,' said Mr. Wallace, "and his interest in children, George Carver often took me with him on his botany expeditions, although I was then only 6 years old. He told my parents I was able to identify different species of grasses. His faith in me aroused my natural interest and kindled an ambition to excel in this field. His praise did me good, as prase of a child often does, an I believe my later interest and work in corn breeding was largely due to him."

Shortly after his brilliant address here last Tuesday week, Mr. Wallace declared that every Negro cotton and tobacco farmer had been greatly benefited under the A. A. A. program and that nearly 200,000 had ben aided by the mortgage loan program.

He was most emphatic in answering a question on lynching, declaring that he certainly would oppose the atrocious crime of mob-murders and pledged himself to do everything in his power to stop it and bring about complete unity in the nation.

In conclusion he said:

"Our present administration has handled the hard and complicated task of re-building a country smashed by the collapse that occurred under Republican management. This re-building is not complete, but it is well along.

We Americans have to consider how best we can assure the continued services of a President and a party that have the experience in foreign affairs to guard us against surprise and the experience in domestic affairs to take us through rough times without disaster. With the thoughtful understanding and continued support of the American people, I believe that this country will come safely through these dark times. Labor, agriculture, industry and government will work together under the inspiring leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

USES SYSTEM HE INAUGURATED

(Continued from Page 1)

lack of education to understand farm and home plans. He urged the development of educational facilities to give low-income farmers and their children the training they need. Dr. Alexander also pointed out that Farm Security Administration loans have made it possible for more than 160,000 children to increase their attendance at school.

Not An Easy Job.

Farming on rented land in Oklahoma is not an easy job. Much of the land for rent is badly eroded, rocky soil in the hills. But Pomp Hall has taken advantage of his training to replace an unprofitable cash crop with one that is more profitable and feeds his family at the same time.

In this Creek County farmer's barnyard are 18 hogs, a calf, two mules, and some chickens. His family has home-grown meat and vegetables at mealtime and the five children are attending school. The oldest son, Roosevelt, takes keen interest in his 4-H club project, through he is raising his own hogs. There are other 4-H club activities in the family: Herman owns and feeds the calf; Gladys sews; Estella raises her own garden; and Delphia is raising chickens.

After the year's work is over Pomp Hall usually finds he has made enough to pay his bills and be ready to put in his crops in the spring.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATE SHORT COURSE

(Continued from Page 1)

es of agriculture were secured through the courtesy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which were shown to the group at various intervals, while additional contributions such as pencils, bulletins, and pamphlets came from business concerns.

This Annual State Short Course marked the culmination of the various County Short Courses that were held throughout the State under the supervision of the Negro farm and home demonstration agents for preparing and selecting club members for attendance to this event.

President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College has been unstintingly in his efforts to co-operate with the Extension Supervisory Staff here at the College, and gladly offers the facilities of the school to this annual group of promising young men and women who will throng the campus of this historical institution.

The Annual State Short Course is sponsored by the Regents of the University System of Georgia and the United States Department of Extension Service cooperating, and all local details were handled by the Negro Supervisory Staff of the State Agricultural Extension Service here at the College.

FARMER GROUP'S BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

and lespedeza. To do this, Mr. Gray first had to buy seed. In fact, he bought $52.50 worth of seed, but even if he had planted something else he would have had to buy seed. So skip it.

Doing this wasn't enough to earn his soil-building payments. The AAA now requires that a farmer, if he wants to earn soil-building payments, go beyond keeping the land fertile. He must build up the land. It is not enough to restore fertility which has been taken out of the land. He must shift over from soil-depleting crops, and in addition put extra life in the soil. In some cases it means he must apply lime and phosphate to the soil. Plants and grasses like clover return nitrogen to the soil, but the soil in producing food and fiber also loses phosphorus and lime which must be restored.

So Mr. Gray went about restoring thess essential plant nutrients to his soil. This costs money, and not every farmer is flush enough with cash in springtime to invest in his soil before it has yielded him an income in saleable crops. The Triple A has worked out a plan to outflank farmers' habitual shortage of cash. Lime and phosphates are distributed by the Triple A to soil-building farmers when they need them. Then, the cost of these supplies, considerably under market prices, is deducted from the farmer's Trpile-A payment.

Triple A came to Mr. Gray's help, supplying with him 1,000 pounds of superphosphate, valued at $18, and 25 tons of ground limestone, valued at $68.75 more.

Against the soil-building payment of $99.61 toward which he was working. Mr. Gray had a debt of $86.75 more.

NOW, TAKE THE SECOND AND THIRD ITEMS which make up Mr. Gray's Triple-A benefit: the $22.34 wheat adjustment, and the er's Triple-A payment.

Before Mr. Gray decided to take part in the AAA program he sowed slightly more than 20.5 acres to wheat. Under the National Farm Program it is necessary at this stage of its development to keep wheat plantings at a level which has been fixed for the entire country. The new emphasis on soil conservation does not stop at planning the number of acres to be planted to wheat. This program requires that farmers go on past adjusting their wheat acreage for economic reasons to soil conservation for the national good.

The national wheat plan worked out this year so that Mr. Gray was asked to plant no more than 14.6 acres of wheat instead of his customary 20.5 acres.

As partial compensation for the loss of income from the 6 acres he would otherwise have planted to wheat, Mr. Gray receives what are known as wheat adjustment payments. They are based on the number of acres in his wheat allotment and the number of bushels of wheat usually harvested per acre.

Arithmetic explains the process. Mr. Gray's allotment was 14.6 acres this year under the wheat program. His average production of wheat per acre is 17 bushels. Seventeen bushels times 14.6 gives 248.2 bushels. For each of these bushels Mr. Gray raises as his part in the national wheat program, he receives 9 cents as compensation. That makes 22.34, the wheat adjustment payment.

THIRD PORTION OF MR GRAY'S CHECK, $24.82, is called a parity-price payment. This payment fluctuates with the price of wheat. When wheat sells for prices which Congress considers fair to farmers there is no price-adjustment payment. When the price of wheat falls to unprofitable low levels, part of the farmer's losses are made up by a parity-price payment for each bushel of wheat raised under the wheat program. The parity-price payment per bushel this year is 10 cents. So Mr. Gray's total parity-price payment is 10 cents times the 248.2 bushels of wheat he will probably raise this year, or $24.82.

You can't depend upon arithmetic to tell you how a farm program affects a man and his farm. In fact, it's hard to say what you can depend upon, but it doesn't hurt to talk to the man and look at his farm.

ONCE YOU GET OFF THE MAIN HIGHWAY IN Prince William County, you get on a red clay road. The red clay is either Manassas shale, or Bull Run sandstone, the names soil specialists give to the earth underlying the topsoil in that part of the country.

Mr. Gray's lane runs between tidy wooden fences to a clump trees topping a slight knoll. From there it leads past a tree-shaded farmhouse to a large barn, and then a tractor shed.

The first time you try to see Mr. Gray, he might be working on the tractor, grease-stained, a wrench in his hand. He's apologetic about the grease on his hands. "A farmer's got to be a mechanic these days," he explains. And then, while he's pleasant and affable, you get the idea that he's busy. He's got to get the tractor repaired so he can finish plowing his cornfield. The rain has set him back. How about tomorrow?

The next day you come out, and very likely you're directed toward a hill over on the south side of the farm. In the distance the plowed south field looks like a deep dark brown carpet laid on the sloping hillside. You finally make out the shape of 2 horses pulling something that looks like an old-fashioned buggy. That's at 2-horse corn planter. On the top of if there is the lonely figure of a man. That's Mr. Gray.

DOWN IN THE FIELD MR. GRAY GETS OFF HIS perch on the corn planter and looks at the sky when you come up. It's deep blue to the top, so he thinks he has time to talk. While he waits for you to ask a question. he bends down to pick up lumps of soil which he pulverizes in his hands. He volunteers that he likes the feel of good soil.

"Is it good soil?" you ask.

"To tell the truth, it is and it isn't. Grandfather bought this farm back in 1840. He was running a livery stable, a sort of way station for stage coaches. They stopped there to change horses. That was on the old pike to the West. I don't guess you would know how grandfather felt." Mr. Gray explained, "but I know.

"He felt that farming is the only job for a man. So he bought this farm. A hundred years ago this farm had already been worked for a hundred years, maybe more than that."

Mr. Gray waved his hand to indicate the curving land sloping off toward the east. "Wheat, tobacco, and brandy that was made out of apples grown around here used to roll down the valley years ago to docks at Quantico Creek. They loaded that stuff on sailing ships that came up the Potomac river and right up Quantico Creek. Then it went off to England."

MR. GRAY SMILED. "THAT WAS A LONG time ago. You can't do much more than wade in Quantico Creek now.

"Anyway, when grandfather bought this farm it was run-down. First thing he did was to plant it to clover and scatter every kind of fertilizer he could all over it. I don't know what kind he used. Then for a couple of years he didn't do anything but plow that clover under. That built the land up.

"You see," Mr. Gray holding out two hands full of earth so you could see it for yourself, "this soil isn't the rich black soil I hear tell you find out in the Midwest. And it isn't the soil I've seen myself up in the Shenandoah Valley. It's soil you've got to work with and take care of. If you do, you can get crops out of it. If you don't, you can't get anything out of it."

"Has this soil always been taken care of, Mr. Cray?"

"Can't say that it has. Whenever grandfather and father had money to spend, they put fertilizer into the soil. Of course, nobody can do what grandfather did when he took the farm, plough the clover back under. You've got to make a living.

"After the war between the States in reconstruction days the farm ran down badly."

"Wasn't there a battle fought around here?"

MR. GRAY LOOKS ACROSS THE FIELDS thoughtfully. "There sure was. The battle of Bull Run was fought all around here. They tell me a great uncle of mine was wounded at the far end of this farm.

"There's something about this land," Mr. Gray said, "I wouldn't like to leave it.

"But the soil was built up after reconstruction?"

"Oh yes. The next time the land really ran down again was from about 1920 untilthis Soil-Conservation Program began. Prices were so low we just didn't have the money to buy the seed and fertilizer it needed. You could see the land wearing out."

"And now?"

"Well, I'll tell you. After four years of the farm program, I'd say the land has gained a third in production. You can see it. Pastures feed more cattle, and fields give better harvests.

"I KNOW HOW IMPORTANT SOIL Conservation is. I've seen land wear out. I'll tell you, I'm not so sure about the parity-price payments of wheat-adjustment payments, but I guess I would think differently about that if I really depended on wheat the way the farmers out West do. But the soil conservation, all I can say is soil conservation will live a long time in your land.

"It's an investment, that's what it is. And I believe in it. I have to believe in it; this is my land."

"WE MUST WATCH out lest conservaton of our physical resources be pushed with full regard for the loss of dollars flowing off down our streams, but no primary regard fo wasted humanity. It is selfishness that has destroyed our natural resources, and to plead for conservation merely to stop the loss of dollars is to appeal to the same selfishness that wrought the destruction.

"It is only when human beings become the primary objective that conservation becomes the highest national virtue. Conservation can never become our master plan except as a nation's restitution for a great wrong done—not only to land, but to people."—HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture.

WPA SAYS "WORK OR ELSE" TO ALL MEN GIVEN JOBS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(ANP)—"Work or else"—is the mandate of the WPA to its workers called to defense jobs and refusing the latter. Howard O. Hunter, deputy administrator of the WPA, has issued this ultimatum, feeling that the increase in the positions offered under the new defense program gives an opportunity for WPA workers to obtain jobs which offer them an opportunity to leave the relief rolls.

It has been reported to the office that WPA workers are refusing to accept these positions, some of which offer lower pay and longer working hours than the sinecures they now hold.

When this is reported to WPA administrators, they are authorized to immediately lay off the offender and declare him ineligible for reinstatement on the WPA as long as the work opportunity exists.

With the present general trend not to employ Negroes in many of these programs and industries, it is believed that many Negroes will still be found on the relief program and that their percentage of the total will show a decided increase.

In the past it has been pointed out that the number of Negroes on the relief rolls is greater in percentage estimates than whites because of fewer job opportunities for Negroes throughout the country.

The length of time the Negroes remain on the relief rolls is also greater than that of whites because of the same undemocratic principles under which certain private industries operate.

THE TRUE SERMON

I'd rather see a sermon
Than hear one any day
I'd rather one should walk than
Merely show the way

The eyes is a better pupil. more
willing than the ears
Fine counsel is confusing but ex-
amples always clear.
And the best of all the preachers
are the men
Who live their ereeds
For to see the good in aetion
Is what everybody needs.

I can soon learn how to do
If you will let me see it done
I ean wateh your hands in aetion
But your tongue too fast may run.

And the lectures you deliver
May be very wise and true
But I'd rather get my lesson
By observing what you do.

For I may misunderstand you
And the high advice you give
But there's no misunderstanding
How you aet and how you live.

GOING, GOING, GONE!

Auctioneer: What am I offered for this beautiful bust of Robert Burns?

Man in Crowd: That isn't Burns, that's Shakespeare.

Auctioneer: Well, folks, the joke's on me. That shows what I know about the Bible.

STRANGE

Lady Tourist: Guide, do you live here?

Guide: No.

Lady: Are you married?

Guide: No.

Lady: Do you have a brother?

Guide: No, but my sister has.

Lonnie: Bennie always took everything from measles to chicken-pox.

Jackson: What's he got now?

Lonnie: His boss 'automobile.

Some fellows carry a torch for a girl simply because they aren't so bright.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 15, 1941 No. 12.

Live-At-Home Prize Won By Tenn. Farmer Over Competitors

2,000,000 Cotton Growers Voted

ELECTION HELD ON DECEMBER SEVENTH

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GA.
By W. A. Hagins

On December 7, approximately two million cotton growers throughout the United States voted in the 1941 cotton control program. Scores of Georgia farmers participated actively in the event and their vote meant much in determining whether or not there would be marketing quotas on next years cotton crops. This is known as the cotton referendum and is sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

This is the fourth year that cotton producers have voted to make this become a national law. That is to say whether or not they want to try to hold cotton production and marketing in line with the demand. According to the letter and the law, those who produced cotton in 1940 are eligible to vote by secret ballot and no poll tax receipts are necessary. The law further provides that two-thirds of the producers must cast affirmative votes in order to continue the program for another year. As in previous referenda, this will mean a great deal to the thousands of farmers who desire a fair price for their cotton and who wish to have a voice in the make-up of their 1941 program.

The purpose of this program is to restrict the production until the already large quantities can be reduced to a normal reserve. It also governs the amount of cotton a farmer might sell free of penalty.

State Agent P. H. Stone, of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, reveals that the plans for the 1941 cotton referendum were outlined for the Negro farmers by both state and federal representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at three recent A. A. A. educational meetings. They were held at Louisville, Cordele, and Griffin.

Hundreds of farmers put aside farm chores and flocked to these meetings to get first hand information on the referendum. The State Agent pointed out that he was of the opinion that the Negro farmers were well acquainted with the objectives of the referendum and that there would be an active participation on their part.

NEW HOBBY

Amateur Botanist, 68, Collects Rare Grasses

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Twenty-eight years ago, doctors told Joseph Fordasewszki, a tuberculosis sufferer, he must find some outdoor interest.

Fordasewszki, now 68 tramps through vacant lots, river sloughs, ditches and abandoned farm lands searching for different varieties of grass. Since May he has covered an approximate 600 miles around Minneapolis. His collection includes more than 100 grass specimens, many of them rare and little known varieties.

ECONOMICS WELFARE IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

A. Possibilities for extending and improving employment opportunities for Negroes as means of increasing the economic welfare of the Negro:

2. Through organizing and directing consumer purchasing power of the Negro group. (It is estimated that Negroes spend a total of more than 3 billion dollars annually, a sum large enough to be not without signal influence on private employment policies if judiciously controlled and directed.)

3. Through giving judicious support to Negro business.

4. Through impressing our educational and community leaders with the vital importance (educationally and politically) of insisting upon employment of Negroes in the construction and operation of public and semi-public buildings designed for the use of Negroes.

5. Through employment of better occupational information, vocational guidance, and vocational training.

6. Through extending the use of cooperatives.

7. Through organizing and directing the judicious use of the ballot by the Negro.

B. Consumer education as a means of improving economic welfare of the Negro:

1. Through better knowledge of the organization and functioning of the market and the forces determining consumer choice.

2. Through improved knowledge and practice of personal finance and

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TRIUMPHS OVER 19,850 OTHERS

Father of Four Children Gets Check from Chamber of Commerce.

MEMPHIS—For three consecutive years Edward Matthews and his wife, Wallie, of Route 4, Box 44, Bolivar, Tenn., have participated in the "Negro Live-at-Home Contest" sponsored by a Memphis paper and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. For Mr. and Mrs. Matthews parents of three girls and one boy, ranging in ages from 3 to 9, life has been no crystal stairway.

Step by step, year by year, they have been climbing, and last Wednesday, while seated in the auditorium of the Manassas high school, where 600 other farmers and visitors had gathered to hear the principal speaker of the program, Dr. C. H. Waller of Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas, they realized the goal that they had labored so earnestly to achieve, when Walter Durham, director of the Live-At-Home Bureau, declared them winners of the first prize state award for Tennessee.

Upon being given a check for $150, Mr. Matthews stated how glad he and his wife were to receive the first prize award. Little did he know what other good fortune awaited them until after all of the state and county awards had been made.

Henry Hicks, of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, told in brief of some of the accomplishments of the winner of the "sweepstates Award" and called for Mr. and Mrs. Matthews to come forward and accept the sweepstate award, a check for $250 for outstanding accomplishments and improvements made by them over 19,850 other contestants for the year of 1940.

Mr. Matthews in telling his story said, "I have been farming for 23 years, starting out as a tenant

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Giles A. Hubert Addresses Conference

COOPERATIVE PROJECTS OF GA. STATE COLLEGE

History:

Eight years ago under the guidance of President Hubert, the students and teachers of the college organized the Community Cooperative Store at the Log Cabin Center, Mayfield, Georgia.

For several years, the students of the Georgia State College from time to time sold candies to raise funds for various purposes. President B. F. Hubert suggested and urged that the students locate their wares in some definite place, either on or near the campus. Soon books and school supplies were sold by students to other students at the Book Store. Later on the President asked the teachers of the Division of Business Practice to direct the students in the organization and operation of a cooperative business venture. The students commenced business operations at the College Co-op Shoppe December 10, 1935.

Growth:

The store began in small quarters with a merchandise, stock and fixtures valued at less than $100.00. Today the net assets are conservatively valued at $4,000. Sales for the first year amounted to $1,440. Sales for the latest fiscal year will exceed $12,000. Fifty-four members of the student body and faculty invested $32.80. This constituted the entire capital investment. The growth came about through the reinvestment of earnings. Practically all of the assets have been

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SOME PERSONNEL PROBLFMS OF SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

CHICAGO, ILL.—The following address was delivered by Giles A. Hubert before the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges recently held in Chicago, Ill.:

During these days when we are thinking and planning so very much about **National Defense** and **National Security,** it is exceedingly important that we do not neglect to keep our minds forever upon those dangers and weaknesses that beset us here at home—maladies which tend to undermine our fundamental strength and power of resistance against forces which might attack us from abroad. One of the most serious of these maladies is that mass of insecure and unstable low-income families which is struggling to earn a livelihood from the land.

The Negro Land-Grant Colleges are located in and are endeavoring to serve the 16 southern states—an area which contains more than 1,149,000 low-income farm families. These are families with a normal net income from all sources of less than $500.00. Four hundred twelve thousand (412,000) of these families, a little more than one-third, are Negroes. Approximately one-half of all the Negro farm families earn less than $500.00 a year. These families bear the brunt of the poor land management that has resulted in soil exhaustion and erosion. They are the ones who have felt in hardest manner the insecurity of our system of tenancy. They are the ones who are being uprooted by the introduction of power machinery in agriculture and by the inevitable change which must come in farm organization in the South where the traditional cotton-corn or tobacco-corn system of farming has been and is crumbling.

Unless some means can be found ot secure and stabilize the lives of the low-income families of this country, of which Negro farm families are a significant part, there can be little such things as real national security.

This is the problem that the Farm

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)

More Strength To Your Meat Dollars

DOLLARS SPENT FOR MEAT GO FARTHEST WHEN YOU KNOW A FEW SIMPLE FACTS ABOUT FOOD VALUES, KINDS OF CUTS, QUALITY GRADES, AND METHODS OF COOKING

WHEN YOU BUY MEAT, you want to know what it will cost, what its food value is, whether it is a tender cut, and how it should be cooked. Which is to say, you want to make your budget buy its best in nourishment, flavor, and variety.

One thing about meat is that you don't necessarily sacrifice food value by choosing low-cost cuts. Inexpensive cuts can be made tender and tasty if you learn the right cooking rules and then have the culinary patience to stick to them.

When it comes to low-cost cuts you want to know what dishes they are best suited for and how they should be cooked.

A Note on Cooking Meat.

Cook meat according to cut. Buy the cut you can afford, then decide how you are going to use it.

Tenderness of the cut and amount of fat or lean determine how it should be cooked. Beef roasts and steakes from rib and loin, all lamb and pork cuts, and most cuts of veal are tender. Less tender are beef chuck, brisket, plate, rump, round, and flank.

Roasts need special attention. Putting the roast in a scorching oven and turning the heat on high will finish the cooking in a short period of time. But that method is expensive because fuel requirements are high, the number of servings per pound of meat purchased are reduced unnecessarily, and the meat loses flavor and juiciness. Lower temperatures in the oven result in very moderate fuel requirements, better tasting meat and more of it, but mean a longer cooking period.

For tender cuts of beef such as rib and loin roasts keep the oven temperature moderate, say 300 to 350 degrees Fahrenheit, and cook in an open pan.

The less tender and less expensive cuts, such as chuck and round, can be made tender and appetizing if cooked properly. Bureau of Home Economics specialists recommend this approach.

Use long, slow cooking with some liquid. That holds for stews, pot roast, Swiss steak, and any of the other meat dishes suitable for low-cost cuts. Follow just the opposite technique for the tender, more costly meat dishes such as roasts, steaks, and chops, cooked by roasting and broiling without added liquid.

Acid of fruits or vegetables also tenderizes meat. Cook the meat with tomatoes; or place it in a mixture of vinegar or lemon juice and oil for several hours before

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PRACTICAL THOUGHTS FOR TODAY

Churchanity will not save you any more than it did the Laodiceans.

With our influence we carry the contagion of Heaven or the contagion of perdition everywhere we go.

Much blowing of the whistle is a loss of steam and power.

Some people's religion consists of a desire to be bell, whistle and headlights.

Rivers and men are crooked because they take the way of least resistance.

President Wilson said, "This nation cannot materially subsist unless it is spiritually redeemed.

SUBSOIL "EYE" BORES DOWN 500 FEET TO OBTAIN DATA

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An "underground eye" for determining the type of soil as deep as 500 feet below the surface has been used by United States army engineers at New Orleans. It was designed by David Bowman, assistant engineer on the civilian staff of the army district engineer's office here.

The "underground eye" is a gadget weighing a couple of hundred pounds. With it engneers can take centimeters at any desired depth up to 500 feet.

The apparatus is set up on a small truck, so that it can be moved about the countryside with ease. The motor truck engine not only provides locomotion, but operates the drilling rig and the pumps, so that it sends one section of pipe after another along a rotary drill stem down into the ground.

The "eye" itself is a heavy steel tube made of sections that join. It is operated by a spring and at the desired level beneath the surface a chamber within the tube is charged with a sample of the soil through which the bit is passing. The chamber then is withdrawn and emptied.

The rig will be used to determine the subsoil in laying out the new Atchafalaya floodway, under the Markham plan for further flood control, according to Col. William F. Tompkins, district engineer. The device will give the engineers certain data on the underground support for bridges and other structures in the floodway, he said.

CULTIVATE MOST ROSES HERE

People in the United States cultivate more roses than any other country in the world, but our once famous American Beauty rose is practically extinct today, according to Francis W. Ruzicks, president of the National Rose Growers of America. Its place has been taken by the Better Times rose, introduced six years ago. Today when you buy a socalled American Beauty, the chances are it is really a Better Times. Yellow roses are hardest to produce. Bees and bugs, greatest pollinating agents, always prefer pink roses: so when roses go pink, you know they have gone wild. New Jersey grows enough roses to strew the Transcontinental Highway from end to end, from Trenton to Pasadena. White roses cost more in June and September and are almost unsalable through the rest of the year. The Red Rose Inn, near West Grove, Pa., has paid its rent with roses instead of money for more than 200 years.

CYCLAMEN

You can plunge your cyclamen pot and all, in a farm protected spot in the garden and keep moist. Then take it up and bring into the house before frost kills it off. However, remember that the cyclamen is a hot house grown plant and likes a warm, moist atmosphere.

SOUTH PLANTER PLACES ELEPHANT BEHIND PLOW 6

CAMDEN, S. C.—Matthew Ferguson, a youthful New York sportsman, has introduced a new beast of burden to South Carolina farms.

He bought an elephant from the Clyde Beatty zoo in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to take the place of a tractor on his Chancefield plantation near here.

Alice, the elephant, was unfamiliar with plows, but Ferguson had Fleech, a trainer at the Beatty zoo, teaching her the new chores.

Some of Ferguson's neighbors protested against keeping the elephant in their vicinity. They remembered the episode several years ago when a circus elephant escaped and killed his trainer here. But Alice is reported as "harmless as a kitten." Nevertheless farmers are taking precautions.

REVOLUTION IN HOME LIGHTING FIELD PRODUCES SOFTER ILLUMINATION, MORE DECORATIVE EFFECTS

Quite a revolution has been going on in the last few years in the home lighting field.

Years ago lamps started occupying an important place as home ornaments.

But somehow the real purpose of the lamp—that of giving soft, easy light for people's eyes—got lost in the rush.

To Help Eyes

Then scientists began to tackle the problem and after much research began to devise lamps which would actually help the eyes instead of being a strain on them.

But these new healthy, scientific lamps had a fault in themselves: they weren't very good-looking. They looked rather awkward in the living room—they just didn't fit into the rest of the picture.

However, today the health advantages of the new lamps are being combined with the attractiveness of the old lamps to a large extent and the result is the lamps have "come of age" at last.

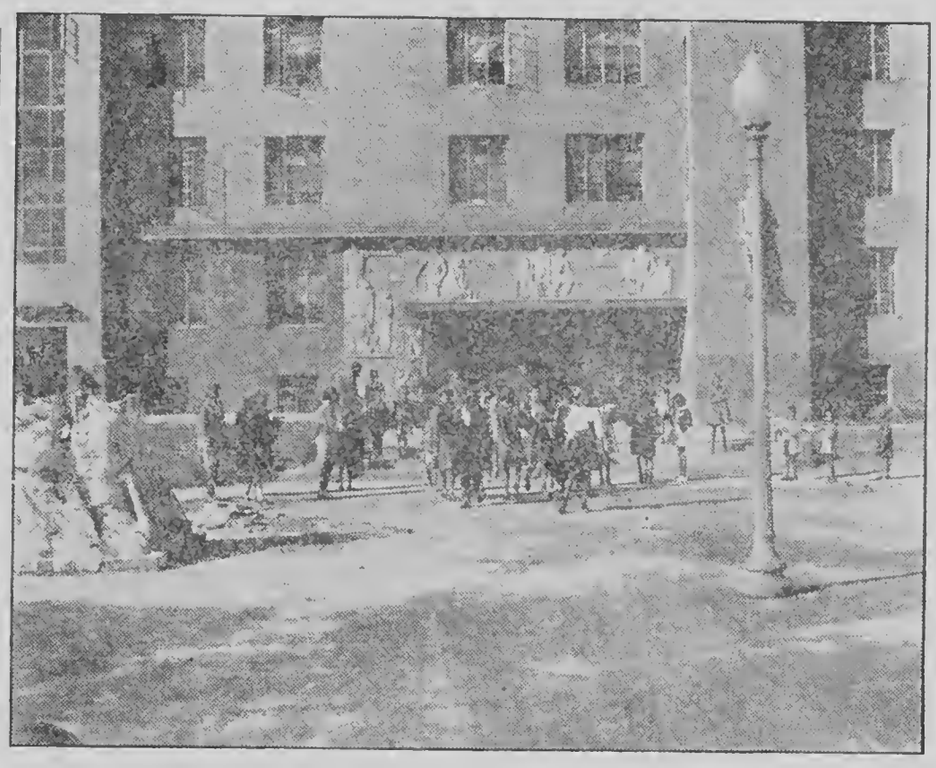
Lamps Higher

Outstanding among the present trends is that toward making the lamps higher with ornamental, decorative shadings. The height of these new lamps causes the light to spread more, thus eliminating the need of holding a book or a magazine in one brilliantly lighted spot.

Thus the new models don't puf out much of a glare even when you look straight at them.

Another characteristic of most of the present-day lamps is that they are equipped with an inverted diffusing bowl within the shade to still further reduce the glare and to cause some of the light to go up towards the ceiling where it will be spread throughout the room, eliminating many dark shadows.

The revolution for lamps that are easy to look at and easy on the eyes is well under way.



School children should have well balanced meals, plenty of air and sunshine to become first rate students.

TIMOTHY TWOG WEAVES A SPELL

Alfred I. Tooke

I don't see why I should have to hoe all the weeds in the garden just because people are coming to stay the weekend," Billy told the squirrel on the fallen tree that crossed the creek. "Anyway, I didnt' hoe them all. I left one thistle, and one dandelion, and one piece of clover." He paused and listened. "There's some one down the creek! I hear a noise."

Then a voice said very clearly and slowly:

A pebble and a pink flower,
A feather, white or grey—
Pop them in a match-box
To look at every day.

"That's poetry," Billy said, "and it sounds like my friend Mr. Timothy Twog!" And Timothy Twog it was, just around the next bend.

"Hello, there!" Timothy greeted Billy. "You're not looking very cheerful!"

"I'm not feeling very cheerful," replied Billy.

"Hmmm! It's not too many green apples, because there aren't any!"

"It's too many weeds," Billy said. "They had to be hoed!"

"I'll confess I prefer haying to hoeing any day," Mr. Twog said with a chuckle. "But even hoeing isn't so bad if you weave a magic spell over the weeds first."

"How?" Billy asked, looking interested at last.

"I never tell any one unless they promise to use it for a month, to give it a good chance to work."

"If it will make hoeing weeds easier, I'll promise to use it for two months," Billy promised.

"It makes everything easier," said Mr. Twog, "and you're in the right place to start it. I'll say it, and you repeat it, and while you do so, pick up the best pebble you can find before you come to the last word! Are you ready?"

"Quite!" said Billy.

"Then here we go:

A pebble and a pink flower,
A feather, white or grey—
Pop them in a match-box
To look at every day."

By the time Billy had finished, he had a pretty white pebble. Then the went to his garden, and while he repeated it a second time, he plucked a pink sweet pea.

Then they popped into the henhouse, and picked up a nice white feather he saw.

And last of all they peeped into the kitchen, and Cook wasn't there. In they went, and in the kindling-box was an empty match-box, so Billy repeated the verse again, and when he came to—**"Pop them in a match-box—"** that is exactly what he did.

"And what next?" he asked Mr. Twog.

"You'd better get paper and pencil and write the rest down, because when you peep into the match-box to look at the things every day—and the very best time is the moment you get up—you must repeat the whole magic verse. Here we go:

A pebble and a pink flower,
A feather, white or grey—
Pop them in a match-box
To look at every day.
Then never speak a cross word,
Nor do an unkind deed;
And life will bring you pleasure
To fill your fullest need.
Each day will bring you gladness;
Each hour be full of joy;
And this is certain magic,
For either girl or boy."

"There! I have it!" Billy said Then he looked up slyly. "But wouldn't it work without the pebble and the other things?"

"Well," said Mr. Twog, as he prepared to go, "without them, a person might forget about the rest of it. The pebble, and the pink flower, and the feather are a great help—like a piece of string tied on your finger to help you remember something!"

CHRISTMAS AFTERTHOUGHT

By Eva K. Boyce

If only the Christmas spirit
Could stay with us all the year,
It would make this old world better,
And add to our comfort and cheer.
For there's nothing that gives more pleasure
Than the thought of a kind deed done,
When we sit to look the day over,
At the setting of the sun.
It may have been only a letter
To some friend far away
Who is old, and feeble, and weary,
At the close of her life's long day.
Or, perhaps, it was written to someone
That's haunted with doubts and fears,
But she'd surely receive it with gladness,
And read it and smile through her tears.
Then, let's keep the Christmas spirit
Alive in our hearts all year.
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TOBACCO HOLDS AN ELECTION

TOBACCO FARMERS GO TO THE POLLS IN A NEW KIND OF ELECTION UNDER THE TRIPLE-A PROGRAM TO ADJUST MARKETING TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE MARKET

JULY 20, 1940, there was a down in the tobacco country. Some 203 thousand Americans started off down the road heading for the neighborhood church, the neighborhood schoolhouse, the crossroads store, or the county Agricultural Adjustment Administration office.

All through the bright leaf, flue-cured tobacco belt on the morning of July 20, in front of these community buildings there were little knots of sunburned men, standing around talking. Inside the community buildings there were other men who sat around tables and seemed to be busy at clerical jobs. In the corner of the room where they sat was a box closed tight. Over the box was a sign, "Ballot Box."

By the time the sun July 20, had set, 203 thousand farmers had walked into their community buildings in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, the north end of Florida, and a corner of Alabama. They had dropped their ballots into the ballot boxes.

When all eligible voters in a neighborhood had cast their ballots, the tellers, who were local farmers, tabulated the returns and phoned them to county seats. Other farmers, elected by their neighbors, tabulated votes for the counties, and phoned the results of their computations into the State offices. Finally—by telephone and telegraph—all of the returns converged in an office at Raleigh, North Carolina, where men marked them on blackboards.

Late in the night of July 20, 1940, a man, standing at the blackboard, drew a line beneath a column of figures, made a calculation, and then, after he got an all-clear signal from a checker, announced the election returns.

"The 3-year marketing quota has won; 174,779 for 3 years 3,655 for 1 year, 24,625 for no quota at a l." Then, reading a slip of paper that had been handed to him, he added, "86.1 percent of the total vote was for the 3-year tobacco quota."

Flue-cured tobacco growers, plain people with way less than average U. S. incomes, had 2 strikes on them this summer when they began to harvest their tobacco

The world smokes up in cigarettes and pipes some 775 million pounds of United States grown bright leaf tobacco a year. In 1939 a record crop produced 1 billion 159 thousand pounds of the bright green leaf that cures to a golden brown. That was 400 million more pounds than the tobacco trade could absorb under normal conditions.

About the time this record crop was hauled to the tobacco barns in the mule-drawn tobacco "trucks" (home-made affairs on wooden runners or small wheels) that are used for this purpose, about half the world was looking anxiously at the sun and listening fearfully for the drone of bomers. Europe was at war.

BOMBERS DIDN'T FLY THE ATLANTIC, but one of the first moves of America's best tobacco customer was to stop buying tobacco. America's best tobacco customer buys one-third of the bright leaf tobacco the United States produces and pays nearly one-half of the total amount of money received for the crop. This custom, Great Britain, stopped buying when an order was issued shutting down on exchange for buying American tobacco.

About 300 thousand farm families grow flue-cured tobacco. Men, women, and children plant, cultivate, and harvest flue-cured tobacco with an average of about 2 1--2 acres per family. In 1939, these families sold their tobacco for an average of 14.9 cents a pound. That 14.9 cents comes hard. Each pound of tobacco contains from 60 to 75 leaves, and each of these leaves is handled 4 different times and then several more times in little bundles of leaves before the tobacco is finally hauled to market and sold.

Altogether the 300 thousand flue-cured tobacco families had a tobacco income of 172 million dollars in 1939, an average of $573.

TOBACCO GROWING is hard work. Planting and cultivating is tedious, and harvesting means that each of the 60 to 70 leaves in a pound of tobacco must be handled 4 times, then rehandled several times in small bunches of leaves.

That wasn't all their income, some of them grew cotton or peanuts or other cash crops—, too, and then most of them got soil-conservation payments. That $573 added up to most of what they got, however, and out of it had to come the cash costs of raising tobacco, from $30 to 40 an acre for seed, fertilizer, poison, twine, tobacco sticks, and other materials. On what was left after their expenses were paid they had to live, they had to buy the food they didn't raise, they had to buy clothes, pay taxes, make church contributions, buy school books, pay for medical care, pay interest on loans, and all the other inescapable cash costs of living. All of these expenses had to be paid out of a cash income which came to around $200 per person.

THE SITUATION THEN, WHEN THE WAR broke out, was this. Three hundred thousand tobacco farmers, with incomes already less than adequate, saw the reprecussion of a war 3 thousand miles away take the one customer from whom they got nearly one-half of their cash income.

Last time anything like that had happened to them was in 1932 when flue-cured tobacco growers got about 42 million dollars for their bright leaf of tobacco. Then an economic tornado swept through the bright leaf tobacco belt, hardly a bank was left standing, and many business man was left insolvent.

In September 1939 the barometer again flashed storm signals, but there was one major difference. The big difference totaled up finally to the difference between a 172 million dollar tobacco crop and a 43 million dollar tobacco crop. That difference by its own name was the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, that is—the Triple A.

When the British and other foreign buyers of tobacco stepped out of the market, there was a moment of paralysis, and then relief, as the Department of Agriculture stepped in. The tobacco trade itself declared a 30-day marketing holiday, and then the powerful new economic machinery blueprinted in the Triple A began to operate. A referendum on marketing quotas for 1940 was held, and growers voted 90 percent in flavor of them. With a referendum among tobacco growers authorizing tobacco control measures for the 1940 crop, the Department of Agriculture made Federal funds available through the Commodity Credit Corporation to keep tobacco moving almost as if no emergency had suddenly clouded tobacco prospects. British and foreign buyers were authorized to buy tobacco of the same quality and in the same quantity they would buy ordinarily. They bought this tobacco, however, for the Commodity Credit Corporation's account and then the tobacco which customarily would have been shipped abroad for storage was stored here in the United States. In return for payment of part of the handling charges, options on this tobacco were given to the foreign buyers which permit them to buy this tobacco for their own account any time up until July 1, 1941. American tobacco buyers who buy for foreign accounts were enabled to buy tobacco, too, just as if their principals abroad were taking tobacco. Then they were loaned money on what they bought to enable them to hold the tobacco until markets abroad open up again.

WHEN THE WORLD SETTLES DOWN AND foreign buyers again will want American tobacco (and they will, because the world hasn't stopped smoking), the tobacco situation will be well in hand. The tobacco bought with Federal funds, or with the assistance of Federal funds will move right on through the usual channels.

While tobacco farmers hope, along with everyone else, that the world is going to come out topside up, they can't rely on that. They've got to take disaster into account, too. That explains why they voted on July 20, 1940.

Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, tobacco farmers have the means to vote themselves a way to stand up against disaster.

Each year when supplies are excessive, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaims what is called a national marketing quota for tobacco. He announces the number of pounds of the various types of tobacco that should be produced to supply all the tobacco that is needed for home consumption, export, and for reserves. This allotment of tobacco is then divided among the States, and finally among individual farmers.

TOBACCO FARM ALLOTMENTS ARE GEARED in with the soilconservation program To earn soil-conservation payments on tobacco, farmers plant within the acreage established as their allotments. Farmers can however, let their AAA payments go and plant all the tobacco they want to, if that's the way they feel about it.

In 1939, when there was no marketing quota, many farmers felt that way about it, and the result was 400 million pounds more tobacco than the world could absorb.

These are some stories statistics tell better than plain words. Tobacco farmers will have strung up and cured 660 million pounds of bright leaf tobacco by the end of the 1940 tobacco season, less than 60 percent of the 1939 crop. Thus the tobacco marketing program voted last year already is operating to bring the emergent situation in hand. However, adding the crop this year to the mountain of tobacco left over from 1939, you get some 2,070 million pounds of tobacco. That's the total flue-cured tobacco supply

Flue-cured tobacco burns up that is, consumers smoke it in their cigarettes or stuff it in their pipes, a the rate of 750 to 800 million pounds a year. Half of this tobacco, somewhere between 350 and 450 million pounds, normally was exported for smoking in foreign countries.

Now with a record supply of tobacco on hand, about 400 million pounds more than there would be a market for even if there were no war, the loss of the export market threatens to double the troubles of tobacco raisers.

TIME WAS WHEN FARMERS GOT THEMSELVES into this kind of a jam and then had no way of getting themselves out except over the hard rocky route that winds around past bankruptcy and poverty.

Now they can vote themselves a marketing quota. Under the marketing quota a farmer may not market more tobacco than he produces on his acreage allotment. (For 1941 flue-cured farm allotments will be the same as in 1940 when the national allotment amounted to approximately 760 thousand acres which with average yields will produce about 660 million pounds.) Tobacco marketed in excess of a farmer's quota must pay a penalty—in the case of flue-cured tobacco the penalty is 10 cents a pound.

Formerly marketing quotas could only be voted for one year. Under the shock of what happened in September 1939, farmers decided that it would take care-

(Continued on Page 6)

HENHOUSE IS SWANK

STORRS, Conn.—The new $30,000 henhouses at University of Connecticut are the last word in swank. They're steam heated, have electric lights, hot and cold running water, automatic fountains and are termite-proof.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
Along the quiet lanes the cattle come.
The plowman puts his implements away,
Then jumps into his car and motors home.

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- Superintendents' Department
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Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

Henry Allen Boyd _____ Owner
Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

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"OUR SLOGAN"

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1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
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4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER PLEASED WITH THE MODERN FARMER

Member of Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Renews His Subscrption to the Official Organ of the National Federation of Colored Farmers.

Washington, D. C.,
November 30, 1940.

Miss S. B. Wilson,
Secretary-Treasurer
National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.,
447 Fourth Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Miss Wilson:

It was a pleasure for me to receive your letter of November 26, with respect to my subscription to "The Modern Farmer." I am enclosing $1, to cover my subscription for the coming year.

I want you to know that I think you are doing a fine job and give you my heartiest best wishes for continued success. I have always stood for the colored people and I hope you will not hesitate to call on me if I can be of any assistance to you at any time.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,
Arthur Capper.

SAVING ALFALFA SECOND CUTTING FOR SEEDING USE

Numerous inquiries about saving the second cutting of alfalfa for seed are coming to the agronomy department of Purdue university from alfalfa growers who have made enough hay from their first crop to meet their live-stock needs, according to M. O. Pence, extension agronomist. They are asking whether alfalfa will produce seed profitably and if it can be harvested and threshed satisfactorily.

Yields of from two to six bushels of alfalfa seed per acres from the second growth were reported by Indiana alfalfa growers in 1934 when 13,000 bushels were harvested for seed, Pence said. It will be remembered that the summer of 1934 was very dry and it is under such conditions that alfalfa sets seed in this state. Drouth conditions should favor seed setting on the second growth.

By following the second growth, as outlined here, it should be possible for any grower to determine whether to let his alfalfa go for seed or cut it for hay. When the coils or pods which bear the seed have formed, farmers should examine them to see the extent of seed formation.

At the same time note should be taken of the number of pods formed from which the flowers have dropped without pod formation taking place. Heavy podding along with seed formation gives promise of a good seed yield. It is too early to determine the quality of the seed to be produced unless the most advanced pods are far enough along to rub out the partly matured seed.

Alfalfa that is podding lightly or filling poorly with seed should be cut for hay, as it will still make a good quality of roughage, although not equal to alfalfa cut in the bloom stage.

FARMERS GATHER PINE STRAW AND LEAVES

C. H. Schaeffer, Assistant State Forester

The corn grows tall in the White Water, Toxaway and Keowee Valleys of western South Carolina and vies in height with that of the celebrated corn of Iowa.

The height of the corn is attributable to the fertility of these valleys, the availability of moisture and to the excellent farming practices of the hard working and frugal folks who live in this section of South Carolina.

"However, it is partly due to the fact that these farmers are cognizant of and put into practice something which their ancestors also knew. That is the fact that hardwood leaves add fertility to agricultural lands. Extension Service specialists at Clemson, county agents throughout the State, the State Department of Agriculture forces, vocational agriculture teachers and many others have also been continuously advising farmers throughout the State to husband the organic matter in their soils," said State Forester H. A. Smith.

Great numbers of farmers in the mountainous section of South Carolina and elsewhere spend a considerable portion of their spare time during late fall and during the winter months in gathering hardwood leaves and pine straw to be used for the dual purpose of bedding livestock and furnishing materials which will later return to the agricultural soil in the form of animal manure.

When gathering leaves and pine straw it is possible in many cases to accomplish two things at the same time. One is to secure the leaves and the pine straw and another is to rake these materials, along well defined strips through the woods so that the raked strips will serve as fire-breaks.

"With the curtailment of foreign markets for agricultral products, it is especially important at this time for our farmers to conserve as much organic matter as possible and also to protect their wood lands by means of fire-breaks so that the woodlands may supply forest products for home use and surplus for sale to augment the farmers' cash income," said the State Forester.

BEING HARD-UP

You're not hard-up when your purse is flat, and your trousers flayed like an old doormat. You're not hard-up when your bills fall due, and you haven't a dollar to see you through. You're not hard-up till you see the day that you haven't a cheerful word to say.

You're not hard-up when your coin is gone, and you whistle a tune as you journey on; you may walk the streets while others ride, and your pockets have naught but your hands inside. That's not being broke, you may depend, for you're not hard-up while you have a friend.

But you are hard-up, and in a sorry way, if you haven't a cheerful word to say; if nothing on earth appeals to you, and you can't see charm in the skies of blue. And you're hard-up if you've reached the end, and can say in truth that you have no friend.

In dollars and cents don't count your wealth, but sum it up in good friends and health; in the chance to give not material things, but the gladness your smile and good word brings. If you haven't a soul to love or care, you are hard-up—though a milionaire.

PLANT COLCHICUM IN FALL FOR SPRING LANDSCAPE

For a bit of springtime landscape in early fall, plant colchicum. It is probable that when you go to buy them under this name they may not be obtainable, since most dealers, other than the specialists, prefer to call these plants meadow saffron. You might find them incorrectly called autumn crocus, since they bear a striking resemblance to the crocus of spring. Incidentally, the crocus is not in the same family with the saffrons despite the connection in the minds of gardeners.

Meadow saffron should be planted at least two inches under the soil, the corms resting on a cushion of sand. Rapid planting is accomplished by pushing a dibber into the soil to a depth of four or five inches, rounding out a cone-shaped depression. Place a small quantity of sand in this depression and on top of it rest the meadow saffron corm, which you may prefer to call a bulb. Then fill up the depression with good garden loam free of animal fertilizer. Small quantities of complete fertilizer may be scattered on the loose topsoil and raked in.

Several weeks after the corms have been planted, spindly stems will emerge from the soil. These will be topped with beautiful flowers. No foliage whatever will appear this fall. Next spring, however, a sizable amount of leaves will develop. They will die before hot summer weather arrives. Toward the end of August the spindly stems will again emerge, and will again be topped with flowers. Peculiarly, colchicum do not bear foliage and flowers at one and the same time.

MILK GLOSSARY FOR CONSUMERS

"C's" have it this time in this continued dictionary of term consumers use in talking about their milk problems*

CLASSIFIED PRICE PLAN. The classified price plan is a method used in many milk markets for the purchase of milk by dealers from milk producers. Milk purchased under the classified price plan by a dealer is classified according to the uses to which the milk is ultimately put. A price is established for milk used in each classification. The plan has been used for many years in some milk markets, particularly since 1918.

Fluid milk, generally speaking, is milk which goes into bottles and carries the highest price. It needs to be produced in conformity with strict health regulations applicable to milk to be used for fluid consumption, and therefore the cost of its production is greater than the similar costs for milk which does not have to meet these requirements. There are also other factors, such as higher transportation costs, which tend to make the price for fluid milk higher than that of milk used for other purposes. Under the classified price plan fluid milk is called Class I milk.

Milk used to produce cream is usually classified as Class II milk. Some markets have only two classes of milk, while other markets have a varying number of classifications, depending upon local conditions. In some markets there are separate classes for milk manufactured into butter and for milk manufactured into cheese, for example.

The amount of milk consumed in bottle form remains rather constant from month to month throughout the year. On the other hand, the amount of milk produced to supply consumer demands varies greatly from season to season. Much more milk is produced in the spring season than in the fall season. In order that there will be an adequate supply of milk in the fall season to meet the demand, it is necessary to produce a surplus in the spring above the total that is needed for fluid consumption. Even in the fall season, however, some excess milk must be produced above the fluid requirements, because the amount of milk consumed from day to day varies. Milk in excess of fluid requirements, may be classified as Class II milk, Class III milk or Class IV milk, depending on whether it is used as table cream butter or cheese. Milk for each use then carries a price determined by the price paid for milk used in butter and cheese in places where milk need not be produced in conformity with the strict health regulations applicable to milk for fluid consumption.

It works out this way: The farmer ships his milk to the handler and then the handler sells some of the milk as fluid milk some of it as fluid cream, some of it as butter, some of it as cheese, and some of it as ice cream. While the handler does this, he keeps a record of the amount of milk that is used for each purpose and at the end of the month he calculates what percentage of all the milk bought was used for the various purposes.

Suppose, for example, it works out that the handler sold 75 percent of his milk as fluid milk, 5 percent as fluid cream, 10 percent as ice cream, and 10 percent as cheese. The prices for milk used for these purposes might be (1) for milk sold as fluid milk—$2.45 a hundredweight; (2) for milk sold as fluid cream—$1.80 a hundred-weight; (3) for milk sold as ice cream—$1.70 per hundredweight; (4) —for milk sold as cheese—$1.10 per hundredweight.

Then a farmer who sold milk to this handler would get $2.45 a hundredweight for 75 percent of the milk he shipped, that is for the fluid milk; $1.80 a hundred weight, the fluid cream price, for 5 percent of his milk; $1.70, the ice cream price, for 10 percent of his milk; and $1.10, the cheese price, for the remaining 10 per cent of his milk.

The average price paid for all of the milk is called the blended price. In this particular case the blended price would be $2.21 per hundredweight. It is calculated by multiplying the percentage of the total amount of milk used for each purpose by the price of milk for that class. The products obtained from these multiplications are added together and then divided by 100.

*Earlier installments have appeared in "Consumers' Guide," August 1940, and October 1, 1940, issues.

MANY VARIETIES OF FOOD FOUND IN FISH SURVEY

WASHINGTON — Many table delicacies, little known outside the regions where they are packed, are included among the products of the American fishing industry, the Bureau of Fisheries has discovered in a survey which shows that more than 160 species or groups of domestic fish and other seafood are regularly used for food in the United States.

Outnumbering the varieties of canned fruits, vegetables and meats, the seafood list contains many less familiar items whose more extensive utilization would aid in the conservation of supplies of the more popular canned fish products, the experts point out.

The greatest variety of canned fisheries specialties is canned in New York City, the survey shows. First, come eels, both smoked and pickled in jelly, then canned plain pickled mussels. Bismarck herring, rollmops and gaffelbiter are among the various forms of that fish prepared in New York for distribution to dinner tables throughout the nation.

In the country around New Orleans, Creole dishes such as crab gumbo, snapping turtle soup and shrimp are included among the specialties offered, while, on the Pacific coast, bottled clam juice from Seattle, smoked oysters from the Columbia River territory, and canned squid from California, are cited among the mouth-watering items encountered in the survey.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

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Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Alcorn A & M. College Exerts Great Influence Throughout State of Mississippi

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

OLDEST NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE

History of the Institution

The history of Alcorn A. and M. College may be traced back to the administration of Governor James L. Alcorn who established it as an institution of higher education for Negroes in 1871. It was named Alcorn University in honor of the illustrious Governor who was instrumental in making the institution a reality. As a Negro institution, the Reverend Hiram R. Revels became its first president, and until 1878 the school was known as Alcorn University.

In July, 1862, Congress passed an act providing government funds for the support of state schools coming under the head of land-grant colleges. In order to comply with this act, the school was reorganized and named the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1878.

The institution has had ten different administrations, including the present one—some exceedingly short and others reasonably long. During the second administration of Dr. L. J. Rowan, a $500,000 building program was completed. When Dr. Rowan died in 1934, President Wm. H. Bell succeeded him. Under this administration the institution has made remarkable progress. New departments have been added, a strong faculty recruited and the college enrollment has reached almost 500 students.

CURRICULA

Alcorn College seeks to place the best education within the reach of all young men and women possessed of energy and average intelectual endowment. The curriculum is varied so as to meet the needs and interests of all who may come.

Division of Agriculture: Vocational Agriculture and Extension Service.

Division of Liberal Arts and Science:: Pre-Medical, Education, Business Administration, Social Science, Languages and Literature.

Division of Home Economics: Vocational Home Economics and Extension Service.

Division of Mechanic Arts: Vocational Trade Education, Building Construction, Power Plant, Engineering and Applied Electricity.

The following short courses are held for non-residential groups each year: 4H-Club boys and girls, Mississippi Unit of the New Farmers of America, Institute for County Teachers, Teachers of Vocational Trade and Industrial Education, and an Institute for Rural Ministers.

EXPENSES

Expenses are moderate, being lower than at any other school of college grade in the seventeen Southern states, still it has as fine a faculty and equipment as can be found elsewhere. It usually takes from $140 to $185 to cover the expenses for the freshman year. However, the course pursued will determine the total cost. In such courses as chemistry and biology, a small fee is charged to cover the cost of material. The cost of books will vary.

The following is given to guide the students and patrons in figuring the total cost.

Matriculation Fee—		
(New students only)		$ 5.00
Board, $12.00 per month		
(eight and one-half payments)		102.00
Laboratory Fee, two semesters		10.00
Books	$6.00 to	20.00
Service Fees		40.50
Breakage Deposit Per semester (refundable)		5.00
Total		182.50

The Teacher Training Program in Agricultural Education at Alcorn A. & M. College

The teacher training program provides for the selection and training of young men to become efficient teachers of vocational agriculture, the preparation of teaching aids for use of employed teachers, requalifying education for agricultural teachers who temporarily drop out of the service of teaching, continuing education for in-service teachers, the follow-up of resident teacher training, and the supervision of the N. F. A. activities within the state.

In order to secure an adequate supply of capable, well-trained teachers of agriculture, the head teacher trainer, in consultation with other members of the agricultural staff, makes annually a careful selection of a group of young college men during their junior year to serve as trainees. These trainees are provided technical and professional training, based chiefly upon participating experience and carried to the level of "doing" ability. This includes such activities as: (a) discovering individual and community needs, (b) establishing and maintaining good working relationships with fellow teachers, school officials, and the public (c) planning and maintaining adequate teaching facilities, (d) organizing and conducting all-day part-time, and evening class instruction, designed to aid young men to become progressively established in farming, and others to improve their status in farming (e) supervise the farm practices of all students reached by systematic instruction, (f) serving as advisors to N. F. A. chapters and working with appropriate community organizations, (g) setting up programs of agricultural education for a community, (h) keeping adequate records and making reports, (i) informing the public through news articles, exhibits, and demonstrations, (j) measuring the results of the program in vocational agriculture.

At present the trainees receive practice work in teaching part-time and evening classes for a period of 36 weeks through three centers, located within the college vicinity. Six training centers are located at strategic points over the state through which trainees get six weeks of practice in teaching all-day classes in agriculture and in handling the general work of local departments of agriculture.

All practice teaching is done during the trainees' senior college year, and is supervised by three teacher-trainers, who are members of the college faculty, and by seven critic teachers, who have charge of the training centers in which the practice work is done.

Teaching aids for in-service teachers are developed and distributed to teachers throughout the year. These aids consist of teachers' handbooks, boys' workbooks, construction plans, lists of appropriate and available teaching materials, and new developments and data on important units of instruction.

Continuing education for in-service teachers is provided through district and state conferences in which instruction is given by the teacher trainers and other members of the agricultural staff on the use of new professional and technical materials; through the regular summer school, conducted annually at the college, and through the special schools of instruction held every three years for agricultural teachers. These special schools usually run for 4 or 5 weeks and instruction in professional courses and short technical skills units are given.

Both the itinerant teacher and resident teacher trainers follow up through field contact the resident training given to young teachers for the purpose of checking the effectiveness of all units of instruction and upgrading the beginning teachers.

The head of the teacher training department is state advisor to the Mississippi Association of New Farmers of America, an organization of approximately 3,000 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in secondary schools. The New Farmers of America meet annually at the college and during this time, they are given short, intensive courses of instruction in group leadership, participate in speaking, singing, and judging contests, in recreational activities, and plan state programs of work for the organization. A collegiate chapter of the New Farmers of America is maintained at the college as a device for training our prospective teachers in the functions of the organization.

Alcorn Stresses Vocational Home Economics

In order to have an effective teacher training program it must be so organized as to permit adaptation to the changing needs of the communities into which beneficiaries of the program may go.

The Teacher-Training Department in Home Economics at Alcorn College aims to permit adaptation to these changing needs. The courses are planned to prepare teachers of vocational home economics for public schools in the state, to prepare extension workers, and to train successful homemakers.

When the Smith-Hughes Act was first passed in 1917, Alcorn A. and M. College was selected for the training of Negro vocational teachers in Mississippi. Since that time the institution has put forth every effort to develop and strengthen its teacher-training program.

Many teachers in Mississippi have received their training from Alcorn College. In a recent study concerning the training of Negro home economics teachers in the high schools of Mississippi, it was found that practically 90% of these teachers received their training from this institution.

Realizing the great opportunity for sharing in the development of Negro education in the state, the Department of Teacher-Training for Vocational Home Economics is strengthening its program from year to year and urging prospective home economics teachers, workers, and home makers to use the opportunities offered in this division of vocational work.

The department offered a different experience for student teachers this year—one that proved to be very helpful to the trainees. This opportunity gave experiences in real teaching situations out in the state. The trainees were sent to four different centers namely (a) Scott County Training School, Forest, Mississippi; (b) Oak Park Vocational School, Laurel, Mississippi (c) Indianola Colored School, Indianola, Mississippi; and (d) Yazoo City Colored School, Yazoo City, Mississippi. The first two schools are located in the south eastern section of the state and the other two are located in the Mississippi Delta. There were ten students in these centers for six weeks.

The trainees left the college at the end of the first six weeks for the various schools mentioned. These students actually lived in the community and worked with the school and community program for six weeks. There the students gained experience working with all-day, day unit, part-time and evening classes. The trainees also visited the homes and home projects of their students. These students worked under the direct guidance of the regular employed home economics teacher, who has met the state requirements for this work. The trainees first observed the home economics teacher and then assisted her with classes during the second week. Afterward, the trainees took over the entire classes and handled the program the rest of the six weeks.

At the close of the third week, the student teachers and home economics teachers of Indianola met in a conference at Yazoo City with the trainees and home economics teacher of Yazoo City Colored School. The teacher-trainer had charge of the conference. The following Saturday, November 23, a similar conference was held at Laurel for the trainees and home economics teachers of the Forest and Laurel Schools. The purpose of these meetings was to exchange experiences and problems of the teachers. Not only were these experiences and problems welcomed, but the trainees put into practice some of the things gained at the conference.

In the training centers the trainees had the opportunity of:

1. Studying problems and situations of pupils and the department.
2. Making necessary teaching materials.
3. Working with parents as well as pupils.
4. Helping with school and community programs such as: plays, Sunday School, Y. W. C. A., Community Drives, and other organizations.
5. Checking and keeping accumulative records of their pupils.

This experience out in the community has meant more to the trainees toward meeting problems in real teaching than any previous device. They are now confident of their ability to begin teaching when they graduate.

PRESIDENT

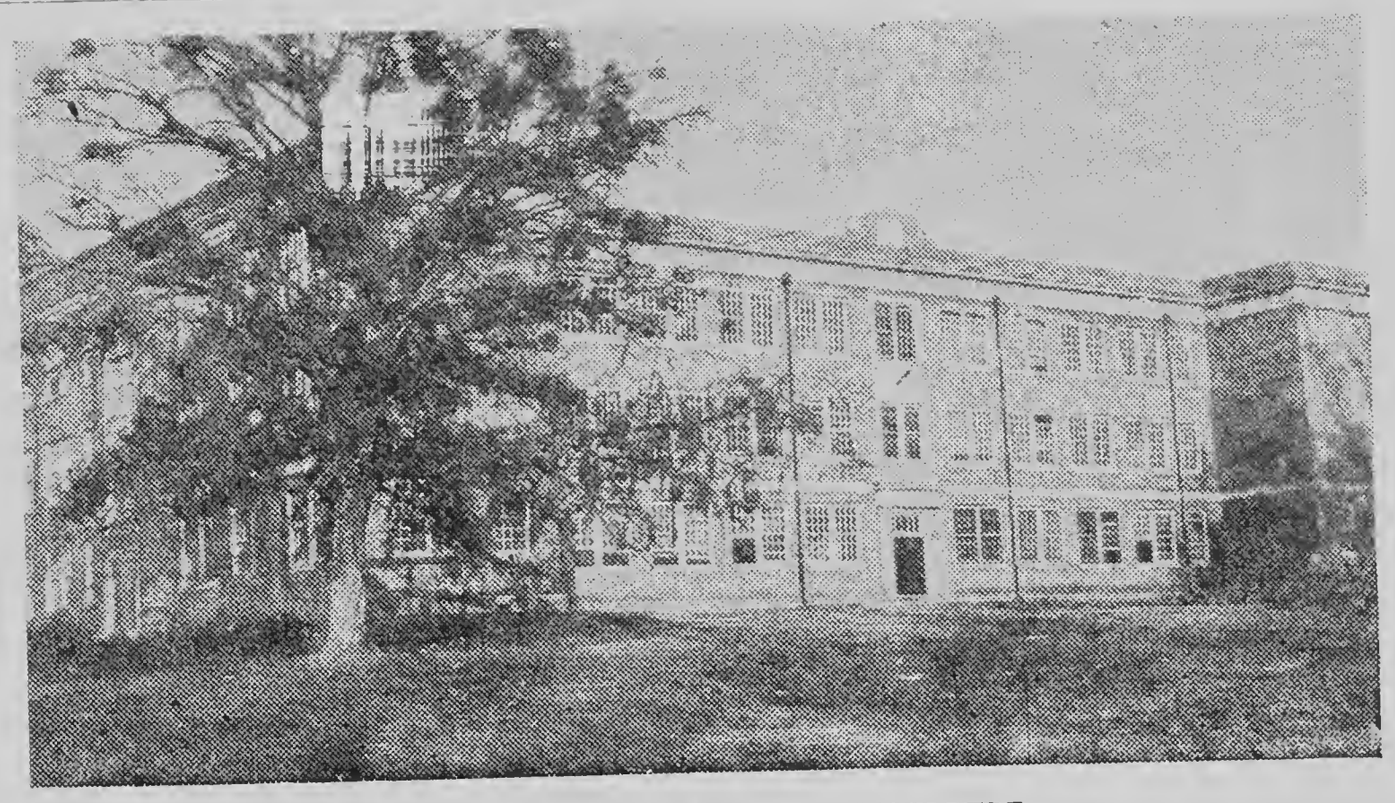
PRESIDENT WM. H. BELL
Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss., and Chairman of Executive Committee, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

National Defense Vocational Training Project

On November 15 a ten week National Defense Vocational Training Project was opened at Alcorn A. and M. College for the purpose of training men in blacksmithing and truck and tractor maintenance and repairs. The project consists of the two courses named above, running six hours per day five times per week, with fifteen men enrolled in each. Alcorn A. and M. College is cooperating with the State Department of Vocational Education in making available its shops and other facilities for the training of men sent from the local communities, namely, Lorman, Fayette, Red Lick, and Port Gibson, who are on the approved list of the Works Progress Administration. Mr. McKinley Williams has been released from duties with the college to do full-time instruction of truck and tractor maintenance and repairs, and Mr. J. B. Riley, former Alcorn student, has been brought in from Aberdeen, Mississippi, to give instruction in blacksmithing.

Mr. F. O. Woodard, teacher-trainer, trade and industrial education, and Mr. W. A. Flowers, teacher-trainer, vocational agriculture, have been released from duties at the college for the first semester to give full-time to the setting up of similar projects throughout the state in the Negro high schools and communities. The trainees selected from the Works Progress Administration and placed on these training projects receive full-time wages as would normally be received on regular job assignments.

(Continued on Page 8)



BOWLES HALL—SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

Tobacco Holds An Election

(Continued from page 3)

ful management and long time planning to get the tobacco situation back in hand. So Congress, farm bill to provide for 3-year at their request, amended the marketing quotas.

Before a marketing quota can go into effect two-thirds of the farmers who vote in a referendum must approve it. In 1938, voting on quotas for the 1939 season, a majority of the flue-cured tobacco farmers voted for a marketing quota. A two-thirds vote was needed, however, so the quota was lost. In 1939 they voted again and a marketing quota for the 1940 crop was approved by 90 percent of the voters. Then on July 20, 1940, they voted marketing quotas for 3 years.

With their votes registered and the quotas approved, tobacco farmers now look forward to what's coming, not happy over the state of the world, but hopeful they can maintain a living income from the tobacco they sell while waiting for foreign countries to become buyers again.

THERE WAS A TIME WHEN THE AMERICAN farmer stood alone against his many problems. Individually, he was unable to contend with the swift economic changes of the time, and was limited in meeting the challenge of soil depletion which threatened millions of acres of once fertile farm land. His existence was too often subject to the whim of chance, or the influence of more compactly organized groups in the markets.

But American farmers found a means of strength in unity. And the means was found within the scope of a democratic form of government. The farm program of the AAA is operated by farmers and for farmers. In every community and county, farmers choose their leaders from among their neighbors, at the ballot box

There is also another perspective on tobacco. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas are designed to make men masters of economic forces. Soil-building payments are made to tobacco farmers for planting soil-building crops that restore fertility to the soil, for planting trees, for filling up gullies, and for returning strength to the soil in the form of phosphate and lime.

PLANTING KITCHEN GARDENS IS ANOTHER way tobacco farmers may earn their soil-conservation payments. Already the soil conservation program has resulted in ampler and more varied diets which contain more of the important health-conserving protective foods.

By encouraging tobacco farmers to grow soil-building crops like lespedeza and clover, the Triple A has also encouraged pastures to green in the summer where there were no pastures before. This, in turn, has resulted in the multiplication of family cows, which means milk and butter for farm children who once ate dangerously and monotonously on meat, meal, and molasses.

Flue-cured tobacco makes up half of the tobacco produced in the United States. Used largely in cigarettes, it gets the name flue-cured from the fact that the green leaves are cured in a barn by furnace heat.

Light air-cured (which is chiefly Burley) is the next most important type of tobacco produced in the country. It is used in cigarettes and smoking tobacco. As its name indicates, it is cured by exposure to the air. Because tobacco problems vary with the type of tobacco, there is a separate program for light air-cured tobacco. just as there is for fire-cured tobacco (tobacco cured over an open fire) and dark air-cured tobacco, which are used in chewing tobacco and snuff.

About the end of November 1940, the Burley and dark tobacco growers went to the polls to vote and voted on a marketing quota just as flue-cured tobacco farmers did in July.

Now no one thinks that because people can vote on their economic problems the problems are solved That just isn't so.

But if a man thinks about his problems, he is making a small amount of progress. If he and his neighbors work out a program and vote for it and get it, they are making more progress. Then if the program doesn't work the way they want it to, they can tinker with it and vote a patch on their program. That's a little bit more ground gained. Slowly people get places that way.

WASHING, IRONING ONE-DAY TASK IF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IS USED

Modern Housekeeping Has Declared a New Era for Laundry Work; How to Keep Clothes Snow-White Is Told.

The old order has come and gone. Modern homekeeping has declared a new day for the laundry and for the women who work in it.

Gleaming white equipment together with expert planning and arranging of the equipment in functional sequence revolutionizes the old-fashioned washing place from a pair of tubs, hitched to the water pipes, and a washer, hooked up to a dangling lamp socket, into the modern work shop—the planned electric laundry.

Modern Trend

And an electric laundry will indicate, at least, that you haven't been left at the hitching post by modern developments.

By orderly arrangement of the electric equipment in the planned laundry, all the physical drudgery expended in the normal discharge of this weekly routine task is eliminated.

There is now no back tracking of steps and no needless cluttering up of the space. The electrical washing equipment is simply and attractively arranged in logical order, each work center logically placed, all according to its function.

Three Separate Jobs

In ordinary home laundering there are three separate jobs that have to be done.

The first is sorting the clothes. To accomplish this job in the planned laundry a work center, consisting of a sorting surface and sorting bins, is placed immediately beneath the clothes chute. The bins are on rollers so that they can be easily rolled over to the next logical center—the washing center.

This center's equipment consists of the electric washer and rinse tubs, plus storage cabinets for soap suds, blueing and the other necessary materials.

The final center is the ironing center at which is located the electric ironer, the hand iron, and the ironing board.

One-Day Task

With this orderly arrangement, completing the entire washing and ironing task in less than a day, is readily possible and working in bright surroundings eliminates the tedious and distastefulness of the laundry tasks.

In addition to the physical advantages of the planned laundry, actual money saving sufficient in a short while to pay for the cost of the equipment and economy in the household management is effected by the elimination of outside help.

The clothes have a longer life due to the more gentle treatment they receive and saving comes from this.

The electrical washing equipment is inexpensive to buy and it will last a long time. It is inexpensive to operate because of the efficiency of the small horsepower motors used to run the machines. Savings from the low cost of operation, plus savings on clothes and outside laundry bills, soon pay for the original cost of the equipment.

Switches Cut Work

Great improvements in design and construction of the equipment have resulted in almost all automatic operations. It actually reduces the work to flipping a switch and pressing a lever—electricity does the work.

The washing machines are characterized by such gentleness of operation and great adjustment and refinement that they deliver clothes almost entirely dry and ready for ironing.

Electric ironers are also greatly improved. Their consumption of current has been lessened and to operate one means only to be seated and to then guide the large sheets or the baby's clothes through the ironer. Hand irons are light in weight, streamlined in design, and have a specific temperature for every piece of fabric.

CANNED TOMATOES KEEP VITAMIN 'A' FOR YEARS

Research nutritionists at Iowa State college have found that canned tomatoes stored at room temperature as long as three and four years show no loss of vitamin A.

In the past, homemakers usually have canned only enough tomatoes for a year's use, because it was believed that all canned goods lost some of their nutritive value over a period of time.

The experiment was conducted by Dr. Pearl P. Swanson, Dr. P. Mabel Nelson and Dr. Gladys Stevenson, who is now at the University of California. Results were reported in the Farm Science Reporter, college quarterly, just released.

The research was done on tomatoes only. Gains of 166 white rats were found to be unaffected by variation in length of time tomatoes had been canned.

Tomatoes may provide a large part of the daily requirements of vitamin A, the nutritionists stated. One serving of canned tomatoes contains as much of the vitamin as one and one-half pats of butter.

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With . . . Associate Members . . .

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

Future citizens scampering over a statue. Happy, healthy youngsters make healthy, fine men and women.

Bringing Up Consumers

Members of a Washington, D. C., low-cost housing project nose out wasteful buying habits to make their dollars buy better meals. Here's how they got on the trail of pocketbook pilferers.

CUTTING CORNERS is an American specialty. Some women cut corners by buying dresses for $29.50 which used to cost $59.50. That kind of corner cutting is fun. Other women buy dresses for $1.89 which used to cost $3.00. That kind of corner cutting isn't much fun. It's hard work, and it's necessary work. Half of America's families have to make less than $22 a week stretch far enough to provide for a whole family not their clothes. but food, shelter, household tools, medical care, personal care. and all the dozens of odds and ends that make living possible today.

Corner cutting by the buyer for such families doesn't stop at dresses. She has to find ways to save on everything the family buys. Through all her economies she has to keep the family's health in mind. The more intelligence and knowledge she brings to bear on the job the easier it is

Families in a Washington housing project fit in at the halfway mark in the national income range. Most of them live on about $1,000 a year. a little more than $19 a week. Food, as with most low-income families. is their biggest and most important expense, the hardest to save money on.

Because there are so many families in the country like them. who are trying to see what they can do to make their food dollars go farther, the Consumers' Counsel asked some of the housing project families if they would join in a kind of experiment to see how a group of people can get started on an exploration into wasteful food buying practices. They agreed.

First meeting of the Study Circle introduced members to some basic consumer problems and suggested an outline for future meetings.

It's hard to tell anyone in words what it means to be a smart consumer. You have to say it in action. One of the most dramatic ways to get started is the one used at the first Study Circle meeting. It has the same appeal for an audience as a magician with his bag of tricks.

The bag of tricks consisted of a box filled with packages of different foods, medicines, cosmetics. Each package was found during different shopping expeditions in town. Anyone who keeps his eye peeled can make a similar collection, though here are fewer packages on sale which produce an optical illusion in favor of the merchant than there were before the Food and Drug Administration got busy, enforcing its new Food and Drug Administration got busy, enforcing its new Food. Drug and Cosmetic Act.

EACH PACKAGE TOLD A STORY. THERE WERE 2 boxes with tubes of toothpaste inside. The tube in the larger box held less toothpaste than the tube in the smaller box. Moral: When you don't read the net contents on the package you may get fooled and pay twice the amount for half as much. There were bottles of strange design that looked as if they held much more than they did. There were packages of tea designed to look as if they held more tea than they really did Every package had a moral. Together, they showed the audience how intelligent consumers could actually save money by reading labels, looking for the net weight, comparing costs per ounce instead of costs per package. watching for quality grades. marks that guarantee safety. labels that give facts not fanciful adjectives.

As soon as the leader held up the first set of deceptive packages and asked which one was larger, he led the audience into the trap which snares most consumers. They were interested in the game, began to ask questions themselves.

After the gasps of amazement over the number of wrong answers, it was time to explain the first step in this consumer study Food, which takes the biggest chunk out of most family incomes was the subject chosen for study. There were 2 ways to study it. Starting with the "bag of tricks" demonstration at the beginning of the meeting the group could have gone on looking for all the "gyps" consumers run into every day in food buying. Then they could learn how to avoid them and add up the savings which their smartness would net them. Or else they could start out keeping records of the food they bought and the amount they spent for it. Then they would not only be able to track down wastes of the kind described above. but in addition they would be able to check up on their diets and see what extra savings they could make by better all round planning. At the same time, they could safeguard the family's health by watching diets. Study Circle buyers decided on the latter method.

CONSUMERS' COUNSEL AND THE BUREAU OF Home Economics worked out a set of charts so that these consumers could keep track of all the food they bought for a week or two

Group members got behind the idea. One woman said she'd tried over and over again to budget her family expenses. She always gave it up after a month or two When she heard about keeping her food records she thought it would make her whole budgeting problem simpler. One of the big reasons for her failure before was ignorance of how much she actually needed to spend to give her family the food they should have. She thought that keeping the food records would give her help in apportioning money for food, and other essentials, show her where she could save on food and have more for her other needs.

The chart book, which any consumer group can get by writing to **Consumers' Guide**, is divided into sections for different kinds of food bought during a 1-or 2-week period. It allows room for recording the quantity of each item of food purchased and the amount spent for it. In addition there is an inventory sheet for members to put down all the foods in larders and cupboards at the time both of starting and of ending the account. This is necessary, of course, in order to get a complete record of all food consumed. Staples bought in quantity, such as flour and sugar, might come on this list. At the end of the little book is a chart where with simple check marks each housewife can record the sex and age of each person eating at home each day of the week.

Going over the charts and pointing out which foods belonged under each heading, and how to record quantities, brought out several questions from members. They wanted to know whether low-priced milk was a good buy what differences in food valne there were between vegetable and animal shortenings; whether the Vitamin D in milk was worth the extra amount you had to pay for it, and so forth. Finding answers to these questions would offer hints to economy and better diets even before records of family food purchases were completed and ready to study. Greatest number of questions on any single subject was about milk. Women wanted to know whether all brands were safe. whether some were richer or fresher than others, whether there was more than one grade, and so forth.

THE ANSWERS WEREN'T HARD TO FIND after you knew how. To find out about the health regulations for milk. grading, and butterfat content, someone had to call the District of Columbia Health Department. In addition, someone interested in Vitamin D milk searched government bulletins to get the facts about this milk and what are the real Vitamin D needs of children and adults.

At the second meeting newcomers were introduced to consumer education in a direct way. They heard the answers to the past week's questions on milk as they were brought out in the discussion. They learned that health regulations required inspection of cow, farm. and dairy. They found that Washington milk could have no more than 40,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, no visible dirt; that it had to be kept at 45 degrees Fahrenheit. With these regulations they agreed they could count on all milk being safe. All milk had to be above 3.5 percent butterfat.

With these facts before them they were ready to figure out for themselves what milk was the best buy. On the basis of dairy figures for butterfat content they found one brand of milk delivered to homes for 14 cents a quart was richest in butterfat, 4.6 percent. One store sold milk at 11 cents which tested 4.0 percent butterfat. If they bought the 14-cent milk instead of the 11 cents milk. they would pay for its additional 0.6 percent butterfat at the rate of $1.86 for a pound of butter. They decided they'd do better to buy 11-cent milk and use the savings to buy extra butter at about 30 cents a pound. For the many families who bought at least 10 quarts of fresh milk each week, the knowledge gained meant 30 cents saving each week. or $15.60 a year.

One woman found out the amount of Vitamin D in a quart of Vitamin D milk. Then she found out how much that much Vitamin D cost in capsule form. She found it was much cheaper to buy Vitamin D in capsules than pay the extra penny for it in milk.

DISCUSSION OF MILK LED TO QUESTIONS about other foods. Several people wanted to know the differences between various brands of canned goods A testing experiment was promised for the next meeting.

Canned peas were chosen for the experiment. Members were as interested as girls at their first cooking class. There were cans and trays and plates on the table when they come into the meeting Members joined in the experiment from the start when the chairman asked different women what they looked for when they went to buy canned peas. There were all sorts of answers. One said she looked for tender peas and always got hard. Another said she bought June peas because they were the tender ones. Another said she looked for flavor, another for a good brand, and so forth. One said she got small peas because large ones were always tough. Another mentioned price and quantity.

THEN THEY STARTED OUT TO TEST 3 KINDS of peas brought to the meeting. All of them were priced differently. The purpose of the test was to find out whether consummers acting alone on their own judgment and experience always spotted the best buy, or whether the standards used by the Government in grading canned fruits and vegetables were more useful and accurate guides. Part of the group devoted themselves to examining the peas. The rest studied the labels to find out what relevant information they contained. how much they could learn from the labels that would help them in buying.

Peas were first examined to see whether they were packed full, and whether the liquor in which they were packed was clear or cloudy. Then the peas themselves were examined. Broken, off-color, spotted peas, skins and foreign material were put aside. Peas were graded according to the number of imperfections found. Next flavor and tenderness were tested on the basis of information given in the leaflet on U. S. Grades for Canned Peas. When the experiment was over and the women summarized the results, they found that the 12-cent peas which were graded "C." were much superior to another ungraded brand, and that they were very little different from a Grade "A" brand. They concluded that quality grades were a definite help in buying assuring consumers of a certain defined, consistent standard of quality.

They were also surprised to have

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

STORING OUR ABUNDANCE

ALARMISTS who worried over the fate of the millions of bushels of wheat and corn stored in the Nation's Ever-Normal Granary can rest easy. There is no shortage in sight of these precious grains resulting from deterioration or disease while under storage.

The grains are stored into warehouses and bins scattered throughout the corn and wheat belts as security for Government loans to farmers. When loans are repaid, the farmer gets his security back. Sometimes for months, and even longer periods, the grains remain in the granaries before they reach the market. Often the question is posed: Is the Ever-Normal Granary —especially its farm bins—a safe place to store our abundance?

At the close of the 1939 loan period Department of Agriculture inspectors looked over the wheat bins in 21 western and mid-western states. They wanted to see how the stored grains had come through a season of extremely serious weevil infestation. In 65,000 bins, on approximately 33,000 farms, they found that less than 2 per cent of the granaries had suffered from the infestation. Practically all of the infestation was checked before too much damage was done, and neither the borrower nor the Government suffered any loss. For this remarkable record officials credit the regular inspections of the bins made for protection of borrower and Government. The farmer who stores his loan collateral on the farm assumes full responsibility for keeping the wheat in good condition and the periodic inspections help him do the job.

Almost a half-billion bushels of corn were stored on farms under the corn loan program through the past winter, spring, and summer. Some of this corn has been in storage as long as 3 years. At the close of the summer, inspectors found that 98.7 per cent was of as good quality as when placed under loan. Of the corn stored in steel bins about 60 million bushels—only 2½ per cent—had shown any deterioration, and only 0.4 per cent had been removed from bins because of damage or threatened damage.

CARE OF MILK: When milk is delivered it should not be permitted to stand uncovered on the porch or on the step. A covered box should be secured to contain the milk until it is taken into the house.

Milk should be place in a refrigerator as soon as possible. When kept in a refrigerator at a temperature of 45 degrees, milk may be stored 3 or 4 days.

Milk products should be kept covered and kept in coolest portion of the refrigerator.

Never mix new milk or cream with old milk or cream.

Before opening milk bottles with the flat (unhooded) caps, wash the top of the bottle. If there is an infectious disease in your house, don't return milk bottles until you get advice on the matter from the health department.

Instructions being given to housewives in things necessary to the well-being of their homes and families.

NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT

(Continued from Page 5)

In cooperation with such a National and State-wide project, President Bell has placed at the disposal of the government not only the college shops and facilities, but such regularly employed staff members as may aid in the proper supervision and execution of the program as outlined by the local and Federal authorities.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF PROCLAMATION OF 13TH AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The eighteenth of December was the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Proclamation of the thirteenth Amendment which ended slavery in the United States. In celebration of this Anniversary, the Library of Congress opened an exhibited of Negro books and manuscripts, an exhibit of Negro painting, and a festival of four concerts of Negro music and music presented by Negro artists. The festival was made possible by the generosity of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. The first concert was given on the evening of December 18 and presented to Washington Miss Dorothy Maynor, the celebrated Negro soprano; the second concert will present the Budapest Quartet; the third will be an evening of folk music; and the last will present Mr. Roland Hayes. internationally famous musician and first of the great Negro singers.

The exhibit and the festival were arranged with the advice and assistance of a number of the most distinguished Negro scholars, writers, musicians. and artists in the United States. The Advisory Committee on the music festival consisted of Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, Miss Lulu B. Childers, Dr. Alain Locke, Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, and Mr. W. Grant Still. The Advisory Committee on the exhibit of books and manuscripts included Professor Sterling Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Mr. Henry P. Slaughter, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Mr. John P Davis and Dr. Carter Woodson. Mr. Holgar Cahill, National Director of the WPA Art Program and Dr. Alain Locke were in charge of the arrangements for the exhibit of painting.

The Negro paintings exhibited were selected from the work of contemporary Negro painters in Washington, Chicago, New York, and other cities. The books and manuscripes were principally from the collections of the Library of Congress but they contained numerous important items loaned to the Library of Congress by the New York Public Library from its Schomberg Collection. The Schomberg Collection in the New York Public Library is one of the largest and most important libraries on the Negro. The action of the New York Public Library in loaning material from this collection is a noteworthy example of interlibrary cooperation, since the New York Public Library has never before loaned materials of such value for exhibit outside the City of New York.

Items from the Library of Congress collections include Briton Hammond's Narrative of a Negro, published in 1760: the 1792 Almanac by Benjamin Banneker: Phillis Wheatley's poems on various subjects. London, 1773, first edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe: a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation bearing the signatures of Lincoln and Seward: manuscript autobiography of Hiram R. Revels, the first Negro serving in the United States Senate: Volume I, William Lloyd Garrison's **The Liberator.**

The festival of Negro music presented not only two of the greatest of living Negro singers but also, in the evening of folk music, examples of the magnificent anonymous music produced by the Negro people, and, in the evening of Chamber music, examples of music by Negroes and the use of Negro themes in the music of other composers.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ADVISORY COMMISSION

Address by Miss Harriett Elliott, Commissioner in charge of the Consumer Protection Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, delivered at the dinner meeting of the National Consumer-Retailer Council, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on October 24, 1940.

CONSUMER-RETAILER COOPERATION IN A DEMOCRACY

When I am asked by the many organizations and individuals who come to me or write daily "What can we do for defense?", I have one answer always ready. To every organization which is doing a job that contributes to the well being of our people, the soundness of our economy, and the effectiveness of our democracy, I can say, "The first and most important thing which you can do for defense is to go on with what you are doing—only do it better than ever before."

In coming to speak to you tonight, I can do no better than to repeat that answer to you, and to emphasize it with all the force that I can. Your organization has made a real contribution toward the welfare of the consuming public, the soundness of retail distribution, and the possibilities for intelligent cooperation. It has, moreover, developed a machinery which is available to meet situations where cooperative action of retailers and consumers is needed. It is a contribution which will gain added importance as we face the increasing problems which lie ahead.

We have the opportunity in this country to carry out a defense program which does not sacrifice the welfare of civilians and cut down on their standards of living. Our unused resources are sufficient; the supply of agricultural products is plentiful; there are many unemployed workers ready to put their effort into producing defense materials or to take the place of those drawn out of employment in producing consumer goods to employment in shipyards or munitions plants. If we have skill in planning and management, we should be able to meet civilian needs. But we shall need all our best knowledge experience, and ingenuity to achieve such a program. It cannot succeed if run away prices cut down the real income of consumers, or if quality changes go undetected. It cannot succeed without a basis for democratic and intelligent participation on the part of those who are affected by the program.

The National Consumer-Retailer Council has undertaken an activity of major significance in the working out of a common language for consumers and retailers. As a teacher. I am perhaps particularly conscious of the basic importance of having a means of communication, whether it be between teacher and student, student and teacher, or seller and buyer, buyer and seller. You have made real headway toward bringing to consumers an understanding of trade terms and to retailers an understanding of the things which consumers need to know. The consumer representatives of your council have told me of the study of stockings made under your auspices in Newark.

The experiment in consumer-retailer cooperation for the purpose of arriving at common terms in which to transact sales may well serve as a model to consumers and retailers elsewhere. I understand that the consumers who participated in that experiment learned a great deal about the kind of information they need in buying stockings, and the meaning of the terms which manufacturers and distributors use about different kinds of hose, as well as about the stockings available at different price levels, and the care they must receive if the consumer is to secure a reasonable amount of service from each pair. The retailers, on their part, apparently learned a good deal about consumers' needs for information about the hosiery they buy. The project, moreover, led to positive action, for I understand that silk stockings are now appearing in Newark stores with new labels which define the quality of the hose in terms agreed upon with the group which cooperated with the National Consumer-Retailer Council there.

Such an experiment is of obvious service to the consumers who took part in it, and the retailers as well. It is a direct advantage to the reliable merchants to be able to deal with informed consumers, for the customers who does not know how to judge quality is apt to purchase from the less reliable merchants who are not honestly or efficiently serving the consumers' interests.

This Newark experiment is an excellent example of an activity which takes an added importance in relation to defense. In the coming year there may be situations in which manufacturers will adapt their products to changing conditions by modifying the quality of certain goods, and there may well be some necessary situations where supplies of a particular commodity, such as aluminum, for example, may be in such heavy demand for military uses that other materials may better be used for consumer goods. If consumers know and understand these changes and substitutions, they can adjust their buying intelligently.

The experience of the Newark group should extend to many more consumers than the relatively few who participated directly in the experiment or who were reached by the participants. It should extend to a great number of commodities and not be limited to hosiery. If such activity had been going on all over the country for a number of years, we should now be in a stronger position to provide effective consumer protection and effective consumer participation in the civilian aspects of the defense program.

The fact that our experience and equipment is limited constitues a challenge rather than a source of discouragement. On the side of military defense, we would be better off if we could start with a munitions industry already in active operation. Because such an industry would have been very unpopular in the past we are having to build from the ground up, and those who are in a position to contribute their experience and energy are joining vigorously in determined effort to make up for the lack. In the same way, we who are responsible for the civilian aspects of defense must use to the full whatever experience and machinery we have and strengthen it as we go along.

Other aspects of the work of the Consumer-Retailer Council fall in the same category, that is, activities of which there has been all too little for the needs of consumers in the past and upon which we must depend in meeting the situation in the future. Your new labeling manual marks a forward step in designating quality for at least the two kinds of goods canned foods and textiles, for which suggested label forms are proposed. I believe that the methods of evaluating consumer goods which are proposed in this manual may be very helpful in dealing with some of the problems we shall meet during the coming years.

Wherever quality changes are introduced or it appears desirable to introduce substitute materials in the manufacture of consumer goods, both consumers and retailers will need to know how to measure the efficiency of the new materials It is not sufficient to know that a cloth contains a certain amount of rayon without knowing what the presence of rayon in the cloth does to its usefulness for certain progress. If the cloth is to be used for, let us say, children's clothes, where wear and tear is a principal problem, we need to know the strength and the wearing quality of the fabric. If it is to be put to use where frequent cleaning is necessary, we need to know how it stands up under different methods of laundering.

In order to maintain a real standard of living of the consumer, we must be continually concerned with the usefulness of the product for the purpose to which consumers want to put it.

Approaching this problem as a layman, I have been surprised to find that standard tests for consumer goods and accepted standards by which to designate the quality of consumer goods are available for so few products. I have been aware, of course, that test for both the construction and performance of raw materials and other goods used by industry had become a commonplace in American industrial practice. I had assumed that this practice, with its obvious advantages and its compatibility with American business efficiency, could be readily extended to the field of consumer goods. I have been amazed to learn that there is as yet no complete agreement among technicians as to the method which should be used in testing the relative warmth of different fabrics. This is just one example of the great need for basic research and performance tests for consumer goods.

I hope I am right in my expectation that real strides will be made in the present emergency in the development and use of standards by which the usefulness of commodities may be tested and designated. The precedent of the World War experience with the development of industrial standards provides a basis for this expectation. As of course you know, virtually every country during the World War adopted methods of standardization and simplification of major industrial products. Toward the end of the War, the Allies had gone far in this direction and in the United States, the War Industries Board had laid out a program of standardization and simplification which was estimated to yield an annual saving of 15 per cent in the quality of materials used in the United States.

This past experience was predominantly in the field of the standardization of industrial goods, and that work continues in the present emergency. In the Defense Commission, the Coordinator of Purchases has a special section devoted to problems of specifications, and additional progress along this line may be expected to grow out of the work of that section.

The new stress laid in the present emergency on the civilian aspects of defense provides a basis for expecting the extension into the field of consumers goods of the advantages already experienced by industry in standardizing the products which it uses. This means, as I see it, that we should put into use as rapidly as possible the knowledge which we now have relating to consumer goods and should encourage all efforts to extend the area of knowledge. I understand that there is substantial agreement on tests of fabric strength and of resistance to abraision, and I believe that we should make extensive use of these in the immediate future in learning what uses the various fabrics which go into consumer goods can be expected to serve.

I have emphasized thus far your contribution toward providing consumers with a basis for intelligent buying. Of equal importance is your contribution toward providing retailers with a basis for intelligent selling. I have read the draft of your Store Program Committee's report on informative selling and am particularly interested in the illuminating information on recent advances in the ways in which stores secure and pass on information about their merchandise. This report is particularly valuable because it includes the experience of stores in small cities. It will be helpful to all retailers, I am sure, to know the experience of these stores in securing information from manufacturers and wholesalers to guide them in thier own buying and which they can pass on to ther customers It is obviously sound procedure to assume that the manufacturers themselves are the primary sources from which information must be secured on the construction and performance of consumer goods. They have first hand knowledge of the materials used and the methods of construction.

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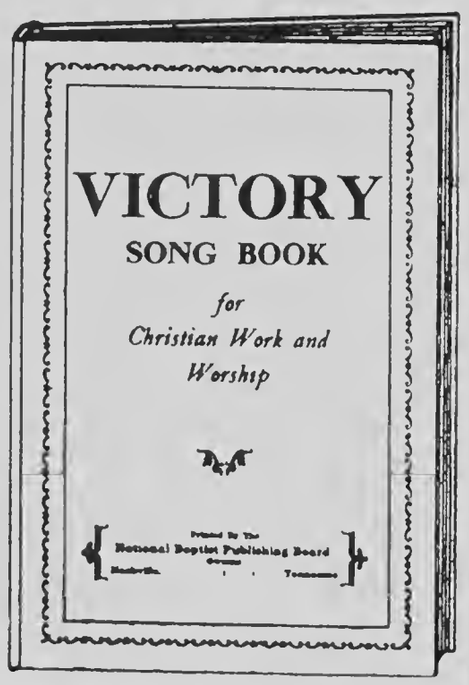

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They can properly be expected to have the specialized equipment needed to test the results of their work. It is only natural, however, that the retailer should protect himself and his customers by checking on a certain proportion of the information he receives from his resources.

While the Store Program manual is primarily intended for the use of distributors, I believe that it will be widely read by consumers who are interested in the type of service they receive from their purchasing agents, the retail merchants. Many consumers will, I think, find in this report a vivid reminder of the service that the retailer renders to his customers. The account of different methods of collecting information on the quality of merchandise by central buying agencies and by stores of different types is an eye-opener to the lay purchaser.

Consumers will be especially interested in the section of the Store Program manual on the consumer advisory committees which have been cooperating with merchants in different parts of the country. These committees give consumers an opportunity to learn about the problem of distribution and the cost of certain services to consumers. They provide consumers with a channel through which to express their opinions as to the desirability of various merchandising procedures.

If these committees are to be of real value, they must, of course, be made up of people who are in a position to study merchandising problems seriously and to provide the merchants with whom they are working with considered opinions. For these committees or for consumer-retailer cooperation of the sort on which the Newark experiment was based to be effective, the consumer participants should have both experience and background.

Your Store Program manual makes the good suggestion that representatives of women's organizations which might develop consumer programs, should be appointed to these committees. In view of the participation in the Consumer-Retailer Council by the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of University women, and the General Federation of Women's Club, it would be natural to call on the appropriate committees of these organizations for cooperation such a project. I should like to urge, however, that except where the store clientele is limited to an upper income group, the importance of concluding representatives of low income consumers be recognized. Women's auxiliaries of trade unions, for instance, have recently undertaken consumer education programs among their members, and these groups of consumers stand ready both to learn and to contribute needs and experience.

It seems to me that women who have participated in local consumer-retailer committees should be especially valuable to the consumer advisers of the various states and the local communities where local defense commissions may be set up. In order for the state and local defense commissions to carry out effectively the consumer protection aspect of their task, they will need the help of persons who are well informed not only on consumer requirements but also on the particular problems met in store operation.

I have spoken at length of the activities in which your council has been engaged. May I take the remainder of my time to indicate its relation to other ways in which retailers and consumers are cooperating with the defense program and to brief description of the way in which this sort of activity ties in with the work of my office. You know, of course, of the meeting of representative retailers with my office the latter part of August, which led to the formation of a Retailer Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Fred Lazarus, Jr., of Columbus, Ohio. Although Mr. Lazarus unfortunately cannot be here this evening, I understand that his paper is to be read, and from it you will learn in detail of the activity and plans of that committee. It is, therefore, enough for me to point out that the principal concern of this committee at the present time is with prices. They are undertaking to watch for price increases which may be unjustiable and to forestall such unwarranted price rises before they occur. The work of your organization is essentially complementary to this, dealing as it does with the problem of quality. It provides a basis for recognizing price changes which cannot exist in the absence of adequate quality information. At the same time, we are sending out to consumers information about price changes and what lies back of them, which will help them to direct their buying where goods are plentiful and away from those products whose price increases reflect a shortage in supply.

While retailers and consumers are cooperating in the market place to help maintain stability both of price and of quality, we within the Commission are working to see that the requirements of national defense are met rapidly, efficiently, and in ways that interfere as little as possible with the normal living needs of the nation. That means, for one thing, that we are advising procedures in the placement of defense orders which will result in minimum disturbance of the normal flow of goods into the wholesale and retail channels of trade.

Proposed orders for military supplies, particularly those which might dislocate the consumer goods market, are given careful study. From the Consumer Division and Mr. Henderson's Division of Price Stabilization, Mr. Donald Nelson, the Coordinator of Purchases, secures information on consumer needs and seasonal price variations. These data assist Mr. Nelson in recommending the best purchasing proedures to supply military requirements and at the same time, protect civilian needs.

In a recent week, order for 28 different articles including such items as sheets, socks, shoes, pillows, coats, razors, tooth brushes, and mattresses were reviewed in this way. Some of the proposed orders presented no difficulty. On others, for instance, we recommend that they be divided and that the delivery be staggered to eliminate a peak load at a time when the consumer market would be most active, provided, of course, that such spacing would not interfere with Army requirements. In the case of one commodity it looked as if there might be serious difficulty in coordinating civilian and defense needs. Representatives of the industry were invited to Washington to discuss ways in which their production could be adjusted to provide both the Army and consumers with the necessary supplies. An agreement was reached and all needs were satisfied. By such procedures production for defense can be facilitated without shouldering aside production for normal, everyday living.

A major responsibility of the Consumer Division is to watch retail price levels in an effort to detect unjustified increases in the cost to the consumer of the commodities he needs. In this activity, we work in close cooperation with existing governmental agencies. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, for example, has arranged to bring out its cost of living index monthly instead of quarterly and to have it ready for release as soon as possible after the basis information is collected.

When price increases occur in consumer goods, we investigate to determine whether the rise is warranted in terms of conditions in the market. If a survey of all the circumstances surrounding the increase reveals that it is unjustified, we confer with the trade or industry involved. Through trade channels, we expect that cooperation from the parties concerned will produce a satisfactory adjustment in most cases. If the situation goes beyond the conference stage, we will proceed to give full publicity to the matter and count on the strength of public opinion to bring the prices back to levels which are economically justifiable. In more serious cases, the appropriate government agencies will be called upon for further action.

Throughout each step in our national effort to build effective defense, we are relying on cooperative effort and democratic proceddures. Upon these rest the ultimate defense of democracy. Each cooperating unit, each democratic step in the process will play a part in achieving our goal.

"LUNCH IS READY" IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND

(If it served in Kent County, why not in your County?)

Started with the help of the County Home Demonstration Agent and women in Parent-Teacher Associations and Homemakers Clubs, Kent County's School Lunch Program will bring a nourishing hot lunch each day to every elementary school child through the winter months. By-products of the program so far: better attendance, better farm gardens more canning for winter use.

KENT COUNTY'S history spans 7 generations of farming. Rolling fields spread over the countryside and jut out into the Chesapeake. The Sassafras and Kent rivers meander through and around the fields. The water-fringed country is fun to play in, for those who have the time and money. Farming is hard. Kent's thousand farm families have to struggle to raise the produce that will buy back an adequate and decent living. Some of them live in the kind of rundown Revolutionary house which city folks sometimes buy and restore for a sum equal to the net income of the county's entire population. Spread around their houses, most farmers have a hundred or more well-worn acres.

For a long time peach orchards flourished in Kent's mild water-bound climate. Farmers flourished along with them until disease and southern crops wiped out profits. Next crop most farmers tried was grain, but mid-western farmers could do better with grain crops than these Maryland farmers. They turned to new ways to make farms pay a little dividend. Some added truck crops: tomatoes and asparagus. Some took to raising turkeys. Many made dairying their chief source of cash income.

Farming by generations of low income farmers has taken a great deal from Kent soil. Few could afford to plant cover crops. Few could afford to put back into the soil, through fertilizer and lime, the nutrients that crops had devoured. Neglect of soil runs up a double cost: the loss of income and the loss of land. Until soil conservation got under way erosion had gnawed at all but 15 percent of the crop lands. In some places its damage was slight: in others, it was severe enough to make farming forever again impracticable.

Now Kent's farmers, with Government help, have a chance to do something to repair the damages from neglect. Already visitors with an eye for sound farming methods can pick out many acres of contour planted land, fields recently returned to permanent pasture, the beginnings of reforestation where poor farming has spoiled the land forever. Agricultural benefit payments help farmers to meet the costs of new soil building practices.

Poor land, as most people now know, makes poor living, and sometimes human erosion is worse than soil erosion. Kent's farm families woke up to the human erosion going on in their county back in 1935 when the superintendent of schools made his annual report. It made them sit up and take notice. It said that school attendance was poorer in Kent than in any other Maryland county.

The women soon saw the connecting lines between poor school attendance and poor land poorly farmed. A group of mothers in a home demonstration club stopped swapping recipes, talking town topics, and fussing about home improvement programs long enough to discuss the superintendent's report. They started looking for the reasons why their children and their neighbors' children were out of classrooms so much. They found sickness was a large cause of absence. They decided improper diets and undernourishment were the body weakeners that let disease come in. They found that many families were spending too much time trying to make every square yard of land yield a cash return, and too little time in growing a decent diet for themselves. Instead of pulling food out of their gardens or butching it in their backyards, they were buying most of the food they put on their tables. When there's not much cash to spare, you buy what fills you up, and that's not always what you need. When you don't eat what you need, trouble sets in.

Tying all these threads together, these mothers with the help of their Home Demonstration Agent, decided there were things they should do to put a stop to the trouble that had set in. They discussed this and that plan. They agreed on one that would strike two gongs with one bowl of soup. Hot luneches, served at school, would not only provide sound nourishment for the children but they might also improve school attendance. The idea was good. Other communities had proved that. But between an idea and its execution there can be a long distance. It depends on how many people work together to shorten that distance.

These Kent women pulled together with a will. For 5 years they have been pulling together. The school lunch program they have developed is becoming as notable in its way as the tales of Kittie Knight's single-handed defiance of the British in 1812. When you see what it has accomplished, you can understand why.

KENT COUNTY FAMILIES FOUND what a hot dish at noon could do toward protecting their children's health. They saw the results in attendance records.

Through 4 years of hot lunches attendance zoomed up from poorest in the State to well above average. Teachers saw the results in happier, more alert pupils. Children saw the results: "It tastes much better than old dry sandwiches." Health officials measured results in fewer underweight children, less sickness.

A hot dish each noon in winter month helps store up protective nutrients in growing bodies. But many school children's home diets are so meager that one dish alone can't bring them up to par. For them the SMA program fills in the gaps.

This year, while parents continue to can vegetables for soup supply needed fill-in foods during the winter months, and work out details of the program, their work will be supplemented by the Surplus Marketing Administration. Added food shipped by them from Baltimore will change Kent County's noon hot dish program to a full course school lunch program. The most hard pressed farmer in the county will know that his child is getting one full well-balanced meal a day.

When Kent people found out what foods SMA would supply, it didn't take them long to arrange details. The Parent-Teacher Association and Homemakers Clubs which had worked on the lunches from the start agreed to serve as cooperating sponsors. They will see that food is passed around to all the schools, that menus are prepared, that balancing foods are supplied, that provision is made for preparing and serving the meals. The Health Department is ready and waiting to serve as legal sponsor to the program.

Kent County children will put their forks into their full course school lunches this fall along with millions of other children in over 40,000 schools throughout the country, who are now participating in the SMA's big triple action school lunch program. Through its offices, farmers last year moved 100 million pounds of unsalable surpluses. In large cities where lunches for thousands of central kitchens and distributed central kitchens and distributed to schools by truck, work is provided for needy unemployed. When this year's goal is reached, 6 of the 9 million American children who go to school hungry each day will learn the difference between the listlessness and weakness they thought was childhood and the high spirited, eager feeling each day brings when children get the breaks they deserve in a country which has food enough for all.

FARM IN SOUTH ABLY MANAGED, PAYS 70 YEARS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Butlers' master farm near New Hope has served as an inspiration to Alabama farmers for the past 70 years.

Also, the farm is hailed as an example of the "live-at-home-and-like-it" farm program.

C. T. Butler, 55-year-old operator of the 800-acre farm, has just received one of the five Master Farm Family Awards made by the Progressive Farmer and the Alabama Extension Service.

The award is made for good farming, good home-making, leadership, good citizenship and a good record in farm tenant relations.

Winter Crops Grown

The Master Farm Family carries on a diversified farm program, grows winter legumes for soil building, plants small grains such as oats, wheat and barley in the fall and supplements its income from crops with sale of livestock and livestock products.

Butler says that his father and his father's father have carried on this program for the past 70 years and the farm has experienced little of the hard times that sooner or later come to most farms.

The master-farmer attributes all this to the "live-at-home" idea which has become part of the Butler philosophy.

This philosophy likewise has imbued Butler's 10 tenant farmers, who raise their own cows, chickens and hogs, can vegetables, fruit and meat, have gardens and raise their own syrup and molasses.

They even raise broom corn so they can make their own brooms.

TROUSERS FURNISHED GOLD TO MAKE SOUVENIR RINGS

There is a story told about Lord ("Jacky") Fisher—England's greatest sailor since Nelson—to the effect that he once appeared at the court of Edward VII wearing some disgracefully old clothes.

"Really, Fisher," said King Edward, "that is a very old suit you are wearing."

"Yes, sir," came the instant reply, "but youv'e always told me that nothing really matters but the cut."

Which lends point to a story told by George Arliss (in "My Ten Years in the Studios"). Here it is:

"Dame Madge Kendal (famous actress of bygone days) gave me a gold ring made out of Lord Fishers trousers; and gave Flo (Mrs. Arliss) one too; also made out of Lord Fisher's trousers. The title First Sea Lord, which was Lord Fisher's, carried with it a great deal of gold braid. This gold braid does not descend from trousers to trousers. The new trousers do not inherit the braid of their predecessors. When a First Sea Lord has worn out his trousers, he apparently casts them off like an old glove—braid and all.

"Dame Madge was a very observant and original woman. Having discovered that gold braid of this period contained a great deal of pure gold, she followed the matter up until she got Lord Fishers discarded glory, took the braid to an old-established gold refiners', which still carries on business opposite the Garrick club (London), and had the gold extracted and made into gold rings as souvenirs of her old friend Lord Fisher."

Make a household budget. This housewife knows exactly what it will cost to feed her family, and she plans her meals so that her family gets nourishing food at a fair price.

BUTTERFAT

Commercially, but not nutritionally, butterfat is the most valuable constituent of milk. Originally, when traffic first began in milk and milk products, butter and cheese were the least perishable forms of milk. While whole milk had to be used within a short time before it spoiled, butter could be kept many days, sometimes weeks. For this reason, milk as a product for sale came to be valued as a source of butter. That is, the price of milk depended largely on its butterfat content.

Out of this difference in the perishability of fresh milk and butter, and the difference in the markets for the 2 there grew the practice of paying different prices for milk depending on the use to be made of it.

Milk to be used as fluid milk sells for one price. If it's not to be used as fluid milk, then the milk commands another price, which is determined by its value as the raw material of butter (or cheese, or evaporated milk, or ice cream).

What you get finally is a paradoxical situation in which the minimum price of one food, milk, is determined by the price you pay for another, butter.

Butterfat then is the key ingredient of milk commercially. It is not the only valuable nutritional ingredient milk possesses. Far from it. Skim milk is a storehouse of essential nutrients. Unfortunately many consumers have been hypnotized by the commercial importance of butterfat and for this reason prize a milk that is extra rich in butterfat above its worth.

When consumers pay premium prices for "richness" in milk, they are sometimes buying butter at rates that may range anywhere up to $3.00 a pound.

When consumers do not look just for richness in milk, they can usually rely on their milk ordinance, provided it is a good ordinance and is efficiently enforced, to see to it that they get safe milk which contains a desirable minimum amount of butterfat. Legal butterfat minimums for milk usually range from 3 to 3.5 per cent.

The price paid farmers for their milk is geared to its butterfat content. When the butterfat content falls below a stated standard butterfat minimum, deductions are made for each tenth of one per cent of butterfat failure.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES ASSURED DESPITE WAR

In contrast to the acute shortage of fertilizer materials suffered at the beginning of the last European war, the present purchasing season for fertilizer finds the country prepared with adequate supplies for this year's crops.

"At the beginning of the last World War an immediate deficiency of nitrogen carriers occurred," said Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of The National Fertilizer Association. "There was an almost total absence of potash. Although there was plenty of phosphate rock, there was a shortage of sulphuric acid needed to make superphosphate.

"When war disrupted shipping from 1914 to 1918, nitrogen materials for fertilizer became scarce, as we were once bound to Chile for nitrates," said Mr. Brand. "Today, we not only have adequate shipping service from Chile, but our country is the third largest producer of synthetic nitrogen in the world, and the largest producer of ammonium sulphate. The shortage of sulphuric acid during the last war was due to the heavy requirements of munition manufacturers for processing their goods. Improved methods of munition makers no longer require sulphuric acid. This leaves an adequate supply for use in making superphosphate.

"In 1914 we were entirely dependent upon Germany for potash. Today, we produce at home over 60 per cent of the potash we use and have sufficient reserves to care for our entire needs. In addition to this, French, German, Palestinian, and Spanish potash are available."

Prices farmers pay for fertilizers are now lower than before the World War; prices they pay for all commodities average 22 per cent higher.

DIVISION OF NEGRO SERVICE BIRTH CONTROL FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

New York, N. Y.—Reports of the progress made in bringing birth control services to Negroes in two special Southern demonstration areas, was presented at the second Southern Conference of Tomorrow's Children held at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, December 5th, 6th, and 7th it was announced recently by D. Kenneth Rose, executive vice-president of the Birth Control Federation of America which is sponsoring the demonstration programs. These services were initiated six months ago to demonstrate how planned parenthood, through medically-supervised birth control, could improve the welfare of the Negro population in the South.

Dr. John Overton, city health officer of Nashville, where one of these demonstration projects is located, reported on "An Urban Project in Negro Maternal Health." Cooperating with the City Health Department in the development of the Nashville project is Meharry Medical College, the largest training school for Negro doctors in the country, and Fisk University.

Dr. Robert E. Seibels, chairman of the Committee on Material Welfare of the South Carolina Medical Association reported on "A Rural Project in Maternal Health," describing a similar program begun in Berkeley County, South Carolina, where clinic services for indigent Negro mothers were established.

The special Negro health project which was made possible by a special grant of funds for a two-year period to the Federation, is sponsored by a group of 26 Negro leaders through the United States, serving as a National Advisory Committee.

As a part of a general educational program, the Federation's Division of Negro Service is mailing approximately 5000 booklets, describing the two demonstration projects in Nashville, Tennessee, and Berkeley County, S. C., to Negro physicians, educators, nurses, lawyers and other leaders of the race throughout the nation.

Outlining the reasons for the establishment of the Negro health program, the booklet said: "America's thirteen million Negroes are faced with problems of disease, poverty and resultant lack of opportunity which are of concern, not only to themselves, but to the nation. Disease and poverty respects no barrier and the welfare of one-tenth of our people is inseparable from the welfare of all."

The booklet stated the following facts which "indicate the need for extending to Negro mothers, as well as to white mothers, the benefits of birth control:

"Negro mothers die in childbirth at twice the rate of white mothers. In the rural South 80 per cent of all Negro births are attended by mid-wives.

"Out of the 250,000 Negro babies born alive each year more than 22,000 die in the first year, rate of 60 per cent higher than for white babies.

"Tuberculosis and syphilis are from to six time as prevalent among Negroes as among whites. Syphilis causes 25 per cent of the 18,000 still-births among Negroes each year.

"It is estimated that half of the Negro population is undernourished."

Discussing the role of birth control, under medical supervision, in improving conditions of health and economic life, the booklet said: "In itself birth control cannot cure all the health and economic problems which Negroes face today But birth control can: reduce the maternal death rate; improve maternal health; reduce the infant death rate; reduce the spread of venereal and other diseases; and raise the standard of living."

Also at the Southern Conference on Tomorrow's Children on the topic of "The Outlook for Tomorrow's Negro Citizen," was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Professor of Social Science, Fisk University, who is a member of the Federation's National Advisory Council.

Other members of the council who are cooperating in the Federation's Negro health program are: Claude A. Barnett, Associated Negro Press, Chicago; Michael J. Bent, M. D., Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Mary McLeod Bethune, National Council of Negro Women, Washington, D. C.; M. O. Bousfield, M. D., Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago; William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro Labor Committee; New York; John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, W. Va.; Albert W. Dent, Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Crystal Bird Fauset, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M. D., Alpha Kappa Alpha, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Holsey, National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Mrs. John Hope New York, N. Y.; Charles D. Hubert, D. D., Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, National Urban League, New York; Walter Maddux, M. D., Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham; Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York; Ira De A. Reid, American Youth Commission, Washington, D. C.; Bishop David H. Sims, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mabel K. Staupers, R. N., National Associational of Colored Graduate Nurses, New York, N. Y.; Jesse O. Thomas, National Urban League, New York; Channing H. Tobias, National Council. Y. M. C. A., New York; Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York; Max Yergan, National Negro Congress, New York.

Serving as Consultants to the program are: Arthur B. Spingarn, President, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, New York; L. Hollingsworth Wood, President, National Urban League, New York; Arthur D. Wright, President, Southern Educational Foundation, Washington, D. C.

BRINGING UP CONSUMERS

(Continued from page 7)

some of their notions of what constituted good peas knocked into a cocked hat. One woman, who at first refused to taste a large pea for flavor, because she knew large peas were tough and tasteless, found she liked their flavor best. They also found you couldn't county on early June peas always being tender since they are a variety of pea, not necessarily young peas. Another woman who said she always bought 15-cent peas because cheaper ones had no flavor, decided a graded cheaper brand could be satisfactory and economical, too.

THE IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER, IF you are planning an experiment like this for a consumers' group, is to get the group to take part in the experiment all the way through. Also let them determine as a group the problems to be studied. In that way they understand what bearing the experiment has on their own buying habits. If you want to have a detailed outline to use in conducting a testing experiment on peas write to the Consumers' Counsel.

Buying experiences from the first were poured into the hopper of this Washington group discussion. Buying late on Saturday night at large city market was one kind of economy explored. Some fruits, it was observed, could be bought in quantity at considerable saving; oranges, for instance, when bought by the box and divided among several families, brought down the cost per dozen. Cheese bought by the pound, it was found, cost a third as much as cheese bought in little 5-ounce jars.

ONE OF THE FIRST THINGS SUCH AS CONSUMER group learns is to look for the seal on a scale showing that the scale has been examined and approved by a Weights and Measures office. Talk about ounces and pennies leads to learning how useful a Weights and Measures office is, both to buyers and sellers, how it operates, how consumers can work with it to help it do a thorough job.

Washington's group is just starting. A few women have filled out their food records and are ready to get started on a program of better buying habits to cut down waste. Next step, in their better buying study, will be learning how to plan good diets at low cost. For that, this group will first compare their own records of food purchases with diet plans worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, noting carefully which types of food they are short on, which types they overbuy. Planning can start soundly only when you know your goal. Fortunately, the goal of a safe, sound diet can now be definitely and accurately stated.

When purchasing supplies be sure to see that you get fresh food, correct weight and a variety of vegeta bles and meats.

JUNE APPLES IN NOVEMBER IN WINDER

Winder, Ga.,—June apples, freshly picked, are being enjoyed by W. P. Hardy. Despite the fact that the crop is about six-months ahead of time, witnesses say the apples are perfectly formed and plenty good to eat. Mr. Hardy says this is the first time in his recollection that his trees have refused to wait for the proper season.

MY PEOPLE

By Bert Cooksley

From the rich blue valley, the hard black hill,
Leaving their plows upturned, their guant dwelling,
With thirst unquenched, never eating their fill,
They moved on.....
When the homesteads were swelling,
When the game retreated, they trailed along,
Tough-skinned and lean, wanting room to settle,
Room to breathe, room to swing an ax, their strong
Mouths shut tight, their hearts tireless as metal.
Their medicine was prayer. Their women bore
My father's fathers on a patch of earth,
Raptized them with sweat, knew they were the door
In which was stored the future nation's worth.
Their books were plows, their temples house and shed,
Their wealth the fruit of field and orchard tree.
The winds alone have eluogized their dead,
The waters chronicled their momadry.....
Now in the dusk, when the clouds are banked
Above my city's towers, and the stars fill,
I know they'll only properly be thanked
By the rich blue valley, the hard black hill.

I should distinguish between my wants and my needs.

It is only those who have prayed through who know anything about the real meaning of prayer.

Profanity has injurious spiritual effect on the user.

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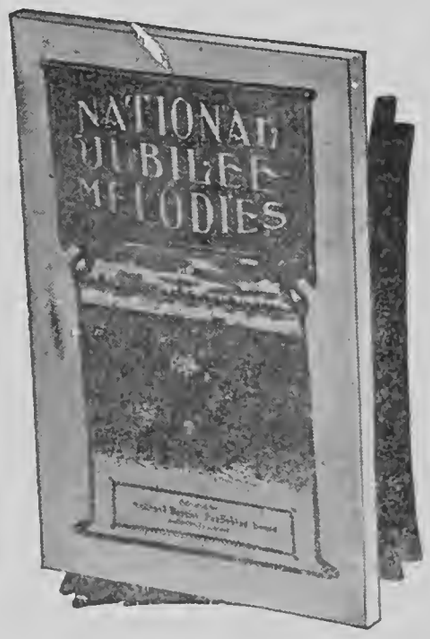

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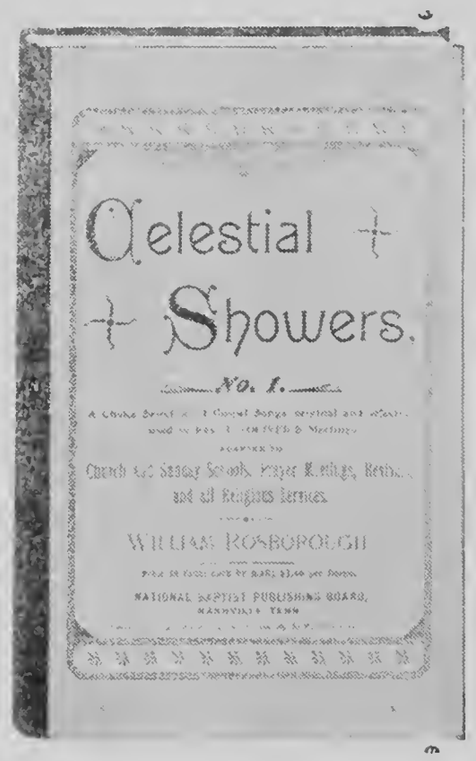

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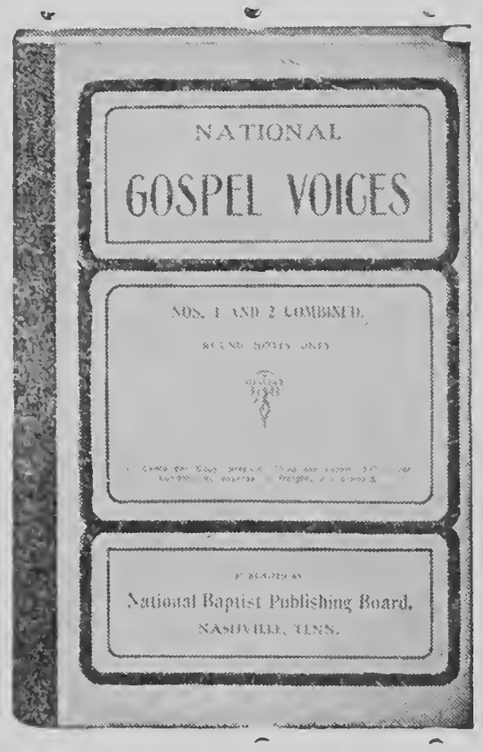

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He's My Everything
He Understands
He'll Say Well Done
Gospel Waves
Is He Yours
Only Give Me Jesus
Over in the Glory Land
The Unseen King
I'm Out on the Battle-field

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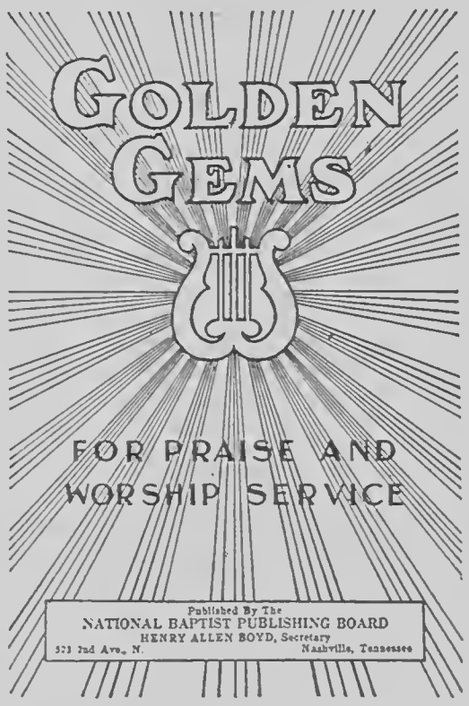

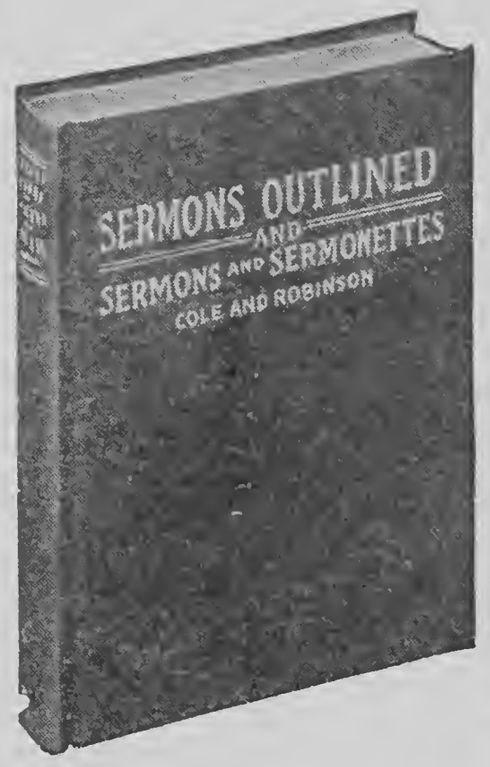

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Some Personnel Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Administration is attempting to do some thing about. It is a problem of preserving the vitality of the human resources of the nation by assisting and guiding them in the conservation and use of the natural resources over which they have charge. We cannot afford to let either go to waste. This is a job of rural social engineering which is as challenging as it is difficult.

Many people think of the Farm Security Administration as simply another lending agency making loans to farm families who could not secure financial assistance from other sources. This is about one-third of the story. It has been our experience that simply the making of loans does very little to improve the situation of low-income families. We soon found that we were up against a problem of adult education and that loans, and such grants as we make, must be used as instruments through which we can bring to these low-income families the guidance and counsel necessary for the improvement of their farming practices, their financial condition, their standard of living and their morale.

It is in performing this function that we need the sympathetic interest and assistance of education institutions in general and the Land-Grant Colleges in particular. How well the Farm Security Administration can carry out this task of social engineering depends very largely upon the quality and attidue of the personnel that we can attract. We are attempting within our organization to give some training at the time of induction and also while the personnel is in service. This helps a great deal but we must depend upon our educational institutions to provide us with personnel that have an adequate background of technical training and of general information which will make them valuable agents of instruction and guidance for low-income families. In what follows I shall attempt to give a brief description of the jobs which our employees are trying to perform.

1. County Farm and Home Supervisors.

By far the largest group of our employees are county farm and home supervisors. Attached to county Rural Rehabilitation offices, these people have the task of actual farm to farm supervision of the families receiving financial assistance from the Farm Security Administration.

a. They must work out the financial plan of each farm family, make adjustments between the family and its creditors and decide upon the amount, the type and the use of the financial assistance to be given. This requires some knowledge of credit problems of low-income farm families and of the financial institutions and the credit practices of the area. Should the transaction involve the purchase or lease of farm real estate or substantial farm equipment, the supervisor must know something about contracts, agricultural leases, options, mortgages, deeds of trust, inheritances and the like.

b. The supervisor must work out, with the family, a farm plan which must provide not only for the payment of the loan but which also must provide the family with an income for neccessities and a higher plane of living. Such a task requires a thorough knowledge of farm management and the agriculture of the region in which the supervisor is working.

c. The supervisor must be able to give practical guidance in spending of the family income and of record keeping. This requires some knowledge of bookkeeping, of the problems of farm and family buying.

d. The farm supervisor is expected to guide families under his supervision into cooperative endeavors in the fields of purchasing, production and marketing. This requires some knowledge of cooperative methods and the philosophy of the cooperative movement, as well as some familiarity with sound business practices.

The farm supervisor consequently cannot be too much of a specialist. A soil expert or an animal husbandry expert who knows nothing about the other matters mentioned above, would be at a serious disadvantage in carrying out the job of a county supervisor. It is much better that he know the fundamentals of all these things and be able to call in specialists for guidance on any specific problem that he finds himself unable to cope with.

2. The County Home Supervisor. --

The work of the county home supervisor is very closely related to that of the farm supervisor. They work hand in hand with the families under their supervision. The home supervisor, however, gives her attention most largely to problems of family sustenance, housekeeping, home management, the family diet, health and sanitation. It is very important, also, that she have, beside her technical knowledge, a general knowledge of the sociology and psychology of the rural family. As most farms are operated in family units, the organization of the family is closely tied up with the business of farming. To understand and guide this relationship it is necessary that the home supervisor know something about agriculture and the problems of agricultural production. She must know bookkeeping and the handling of family accounts. It is very important also that home supervisors have some knowledge of cooperation and the philosophy of the cooperative movement.

3. Project Personnel.

Most personnel that we have employed on projects are farm management aides and home economists or home supervisors. Their jobs are very much the same as that of the county supervisors. The principal differences are that on the projects the major financial problems are the responsibility of the project manager whose job will be described below and that, whereas, the county supervisor is working with scattered families over a wide area, the project personnel is working with families closely grouped within a given area with more or less uniform tenure situations, housing conditions, etc. The project personnel must add to their task that of community building. Most of our supervisors know what to do with an individual farm or with an individual family but have little knowledge or training in what to do with a hundred families and a hundred farms, the problem of planning for the work, the well being and the entertainment of a large community of families is a problem which deserves some special attention in our educational program.

Several projects have employed nurses who have the task of looking after the health of individual families in the community and of planning and carrying out an organized program of hygiene, sanitation and the prevention of diseases. This is a job not simply of nursing but of health education.

On several projects there are cooperative stores, cooperative gins, cooperative syrup and grist mills. These organizations employ managers and clerks. Most of the cooperatives have been set up as structural cooperatives with a membership which knows little or nothing of cooperative methods or cooperative philosophy. Consequently, cooperative managers on the projects must be more than just store keepers or gin operators. They must be able to mold their organizations into a real cooperative. The success with which this is done is important to the ultimate success of the entire project of building a community.

I wish to emphasize that on these projects an effort is being made to set new patterns of relationship between the farm families and the land upon which they work—new patterns of organization looking forward to the development of progressive communities on the basis of a sound agricultural and social organization.

4. Project Manager.

In describing the tasks or job analysis of the project staff we have also described the job of a project manager, except that wherein each member of the staff has specific responsibility, the manager has general responsibility for the success of the entire community—economicaly, socially, and morally. We must remember that the average project represents a social investment of from 75 to 150 families; a population of between 300 and 600 persons. It represents a financial investment of $200,000 to $400,000, an annual budget of from $100,000 to $150,000. Consequently, it takes a person with considerable training and experience in business administration, in social administration, and in agriculture and farm management. The task of finding project managers who can meet these qualifications is an exceedingly difficult one. I remember expressing these qualifications to a certain college administrator. His comment was that what we were looking for was a man with qualifications of a college president. My answer was that very few college presidents have the magnitude of administrative problems that confront the average project manager. We should keep this in mind when we examine the progress and the difficulties that we observe from time to time on these projects.

5. Regional Specialists.

The Farm Security Administration has employed in connection with the regional office a few Negro specialists of one sort or another. There are specialists in Tenant Purchase who have the task of guidance of county supervisors and assistant supervisors in the work of approving, making and supervision of loans to prospective farm owners according to the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. In one region there is a specialist in farm management, in another there is a specialist in rural recreation. We expect as time passes there will be more openings for specialists in connection with regional and state offices. The persons that we have employed so far in these capacities serve not only as specialists in their fields of employment but also are serving as general advisors to the regions on matters which refer to our work among Negroes. Their work is supervisory and educational in the main and requires a general understanding of the problems of rural life and agriculture in the regions in which they are located, in addition to their specialties. These specialists usually have been chosen for their experience and their capability in dealing with people as well as for their agricultural background.

A few months ago we had occasion to look into the educational background of our field personnel, both women and men. We found that most of our employees were graduates of Land-Grant Colleges, Tuskegee and Hampton. They stood pretty well as to the extent of training. More than two-thirds or 68 per cent of them were college graduates. Of these 17 per cent had done additional work, mostly through extension courses, above their bachelors degree. Twenty-eight per cent (28%) had done some college work but had not received their degrees. Only one person had gone as far as a master's degree. As to the field of emphasis in their college training, the predominant majority had majored in agriculture or in home economics (40 per cent majored in agriculture and 37 per cent in home economics); 9 per cent had training as nurses and 4 per cent had majored in education. Only 4 per cent had any training in business subjects and only 4 per cent had any training in stenography and commercial subjects. One majored in civil engineering and one is a doctor of medicine. Most of these employees had had paid experience in their chosen field of emphasis either as teachers or as extension workers. Only 14 per cent had had no paid experience in their fields of work.

At the end of our study conference for Negro field personnel at Tuskegee last year, the statement was made by one of the technical instructors, who was also a regional official of the Farm Security Administration, that Negro personnel ranked very high with the other personnel as to their training in technical agriculture and home economics, per se. From the analysis given above of the educational background of our personnel and from our experiences with them over the past 3 or 4 years, we realize certain general weak points in their training. There are of course individual exceptions to the general rule. I wish to list what we think are these basic weak points.

First. A basic understanding of rural social and economic organization and problems especially as pertaining to the problem area in which they are to work. It is our general belief that courses offered in our colleges within this general field are too few and those that exist could stand considerable strengthening.

Second. A good layman's knowledge of accounting, office management, commercial law and agricultural finance. As I attempted to stress in our job analysis, in the Farm Security Administration's work with low-income families, knowledge of these subjects is very important. We do not mean here that we expect these workers to be expert accountants or office managers, lawyers, or financial experts, but we do think that they should have, at the end of their college careers, training which would give them a fair layman's acquaintance with these subjects. Most of our personnel have found this to be a serious void in their experience and that they are up against a very difficult problem in assisting client families in their business and financial arrangements, because of this weakness.

Third. A knowledge of the nature and method of community organization for production, for purchasing, for marketing, for business activities and for social and recreational activities. Too few of us when we graduate from college know anything about practical civics on the rural community level. Too few of us have had courses which tend to give us a background in how to stimulate community organization and how to build a community morale. It is in this regard that a thorough knowledge of methods and principles of cooperation is useful to our workers in carrying out their responsibility.

Fourth. As to our workers in the field of home economics, there appears to be a serious lack of understanding of how to plan a household economy for farm families of the low-income group. This is one of the main points in our program of rehabilitation. It is a problem of how to so manage that the farm family can reduce its needs for cash income by utilization of the natural resources about them so that the net result can be a higher real income, a higher standard of living and a more satisfactory life. We also find that most of our home economists have difficulty in teaching families how to keep the family record book which we have prescribed for Farm Security clients.

Fifth. We wish to emphasize the need for more work in the rural arts and crafts, both for practical use and, which is more important, for the stimulation of creative ability and expression of personality. Organized creation in the arts and crafts field can provide a much needed source of recreation for rural people.

In line with these general observations we wish to make certain specific suggestions. These suggestions are made in the spirit of cooperation with the belief that you as Administrators of Negro Land-Grant Colleges are as vitally interested in the stabilization and rehabilitation of low-income families as we are. They are not made with the attitude of criticism of what has been done but rather with a spirit of helpfulness.

The first suggestion that I would

(Continued on Page 16)

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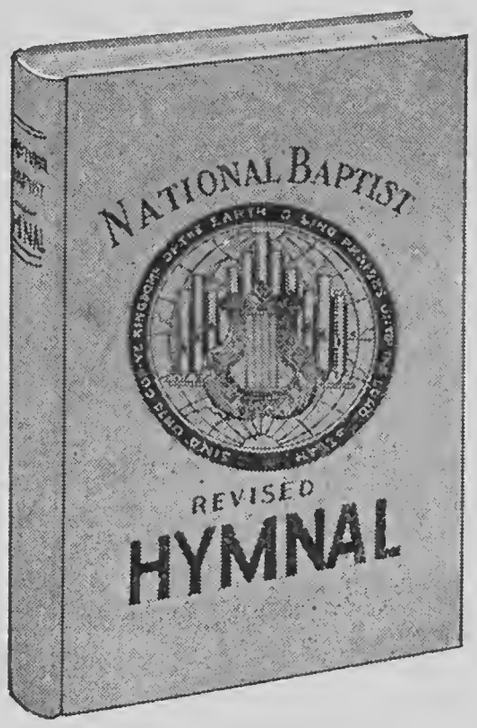

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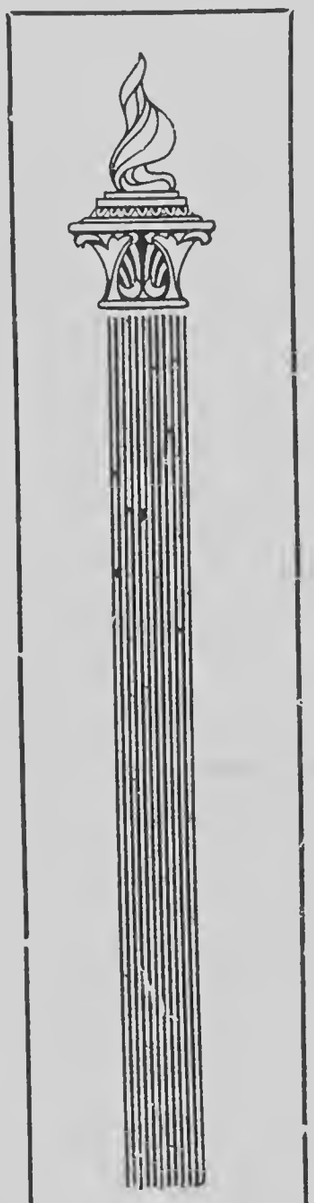

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» » » » » WOMAN'S PAGE « « « « «

STEAMED GINGER SPONGE

1-2 cup butter
2 tablespoons sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 1-2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 cup preserved ginger cut in small pieces
1 tablespoon ginger syrup

Cream butter and sugar, add eggs. Siit flour, baking powder and salt together. Add to first mixture, alternate with milk. Add ginger and syrup. Turn into buttered mold.

Steam 1 3-4 hours, serve with whipped cream.

PUMPKIN PIE

2-3 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon ginger
2 eggs slightly beaten
2 cups warm milk

Mix well, pour in unbaked pie shell. Bake in hot oven for 15 minutes then reduce heat and bake 30 minutes.

FRUIT BARS

Cream 1 cup of shortening with 1 1-2 cups brown sugar. Add 3 eggs, one at a time, add 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Sift 3 cups flour and 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water. Stir in 1 cup of raisins and 1 cup of chopped nuts. Spread on cookie sheet and bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Cut in squares.

ST. JAMES PUDDING

3 tablespoons butter
1-2 cup molasses
1-2 cup milk
1-2 pound dates
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon cloves
1-4 teaspoon allspice
1-4 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 teaspon cinnamon
1 7-8 cups flour

Melt butter, add molasses and and milk. Sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture. Add raisins. Pour in mold and steam 2 1-2 hours. Serve with wine sauce.

MILK WARMER

It irritates the housewife when she finds that the milk which the milkman has left on the doorstep is frozen in a particularly bad cold-weather spell.

But an electrical device that will do away with such happenings is that of a new safety electric deposit box which will protect milk during freezing weather. It keeps the milk at any temperature desired and holds four quart bottles.

BUDGET DINNER

Link Sausages Cream Potatoes
Apple Sauce in Orange Cups
Wild Rose Rolls
Cottage Pudding with Caramel Sauce

It goes together in the roaster like this:

The sausage, after a preliminary browning on a surface unit of the range to remove excess grease, is put in the largest of the roaster's three inset pans, together with the filled orange cups. To make these, save the empty orange halves after reaming out the juice for breakfast. Fill with cooked apple sauce and cover with sugar, which has been flavored with a little cinnamon and tinted with red cake coloring. The orange peel lends the apple sauce a new and different flavor.

Mix cooked potato cubes with a well-seasoned white sauce, add chopped pimentos or cheese, and place in one of the two smaller inset pans.

In the remaining small inset pan goes the cottage pudding with caramel sauce. Yes, the two are made together, with the sauce going in the bottom of the pan and the cake batter on top of it. Here's the recipe:

Cottage Pudding with Caramel Sauce

Make the sauce by mixing together 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup hot water, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, and 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

1 lace in the bottom of the baking dsh and cover with this batter:

1-4 cup butter
2-3 cup sugar
2 1-4 cups flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
1 egg

Cream butter, add sugar gradually and then the egg. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt, and add alternately with the milk to the sugar mixture.

Bake all together in a preheated roaster for 1 hour at 400 degrees.

Wild Rose Rolls

The wild rose rolls are simple cloverleaf refrigerator rolls with a teaspoon of strawberry jam dropped in the center before baking. Bake them at 425 degrees just before you are ready to put your budget dinner in the roaster, so that one preheating operation does for all.

Dumplings steamed until fluffy and tender atop a delicious, spicy pineapple gem-cherry sauce make an unusual and pleasin cold weather dessert. Serve while hot with a generous portion of sauce.

DUMPLINGS—the light as a feather variety that add the crowning glory and extra palate appeal to fricasseed chicken and lamb or bef stew with vegetables—make their debut in an attractive new disguise created for service as a dessert. This new version which is a fruit and dumpling combination, is also delicious served with the main course as an accompaniment to the meat course.

The dumplings, which are prepared in the usual way, are steamed on top of a spicy fruit sauce which is a combination of canned Hawaiian pineapple gems and their syrup, marachino cherries, brown sugar, butter, and cinnamon.

Hawaiian Dumplings

1 (1 lb. 14 oz.) can Hawaiian pineapple gems
1-2 cup marachino cherries and juice
1-2 cup brown sugar
1-8 teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons butter
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons shortening
1-3 to 1-2 cup milk

Combine pineapple gems and their syrup, cherries, sugar, cinnamon, and butter. Bring to boiling point. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt. Cut in shortening with pastry blender. Add enough milk to make a soft dough. Drop by spoonfuls on boiling fruit mixture. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Serve immediately. Yield: 6 servings.

THE USE OF DRIED FRUITS

With the winter season ahead, the use of dried fruits offers a chance to the housekeeper to furnish varied and delectable dishes for the Winter table at smal lcost and a minimum of effort.

Further, dried fruits are put up fresh from the tree, whether that tree be a date palm, a grapevine, a peach, pear, or nectarine tree, or a good historical fig tree of plenty. Each and every dried fruit has a considerable portion of water or moisture evaporated out of it, while at the same time such processes do much towards tenderizing the fruit in question and making its later cooking short, simple and sweet.

Prunes, pears, peaches, apple rings, figs, dates—these are all top-ranking dried fruits, while raisins are a chief ingredient of holiday baking.

To begin with—their nutritive value? All dried fruits contain large quantities of natural sugars in simple form, which are quickly absorbed into the bloodstream. Less acids, tender pulp, freedom from rind, seeds and stem, make dried fruits notable as safe fruit sweets for children in particular. Dried fruits can be depended on to yield more than double their uncooked bulk. One pound of dried fruit, when cooked, weighs five pounds, and will provide many generous servings—budget-parers please notice.

Speaking of cooking, brings up the all-important fact that **dried fruits as a class must not be overcooked.** Quickly-cooked fruits are delicious, with texture and flavor excellent. But, if over-cooked or cooked carelessly, they become a brown, unsightly mass.

Again, **do not soak fruits overnight,** for in a long soaking the fruit absorbs too much water, which permits the thin skin to burst, thus losing its shape. Soak fruits not more than 30 minutes, using a standard proportion of 2 cups water to 1 cup fruit. Simmer about 30 minutes for most fruits, adding sugar only the last 10 minutes of the cooking time.

In many recipes there is the call: "Rinse and drain." This is done because, when the fruit lies packed in a box, it tends to become sticky, and rinsing will cleanse and separate the pieces. Raisins are often better if "plumped" before being added to batter and other mixtures.

Such "plumping" is done with hot juice, particularly hot grapejuice, orange or pineapple juice, which not only restores the original moisture, but at the same time gives flavored moisture which adds to the taste. Spices may be added to the hot plumping bath for greater fragrance.

In adding any dried fruits to flour batters, first dredge or shake the fruits in a small amount of flour, that each piece may be coated or dried, and thus not tend to make the mixture soggy in spots. This caution is most important in making fruit and other holiday cakes.

In other recipes, particularly those for candies, it often requires that dried fruits be "cut." For such slicing, use a pair of ordinary scissors, rather than a knife. If fruits are to be used in a puree or mashed form, cook them longer than if the pieces are to be used whole. One cup of dried fruit will yield about one cup of puree. For using in whips, sauces, etc., the cooked fruit is best beaten or whipped with a beater, either hand or power, to attain the smoothest consistency.

Now, with all these little suggestions, how can dried fruits serve as holiday staples? Their use as breakfast fruit or "sauce" is too well known even to refer to—except for the repeated caution of not over-cooking, and of good spicing, as lemon rind with prunes, a sprinkle of cardamom seeds with stewed apricots, and so on.

But why not dried fruits as hors d'oeuvres or relishes? Yes, indeed, that is one unusual way which any hostess can utilize—stuffing the cooked prune or fig with bits of zest, like cheese, onions, bacon, ginger and many other appetite-teasing fillings. Serve on picks, or arrange in combination with cold meats, salad and garnish.

Or, why not as relish or pickle? Why not—true, when you discover pickled prunes or pickled figs to accompany that next poultry roast, you will be sorry that for so long you did not make use of this humble offering as a regular table guest.

Salads are as welcome in Winter as in Summer, but all too often the home-maker or hostess passes up a salad course, or serves only plain "unadorned" fruit, when she could arrange more unusual Winter salads with dried fruits featured as two or at least one of the main ingredients. Thus, a salad of sliced orange and prunes stuffed with cream cheese, peanut butter or crystalized ginger, is a meal-in-one for the reducing enthusiast and enjoyed by everybody; or stuffed apricot, grated raw carrot with raisin mayonnaise, are other deliciously "different" suggestions for a salad.

When it comes to dessert, dried fruits win in Winter. As the flavoring and texture ingredient, raisins, for instance, veritably make the cake, cookie, pie or bun to which they are added. Add raisins to loaf bread, to buns, muffins and coffee ring; to candies, to cake, and to cookies.

Another popular type of dessert, even in Winter, is the frozen or refrigerator dessert, so often made with a fruit base. Here again dried fruits come with economy for dried apricots, or dried peaches or prunes, make possible very easy, low-budget frozen delicacies with plenty of the true fruit flavor.

Apricots do marvelous things for the refrigerator dessert, the ice-box cake, the syrup to be poured over that good old standby, bread pudding, and so on down the line. And for children, of course, prunes are the fruits of babyhood—and no adult need sneer at prune whip, rightly made, chilled, and topped by whipped cream.

A last idea—and that is holiday meats cooked with dried fruits. While this is by no means a new idea, still it remains to be followed by countless homemakers. Apricots with the chops, peaches with the lamb, apples with the pork roast, date sauce on the holiday baked ham. This latter idea is an epicure's dish, but one which any cook can whip together in less than a jiffy. It is sweet, it is sour—it is rich with butter and smart with spice—but it costs almost nothing in trouble or means.

Just a last word—and one which could have been used as the text of this little article—become familiar with more kinds of dried fruits. Some homes know only prunes, others think only in terms of dried apricots—but why not try all varieties of this always-ready fruit on your holiday table?

STEWS ARE HEALTHFUL ECONOMICAL AND DELICIOUS WHEN MADE RIGHT

When the new bride serves steaks and chops constantly, regardless of how good they may be, often the young husband longs for the tasty stews that Mother used to make. Constant repetition may cause even our choicest foods to receive only a mildly enthusiastic welcome.

The thrifty stews offer a chance to add variety to the menu. They make use of the less-demanded meat cuts, for which there is more supply than demand and as a result prices are low for the value received. These cuts lack nothing in flavor or nutritive value; in most cases they need longer cooking to make them tender, but this in itself is often an asset, because when meat and vegetables are cooked together, as in a stew, the flavors are well blended and the whole dish made tasty.

In preparing a stew there are a few points to remember. Perhaps most important is that the temperature of cooking be kept low. A stew will be more tasty if well browned in hot fat before any liquid is added, and this, of course, means a high temperature, but as soon as the meat is browned and the liquid added, the temperature should be lowered so that the stew cooks at a simmering rather than at a boiling temperature. Likewise, for the stew which is cooked in the oven, the meat pie, the temperature of the oven, should be low (300-350 degrees F.) for the most of the cooking time, increasing it only for long enough to bake and brown the baking powder biscuit or pastry top.

Seasoning for Variety

A variety of seasonings makes possible a great number of different kinds of stew. A mere dash of salt and pepper is enough in some cases, but if you are interested in variety with stews try, in addition, a few peppercorns now and then, a bit of bay-leaf the size of one's fingernail, sometimes a pinch of thyme, again a few cloves stuck in an onion, or even a bit of garlic Use all these seasonings with discretion, because it is always better to have only a suggestion of an unusual flavor rather than an overwhelming bouquet. Particularly is this important in the use of garlic. A cut clove of garlic may be added to the fat in which the meat is to be browned, and removed as soon as the browning is completed, before any liquid is added.

Combinations

Likewise a variety of vegetable combinations is a help in making one stew different from another. While potatoes, carrots, and onions are the most usual combinations for stew, they are by no means the only ones. Green beans, lima beans, peas, cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, and celery are other vegetables which are at home in the stew kettle. The vegetables for stews may be added early or late in the cooking process. When they are to flavor the meat and gravy add them early and dice them; when they are to have individuality, allow just time to cook them.

As to the cuts of meat to choose for stews, practically any cuts may be used. The cuts which are most economical are beef neck, shank, heel of round, flank, plate, brisket and short ribs, or lamb or veal neck, shank, flank, breast, and shoulder. These may be boned, if desired, and cut into pieces of a suitable size, depending upon the kind of stew desired. For a meat pie, one-half to one inch pieces are the usual choice; for a stew which is to be arranged on a large platter with meat in the center and the vegetables around it, pieces of a larger size are desirable. A meat loaf is always good. One made with ketchup to add flavor and stuffed with bread belies the economy and ease with which it is prepared.

EXCEPTIONAL'S FLAVORSOME BEEF STEW

Cut 2 lbs. flank steak in cubes; brown in 2 tablespoons fat or salad oil; add 6 each medium carrots, onions and potatoes. Add 2 cups hot water. Season. Cover; simmer 1 1-2 hours. Add 1 tablespoon peanut butter. Thicken gravy. Serves 4.

EXCEPTIONAL'S GOLDEN BROWN GRIDDLE CAKES

Mix 2 cups flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 3-4 teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup milk; add to dry ingredients. Add 3 tablespoons molasses, 4 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil. Bake on hot griddle. Serves 4.

EXCEPTIONAL'S SUPER-JUICY SAUSAGE PATTIES

Form 1 1-2 lbs., sausage meat in 8 uniform-sized patties. Roll lightly in flour. Saute, turning to brown on both sides. Wash, core and slice 3 cooking apples; saute in fat left in pan after sausage patties were cooked. Serves 4.

EXCEPTIONAL'S BROWN-SUGAR-GLAZED APPLE PIE

Line pie pan with pastry. Arrange sliced apples in pan. Sprinkle with 1 cup sugar, 1-2 teasoon cinnamon, 1-4 teaspoon nutmeg. Cover with top crust. Mix 1 tablespoon milk, 1 teaspoon light brown sugar. Brush top of pie. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 40 minutes.

BEAUTY HINTS

Good looks depend largely on a balanced diet of wholesome foods.

Exercise, in moderation, plays an important part, too, in making a woman beautiful.

* * *

Take a warm tub in the morning, ending with a cold splatter. It's a positive tonic to your system.

* * *

For tired eyes, wring out a soft pad of cotton or gauze in cold water or witch hazel. Place on closed eyelids for about ten minutes.

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Some Personnel Problems

(Continued from Page 12)

like to make is that contacts be developed with Farm Security Administration regional, state, and project officials for the purpose of:

1. Arranging for contributions to classes and seminar groups by Farm Security Administration staff members on the problems of low-income farm families and how they are attempting to meet these problems. There are specialists and administrative offices in the various regions and state as well as managers of projects who would be quite willing to cooperate, as much as time would permit, advising regarding such contributions.

2. Arranging for field trips of students and faculty to various projects, county offices and rehabilitation farms, etc., for the purpose of observation and study.

3. Arranging for assistance in formulation of courses and in the assembly of helpful materials for teaching purposes.

The second suggestion is a list of courses which we think would add to the strength of the general agricultural curriculum in preparing ruralists to work with low-income families.

Suggested List of Courses

1. Basic courses in agricultural economics and rural sociology—principles and problems. The two courses should emphasize southern situations in the problem phases.

2. A strong course in the problems of Farm Management which emphasizes the problems of low-income families in local and southern situations.

3. A course in the philosophy and methods of cooperatives and their application to rural problems.

4. A course in accounting and office management.

5. A course in farm finance and commercial law—designed to provide a good layman's knowledge of these subjects as they apply to problems of farmers.

6. A course in rural household financial planning and record keeping.

7. A course in Rural Arts and Crafts using subjects and materials available in the local area.

8. A course in rural recreational problems and methods.

CONCLUSION

It is one of the responsibilities of the Land-Grant Colleges to provide an effective leadership for rural people. The 412,000 Negro low-income families look to you for this leadership. You have done exceedingly well in providing scores of county farm agents, home demonstration agents and vocational teachers of agriculture and home economics. The Farm Security Administration is opening a way for the addition of a significant group to our rural leadership. This group has the opportunity for effective guidance of thousands of low-income farm families and scores of farm communities. The mechanism of supervised financial assistance opens the way for effective leadership such as has never been possible before. It is our responsibility to give this leadership the broadest and most effective training possible. With the changes which are now in process in the agriculture of the South—changes in the use of farm power, changes in farm organization, introduction of livestock farming, changes in market organization—it is more important now than ever before that our people receive the vital leadership necessary to guide them in adapting themselves to these changes. It is through effective leadership **only** that we can assure these families a secure place in the southern agriculture of the future.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration.

Triumphs Over 19,850

(Continued from Page 1)

farmer. I was born and reared here in Hardeman County and I love to farm. I finished the ninth grade in school and married early.

"I knew the family that owned the property I now own. The heirs died and the property was offered for sale. I paid $80 down on the $3000 price asked for the farm in 1919 and I paid for it in full in 1923.

"I married the present Mrs. Matthews in 1930. Six years ago I purchased my second farm and it is paid for. I now own 205 acres and a swell seven room residence with all modern conveniences."

Total income for the year on the Matthews place was $3106.08, of which $2321.37 was net. So diversified is his farming program that he had cash income from 19 different sources during the year.

Cotton, which produced $300 and hay, valued at $169, were the largest cash items listed in his record. During the year, the family completely rebuilt their home at a total cash cost of only $284.71. The modern farmhouse has running water and electric lights will be installed in January.

Negro Entrants Larger Than Whites' Plant To Prosper

The Negro Live-At-Home contest, now enjoying its third year of popularity, attracted entries from 19,830 farmers of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas with about 7,000 completing their records. According to Director Durham, Negro entrants of the Live-At-Home contest, completed about 2,000 records more than the whites' "Pant To Prosper" contest.

STATE WINNERS

Tennessee

Land Owners Division

Edward Matthews, Bolivar, $50; H. H. Driver, Prospect, $25; James Harris, Lucy, $15; Luther Barnett, Trenton, $10.

Tenant Division

H. A. Terrell, Kerrville, $50; Wayman Nelson, Prospect, $25; Joe Harris, Bolivar, $15; James H. Johnson, Dyersburg, $10.

MISSISSIPPI

Land Owners Division

Mack Humphrey, Greenville, $50; David Sadberry, Redwood, $25; Jessie J. Wiggins, Lyons, $15; McKinley Walker, Lamar, $10.

Tenant Division

T. K. Wilborn, Charleston, $50; H. H. Dockery, Hernando, $25; Sim Archie, Tralake, $15; J. T. Buchanan, Hazelhurst, $10.

ARKANSAS

Land Owners Division

W. M. Gordon, Jr., Sherrill, $50; Archie L. Nunn, Colt, $25; Leonard Farmer, Earl, $15; Paul W. Kelly, Claredon, $10.

Tenant Division

Roy McIntosh, Blytheville, $50; Leroy Anderson, Truman, $25; Ceasar Ward, Marion, $15; Bert Vinson, Almyra, $10.

Cooperative Projects Of Georgia

(Continued from Page 1)

paid for including fixtures and merchandise.

Price per Share:

The price per share is $1.00. Members may buy as many shares as they choose.

Plan of Payment:

Shares may be purchased by paying 25c with the membership application and the balance either in cash or by applying patronage dividends.

Interest On Investment:

Patronage Dividends:

Members will be paid a stipulated rate of interest on their investment.

In addition, all members who make purchases of 10c or more at a time will have a record made of such purchases. Periodically dividends will be paid to members in proportion to their purchases.

If members will buy all of their clothing, food and supplies, it is possible for them to earn considerable dividents and thus effect great savings.

Housing Project:

In the fall of 1940, two cooperative Housing Projects were started near the campus. One is operated by students and the other by faculty members. The cost of living has been greatly reduced by these cooperative efforts.

Further Fields:

The following activities are included in our program for future exploration: Dry cleaning plant, roadside market, barber shop and beauty parlor, expansion of present store to include groceries, meats, more clothing and notions, and a moving picture theatre.

Economics Welfare

(Continued from Page 1)

of budgeting the family income.

3. Through improved knowledge and practice of better buymanship, particularly in regard to such essentials as

a. Housing.
b. Home Furnishings.
c. Insurance.
d. Medical Care.
e. Clothing.
f. Foods.
g. Recreation and Development.
h. Instalment finance and consumer credit.

4. Through better knewledge and use of sources of aids to the consumer, as for example:

a. Government aids such as
(1) Consumer Counsel Division of the AAA.
(2) National Bureau of Standards.
(3) Bureau of Home Economics Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
(4) Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
(5) U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—Studies and Reports.
(6) Pure Food and Drug Laws.
b. Private aids such as
(1) Institute for Consumer Education.
(2) American Association of University Women.
(3) General Federation of Women's Clubs.
(4) National League of Women Voters.
(5) Consumer's Research, Inc.
(6) Consumer's Union.
(7) Better Business Bureaus.
(8) National Consumer's Leagues.
(9) Text books, pamphlets, and bulletins.
c. Group cooperation through conser cooperatives and consumer credit unions.

—Contributed.

MORE STRENGTH TO YOUR MEAT DOLLAR

(Continued from Page 1)

cooking. Pressed for time, the quickest way to eook tough meat is to grind it, or pound the meat to break up the eonneetive tissues.

"Meat Dishes at Low Cost," prepared by the Bureau of Home Economies, gives more information about eooking tough euts and has over 50 laboratory-tested recipes for meat dishes. Price: 5 cents. Order it from the Superintendent of Doeuments, Washington, D. C. Do not send stamps.

Food Value of Meat.

Meat eontributes fat, protein, and iron to the diet. Nutritionists rate it a good energy food if it contains its quota of fat. Meat organs—heart, kidney, liver—and lean meats are good sources of Vitamin B, (adequate mounts of Vitamin B, or thiamin are of special importanee for making food energy available to the body for maintaining normal appetite, and for promoting normal tone to the digestive tract); or Vitamin G or riboflavin (without which sores, reddening of the skin, and scaling about the nose, mouth, and ears may develop); and of nicotinic aeid (the anti-pellagra vitamin). For Vitamin B, lean pork is far superior to other lean meats.

Mucle-building protein—chief nutrient of meat—is found in the lean portions.

Compare Costs

High-priced meats are not high because their lean meat is more nutritious than the lean meat in low-priced varieties. The lean in meat of one grade, or eut, or sex of animal has practieally the same food value as the lean in meat of any other. Much of the extra flavor and tenderness found in higher-priced meats is due to the extra fat they include This fat has food value, too, but it may cost more than fat in some other food.

If you must make your meat dollar work hard, then' shop around for the lower grades bearing the Government grade mark of "Utility" or "Commeri ea.'" Higher quality Government-graded meat bears stamps reading "Good." "Choiee." or "Pime."

Meats as they are handed to you over the counter by your butcher usually inelude not only lean but fat and bone. Sometimes you ean eat the fat, too. The bone's largely waste, exeept for what flavor it will give a soup or for what fun it will give the family pet. The proportions of lean, fat, and bone vary greatly from eut to eut, from grade to grade. Sometimes a low price per pound of meat may mean a high cost per pound for lean.

If consumers knew the percentage of lean meat in every retail eut, it would be a simple matter to figure the actual eost of the lean portion. These figures are lacking

Loeal preferenees for different euts some-times have the effeet of making them relatively more expensive than in other plaees. It's smart practice to experiment with all different kinds of low-priced euts.

About the beef charts on the pages that follow: "Porterhouse" may be an uncommon name for a steak to some of our New England readers. Likewise, Midwest readers may be confused by "top round," and "heel of round." in stead of just plain "round" euts. It all adds up to the eomplete lack of standardization throughout the country in cutting up a beef careas. There is a "New York style" of cutting, a "Chicago style," a "Cincinnati style," and any number of others developed through local practiee and eustom. The Department of Agriculture is urging meat packers to adopt the "Chicago style" as a standard. If some of the cuts seem to tell you what they are called strange, ask your local butcher locally.

Consumers ean get pictures of wholesale beef cuts, and the retail euts that eome from them, by ordering a set of the meat identifieation charts prepared by the Department of Agrieulture. The charts show how representative wholesale beef cuts are carved up into retail euts. They also illustrate the difference in appearanee between euts of different grades. Copies must be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Ask for "Educational Illustrations on Agriculture and Home Economies—Group 6. Meat Identification. Beef." The price is 15 eents. Do not send stamps.

A modern housewife shown in her kitchen preparing a meal that contains all of the necessary vitamins. Her modern kitchen is a delightful place to work in.

Dora: Hella! Is this the city widge department?

Clerk: Yes. What can we do for you?

Dora: How many points do you get for a little slam?

BISHOP SPONSORS GOVERNMENT HOT LUNCH PROGRAM IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Eighty Or More Students To Be Employed

MARSHALL, Tex.—The Department of Homemaking Education is working with the rural schools of Harrison County in meeting the problems incident to the preparation and service of hot lunches to under-privileged children.

(1) By providing cooks: Capable, available high school graduates, who are unable to attend college, are assigned to schools under an arrangement which makes it possible for them to attend Saturday classes for three months while in service, and to attend regular classes for three months while on temporary leave. The cooks are divided into two shifts.

(2) By training the cooks through short courses based directly on the problems inherent in the school lunch program;

(3) By providing recipes and menus for balanced diets based on available government commodities and the necessary supplementary foods:

(4) By having such school's water supply tested and treated if found to be contaminated.

This service is restricted to those schools which receive WPA commodities but cannot qualify for WPA labor and supervision. It was inaugurated in October, 1940, and we have assigned boys and girls to those schools that have been able to provide kitchens, equipment, and the extra foods necessary for balanced meals. Other schools are qualifying for the service.

The project will provide jobs for eighty or a hundred students. We have placed 44 cooks in 25 schools, and an additional to both are being made each week. Already the project has qualified for National Youth Administration sponsorship, thus reducing Bishop's responsibilty to that of keeping and making time reports.

—Bishop Herald.

SOFTIES

Meat Dinners in U. S. Lose Popularity Fast

LOS ANGELES—If the passing of the red-blooded diet of steaks and potatoes means anything, Americans are becoming a nation of softies, according to a prominent Southern California restauranteur.

C. O. Manspeaker, president of the Southern California restaurant association, told hotel men recently that consumption of meat dinners has fallen off 45 per cent in the last 20 years, while use of sandwiches has increased 200 per cent. Twice as many salads are eaten now as were two decades ago, and noticeable increases have been noted in malted milks, whole milk, soft drinks and fresh vegetables and fruits.

The steak and chop house of the Diamond Jim Brady era has given way to sandwich and coffee shops and tea rooms, Manspeaker said.

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 15, 1941 No. 1

Negro Americans, Sons and Daughters of Farmers, Made Advance

MANY "FIRSTS" IN 1940

Highwater Marks Reached and Epochs Established Last Year.

This past year—1940—brought several "firsts" to Negro Americans—public and official recognition of accomplishments in service to humanity and the arts. The Post Office Department issued a commemorative postage stamp bearing the picture of a Negro, Booker T. Washington—the first time in history. The War Department created the first Negro General—promoting Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, a West Pointer, to this higher rank. Other recognitions by the Federal Government were: The appointment of a Negro, judge William H. Hastie, as assistant to Secretary of War Stimson; appointment of a Negro, Campbell C. Johnson, as executive assistant to Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, National Selective Service Director.

The Federal Courts in 1940 handed down several opinions which, added to those of previous years, indicate that Negroes are on the road to equality before the law. In the field of public education, Federal District Courts of Maryland and Virginia-North Carolina enjoined local school boards against maintaining differentials in teachers' salaries on the basis of race. There are 1305 counties in 13 of the 17 states maintaining separate schools for Negro and white children, to say nothing of the huge number of independent schools. So this year will doubtless see many suits, entered by Negro teachers against school boards, seeking equal pay for equal work.

The criminal courts of the South have had the attention of the United States Supreme Court in two memorable decisions delivered by Justice Hugo Black from Alabama. The first decision in this field on appeal from Florida reversed the verdict of the State Courts in sentencing Negroes on the evidence of confession by extortion. The second de-

(Continued on page 16)

NEGRO ENGINEERS SCARCE; SEEK TO TRAIN BIG GROUP

CHICAGO, Jan 23—(ANP)—The widespread defense training courses for engineers being given by the federal government is touching very few Negroes. Some $11,000,000 has been appropriated for the colleges which are giving these engineering courses, known as refresher training, and designed to bring up-to-date men who have either finished engineering schools or have had certain experience in the field of engineering.

There are 91 engineering schools in 41 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico which are offering in all 444 different courses. Each course is designed to prepare a group of students with some technical training and experience for service with manufacturers or federal agencies engaged in the national defense program, in such capacities as designers, inspectors, or supervisors of production.

The program is being administered by U. S. Commissioner of Edu-

(Continued on page 4)

SUPPLEMENTAL COTTON PROGRAM

Secretary of Agriculture Announces Voluntary Reduction Plan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced a supplementary cotton program for voluntary reduction of cotton acreage below the 1941 national acreage allotment, and for increased consumption of cotton goods, to be brought about by compensating cotton farmers for their additional acreage reduction with cotton stamps which may be used to purchase cotton goods. This program is to be accompanied by an intensive campaign to encourage improved living standards through more gardens and food and feed production for home consumption.

It was emphasized that this voluntary program announced today does not in any way change the basic conservation and parity programs already in effect under the AAA.

The supplementary program is being undertaken primarily because the export markets have been shut off by the war and to reduce further

(Continued on page 16)

LOANS TOTALING OVER $300,000

Negro Federal Credit Unit Shows Great Progress.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal credit unions organized among 51 Negro groups had share balances aggregating $91,778 as of June 30, 1940. This amount nearly doubles the share balance of $51,647 as of the same date the previous year. The average Negro Federal credit union had a share balance of $1,800 at the end of June, 1940. Thirteen associations had share balances from $1,000-$2,000; 2 from $2,000-$2,500; 10 from $2,500-$5,000; and 2 above $5,000. The highest amount in shares held by any one organization at the end of June 1940 amounted to $9,773.

Loans totaling $342,291 have been made to the members since the first all-Negro Federal credit union began business, February 1, 1935. These and other facts are based on a report coming from the office of Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. This report deals with Federal credit unions organized among colored groups exclu-

(Continued on page 16)

CASH RENT UNDESIRABLE FOR FARMER, OWNER

Thousands of farm owners and tenants will soon be thinking about next year, whether to string along with each other on the same terms, find a new tenant or landlord, or possibly make a new lease. The landlord-tenant relationship is not an easy one. There are many things to irritate one or the other coming up during the year. A good farm lease, fair to both parties, will not save a landlord-tenant relationship from going sour because of the sins of commission or omission by one or the other, or both, but

(Continued on Page 4)

Admiral Says Lowering Bars Would Cause Hell; "We Don't Mind," Say NMA Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(ANP)—If Negroes were to be allowed to enlist in the navy, they would be "so superior in general to the whites that they would have to be made petty officers, and the enlisted whites would not stand for this," Admiral C. W. Nimitz told a special committee of the National Medical Association which recently met here with high ranking naval officials on the color bar in this branch of the armed forces.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox reiterated earlier statements that it would be "impractical" to use two races in the navy, declaring that "putting Negroes in the navy would be like putting them in hell," but did promise to seriously consider using Negro marines for the new naval bases in the West Indies leased from Great Britain.

Those taking part in the conference were Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, chairman of the liasion committee; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kans., chairman of the executive board; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker for the house of delegates; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J., chairman commission public health, all of the N. M. A., and Secretary Knox, Admiral Nimitz, Capatin Clark and a captain in charge of naval enlistments, representing the U. S. navy. Details of the conference, held on January 8, were not revealed until this week.

Dr. Giles, after calling attention to Col. Knox's statement that a Negro could be enlisted only as a messman, pointed to the race's record as gunners under Admiral Perry and at Saratoga and Manila in the Spanish-American war. He termed the official attitude an "innovation" and said it was resented in speeches and radio broadcasts by liberal whites and Negroes, pointed to the growing sense of justice even in the South and the liberal record of the Knox newspaper, the Chicago Daily News.

In his reply, Secretary Knox declared, "We have our problems; we are all sufficiently intelligent to know we must be realists. If we put Negroes in the navy it would be like putting them in hell. The relationships on shipboard are such that white and colored just cannot be mixed. It has been tried and has failed."

Dr. Thomas replied: "Mr. Secretary, we have lived in hell so long we have become acclimated. That is all we have been used to for 150 years. Put us in hell and we will work our way out."

Saying he was a Texan and his children had been taught in Rhode Island by a colored teacher, Mrs. Jackson, whom they liked so well they didn't want to be promoted out of her class and that he "had no prejudices personally," Admiral Nimitz said it would be impossible to use Negroes. When a ship sailed often the crew would be deplet-

(Continued on Page 16)

FARM PURCHASE SPECIALIST APPOINTED

W. C. Davenport Named Assistant Regional Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.—Announcement was made here recently of the appointment of W. C. Davenport to the position of assistant regional tenant purchase specialist of the Farm Security administration. Mr. Davenport is the first Negro to hold this position in Region IV, which includes North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Davenport's new assignment will have as its purpose the rehabilitation of low income families, aiming to increase the land ownership among Negro farmers. It is expected that many tenant farmers will benefit from this program.

He will be located in Raleigh where he will work through the FSA regional office located at N. C. college.

Davenport served as assistant county agent in Craven county during the summer of 1935 where he assisted with the 4-H club phase of the extension program. His notable achievements in the county pointed in the direction of cooperative farm associations aggregating the finest type of pure-bred livestock and poultry, practical and modern farm equipment, cooperative planting and use of community pastures, developing a slogan, "Do the best you can with that which you have to work with."

A greater live-at-home program became a reality by which many farmers reaped benefits.

Among the women of the same county home demonstration clubs were organized and many modern pressure canners were purchased through the cooperative method.

In January of 1940 Davenport was transferred to the larger field of Mecklenburg county, where he be-

(Continued on page 16)

DEFENSE LEAGUE NON-COMMUNIST, SAYS ITS OFFICERS

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—(By Pauli Murray for ANP)—The Workers Defense league, a national non-partisan, non-communist labor defense agency, with national headquarters at 112 E. 19th street, New York City, and with regional offices in the South, Midwest and Pacific Coast, is dedicated to the task of protecting and defending the rights of working men and women wherever their rights as workers are violated. While the league does not engage in political baiting, it is necessary to state at the outset that it is not a Communist organization, does not use Communist techniques, and specifically excluded by constitutional provision any individual who supports totalitarian forms of government, whether it be Communist, Fascist or Nazi, from holding official positions in the organization.

Within the framework of democracy, however, the league supports the right of all political minority groups to be represented on the ballot, and to exercise freedom of speech, press and assembly. The job of the league is to defend work-

(Continued on page 4)

MEAT FROM CONSUMER PRICES

Discussion By Commission of Nat'l Defense.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meat expenditures play the most important role in the family food budget. A city family of moderate income spends almost half as much for meat as it spends for rent. Twenty-five cents out of every dollar it spends for food goes for meat. With the increased employment and high-the incomes growing out of the defense program, the demand for meat is likely to increase.

Beef. Retail prices of beef are generally higher than they have been in recent years, 1937 excepted. Since September, prices which farmers receive for their cattle have also been higher than the average fall price for the last ten years. Higher prices of beef have led farmers to increase their herds, but have also led them to keep large numbers of their cattle off the market in order to use them for breeding purposes, calculating that prices will continue to increase and that by breeding more cattle they will get more income months hence than they would if they sold their cattle for beef now. The continued and increased demand of consumers for beef will probably

(Continued on page 16)

FARMERS, DOMESTICS MAY BE GIVEN SOCIAL SECURITY

WASHINGTON (ANP)—From authoritative sources it is learned that the social security board of the Federal Security agency, is planning to adopt certain recommendations and features concerning the coverage of domestic and agricultural workers, now not included under the act.

Before Congress now are two bills, one in the Senate sponsored by Senator Wagner of New York and one in the House sponsored by Representative McCormick of Massachusetts, providing for the protection of these workers under the Social Security act.

Determined to obtain first hand information, it is reported that a survey is being conducted, or contemplated by the social security board in a large eastern city to determine just what can be done and the best coverage possible under existing circumstances.

It is further reliably reported that the board is endeavoring to assemble as competent a staff of workers from its own rolls to conduct the survey as is possible to get together.

With this in view, the results of the survey are sure to give the board some definite information on the wide variance of working hours, wages, conditions under which domestics work, and other factors necessary to determined procedure.

(Continued on Page 16)

Famous Poet Speaks At NAACP Meeting

LOS ANGELES—Langston Hughes famed Negro poet and writer, was the chief speaker at the Hamilton Methodist church at the regular Sunday meeting of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

WE TAKE YOU NOW TO CASWELL COUNTY

They're putting some real stuffing into democracy in this North Carolina county where farmers and representatives of Government services are meshing their resources and energies through the Land Use Planning Program

GUN GRIPPED IN HIS HANDS, his campaign hat slanting down on his head, and with a pack on his back, a Confederate soldier stares straight ahead across the square into the windows above the garage where the Farm Security Administration offices of Yanceyville, North Carolina, are housed.

Yanceyville, the map reads when you spread it out, is 18 miles from Danville, Virginia; 37 miles from Durham, North Carolina. Altitude, 619 feet. Population, 500. Seat of Caswell County.

Up Route 14 toward Danville you come to a highway marker. In 1852, the highway marker says, bright leaf tobacco was first developed on the Slade Brothers farm. The guide book adds something interesting. "Here," says the guide book, "a piece of gray sandy loam unsuited to other crops was planted with tobacco. It produced a leaf, lighter in color, sweeter, and finer in texture, which proved highly suitable for smoking mixtures, cigarettes, and plug tobacco wrappers."

Look across the fields behind the highway marker, now, and you can see a patch of tobacco growing, a square of bright green hands held up toward the sun, the palms unturned. There it is, the bright leaf tobacco the Slade Brothers first developed in 1852.

In the day you see men stooping over in the tobacco fields pulling leaves off the tobacco plants: priming this is called. Off on the side of the field, a mule stands reined to a box on wooden runners, a sled. Into this sled the tobacco leaves are piled.

Down the road a mule pulls a sled up to a tobacco barn where women tie the leaves to sticks. Men pass the sticks of tobacco leaves into the tobacco barns where they are hung for curing.

Night time in the late summer and early fall, you see small red orange fires burning close to the ground out in the country.

As you drive along you come suddenly on one of these fires. It's burning in a flue underneath a slanting roofed log barn, with timbers grooved into each other, chinks daubed with clay.

A man sits up in a bunk out in the open watching the fires. If you ask him what he's doing, he replies, "curing tobacco."

Day and night, winter and summer, fall and spring, bright flue-cured tobacco, first developed by the Slade Brothers in 1852, determines what the people in Caswell are doing, and thinking, and spending.

Tobacco is the first fact of life in Caswell County.

In the broad, Caswell County's 20,000 people (half white, half Negro had an income of about $2,000,000 last year. This year it will be slightly less. In 1931, it got down to $200,000 ($10 a person). Ninety-five percent of that income comes from tobacco. There probably aren't more than 3 or 4 hundred people in all Caswell County who don't get the maior part of their income from tobacco.

Tobacco isn't a tyrant that a young patriot can strike down with a heroic cry of sic semper tyrannus, or the North Carolina equivalent of the tattered Latin phrase. But the tyranny of uncertain income from tobacco does have an adversary. It's called Land Use Planning.

Land Use Planning isn't a new secret weapon. It's an idea, like this: When people pull together they can get farther than when they pull separately, and what happens to one man's farm and family is important to his neighbors and his neighbor's neighbors. So it is under Land Use Planning, neighbors get together in community meetings, and from these community meetings delegates get together in a county committee.

All the way along the line, the talk is first about the land, how it is used or misused, what kind of life it yields or could yield, what skills an aids from outside the county are available, how can they be meshed into the life of the county most efficiently. County, State, and Federal agency representatives take part in the planning work. They cooperate in a new way. These representatives aren't there to do all the work under the Land Use Planning idea; they are there to give advice, special technical, scientific advice, where it is needed. That doesn't mean they don't take advice, too. They do, for it's the give and take, back and forth between people and experts that makes Land Use Planning what it is.

Land use planning isn't the second fact of life in Caswell County yet. It's something that's taking shape, something that's happening.

The Confederate soldier in the square of Yanceyville, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederack to the sons of Caswell County who served in the war of 1861-65 is a symbol of the second hardest Caswell County fact.

Caswell County, before the War Between the States, was about the richest county in North Carolina: now it's one of the poorest.

Before the War Between the States, sheep grazed on the lawns of the plantation homes. There were blooded horses in the paddocks, meat cattle and milk cattle in the pastures, pigs enough to supply all the hog meat and fat needed in the county, game in the woods, fish in the streams. There were also slaves in the slave quarters.

When the men returned from Lee's armies, after Appomattox, they found the slaves who had formerly worked the plantations were free men, without work, without food, and without their former slave quarters as shelter.

The plantation owners still owned their lands, but they had no money to hire their former slaves to work their lands.

Sharecropping (and other forms of tenancy) was the device used to arch over the economical abyss between land owners with land but with no laborers to work the land, and land workers without land to work. Unable to pay wages, the land owners offered to let their former slaves work their land on shares.

Sharecropping is a 75-year old scar of the War Between the States.

Two-thirds of the farm operators in Caswell County are tenants. Most of them are sharecroppers.

In Caswell County, a share cropper is a man who works another man's land with the other man's tools and work stock. He supplies half the cost of fertilizer and in return for his labor he gets half the returns from the crop. The crop is tobacco.

Tom Anderson* is a white share cropper, for example. He's one of 5 share croppers on a farm that lies on the slope up from the Country Line Creek which slants across Caswell County. He lives just about the way half the farmers in Caswell County live, white or Negro.

Last year he worked 3 acres of tobacco, harvested about 2,400 pounds from it, which he sold for 25 cents a pound when tobacco was auctioned off in one of the long sky-lit tobacco markets in Danville last September. That was $600, but half of that went to the land owner. That left Anderson $300. Fertilizer cost him about $60, but he got half of his 3-acre share of a Triple-A tobacco payment, $27. His cash income for a year's work then was $267.

** Names used are imaginary.*

All of that wasn't clear either. The year before Mr. Anderson had done worse and when he sold his tobacco he didn't have enough money to carry him through the year.

In cases like that, the landlords stand for the share croppers at the country store. That means the landlord guarantees the share cropper's grocery bill. Once or twice a month, Mr. Anderson went up to the crossroads store and charged a slab of fat back, salt pork (that is, "white meat"), a sack of sugar, and a sack of flour, and a sack of beans. When last fall came around, Mr. Anderson owed $92 at the store and that came out of his $267 of tobacco money. For the year 1939-40, then, Mr. Anderson had $175 to go on.

You might like to meet Mr. Anderson and see for yourself how a man keeps his family alive on $175 a year.

He lives about 5 miles off the hard road, and then another quarter of a mile off a yellow dirt road. The house is shut off from you by a screen of pine trees, but suddenly, as you walk up a slight hill, you step out from under the pine branches and you see a log cabin with a tin roof. At one end of the cabin there is a chimney, broad at the base where the fireplace is, and then triangled toward the top which juts up above the tin roof of the cabin. White dirt chinks up the cracks between the logs of the cabin.

In front of the cabin there is a flower garden, bright golden marigolds, a purple flower with long beaded tendrils, called Joseph's Coat, and a border of shining green shrubs. Mrs. Anderson calls them "burning bushes."

There's a porch to the cabin and on the porch, instead of a chair or swing, there is a seat from an automobile. Mr. Anderson isn't sitting on the automobile seat, however. He's lounging on the step leading up to the porch, his right leg thrust straight and stiff out in front of him. He was going up to the spring (there is no well or running water in the cabin) when he tripped and sprained a muscle.

Two of Mr. Anderson's sons are sitting on the ground in front of the porch drawing in the earth with their fingers. As you approach, they look up from their drawing and then, somewhat embarrassed, they stand up. Tanned boys in worn overalls, barefooted.

Not many visitors come by the Anderson cabin, so anyone's welcome, although Mr. Anderson does expect you to state your business.

Once you explain you just want to talk, Mr. Anderson has explanation enough. First thing he wants to know is what's the news. Mr Anderson subscribes to a paper for only a couple of months after his tobacco has been sold, and there is no electricity and no radio.

If you have a newspaper, Mr. Anderson will offer to listen while you read it, and Mrs. Anderson will **come out of the house to listen, and the Anderson daughter will stop** cleaning pots in the kitchen to come to the door in her overalls and bare feet to listen, too. The boys will sit down on the ground again, but they will be watching you as you read. News is precious when there is no newspaper and no radio. Everyone pays attention as if you were reading a telegram.

After the news is read, that leads naturally to what you think of the news, and that leads to talk that comes around more or less to Mr. Anderson and his family.

Mr. Anderson is a man of more than 50, and he's been cropping for 30 of his 50 years. His father owned a farm, but there were a lot of boys and Mr. Anderson's second oldest brother got the farm after settling up with the other children.

Two years ago, Mr. Anderson moved to the farm where he is now—because the land is good up in this section of the Country Line Creek Land's getting thin and wornout around the county but you can tell by the trees, those hardwoods over there, for example, that this is good tobacco land.

Lately he's taken to having a kitchen garden, and a winter garden with salad greens in it all through the winter, and he's going to have meat from the pigs this year, and Mrs. Anderson has canned some tomatoes and some peaches, and there'll be snap beans to can later on.

In the summer Anderson eats what comes out of the garden with a chicken now and then, and of course, "white meat." After the tobacco is sold the Andersons splurge and buy beef.

Last summer they didn't can much and so they ran out of canned vegetables during the winter, but they managed on "white meat" and beans and gravy.

Mr. Anderson got a cow last fall, too, but she isn't very much of a cow. In the summer she gives about a gallon of milk; in the fall she gives about 2 quarts; and in the winter part of the time she gives a quart before she runs out. That's because he doesn't have any feed for her in the winter.

His children eat what he eats except when they go to school where they get free hot lunches. Lunches used to be biscuits with butter maybe if there was butter, and with fat meat if there was fat meat, and maybe with some mayonnaise that Mr. Anderson got from the country store if there was nothing else.

Next summer Mr. Anderson is going to plant some corn and that ought to help him with the cow, and he's thinking of planting enough wheat this fall to fix him up on flour. He can take it to the mill and get it ground for a toll.

Mr. Anderson has no objection to your looking inside his cabin.

There is a bed against the wall on the right as you go into the room, and then on the stone mantle over the fireplace there is an alarm clock. The walls are boarded and there is an old magazine cover pinned up on one wall. In the far corner there is a dresser with no mirror. There are a few wooden chairs in the center of the room, a straw palette in another corner, an opening which reveals a ladder leading up into the attic, and on your left a sewing machine with an iron treadle.

A door leads into the kitchen where there is an iron stove in which the Andersons burn wood for cooking; a table with some tin plates on it; in one corner on the floor there are jars full of red tomatoes Mrs. Anderson and her daughter have canned.

Mr. Anderson and his family now want to know something about why you want all this information. You explain.

Has Mr. Anderson ever heard of Land Use Planning?

He can't say that he has. "It is not relief is it?"

No, it isn't relief. It's an idea.

"Well, if it's a good idea it might be a good idea." Mr. Anderson isn't joking. A good idea is something that is useful, that will work. And if it's a good idea it might work.

A couple of years ago, you explain to Mr. Anderson, the people who work on farms and the people colleges and the Federal Department of Agriculture began to feel that the various farm programs had gone as far as they could go without closer teamwork.

Congress created a Soil Conservation Service and it, with the CCC and the WPA, had impressed farmers with the need for soil conservation.

"You're right, there," Mr. Anderson comments, "10 years ago there wasn't a terrace in this county. Now there are terraces on every farm. Those CCC boys put them in."

Then there's the Triple A, you go on. Congress has given farmers a way of adjusting their production to consumption, at the same time looking out for emergency and national defense needs.

"I'm in the Triple-A program," Mr. Anderson notes. "It gives us a chance to treat the land better. We get payments, too, on our tobacco allotment. My landlord gets half, and they send me half. My check was $27. Got it last May and it came in handy, I'll tell you."

Then, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation buys up farm surpluses and feeds them to people who need them, like the hot lunches your children here got last year in school.

"Is that what that is?" Mr. Anderson asks. The sons nod; they know what it is.

Anyway, you explain to Mr. Anderson, a Government agency alone can go just so far in helping people. Unless there is full co-operation between farmers and agencies in planning and carrying out agricultural improvements, very few real benefits will result. That's where Land Use Planning comes in.

"Well, what have they done down here in Caswell County?" Mr. Anderson demands.

Land Use Planning came into Caswell County last winter after tobacco selling time. The County Agent, do you know him?

"Heard of him, but I can't say I know him." You explain, he's a man employed by the County and State and Federal Governments all chipping in who's supposed to tell farmers all about new methods of farming. He's a kind of educational adviser on farm problems. He works, too, with farm boys through the 4-H clubs.

"I guess he works with the land owners," Mr. Anderson says.

There's the home demonstration agent, too. She works with farm wives and farm girls just the way the county agent works with farmers and farm boys.

Anyhow, you go on, they and the farm Security Administration people in the county, and the Soil Conservation people, and people connected with all the other Federal, State, and County agencies in the county were asked to hold a meeting and talk about this Land Use Planning.

"I thought you said it was for farmers."

You ask Mr. Anderson to wait a minute while you explain that these official people had first to learn about Land Use Planning before they could tell the farmers about it. So they were asked to have a meeting.

"That's good. If they would work together then you wouldn't get the runaround, going from one agency to another."

You have to admit that, but then you pick up the idea of Land Use Planning and you tell Mr. Anderson about the first steps.

After these Government people learned all about Land Use Planning, the first thing they did was to form an Agricultural Workers' Council, a single coordinating council with no official status but with a plan to get together and fit their programs together.

"But how about the farmers?" Mr. Anderson is persistent about them. He wants to see where he comes in.

Meetings were called in all the townships of the county: Stony Creek, Locust Hill, Yanceyville, Anderson, Leasburg, Pelham, Dan River, Hightowers, and Milton.

"That's all of them," Mr. Anderson says.

Letters went out to the farmers in these townships and they were asked to come to a meeting at some farmer's house in their neighborhood.

"Whose house did they meet in here in this township?"

J. L. Marsden's.

Mr. Anderson turns to Mrs. Anderson. "Do you hear that? Mr. Marsden." Explaining to you Mr. Anderson tells you that's his land owner; this is Mr. Marsden's farm. "He's a good man," Mr. Anderson says, while Mrs. Anderson nods.

They had this meeting, you explain, and there was an expert on soil conservation there, and other farm experts too, and then a big map of the township was spread out.

"A map?"

Yes, a map. Each farmer looked at this map and the first thing he did was mark his farm out on it. Then they marked the map to show where woods were, and where tobacco was planted, and wheat, and where there were steep hills.

"Then what?"

Then they began talking about the soils and what condition they were in, and whether a piece of land should be farmed at all, or whether it was too steep to be farmed. Maybe someone thought a piece of land could be farmed if it was terraced, or that a piece of land in corn should really be put into pasture.

Then they thought that maybe some land shouldn't be farmed at all.

That was as far as they got at that meeting.

"Did they hold any more meetings?"

Yes, there were a lot more meetings. At them they talked over their problems some more and began working on recommendations and a program for their township.

"You say these meetings were held in each township?"

Yes, you answer. Of course the talk differed but the idea was the same.

"I'd like to know what they decided needed to be done in this township," Mr. Anderson interrupts. He still hasn't made up his mind on Land Use Planning.

In this section, this committee of farmers looked over the land and found 2 kinds of soil, sandy loam

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

Eat the RIGHT Food *to* Help keep you Fit

Try to include in your Meals every day

MILK

For a growing child, 3-4 to 1 quart.
For an expectant or nursing mother, 1 quart.
For other family members, 1 pint or more.

LEAFY, GREEN, OR YELLOW VEGETABLES

1 or more servings.

TOMATOES, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT ANY RAW FRUIT OR VEGETABLE RICH IN VITAMIN C

1 or more servings.

POTATOES, OTHER VEGETABLES, OR FRUIT

2 or more servings.

EGGS

1 (or at least 3 or 4 a week).

LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, FISH

1 or more servings.

CEREALS AND BREAD

At least 2 servings of whole-grain products.

FATS, SWEETS

As needed to satisfy the appetite.

WATER

6 or more glasses.

Use fluid whole or skim milk, buttermilk, evaporated milk, dry milk, cheese—on the table and in cooking.
Count 1 pint of undiluted evaporated milk (a little more than 1 tall can), or 1-4 pound of dry milk, or 1-3 pound of cheese as having about the same food value as 1 quart of fluid milk.

Use green leafy vegetables often—spinach, kale, chard, collards, mustard greens, beet or turnip tops, or wild greens such as dandelion, lambsquarters, dock, cress, purslane.
Save vitamins and minerals in all vegetables by not cooking any longer or in more water than necessary. Use the cooking water or juices. Do not use soda in cooking vegetables.

Eat eggs poached, scrambled, fried, or cooked in the shell—and count the eggs used in custards and sauces and in baking.

Choose different kinds of meats, fish, poultry for variety of food values and flavor. Occasionally, use liver, kidney, and such salt-water fish as salmon, herring, and mackerel.
In economical diets use dried beans or peas as the main dish several times a week.

Include plenty of whole-grain bread or cereals, such as dark rye or whole-wheat bread, rolled oats, cracked wheat, whole-ground corn meal. Count spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, grits, and white rice along with white bread and cereals—not as vegetables.

Count salt pork, fatback, and bacon as fat—not as meat. Use butter or other vitamin-rich fat every day.

Use sweets in moderation to make the diet palatable, but not enough to spoil the oppetite for other foods. Count very sweet desserts, molasses, sirup, honey, jellies, jams, sugars, and candies as sweets.

Form a regular water-drinking habit and drink plenty of water, especially in summer. When perspiration is excessive, use an abundance of water and extra salt.

Remember that infants and growing children need fish-liver oil, direct sunshine, or some other rich source of vitamin D.

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BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
United States Department of Agriculture
with the cooperation of
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
United States Department of Labor
and
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
and
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Federal Security Agency

Copies for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Help your Community strengthen national defense by sponsoring:

The teaching of nutrition and physical fitness at all school levels.

Adult education in nutrition and food buying and preparation.

Extension of infant and child health conferences.

School lunches for all children.
Community gardens for school lunches and for low-income families.

Community canning centers.

Home food production.

Wider use of surplus foods.

Call on various organizations and agencies such as those listed below to take part in nutrition programs to further national defense:

School administrators, classroom teachers, and instructors in home economics and agriculture.

Extension Service, Farm Security, Public Health, Social Welfare, Work Projects Administration, and National Youth Administration workers.

Parent-teachers associations, Women's organizations, church groups, chambers of commerce, men's civic clubs, and other organizations and agencies.

The right food . . .

Builds and repairs your body.

Keeps it in good running order.

Gives you energy for work and play.

Helps prolong your prime of life.

Is a basis for good health.

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The Modern Farmer

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

CASH RENT UNDESIRABLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

it will help. Also it generally saves a lot of useless argument.

The most simple lease, and one that many tenants and owners prefer. is for straight cash rent. There are instanees in which the same family has rented a pieee of land for several generations from an owner and his heirs for eash. Such leases are durable where the rental is nominal, the tenant capable and honest, and the owner lenient when erops fail and there is diffieulty in getting the money together. In this form of lease. the tenant has maximum freedom in running the farm and the owner has little responsibility. It is the usual kind of lease you find where the owner has moved to California or Floirda. takes little or no interest in the farm except the rent check, if any, or when the tenant writes to tell about the roof leaking or the crib going down on one corner and what should he do about it.

DEFENSE LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

ers in the courts or elsewhere when their rights have been threatened by anti-labor employers, groups or individuals. In its five years of existence the league has made a name for itself fighting martial law in Indiana, the Ku Klux Klan in Florida, Hagueism in New Jersey and interference with labors right to strike, to picket and to distribute literature all over the country.

Just as the American Civil Liberties union has grown up in the field of constitutional rights and the NAACP has arisen to protect Negro and minority rights, so has the Workers Defense league developed in the field of economic and labor rights. Although far younger and less experienced than the ACLU and the NAACP, the league has won the confidence and cooperation of those organizations.

The league is often called in at the request of trade unions to handle cases involving union members. It is constantly on guard to represent unorganized workers who are unable to secure adequate legal representation in the courts, and it handles any number of humanitarian cases through the volunteer work of WDL attorneys. The league charges no fees for legal representation; after a thorough investigation to determine the facts of a case, it secures funds to carry the case through appeals to its membership, its supporters and to the general public. Since the league has no general defense fund at the present time, it must make a separate appeal for each new case as it occurs.

In the South the league has done pioneer work in behalf of the Negro and white sharecroppers. As official defense agency of the Southern Tenant Farmers union, it has battled in the courts to secure the most elemental rights of citizens who are too poor to wage long and costly legal fights to secure these rights. For the past five years the WDL has also sponsored an annual National Sharecroppers week jointly with the union. During the spring of 1940, more than $5,000 was raised to bring organization and education to the sharecroppers through the tenant union. Outstanding individuals participated actively in the campaign were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Paul Muni, Roy Wilkins, Talluha Bankhead, Dr. Frank P. Graham, Prof. Abram L. Harris, Dr George S. Counts, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, William Allen White, Dr. Mary E. Wooley and many others.

The WDL recently helped secure a "Christmas pardon" for five DuQuoin miners who were serving sentence after a frame-up. The release was secured through Gov. John H. Stelle of Illinois after a concerted drive by the DuQuoin Miners Defense committee of which the WDL and the Chicago Ex-Coal Miners were co-sponsors. The League is at present appealing the Chirillo case to the United States Supreme court in an effort to establish the right of American citizens to move freely from one state to another without restraint by the relief and settlement laws. Other outstanding cases include the Cranbury, N. J. flogging incident and the Odell Waller case.

RECENT SURVEY REVEALS MEN AS MOST CARELESS

Professional nurses are "tops" when it comes to leaving valuables in clothes sent to the laundry.

This is the conclusion of the American Institute of Laundering following a survey which disclosed that nurses' uniforms and aprons are veritable treasure mines with the pockets frequently disgorging wrist watches, fountain pens, pencils, thermometers, small pieces of jewelry, and other valuables when examined by sorters at commercial laundries.

All such goods, of course, are put into individual bags and returned promptly to their owners.

Close behind the nurses' clothes are men's sport togs, such as wash slacks and sport shirts. They frequently contain small change, rolls of bills, watches, fountain pens, pencils, tie clasps, cuff buttons, and other small pieces of masculine jewelry. A Chicago laundry recently found $85 in a pair of men's slacks, while the Institute laundry found $93 in similar garments.

Laundries which also operate dry cleaning plants reported that men are much more careless about leaving valuables in their clothes than are women.

NEGRO ENGINEERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

cation John W. Studebaker, assisted by Dr. J. F. Kelly of the U. S. Office of Education and Dean Roy A. Seaton of Kansas State College.

Queried by ANP here recently, Dr. Kelly deplored the fact that more Negroes were not being reached but admitted that this was the case. He said that evidently there were comparatively few Negro engineers.

In all congress has appropriated $36,000,000 for national defense training. This includes sums spent through NYA, CCC and through projects set up by various state vocational educational departments. Reports from the South indicate that Negroes are getting but limited opportunities through these funds although Dr. Studebaker has sent out a bulletin specifically charging that Negroes are to be included.

In Alabama, enrollees at four NEGRO CCC camps are receiving some training. None of the Negro colleges thus far has been included. There is one NYA center located in Birmingham which is doing defense training. The few Negro students are said to be engaged chiefly in janitorial work or in such unskilled tasks as removing tires and polishing autos.

In Chattanooga, Tenn., the Chattanooga Vocational school recently sent a notice to newspapers and to the Tennessee state employment service, asking for 20 colored men between the ages of 18 and 25. These men were wanted for a course designated as a "defense course in automobile servicing."

Harvey S. Bloker, manager of the employment service, said that applicants for the course must have had an eighth grade education and preferably high school training.

Br. Bloker said the course would include instruction in ho wto handle gasoline, grease jobs, battery work and other types of automobile care. Mr. Bloker was careful to point out that no mechanical training would be given. He said the course was listed as "a defense course" to provide trained men for the defense program "if need in this line."

In Alabama, vocational officers are reliably reported to have said that few Negroes were being trained because the law provides that those give ntraining have a reasonable chance to be used in industry after the emergency is over. Their comment was that Negroes could not qualify on this basis because it was apparent that they were not acceptable to the industry.

POST POISON CHIEF STOCK OF 1900 TEXAS PHARMACY

Fort Worth, Texas.—Prairie-dog and wolf poison were the chief money-makers for pioneer west Texas druggists—not cosmetics and a sandwieh counter, aceording to Walt Cousins, Sr. publisher of the Southern Pharmaeeutial Journal.

Cousin was a young cowboy in 1898 when he bought a book to study pharmaey in his spare time. He quit the range three years later and opened a drug store at Munday. Knox county, Texas.

"If it hadn't been for the wolf and prairie-dog poison I sold to the ranehers I couldn't have kept the store open." Cousin reealled.

St. Louis Zetas Set Precedent In Community Work

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23 (ANP)—Xi Xeta chapter of the Zeta Phi Beta sorority of the city has made remarkable progress during the past five years under the leadership of its retiring basileus, Lucile H. Swarz.

Setting a precedent among the chapters of Zeta Phi Beta, the local group has started the purchasing of Dickson center, a recreational project in the heart of a "large-family" district. The center has been financed by the Metropolitan Church federation until recently. It has a year-round program and has been functioning through the efforts of a selected group of inter-racial leaders, the board of directors, and Miss Carolyn Williams, director of the center, appointed by Zeta sorors.

Teachers at the center serve in the capacities of advisors, club sponsors, guidance leaders, Scout leaders, etc. The WPA, recognizing the need of the center, furnishes leaders for craft work and recreation.

At the recent boule held in Richmond, the national group expressed its approval of the Dickson center project and made definite plans to sponsor and to establish a permanent national project.

FARMER GETS AID FROM SKY; METEORITE, $650

Heber Springs, Ark.—Aid from the skies during the drought came to Julian Bailey, farmer living northwest of here, but it differed from any he had hoped for, and it enabled him to sell a product that few farmers take to market.

The heavenly assistance took the form of a 37 pound meteorite which fell on his farm. Bailey sold it to a Rochester (N. Y.) firm for $650.

SPIDER SILK

Imagine holding in the palm of your hand enough material to circumscribe completely the circumference of the world—yet material so fine that such a quantity of it would weigh but one pound!

Such a material is the spider silk employed by Dr. John Albright, associate professor of physics, to construct the cross hairs in optical instruments. Not only is Dr. Albright one of the few men in the United States who can mount cross hairs in optical instruments, but he is also his own provider of the delicate spider's web silk that goes into the eye pieces of the telescope, microscopes, transits and such.

Professor Albright's start in this unique hobby and occupation was simple enough. for. as he puts it. "Many years ago I began putting cross hairs in the eyepieces of optical measuring instruments. Soon I found that I needed a supply of the spider's silk fiber that goes into the eyepiece of the instrument. So I got some spiders and obtained my own fiber."

KNOWLEDGE OF WOOD GUIDE IN SELECTING FURNITURE

Plan heirlooms for the future when buying furniture, is the advice of Anne Biebricher, home furnishings specialist, Ohio State university, who adds that there is a fine line of furniture to meet every income. The secret of good furniture seleetion is in knowing the merits of the different woods.

Walnuts, mahogany, oak, maple, birch, and gum are the best cabinet woods. Walnuts and mahogany are tops in quality and priee. Both have rieh color and luster, are not inelined to wrap or shrink, take glue well, and are strong enough to made lasting furniture.

Mahogany makes some of the finest furniture. It has a variety of beautiful markings, shrinks very little, and is easy to work. Furniture makers use mahogany most for veneer, although some expensive pieees are of solid mahogany. Walnut goes by the name of Amerieaan walnut or blaek wainut. Blaek walnut is somewhat misleading, for it varies in eolor from light to dark ehocolate brown. It has a distinetive but not too eonspieuous figure.

Oak is on the list of important furniture woods. Oak trees grow in nearly every part of the United States, but most of the oak used for furniture grows east of the Great Plains. Walnut and mahogany are sometimes more fashionable woods, but oak never really goes out of style. It is always plentiful, attraetive, hard, strong, and takes many different finishes.

WORLD'S SWEET TOOTH GROWS TO A RECORD

Honolulu.—The world used more sugar last year than it ever has before sinee reeords have been kept. Willet and Gray, international statistieians, estimate world sugar consumption for the year at 27,276,283, "long tons" of 2,300 pounds each, an inerease of 4 per cent over the preeeding year.

The inerease for the whole world was virtually the same as for the United States, whieh is the largest eonsumer of sugar, though not the largest produeer

The only way to save others is to give ourselves in love and service.

It is God in you that lives your life.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Iethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Alcorn A & M. College Exerts Great Influence Throughout State of Mississippi

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

OLDEST NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGE

History of the Institution

The history of Alcorn A. and M. College may be traced back to the administration of Governor James L. Alcorn who established it as an institution of higher education for Negroes in 1871. It was named Alcorn University in honor of the illustrious Governor who was instrumental in making the institution a reality. As a Negro institution, the Reverend Hiram R. Revels became its first president, and until 1878 the school was known as Alcorn University.

In July, 1862, Congress passed an act providing government funds for the support of state schools coming under the head of land-grant colleges. In order to comply with this act, the school was reorganized and named the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1878.

The institution has had ten different administrations, including the present one—some exceedingly short and others reasonably long. During the second administration of Dr. L. J. Rowan, a $300,000 building program was completed. When Dr. Rowan died in 1934, President Wm. H. Bell succeeded him. Under this administration the institution has made remarkable progress. New departments have been added, a strong faculty recruited and the college enrollment has reached almost 500 students.

CURRICULA

Alcorn College seeks to place the best education within the reach of all young men and women possessed of energy and average intelectual endowment. The curriculum is varied so as to meet the needs and interests of all who may come.

Division of Agriculture: Vocational Agriculture and Extension Service.

Division of Liberal Arts and Science:: Pre-Medical, Education, Business Administration, Social Science, Languages and Literature.

Division of Home Economics: Vocational Home Economics and Extension Service.

Division of Mechanic Arts: Vocational Trade Education, Building Construction, Power Plant, Engineering and Applied Electricity.

The following short courses are held for non-residential groups each year: 4H-Club boys and girls, Mississippi Unit of the New Farmers of America, Institute for County Teachers, Teachers of Vocational Trade and Industrial Education, and an Institute for Rural Ministers.

EXPENSES

Expenses are moderate, being lower than at any other school of college grade in the seventeen Southern states, still it has as fine a faculty and equipment as can be found elsewhere. It usually takes from $140 to $185 to cover the expenses for the freshman year. However, the course pursued will determine the total cost. In such courses as chemistry and biology, a small fee is charged to cover the cost of material. The cost of books will vary.

The following is given to guide the students and patrons in figuring the total cost.

Matriculation Fee— (New students only)		$ 5.00
Board, $12.00 per month (eight and one-half payments)		102.00
Laboratory Fee, two semesters		10.00
Books	$6.00 to	20.00
Service Fees		40.50
Breakage Deposit Per semester (refundable)		5.00
Total		182.50

The Teacher Training Program in Agricultural Education at Alcorn A. & M. College

The teacher training program provides for the selection and training of young men to become efficient teachers of vocational agriculture, the preparation of teaching aids for use of employed teachers, requalifying education for agricultural teachers who temporarily drop out of the service of teaching, continuing education for in-service teachers, the follow-up of resident teacher training, and the supervision of the N. F. A. activities within the state.

In order to secure an adequate supply of capable, well-trained teachers of agriculture, the head teacher trainer, in consultation with other members of the agricultural staff, makes annually a careful selection of a group of young college men during their junior year to serve as trainees. These trainees are provided technical and professional training, based chiefly upon participating experience and carried to the level of "doing" ability. This includes such activities as: (a) discovering individual and community needs, (b) establishing and maintaining good working relationships with fellow teachers, school officials, and the public (c) planning and maintaining adequate teaching facilities, (d) organizing and conducting all-day part-time, and evening class instruction, designed to aid young men to become progressively established in farming, and others to improve their status in farming (e) supervise the farm practices of all students reached by systematic instruction, (f) serving as advisors to N. F. A. chapters and working with appropriate community organizations, (g) setting up programs of agricultural education for a community, (h) keeping adequate records and making reports, (i) informing the public through news articles, exhibits, and demonstrations, (j) measuring the results of the program in vocational agriculture.

At present the trainees receive practice work in teaching part-time and evening classes for a period of 36 weeks through three centers, located within the college vicinity. Six training centers are located at strategic points over the state through which trainees get six weeks of practice in teaching all-day classes in agriculture and in handling the general work of local departments of agriculture.

All practice teaching is done during the trainees' senior college year, and is supervised by three teacher-trainers, who are members of the college faculty, and by seven critic teachers, who have charge of the training centers in which the practice work is done.

Teaching aids for in-service teachers are developed and distributed to teachers throughout the year. These aids consist of teachers' handbooks, boys' workbooks, construction plans, lists of appropriate and available teaching materials, and new developments and data on important units of instruction.

Continuing education for in-service teachers is provided through district and state conferences in which instruction is given by the teacher trainers and other members of the agricultural staff on the use of new professional and technical materials; through the regular summer school, conducted annually at the college, and through the special schools of instruction held every three years for agricultural teachers. These special schools usually run for 4 or 5 weeks and instruction in professional courses and short technical skills units are given.

Both the itinerant teacher and resident teacher trainers follow up through field contact the resident training given to young teachers for the purpose of checking the effectiveness of all units of instruction and upgrading the beginning teachers.

The head of the teacher training department is state advisor to the Mississippi Association of New Farmers of America, an organization of approximately 3,000 boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in secondary schools. The New Farmers of America meet annually at the college and during this time, they are given short, intensive courses of instruction in group leadership, participate in speaking, singing, and judging contests, in recreational activities, and plan state programs of work for the organization. A collegiate chapter of the New Farmers of America is maintained at the college as a device for training our prospective teachers in the functions of the organization.

Alcorn Stresses Vocational Home Economics

In order to have an effective teacher training program it must be so organized as to permit adaptation to the changing needs of the communities into which beneficiaries of the program may go.

The Teacher-Training Department in Home Economics at Alcorn College aims to permit adaptation to these changing needs. The courses are planned to prepare teachers of vocational home economics for public schools in the state, to prepare extension workers, and to train successful homemakers.

When the Smith-Hughes Act was first passed in 1917, Alcorn A. and M. College was selected for the training of Negro vocational teachers in Mississippi. Since that time the institution has put forth every effort to develop and strengthen its teacher-training program.

Many teachers in Mississippi have received their training from Alcorn College. In a recent study concerning the training of Negro home economics teachers in the high schools of Mississippi, it was found that practically 90% of these teachers received their training from this institution.

Realizing the great opportunity for sharing in the development of Negro education in the state, the Department of Teacher-Training for Vocational Home Economics is strengthening its program from year to year and urging prospective home economics teachers, workers, and home makers to use the opportunities offered in this division of vocational work.

The department offered a different experience for student teachers this year—one that proved to be very helpful to the trainees. This opportunity gave experiences in real teaching situations out in the state. The trainees were sent to four different centers namely (a) Scott County Training School, Forest, Mississippi; (b) Oak Park Vocational School, Laurel, Mississippi (c) Indianola Colored School, Indianola, Mississippi; and (d) Yazoo City Colored School, Yazoo City, Mississippi. The first two schools are located in the south eastern section of the state and the other two are located in the Mississippi Delta. There were ten students in these centers for six weeks.

The trainees left the college at the end of the first six weeks for the various schools mentioned. These students actually lived in the community and worked with the school and community program for six weeks. There the students gained experience working with all-day, day unit, part-time and evening classes. The trainees also visited the homes and home projects of their students. These students worked under the direct guidance of the regular employed home economics teacher, who has met the state requirements for this work. The trainees first observed the home economics teacher and then assisted her with classes during the second week. Afterward, the trainees took over the entire classes and handled the program the rest of the six weeks.

At the close of the third week, the student teachers and home economics teachers of Indianola met in a conference at Yazoo City with the trainees and home economics teacher of Yazoo City Colored School. The teacher-trainer had charge of the conference. The following Saturday, November 23, a similar conference was held at Laurel for the trainees and home economics teachers of the Forest and Laurel Schools. The purpose of these meetings was to exchange experiences and problems of the teachers. Not only were these experiences and problems welcomed, but the trainees put into practice some of the things gained at the conference.

In the training centers the trainees had the opportunity of:

1. Studying problems and situations of pupils and the department.
2. Making necessary teaching materials.
3. Working with parents as well as pupils.
4. Helping with school and community programs such as: plays, Sunday School, Y. W. C. A., Community Drives, and other organizations.
5. Checking and keeping accumulative records of their pupils.

This experience out in the community has meant more to the trainees toward meeting problems in real teaching than any previous device. They are now confident of their ability to begin teaching when they graduate.

PRESIDENT

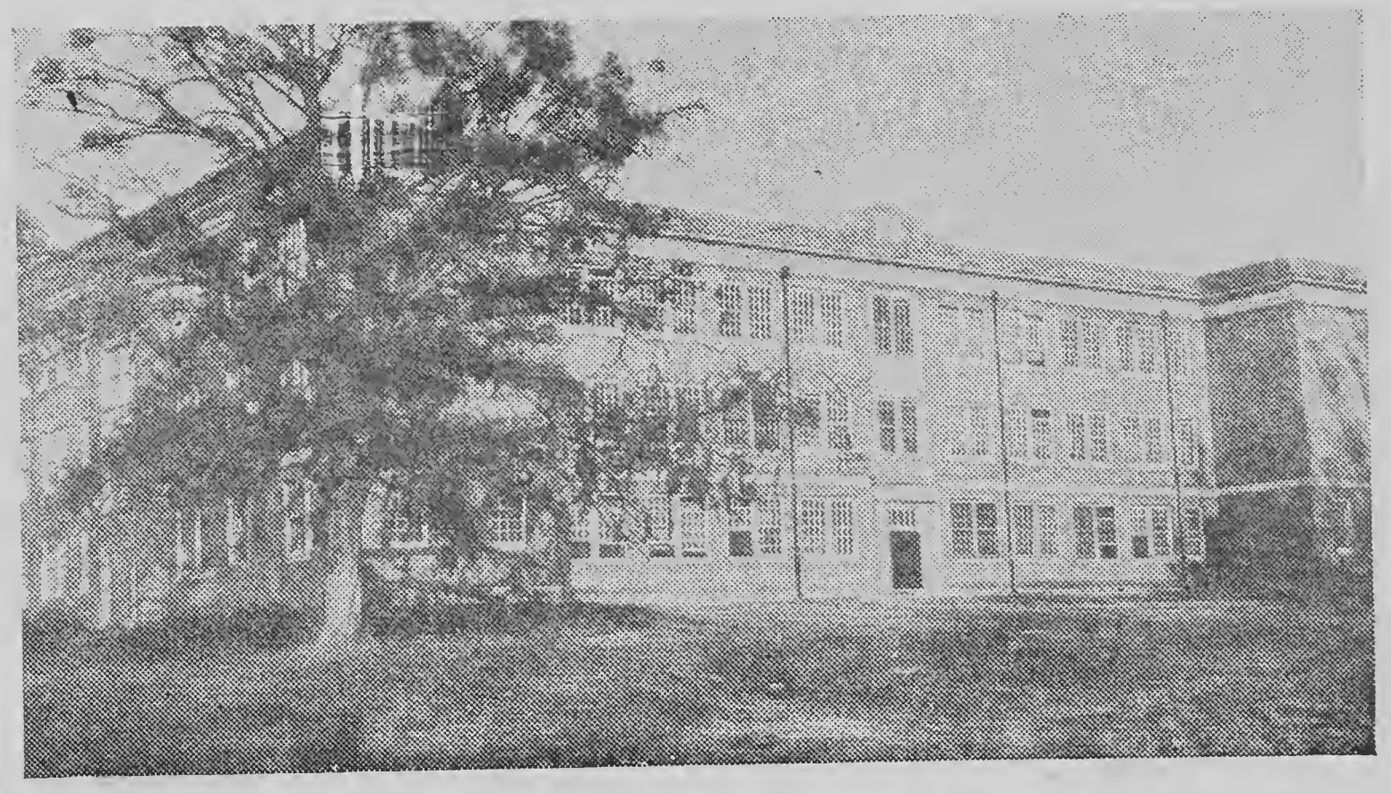
PRESIDENT WM. H. BELL
Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss., and Chairman of Executive Committee, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

National Defense Vocational Training Project

On November 15 a ten week National Defense Vocational Training Project was opened at Alcorn A. and M. College for the purpose of training men in blacksmithing and truck and tractor maintenance and repairs. The project consists of the two courses named above, running six hours per day five times per week, with fifteen men enrolled in each. Alcorn A. and M. College is cooperating with the State Department of Vocational Education in making available its shops and other facilities for the training of men sent from the local communities, namely, Lorman, Fayette, Red Lick, and Port Gibson, who are on the approved list of the Works Progress Administration. Mr. McKinley Williams has been released from duties with the college to do full-time instruction of truck and tractor maintenance and repairs, and Mr. J. B. Riley, former Alcorn student, has been brought in from Aberdeen, Mississippi, to give instruction in blacksmithing.

Mr. F. O. Woodard, teacher-trainer, trade and industrial education, and Mr. W. A. Flowers, teacher-trainer, vocational agriculture, have been released from duties at the college for the first semester to give full-time to the setting up of similar projects throughout the state in the Negro high schools and communities. The trainees selected from the Works Progress Administration and placed on these training projects receive full-time wages as would normally be received on regular job assignments.

(Continued on Page 8)



BOWLES HALL—SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

AGE, NOT YOUTH, SERVES

So this is the much-heralded age of youth, is it? This statement may be correct, but back in Washington, D. C., it is not youth that is serving the country, but graybeards, who have and are continuing to shape the destinies of our nation, meaning our senators and representatives in congress. About 40 members of congress are under 40—not a single member of the cabinet is under 40—no generals or admirals under 30 and probably none under 40—and yet these oldsters who have about 10 years of activity left govern and guide half of our people who have 30 to 60 years of activity left. As one writer puts it, it might be less costly to pension members of congress after a term or two. This would eliminate their endless struggle and scheming for re-election. Surely their thoughts and their worries are not about what sort of a world this will be after 1960.

DIAMONDS STUD BEACHES IN SOUTH AFRICA COLONY

The sandy shore of South West Africa is literally studded with diamonds.

Along the 850-mile coast, for 30 to 80 miles back from the Atlantic, there is a dreary waste of undulating sand and shifting dunes, but this miniature coastal Sahara is the country's jewel box.

Near here, in 1908 German railroad workmen discovered diamonds. The gems are supposed to have been washed up by the sea. Dredges also bring them up off shore.

In 1934 these sands gave up $5,710,500 in diamonds; in 1935 more than twice that sum; in 1936 almost three times the 1934 amount.

These otherwise barren beaches yield about one-fifth of the world's annual supply. The gems are small but brilliant and of good quality. Half the country's revenue is paid by the diamond output.

The sand hills from which the jewel's are "mined" vary in height from 30 to 100 feet along the coast, and rise to 300 and 400 feet three miles inland. Those protected with a sparse growth of vegetation do not shift, but others often move as much as five feet on a stormy day.

DOUBT LIMITS VOCABULARY

It has been computed that the great majority, of English-speaking people have an available speaking vocabulary of not more than 600 words. They know more words than that, of course, but because they never think to look up pronunciations and precise meanings in the dictionary they don't dare use them.

Fear caused by laziness and indifference is the one big factor that keeps people from using anything more than a minimum vocabulary.

Take 10 pages at random in your dictionary and count—honestly—how many of the words are yours, how many you can pronounce, spell, and define. Then take your average for those 10 pages and multiply it by the total number of pages and you'll have a pretty fair idea of how many words there are in your speaking language. You'll find the check-up game fun. At least it won't cost anything.

MORE SALARIES OF NEGRO TEACHERS EQUALIZED

After three years of campaigning Negro teachers of Louisville, Kentucky, have won their fight to have their salaries raised to those paid white teachers. The school board has agreed to wipe out the 15 per cent differential "immediately."

Negro teachers of Loudonn County, Virginia, will be receiving the same salaries as white teachers by 1943. This action was taken by the school board after being petitioned by a local Negro teacher group.

At a meeting of a state-wide conference of Negro teachers in Richmond, Virginia, it was voted to file petitions for equalization of salaries in every county of the State. In the City of Richmond, the salaries of Negro principals of Negro high schools and elementary schools are a little more than one-half of the salaries paid to white high school principals—while white principals of Negro schools are paid approximately one-third more than Negro principals.

GEORGIA STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, GEORGIA

By W. A. Hagins

The 1940 annual reports for the Negro Division of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service have just been released. Despite the financial adversities which have beset farming for the past few years, they still show that marked progress has been made.

The planting of a better seed, preparation of better seed beds, foods, clothing, better methods of harvesting and storing, the selection of better farm animals, their care and utilization, individual and group instruction in adjusting crops to needs and equipment, and promoting a sound live-at-home program occupied much of the agents time this year.

The agents have influenced the establishment of demonstrations in all parts of their territories to illustrate the practical value of certain recommended farm practices. They have appeared on the programs of the church, lodge, and civic gatherings to discuss practical phases of better farming; and have served as a buffer against erroneous and disturbing rumors and propaganda.

Greater yields of corn, cotton, potatoes, and other forage and field crops were made. More families attempted the beautifying of their home grounds, while the production of poultry, hogs, and other livestock increased over that of previous years. Many families turned their interest to the planting of orchards, canning, year-round gardens, forestry and wildlife conservation, and more sensible methods of applying fertilizers. Soil conservation practices were also on the increase, while greater emphasis was placed on the live-at-home program. Many tractors and other pieces of improved farm machinery were purchased.

In the agents' efforts to bring about these changes and improvements, they spent (1) 10,620½ days in the field. (2) They made more than 36,000 visits to farms in conducting Extension work. (3) They had 39,093 calls relating to various phases of farm activities. (4) displayed exhibits on 230 events. (5) There were more than 10,000 method demonstration meetings held which were attended by 132,932 farmers and rural leaders. (6) They issued 1,192 different circular letters. (7) There were 954 news articles and stories prepared and published. (8) They conducted 2,071 result demonstration meetings with an attendance of 28,710. (9) The agents did work on 40,913 farms, and (10) influenced more than 27,000 farm families with some phase of the Extension program.

In promoting Negro Extension work throughout the state, this year, there were 23 farm and 24 home demonstration agents. Their territory covered 52 odd counties. The supervisory force consists of P. H. Stone, State Agent; Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent, in charge of Home Demonstration Work; Alexander Hurse, State Club Agent; and Z. T. Hubert, Assistant State Club Agent. They report that they have worked "hand in glove" with the farm people in their efforts to produce a better living.

NEGRO FARMERS TO GET AWARDS

Commissioner C. C. Flanery of the State Department of Agriculture will go to Memphis to award certificates of merit obtained in the State Food Supply Program, to 800 Shelby County Negro farmers who made outstanding achievements during the program.

There were 3,800 Negro farm families in Shelby County enrolled in the food supply program.

LIGHT-THAN-AIR WAFFLES

Mix thoroughly:
1 pint of sour cream
3 beaten egg yolks
1 cup sifted flour sifted again with 2 level teaspoons Clabber Girl Baking Powder
Add 1 level teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 tablespoon of boiling water. When ready to use fold in 3 egg whites stiffly beaten.

Pre-heat electric waffle iron for 10 minutes. Pour in 3-4 cup of batter and bake without raising lid until iron stops steaming (about 5 minutes). This quantity makes 8 whole waffles or 32 sections.

CONSTRUCTS MILK STATION

Martin, Tenn., Jan. 27—(Special)—The Pet Milk Company has started construction on a new $30,000 milk receiving station with a capacity of 50,000 pounds of milk daily. Last August the local station reached 30,000 pounds daily, and through the winter the receipts have held around 20,000 pounds daily. As daily interests grow here it is expected to reach 40,000 to 50,000 pounds daily this summer.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A STANDARD "CLASS-A" COLLEGE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM

Year	Regular Session	Summer Session	Extension Division	Degrees Awarded	Diplomas Awarded
1924-25	420	123			9
1925-26	531	310	229		23
1926-27	510	327	210	9	31
1927-28	585	365	216	20	53
1928-29	557	419	263	12	49
1929-30	627	504	310	15	71
1930-31	654	715	407	22	96
1931-32	693	1035	614	38	68
1932-33	718	842	562	46	81
1933-34	809	1028	Non-Operative	44	84
1934-35	1015	1015	432	71	80
1935-36	1017	1055	475	95	64
1936-37	1129	1215	733	108	65
1937-38	1098	1218	776	128	69
1938-39	1061	1003	625	143	63
1939-40	1125	875	450	156	68

Year	Buildings and Improvements	Valuation
1925	Administration Building	$250,000.00
	Dining Room Annex	25,000.00
	Mechanic Arts Building Annex	12,500.00
1926	Nurses Cottage	5,400.00
	Water and Sewerage System	25,000.00
1927	Jackson-Davis Hall (College Women's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Science Hall Annex	12,000.00
1928	Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Dairy Barn Annex	10,000.00
1929	Refectory Annex	35,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Purchase	5,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Renovation	6,000.00
1930	Hospital Annex	15,000.00
	Western Electric Sound Equipment	10,000.00
	Farm Land Purchase (107 acres)	10,500.00
1931	Model School	54,000.00
1932	Hard Surfacing Campus Roads	79,000.00
1933-34	Gibbs Park	9,000.00
	Athletic Field	10,000.00
	Pipe Organ	28,000.00
	Light System	5,000.00
1938	South Hall for Women	152,000.00
	South Hall for Men	130,000.00
	Valuation of Plant	$1,500,000.00
	Total Acreage	400

ACCREDITATION AND MEMBERSHIP

1931 Accredited as a Class "A" College by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Admitted to membership in the Association of American Colleges and Universities and the American Council on Education.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IS OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:

Division of Agriculture
Division of Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences
(Confers B. A. Degree also.)
Division of Mechanic Arts
Division of Nurse Training and Health

DO YOU KNOW THE NATIONAL NOGRO ATHEM?

You should know the words as well as the tune—Study it, commit it to memory. It will inspire and lift you.

NATIONAL NEGRO ATHEM

Lift every voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring
Ring with the harmonies of liberty!
Let our rejoicing rise,
High as the listening skies
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us
Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us
Facing the rising sun,
Of our new day begun
Let us march on till victory is won!

2

Stony the road we trod,
Bitter the chastening rod
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed.
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered;
We have come treading our path thru the blood of the slaughtered
Out from the gloomy past till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast!!

3

God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who has brought us thus far on our way,
Thou who hast by thy might,
Led us into the light
Keep us forever in the path we pray
Lest our feet stray from the places
Our God where we met thee;
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world, we forget thee
Shadowed beneath thy hand,
May we forever stand
True to our God,
True to our Native Land!

WASPS BLAMED FOR NORTH CAROLINA'S BALD MOUNTS

Wasps are to blame for North Carolina's "bald mountains," according to a recent explanation of Dr. W. A. Gates, of the Louisiana State university. Until Dr. Gates came along with his brand new explanation many other theories were advanced for the so-called "bald mountains."

With North Carolina dotted with these so-called "bald mountains," some of the theories advanced included that the soil on the mountain tops is lacking some of the elements necessary to the growth of the timber. Another theory was that the Indians used to clear or burn off these prominences on which nature eventually gave up trying to grow anything except grass or scrubby bushes.

In a recent study of two mountains, Dr. Gates discovered a countless army of wasps around the edge of the area being denuded. These bugs make short work of oak trees covering hundreds of acres, Dr. Gates said, in explaining his theory for the denuded areas.

ADVICE ON SUCCESS

J. C. Penney, the chain store executive, who commenced with a small shop in Kemmerer, Wyo., in 1902, gave out some advice in an interview recently in Salt Lake City. He said that luck plays no part in success. Intensive training is the key to success. Mr. Penney believes that young men should select a business where advancement is not restricted and then apply themselves whole-heartedly to the job.

Mr. Penney seems to be particularly well qualified to give advice on the subject of success. The venture into which he put a few dollars in Wyoming 38 years ago now grosses $282,000,000 a year. And Mr. Penney has aided thousands of young men in achieving success.

FACTS ABOUT MILK

Milk is the one article of diet whose sole function in nature is to serve as food. It is the one food for which there seems to be no satisfactory substitute. From the dawn of history the dairy cow was worshipped as a source of wealth and food. In the Bible we have the description of the promised land of the ancient Hebrews 'unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey.' Today we have reached a promised land far beyond the dreams of the ancient desert dwellers, here in our own county where we can have an abundant supply of good clean pure milk.

Milk is the most nearly perfect food there is. The percentage composition is approximately 3.7 per cent fat, 3.2 per cent protein 5 per cent carbohydrates, 0.7 per cent minerals, 87.4 per cent water. The protein which milk provides the body are necessary for life, to build the body tissue to support growth and maintain life. The protein of milk are of excellent quality and are the most completely digested and absorbed by the body of all proteins in foods. One quart of milk furnishes one-third the total needed by the adult body for the day. The balance is supplied by meat and cereals, usually. The energy value of milk is supplied by the fat and the carbohydrate, the milk and sugar and the cream. For the child 5-6 years old one quart of milk furnishes 1-2 the requirement for the day; for the child 10-12 years old, one-third; for an adult of moderate activity, one-fourth. Milk contains some of almost all the different kinds of minerals needed by the body. It is the best source of calcium needed for building and repairing the bones and teeth. To replace the calcium of one quart of milk by any other source or combination of sources, the cost would be five times greater than the cost of milk. It is an excellent source of phosphorous. Milk is not as rich in iron as it is in some other minerals, but the iron in milk is in a form which is readily used by the body. One quart of milk daily furnish the phosphorous and 1-4 the iron needed in the child's diet each day. Milk supplies Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, and G in abundance, and some Vitamin C according to the season of the year and the feed which the cow has had. The Vitamin C which is supplied by milk can be supplied by frest fruit furnishes all the calcium, nearly all, or raw vegetables

STUDY PAPAGO INDIAN

That the Indian only says "Ugh!" is an obvious fallacy, according to Dr. Emil Haury, head of the department of anthropology and director of a group of University of Arizona linguists, archeologists and historians who are making an exhaustive investigation into the Papago Indian tribes of the Southwest. Dr Haury describes the Papago Indian as "good-natured, co-operative, well-equipped physically and mentally, yet distinct in appearance from many other southwestern tribes. The study, which may take several years, is being carried out along definite lines, with one member tracing the archeological history, another making photographs of current Papago customs and another reconstructing the cultural history of the tribe and attempting to trace the effects of contacts with other Indians and the white man.

NATIONAL DEFENSE VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT

(Continued from Page 5)

In cooperation with such a National and State-wide project, President Bell has placed at the disposal of the government not only the college shops and facilities, but such regularly employed staff members as may aid in the proper supervision and execution of the program as outlined by the local and Federal authorities.

HUMAN NATURE TO RESENT PEDESTRIAN REGULATION

The public long has recognized the wisdom and necessity of requiring automobile drivers to follow certain rules of safety—and of punishing those who disobey. Less widely do people appreciate the wisdom of requiring pedestrians to conform to the rule of safety.

When a man is behind the wheel of a car—a ponderous vehicle capable of damage and hurt to others— he naturally feels a certain responsibility to the common good, and to law. But when he emerges from his automobile, when he is on his own feet and using only the locomotion that God provided for him, the least interference with his progress and maneuvers is likely to arouse resentment. A man is apt to feel he's "got a right" to walk across the street wherever or whenever he wants to, although the same man may not insist that he has a "right" to drive his automobile wherever he wishes.

This is a human—but not very sensible—attitude. The laws which govern the conduct of automobile drivers are designed primarily for the protection of others. But the laws governing pedestrians are designed for their own good.

MRS. F. P. BOLTON OPPOSES WILLKIE'S REPUBLICAN VIEWS

Ohio Congressman Urges Fight Against Roosevelt's War Moves

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (ANP)—Republicans in attendance upon the annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican club at the Hotel Astor, Saturday, heard several intensely interesting discussions as Wendell L. Willkie, party presidential candidate and Reps. James Wadsworth of New York and Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, spoke. Mr. Willkie warned against opposition to the important "lend-lease" bill now pending in congress. The bill which most Republican leaders seem to think would give President Roosevelt almost dictatorial power, did not face Mr. Willkie. He said that if the Republican party lent itself to opposition to the bill, "it will never, never again gain control of the government."

"I beg of you—I plead with you—you people who believe as I do in our great system of government—please do not in blind opposition—do not because of hate of an individual—and of all persons in the United States I have least cause to hold a brief for him—forget the critical world situation which confronts us and of which America is a part."

Rep. Wadsworth expressed the belief that such a bill as proposed should be passed, but with a two year limit on the grant of powers and with congress keeping some control by refusing to "hand over a blank check to the president."

Rep. Bolton, who warned that all women must play their part in the world, said, "Read history and see if anywhere you find a man humble enough in spirit to wield so much power wisely—or any group of men free from the temptation to perpetuate themselves. Surely danger rides close beside each citizen in this once free land. As one of the 22 million who strove to retain the well-tried tradition for perpetuating the rights of the people to be free, I call upon you to insist that the group which has been continued in power give us a clean, clear and efficient method of national defense.

"This, you who are outside the congress can demand of us who are of t. And you can give us your encouragement. You can demand from your papers, from your radios, from your magazines and cinemas. both sides with all the implications of both. Above all you can keep your feet upon the ground and refuse to become hysterical, refuse to be rushed into acceptance of methods of government contrary to every section of the bill of rights, though they be couched in honeyed words and given you in carefully timed doses."

Colored Republicans admittedly are mystified at the rapid fire political changes which find their erstwhile candidate giving heart aid and comfort to President Roosevelt whom he was condemning a few weeks ago with equal fervor

PSYCHOMETERS REVEAL REACTIONS

The movie people have discovered a better way of testing audience reactions than by taking a questionnaire poll, so watch out. They're doing it now with psychometers, instruments which measure directly the emotional tension or relaxation of any subject when watching certain types of pictures.

Here's the first statement from Warners—sea stories are ideal for hot weather, very cooling. Newsreel shots dealing with the current war give the greatest heat reaction. Women show great excitement over love scenes; men do not. That situation is reversed on adventure scenes—the men get very excited but the women just sit back and register nothing.

TALLADEGA PREXY DENOUNCES CASTE SYSTEM OF NATION

Dr. Gallagher Sees Need of Change From Old Order To Better Way For Present Era

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 30 (ANP)—The January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, is devoted to an article by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, preisdent of Talladega college.

Entitled, "The American Caste System," Dr. Gallagher's article traces the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in America today giving special emphasis to the position of the Negro in the American pattern.

Believing that prejudice against the American Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, the author sets out to list a procedure which might affect a change in the "immoral caste system."

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

He concludes: "We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives.. .....We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money fir this cousc. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us!"

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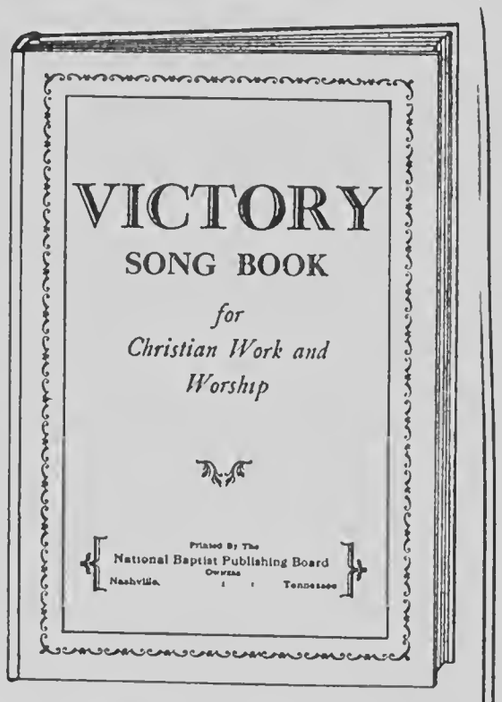

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STATE DIRECTORS FOR CONTEST OF RISK FIRMS NAMED

Essays Will be on Subject, "Life Insurance in Relation to Education."

RICHMOND, Va., June 30 (ANP) —C. L. Townes, secretary, and F. A. Young, chairman of the essay contest committee of the National Negro Insurance association's annual contest for high school students, announced this week the state directors of the contest. Students in every state with any appreciable colored population will have an opportunity to contest for the state and national prizes which are to be given for the best essays.

The subject of this year's essay is "Life Insurance and Its Relation to Education," and the papers are to be limited to 500 words. The contest is expected to be the most far-reaching event of its kind ever held within our group.

State directors are: Alabama, S. J. Bennett, N. C. Mutual Insurance company, Birmingham; Arkansas, L. H. Boyce, Universal Life, West Memphis; California, George A. Beavers, Golden State Life Ins. company, Los Angeles; Colorado, B. H. Graham, Supreme Camp of the American Woodmen, Denver; District of Columbia, G. Norman Branch Federal Life Insurance company, Washington; Florida, E. E. Broughton, Central Life Insurance company, Tampa; Georgia, A. J. Clement, President of Georgia Underwriters association, Savannah; Illinois, H. G. Hall, Metropolitan Funeral System association, Chicago; Indiana; S. W. Whitley, State Metropolitan Funeral System association, Chicago; Indiana, S. W. Whitley, State Manager, Mammoth Life Insurance company; Kansas, J. H. Gregg, Atlanta Life Insurance company, Kansas City, Mo.; Kentucky, W. C. Buford, Mammoth Life Insurance company, Louisville; Louisiana, A. Victor Williams, Louisiana Industrial Life Insurance company, New Orleans; Maryland, C. R. Alexander, N. C. Mutual, Baltimore; Missouri, J. E. Stovall, Universal Life, St. Louis, Mo.; Michigan, A. N. Lake, Western Mutual Insurance company, Detroit; Mississippi, J. H. Coates, Universal Life, Jackson; New York, G. W. Nickens, Victory Mutual, New York City; North Carolina, A. W. Harper, Winston Mutual, Winston-Salem; Ohio, C. L. Sharpe, Atlanta Life, Cleveland; Oklahoma, George Ragland, Universal Life Insurance company, Oklahoma City; Pennsylvania, J. A. Faison, Provident Home Benefit Society, Philadelphia; South Carolina, J. N. Hinton, Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance company, Columbia; Tennessee, W. A. House, colored Y. W. C. A. building, Nashville; Texas, C. N. Walker, Atlanta Life, Houston; Virginia, S. Jackson, Jr., Richmond Beneficial Life, Richmond.

VISUAL DEFECTS CAUSE HEADACHES

Your eyes do not have to be much out of focus to cause headaches, in fact, minor uncorrected visual defects are more commonly a cause of physical discomfort than are greater uncorrected errors, according to the Better Vision institute. When eye defects are slight the human mechanism whips up nervous energy in an attempt to correct such defects and disturbs the nervous balance of the body. When the eyes have high refractive errors, the human body ordinarily accepts the low visibility instead of expending extraordinary nervous energy in striving to overcome the defective vision. It is because of this tendency of the human body to clear up vision blurred by minor defects that many persons do not realize their eyes need attention until they receive warning signals of recurrent headaches.

ARMY AGREES TO PLAN OF NAMING COLORED DOCTORS

One In Every 13 Is Promise; Expect to Call 300, in All.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—(ANP)—Negro doctors and dentists in the reserve forces of the war department will be called to duty within the next 60 days, will be used in regiments, station hospitals and induction centers in the eventual ratio of one in each 13, the proportion of colored to white doctors throughout the nation, and will finally total over 300.

These promises were made to a special committee representing the National Medical Association by Judge Patterson, assistant secretary of war, and Gen. William Shedd, assistant chief of staff in charge of personnel, at a conference held recently in Judge Patterson's office. The N. M. A. will also be called upon to furnish the names of civilian Negro doctors for army service when those in the reserve corps are assigned.

This was the outgrowth of an earlier conference held on October 10. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas aided the N. M. A. group in getting its program accepted and personally conducted them to Patterson's office where he recommended the acceptance of their requests. Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, helped work out details.

It was brought out that the war department conceded the right of Negro medical officers in all Negro regiments, national guard units and units of the regular army officered by whites. There are only 65 colored reserve physicians available and since the plan eventually called for 300, the remaining 235 would be furnished by the N. M. A.

The practice of placing all Negro cases in one wing of an institution without regard to the nature of their diseases was discussed and it was agreed that placing infectious cases with others was unfair and in the future would be discontinued.

As regards discrimination against Negroes in private industries holding national defense contracts, Judge Patterson said the war department itself did not discriminate but difficulties were encountered because of the employers themselves mainly throught the anti-Negro attitude of labor unions. Under the present law the war department could not specifically ask private employers to hire Negro labor, the assistant secretary said, but expressed a willingness to study the problem further.

NEW TYPE DEAFNESS

A new type of deafness—"motor ear"—is affecting people of the United States. "Motor ear" is an affliction commonly found today among people who make a habit of driving automobiles with the left window rolled down, according to Dr. A. C. Hardy of Kirksville, Mo., who said: "The left ear, in such cases, is affected by wind, noises and impurities, and partial deafness results."

—Exchange

$60,338 Tuskegee Building Approved

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 30 (ANP)—The state aministrator of the Works Projects Administration W. G. Henderson, announced Tuesday approval of a project to construct a new vocational building at Tuskegee institute.

The project is sponsored by the state department of education will cost $60,338 and will accomodate 280 students.

THE VALUE OF A PENNY

PENNIES ARE PASSPORTS, as most young consumers know, to delicious luxuries, things like licorice sticks, or shiny new marbles, or "all-day suckers." Suggest to any 8-year old in short pants that his pennies should go for milk every day and you'd expect to be faced with an "I say it's spinach" expression. But you may be wrong. At least in New York, where "penny milk" is beguiling the young, some evidence is accumulating that you'd be on the safe side to venture such an apostasy. The evidence is this:

School bells had been ringing only a few weeks this fall for over 67,000 New York school children in the poorer areas of that metropolis, when their teachers announced a new plan for wise penny spending. Most of those children are in elementary schools, but some attend junior high and high schools. For a penny, they were told, they could get a half-pint of milk every day. That was a bargain price, 3 to 4 cents lower than what the had been paying.

"Penny milk" was a new idea made possible by the cooperation of Government, milk producers, and distributors. It was tried out for 3 weeks last June when Feder. and local officials in the city of Chicago experimented with the idea in some 15 representative schools. There the record shows an admirable appetite among the younger generation for milk when it was brought down to the price level of sweets and marbles. Before the plan went into operation in Chicago, from 40 to 90 half-pints of milk were purchased each day in each of the 15 schools at prices that ranged from 3 to 5 cents for a half-pint. After the advent of penny milk, purchases increased to an average of 487 half-pints a day for each school. Depending on the school, from 5 to 12 times more milk was purchased by the children when the price was lowered.

New York's experiment with "penny milk" will run 3 months—until the end of 1940. When the period has expired the Department of Agriculture will have records from 2 of the Nation's biggest cities showing how this new idea for moving a surplus agricultural commodity off the farm and into the hands of children actually works. If the records are favorable, it is possible that "penny milk" will take its place along with the Stamp Plans and "nickel-a-quart milk" in bringing to the needy, foods that make for nutritional defense.

Operation of the plan is simple enough. In New York, city officials have agreed to supply all facilities for serving the milk, to supervise distribution, and to collect the penny payments. But it takes no master economist to see that the penny per half-pint is not going to cover the price both to the farmer who produces the milk, and to the distributor who bottles and delivers it to the schools. That is where the Federal Government enters the picture.

Under a special provision of the Federal Milk Marketing Order covering the sale of milk in the New York area, in November farmers could sell "penny milk" to distributors in the "200-mile zone" at 1.12 cents a half-pint. That was 0.3 of a penny less than they were getting for regular bottled milk, but more than the price farmers would have received had this milk been sold to be made into cheese, butter, or ice cream.

Then New York dairies were asked to state the lowest amount they would have to receive from the Federal Government which, added to the penny each child paid, would cover the cost of giving the farmer his 1.12 cents, and shipping, processing, and delivering milk in half-pint bottles to the schools.

Dairies submitted bids to the Secretary of Agriculture for supplying milk to each individual school. Only the lowest bid for each school was accepted. These ranged from 1.22 cents to 1.40 cents a half-pint, which, with the one cent paid by the children, gives the distributors 2.22 cents to 2.40 cents. From funds appropriate by Congress for removal of surplus agricultural commodities, the Federal Government in effect makes up the difference between the penny the children pay and the total received by distributors.

It is still too early to tell the results of the New York experimental try-out of penny milk. First statistics to emerge, covering 34 of the schools, show that after only 4 days of the plan, about 4½ times as many children were buying milk at school than before inauguration of the experiment. Before 4,776 children—about 7 percent of the total—bought milk. After, 22,963—more than a third of the total—were buying milk. The same picture that resulted in Chicago is appearing in outline from the New York experiment.

Figure experts have estimated that if the 300,000 needy children in the 164 New York schools which are eligible to be included in the experiment bought a half-pint of "penny milk," farmers would have a market for 75,000 quarts a day.

The Secretary of Agriculture has described the plan as "a direct contribution toward improving the health defenses of future America, and a boost to the income of dairy farmers."

In Chicago, a school principal had this to say in a letter to the Surplus Marketing Administration which set up the plan: "The faculty and students wish me to extend their deep appreciation and gratification to you and all those who made it possible to receive the milk at our school for such a low price. The children in this neighborhood are very poor and need as much milk as possible to help nourish their underfed bodies."

In another school, where milk sales increased ninefold, a teacher wrote: "The children can't seem to wait until recess time so they can have their milk."

From several class rooms came reports of teachers supplying needed pennies when even that pittance could not be spared from meager budgets at home.

The problem of the undernourished child unable to buy even the absolute minimum of a half-pint of milk at school is unfortunately a problem common to most American comunities. Happily there are people in those communities who want to do something toward eliminating this unwanted barricade to healthier, sturdier children.

Whether the plan is to be continued remains to be seen. Right now officials are concerned with the results of the experimental programs.

CONSOLIDATED BANK AND TRUST COMPANY HAS MILLION ASSETS

RICHMOND, Va., (Special)—When the annual Stockholders' Meeting of the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company met here this past month, the report of the officers, beginning with the chairman of the Board and going through the whole list, showed that Richmond, Va., enjoyed the distinction of having a one million dollar bank. The financial statement for the close of business of December 31, 1940, showed that the assets and liabilities were one million, ninety-nine thousand, two hundred forty-four dollars and seventeen cents. It was reported that 1940 was the best year the bank has enjoyed since it was organized. The vice president of the Board is Leon A. Reid; the Pres. Emmett C. Burke; the vice Pres. James T. Carter, E. F. Johnson, S. W. Robinson, Jr.; the Sec.-Treas., W. S. Banks, and the Asst. Sec.-Treas., S. J. Saunders. The bank owns its own premises with furniture and fixtures valued at $23,108.11, with other real estate owned amounting to $33,888.34. The capital is $80,000.00, fully paid. The surplus is $60,000.00; the undivided profits of over $7,000,000; Reserves, over $4,000.00; and deposits aggregating $941,922.48. It has stockholders located in many states in the union. There was no change in the official family reported after the stockholders' meeting and it was not expected that the directors would have any great change in the personnel.

DISCRIMINATION IS RAMPANT IN CENSUS BUREAU OF U. S. GOVT.

Dismissals of Negroes Being Made Policy of Present Regime, Says Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (ANP)—Discrimination against Negro employes is rampant in the census bureau, according to information submitted by the United Federal workers in an appeal to the public to have certain practises in the bureau halted.

"The bureau of census is making discriminatory dismissals against its Negro employes," says the bulletin. "Of the first group of 600 dismissals, about one third are Negroes, whereas. Negroes comprise only 10 per cent of the employes in the bureau. In another division, Negroes have already been completely eliminated. This situation has resulted from the deliberate policy of the administration of the census bureau restricting Negroes to types of work that are most poorly paid and that make them subject to the earliest dismissals. Unless changed, this policy will result in Negro employes being completely eliminated from all positions except card punch and messenger work by the end of March.

"In spite of the urgency of this situation, Dr. Virgil D. Reed, acting director of the census, has refused to meet with a committee representing the employes affected.

"Local 23 is calling on the secretary of commerce to change the policy at census and is appealing to organizations interested in the democratic treatment of Negroes to protest the existing situation to the secretary of commerce."

In a circular submitted at the same time, the United Federal workers state that there are now 800 Negroes employed in the census out of a total of 8,000 employes. In the agriculture division, all Negroes except messengers were eliminated at the time when the routine clerical work was completed. In the machine tabulation division, Negroes are restricted to jobs as operators of card-punch machines, paying $1260 per annum with slight increases for extraordinary quantities of work done. Qualified Negroes are barred from jobs as operators of tabulating, sorting and gang punch machines which pay from $1500 to $1620 per year.

In the population division, Negroes are restricted to those early operations (coding) from which a major part of dismissals are being made. Six hundred were fired as of Jan. 15 and 31 which about 200 are Negroes. All operations in which Negroes are at present are due to end during the month of March.

MONEY TO BURN

Burning money for the dead is an ancient custom of the Chinese. They believe that there are millions of souls in purgatory who have served their allotted time there and if they can lay their hands on the right amount of cash, they can buy their way back to this world.

When death has occurred for a relative, the body is laid out on a great wooden board supported at either end by stools. Before this bier a small altar full of burning coals is placed and from time to time small packets of "hell money" are thrown onto these coals. Larger amounts are put into a special trunk and padlocked so it cannot be opened in the next world by unauthorized spirits. The dead, arriving in the next world with this "hell money." are supposed to loan the money to spirits waiting to return to this earth. In this way, they then will have good luck when their time comes and can borrow enough money to come back.

WE TAKE YOU

(Continued from Page 2)

which is good for tobacco, and clay soil which is best used for pasture and grain.

They found out that the woodlands had been cut over clean, mostly because curing tobacco makes it necessary to burn large quantities of wood.

More than half the people are tenants in this neighborhood and most of the tenants have one-year oral agreements instead of written leases.

Tenancy plus tobacco growing has made soil erosion a serious problem.

Roads, they discovered, became impassable during the winter and children are unable to get to school then.

"That's what they found. What are they going to do?" Mr. Anderson asks.

First of all, they decided that a good farm in this area should have from 40 to 60 acres of cropland and from 50 to 100 acres of woodland.

Mr. Anderson thought that was funny. Was somebody going to buy him a farm?

You explain the Farm Security Administration through its tenant purchase program lends money to farmers in Caswell County to help them buy farms, and with this recommendation in mind they see to it that when a tenant is lent money to buy a farm he gets a farm that is well-suited to good farming. Farmers who already own farms plan to balance up their acreage.

Mr. Anderson was partly convinced. "What else did they say?"

More crop rotation. For example, Mr. Anderson had farmed the same 3 acres for 2 years with tobacco. Under this new recommendation, tobacco would be rotated with a grassy crop which would be left on the ground for a year to give the soil a chance to recover from producing tobacco.

Then the committee recommended that the land be planted with some crop in the winter so that it wouldn't be left bare to wash away in the winter rains.

Mr. Anderson volunteers his opinion. "They know how to farm all right, if they said that."

More terracing, and more grassy strips in between row crops to hold the rain and the soil, and they recommend that equipment be made available to farmers so they can keep up their terraces.

Mr. Anderson wants to know if the committee had anything to do with all the new terracing machinery that had come into the county during the last year.

Very likely. Farm Security lent some farmers money to buy terracing equipment with the understanding that these farmers would rent the equipment out to other farmers at reasonable rates. The county was persuaded to buy some machinery, too. Then the Caswell County farmers said that a good standard would be for every farm to raise at least 2 cows, and 3 or 5 hogs, and from 35 to 50 chickens. That would mean better food for farm families and more income, more pasture and manure, and better soil.

They thought tenants ought to have written leases to sign and they ought to be for longer than one year. They thought that landlords and tenants could reach agreements on improving tenant homes and sharing the expense.

"What kind of improvements?" Mr. Anderson asked.

Well, screens, for example.

"Well, I'll be dawgonned. Mr. Marsden gave me screening this spring to screen this house. Maybe that was this Land Use Planning. What other improvements?"

Well, a sanitary privy.

"He talked to me about that."

And electricity.

"He mentioned that, too. I'm beginning to see things."

Then the Home Demonstration Agent and the Farm Security Administration are to work with families to get better gardens and more home canning.

"Mrs. Marsden talked to Mrs. Anderson about that."

You go on telling Mr. Anderson about Land Use Planning. The committee also asked the State Highway Department to fix up the secondary roads so people wont' be winterbound.

They asked for recreational facilities in the county, a park, and a community clubhouse.

"A place to hold church picnics, you mean?"

That's one thing recreational facilities could supply.

"We need it," Mr. Anderson agrees.

"Now all this," Mr. Anderson asked, as if he were assessing Land Use Planning in his own mind, goes on in each township? What about the county?"

Each township meeting elected a committee and then the committee elected a chairman. All the township chairmen together made up the farmer membership of the county committee. This county committee met, too. They looked over the county as a whole, examined county-wide problems and made their own recommendations. Then these recommendations were taken back to the township committees and ratified, so to speak.

"That's committees!" Mr. Anderson is skeptical of committees. "What did the committee **do** in the county?"

The basic recommendation had to do with the land in the county. First, they decided no one knew enough about the soil in the county since a scientific soil survey had not been made since 1907. So they urged the Department of Agriculture to make a new soil survey. That's been done.

Then they began to examine the problems and conclusions as they were worked out by the township committees. One thing that came out of these discussions was an analysis of the use of the land. Here they divided the county up into 3 areas: blue, where land is being farmed but shouldn't be; red, where farming is going on under doubtful conditions; and yellow, that is okay for farming.

They urged that a good part of the blue land be bought up by the Federal Government and made into a land utilization project.

You tell Mr. Anderson more. The Land Use Planning committee has urged, too, that farming be diversified in Caswell County. Farmers have been urged to grow more livestock for home use and as an additional source of income.

Isn't it true that cold storage eggs are imported into this country and sold here during the winter? You ask Mr. Anderson.

"Sure, they're sold to people who can afford to buy them." Mr. Anderson doesn't think it's strange that a farming county should have to buy cold storage eggs when it has all the resources for raising its own fresh eggs. But now that you mention it, he does think something ought to be done.

You ask if Mr. Anderson doesn't buy pigs from a peddler. Well, the committee thinks there ought to be more brood sows in the county so he can raise his own pigs. They want to see more pure bred animals in the county.

They have persuaded the County Commissioners to appropriate money to take part in the Federal-State program to eradicate Bang's disease.

The County Committee also saw a danger in the exhaustion of the forest resources of the county and it plans to undertake a reforestation program through the farmers in the county.

Roads need improvement off the main highways; streams need to be worked over to reduce flood hazards. Programs were worked out so that farmers and government agencies can get this essential work done.

More phosphate and lime should be used to return fertility to exhausted Caswell County soils, and the Committee asked the Triple A to set up its goals so these practices would be encouraged. At the same time the Committee discovered that the method by which Triple A lime was shipped into the county was hard on some farmers, so the committee found a way to get the method of shipping changed.

With many farmers alert to soil conservation practices, more workers skilled in these practices are needed in the county to give farmers technical advice. The committee asked for additional home demonstration workers, and an assistant to the county agent; a Negro home demonstration agent to work with Negro families in the county; more vocational education instructors in the county school system; and additional technical staff in the Farm Security Administration to work with the tenants in the county.

Soil conservation requires expensive farm machinery and Caswell County farmers are not overloaded with cash. To get around this problem the committee worked out a program with the Farm Security Administration. Under this program community service loans are made to master farmers for the purchase of farm equipment. Then the master farmer rents this machine to his neighbors when they need the equipment. In this way, with everyone sharing in the cost, it's possible for everyone to have a turn at the machine.

At the same time arrangements were made with the County Commissioners to purchase some farm machinery and rent it out to farmers.

Then there's the health department. Caswell County has no health department. Mr. Anderson knows about that. "If you can't afford to pay for a doctor, chances are you can't get one," he says. The committee has urged that steps be taken to establish a county health department.

Mr. Anderson lowers his voice and makes his own comment on this. "I reckon," he says, "there must be a lot of blood disease in this county."

You mean venereal diseases?

Mr. Anderson nods his head. Just a feeling that he has; he doesn't know for sure.

Of course, you say, no one knows because there is no county health department. Other people had a feeling there might be tuberculosis in the county, too, a great deal of it, but no one knows about that either. A county health department would find out and do something about it, and the Land Use Planning Committee, you explain to Mr. Anderson, is working on that.

Did Mr. Anderson remember the Bookmobile?

"Sure," he remembered it, "but it only was in the county for a couple of months."

That was right, the Bookmobile, a truck stocked with books and fitted up like a library was brought into the county after the Land Use Planning Committee worked out an arrangement with the State Library Commission. That was what they called a demonstration. It toured the county on a regular route for 3 months.

"Is it coming back?" Mr. Anderson wanted to know.

Yes, it was, for another demonstration, and in the meantime the Land Use Planning Committee was working on plans to see if it couldn't be a permanent undertaking in the county. Maybe half time in Caswell and half time in an adjoining county to cut down the cost.

Mr. Anderson looks over toward his children. "They'll like that," he says. He's not much of a hand at reading.

Then the County Committee has set up a special school lunch committee.

Mr. Anderson's boys come closer to hear about school lunches.

Did Mr. Anderson know anything about malnutrition in Caswell County?

"You mean people not eating enough?"

Yes, particularly children not getting enough food and not getting the right kind of food.

Mr. Anderson reckoned that there was a lot of that. He'd been hungry himself sometimes. He supposed most share croppers were hungry sometime every year.

Mr. Anderson knew probably that when people are hungry they are more likely to be sick.

Sure he did. "You ought to be up at our church sometimes in the winter and listen to the prayers for the sick. Sometimes it seems as if everybody is sick."

The point is, you explain to Mr. Anderson, children need balanced adequate diets if they are to grow up to be healthy people, and grown people don't have much chance in the world if they are licked by sickness before they even start fighting poverty.

That's the idea behind the school lunch program. Give children hot lunches at school and you're helping them toward health.

The Land Use Planning Committee saw it that way, too. And it has established a special committee on school lunches. It was going to try to keep hot lunches where the schools in Caswell already had them, and to get them in schools where they weren't being served.

Mr. Anderson thought most of the white children were getting hot lunches. It was the children of the Negro families who were missing out. They went to school in one-room schools where there weren't any facilities for preparing lunches.

Yes, the committee knew that, and it was trying to work out a way to get hot school lunches into these schools, too.

Mr. Anderson suddenly thought of something. "Didn't this surplus thing give food to families, too?"

Yes, it did, but only to families eligible for relief. "There's no relief here," Mr. Anderson said.

That's right, there isn't money for relief except for old age pensions, and the blind, and for children. Families that were eligible to get relief, however, did get surplus commodities.

Mr. Anderson nodded his head. He knew. "One thing they get is powdered milk and people I know use it with flour and water to make gravy. Makes good gravy, too."

A home beautification program is on, too. Flower gardens grace the front yard of every home in the county from the shack of the poorest sharecropper in the county to the most impressive restored plantation mansion. The women of the county have got together and put on a drive to get more and better kitchen gardens to improve everyone's diet.

"Funny all this was happening and I never saw how it all tied together," Mr. Anderson comments.

"Didn't you hear about the Short Course?" you ask.

"What's the Short Course?"

Each year the women who work with the home demonstration agent arrange to have a one-day educational meeting. The women take their families and basket lunches to town where they hear experts from Raleigh and Washington talk about hygiene and home management, poultry care, and interior decoration.

Mrs. Anderson looks interested, but Mr. Anderson doesn't seem to follow the conversation.

This spring the women got together (there are almost as many women on the Land Use Planning **Committees as men)** and decided that this year their Short Course would be on Land Use Planning.

So they arranged to get the moving picture theater in Yanceyville for 2 days. Then experts came in and talked at the movie house to the white families on dairying, and gardens, and soil conservation, and forestry, and poultry management. The Negro families met in the courthouse and heard the same talks.

Mr. Anderson did recall those meetings. In fact, he had been invited to attend but he didn't have a car and he didn't get to town for those things. Besides he and Mrs. Anderson didn't have the right kind of clothes for a meeting like that.

You tell Mrs. Anderson how the Farm Security Administration, as part of the Land Use Planning Program, was lending money to women to buy pressure cookers and rent them out to their neighbors to pay back the loan. That was a community service loan. About 25 pressure cookers had been bought that way in the county.

"How many people went to this Short Course?" Mr. Anderson wanted to know.

About 700, white and Negro.

After a pause, Mr. Anderson has one last question.

"Well, what haven't they done?"

Well, they haven't reached you yet.

Mr. Anderson rises to the defense of Land Use Planning. "In a way they have. I see all these things happening, though I do say I didn't know what it was all about. The results are getting to me. But I'm not in on it. I guess that'll come. Takes time."

Land Use Planning is stirring up things in Caswell County. And it's getting going because the people are joined together in committees to give direction to what happens in the county from now on.

For 75 years, tobacco and tenancy shoved the Caswell people down a road they didn't even know they were taking until they reached the end of it.

Now they are not being forced anywhere. They are working out their own directions and they're heading forward.

One direction Land Use Planning must still take, however, is one which leads to wider participation by the Mr. Andersons of the county. But as Mr. Anderson says, that will come.

Actually what Caswell County is doing, any agricultural county in the country can do, and many are doing. Land Use Planning is a technique whereby all the people can work to end the persisting crimes of omission committed by all of us.

"Stop doing nothing!" is Caswell County's theme song, you might say.

No one, peering deep down into the life of a community, has ascertained all the good things of life which a people, determined to win a decent life for everyone, can attain. No one doubts, however, that we are more than a million miles from where we could be.

—Consumer's Guide.

YOUNG EELS SWIM OVER EVERYTHING BUT NIAGARA

"Glass fish," which hatch from eggs of eels, are tiny swimmers and grow to be two or three inches long before they start to change.

The glass fish is as flat as an elm leaf, which it resembles in shape. Its parents are dead, and its only comrades are orphan eels like itself.

Some strange force, or race memory, leads many glass fish to swim northeastward across the Atlantic toward Europe. Others head toward North America.

The young eels which swim toward Europe spend about two years in the form of glass fish. Then they stop eating, or at least eat very little. During this time they shrink in size! Their bodies lose much of their width, and take on a rounded shape.

At this stage, the young eels are known as "elvers." They look more like their parents, but are extremely short, measuring only about two inches.

The life course of these eels (but not of all kinds of eels) calls for them to enter fresh water. This they do. Those which enter European rivers are about three years old. Those which go into North American rivers are about a year younger, but have gone through the same stages.

Making their way upstream, the young eels are able to pass over rocky ledges in the river bed. One place where they are "stopped" is at Niagara falls. At certain times there have been enough eels in the waters near Niagara falls to fill scores of trucks.

Eels which are stopped in an upstream journey may leave the river at night or early morning and crawl overland. Moving through dewy grass, they seem to get along almost as well as when they are in the water. They try to find ponds or some body of water. Eels are found in ponds located miles from any river.

FURNACE BLOWS HOT, COLD

A Baptist congregation in Kansas City jammed two tons of ice into the church furnace to cool off.

It cost $7 but lowered the temperature 11 degrees. Novus Reed, the choirmaster, had the idea.

A six-foot fan in the fire chamber blows heat during the winter through two ducts opening in the auditorium. All the congregation did was to unload ice in the furnace room and start the fan spinning.

—Exchange

Tom: You are still engaged to that Smith girl, are you?

Bill: No, I'm not.

Tom: Lucky for you. How on earth did you get out of it?

Bill: I married her.

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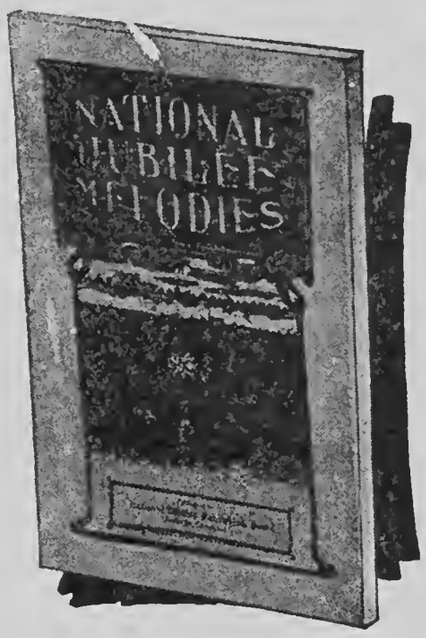

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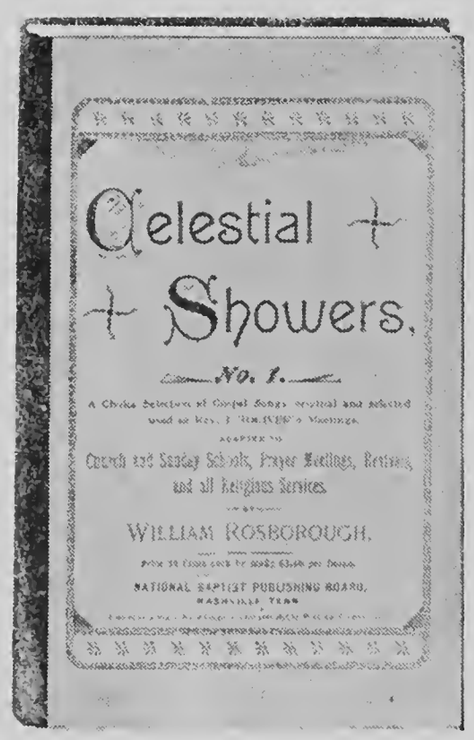

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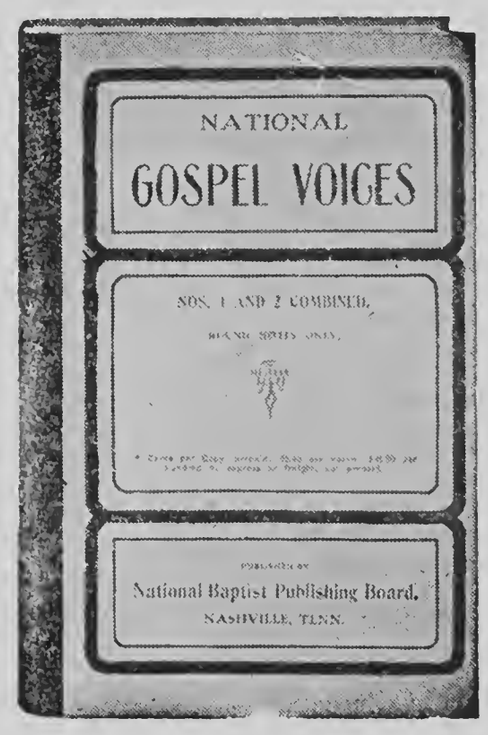

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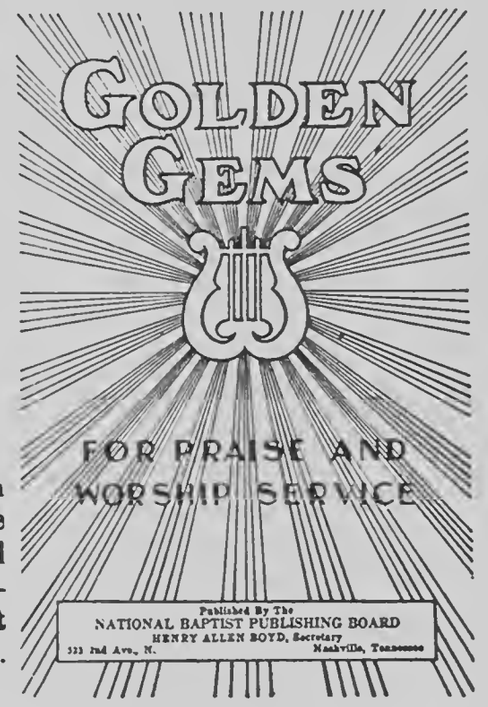

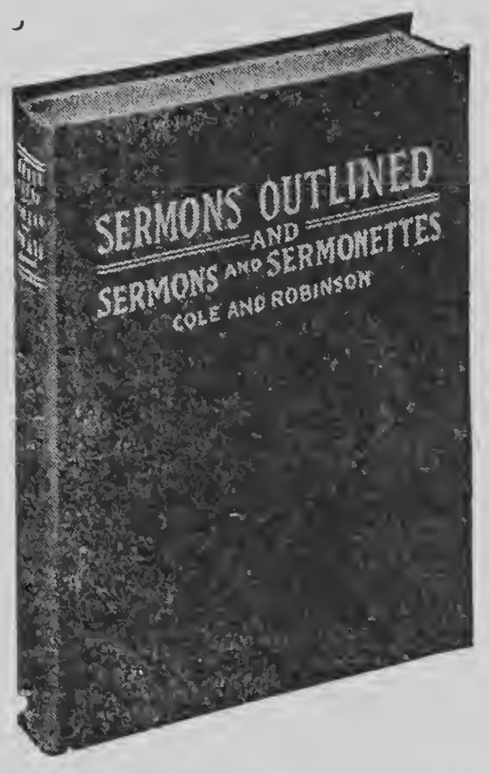

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MEN ESSENTIAL IN CIVILIAN LIFE TO GET GOV'T FAVOR

Psychiatrists Will Also Urge Study Of Draftees Likely To Break Under Mental Strain

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Detection before induction into the armed forces not only of men likely to have severe mental or nervous breakdowns under Army life but also of those who, while ill-adapted to military training may be valuable in essential civilian activities, will be discussed at a seminar of psychiatrists, New England local board member and physicians in Boston on January 30 and 31, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, announced today.

The seminar is one of a series being held in different sections of the country to guide local Selective Service boards in applying some of the newer principles of psychiatry when considering the mental qualifications of prospective trainees.

Particular instruction will be given at the Boston seminar to New England local board physicians in methods now being devised by the psychiatric service of the Selective Service System for the detection of cases of mental or nervous maladjustment, according to Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan, phychiatric advisor to National Headquarters.

In the World War no satisfactory method had been found for the rejection of prospective psychosis or neurosis victims but notwithstanding that fact 25 out of every 1,000 men called for training were rejected because of mental or nervous disorders. With greatly improved methods of diagnosis now available it will be possible to eliminate many more of the unsuited, Dr. Sullivan said.

Acceptance by the Army and Navy in the World War of unsuitable men who subsequently suffered mental and nervous breakdowns has already cost the government almost a billion dollars in medical and hospital service in the last 20 years, Dr. Sullivan said, and it is hoped now to eliminate much of the necessity for such expenditures.

Every section of the country has its own problem insofar as the qualifications of its men are concerned, Dr. Sullivan said. He stressed the importance of having local board examining physicians not only detect cases of gross mental defects, such as are certain to show up in the large cross section of the population that will appear before the local boards, but the detection of doubtful cases as well. All doubtful cases, he said, should be referred to experienced psychiatrists, experts in personality diagnosis, who will be able to predict something of a man's probable future in the military service.

The Boston meetings will be held at the Boston Medical Library, Number 8, The Fenway. Among those who wil speak are several prominent Boston phychiatrists including Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, professor of psychiatry in Harvard University; Dr. Karl M. Bowman, Dr. Harry C. Solomon, Dr. Abraham Myerson, Dr. F. H. Sleeper, Dr. D. A. Thom, and Dr. W. G. Phippen, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The national aspects of the nation-wide program will be discussed by Dr. Sullivan, Licut. Col. W. C. Porter, of mong those who will speak are sev-Corps, and Dr. Martin Cooley, of the United States Veterans' Administration.

MILK GLOSSARY FOR CONSUMERS

More "C's"in this fourth instalment of words used by people who wish and work for more milk for more consumers*

CONSUMPTION. The total production of milk in the United States for 1936 was 106 billion 9 million pounds. This amounts to 49 billion 306 million quarts of milk (a quart of milk weighs 2.15 2.15 pounds).

Of every 100 of these billions of quarts of milk,
33.5 quarts came to human beings as fluid milk,
8.3 quarts were skimmed and came to human beings as fluid cream,
4.1 quarts came to human beings as evaporated milk,
3.4 quarts came as ice cream,
40.7 quarts came as butter,
6.1 quarts came as cheese, while
2.6 quarts of milk were fed to animals.

All this milk adds up to 98 9 quarts of milk, the amount of milk out of every hundred quarts which can be acounted for. In adaition, in 1936, 1.1 quarts of milk cut of every 100 slipped by without getting counted.

The average American in 1936 received 372 quarts of milk measured in terms of milk equivalent.

But while the total amount of milk produced divided up among all Americans in 1936 amounted to 372 quarts, the actual amount of whole milk consumed was far less than 372 quarts. Butter and cream, for example, which account for almost half the total amount of milk used, actually came to consumers largely as milk fat without the other milk nutrients—the key minerals and the milk proteins.

In dietary terms, the average consumption of whole milk in the United States then was about 185 quarts in 1936 instead of the statistical 372 quarts.

*Earlier instalments appeared in CONSUMERS' GUIDE, August, October 1, and October 15, 1940.

Averages, however, sometimes conceal unpleasant truths.

While the 185-quart national average is still from 10 to 20 percent less than dietitians think desirable, not every one got as much as 185 quarts of whole milk equivalent during 1936.

Food and Life, the 1939 Yearbook of Agriculture, says that if the families now using less milk than that specified in a fair economical diet were to increase their consumption to this level, the national production of milk would have to be increased by another 10 percent. If everyone had a good diet hte kind of diet associated with the full life, production would have to move up even higher.

Briefly, far less milk is consumed today in the United States than is generally regarded as desirable for health and safety.

CONTAINERS. Most familiar of the containers used for fluid milk is the glass milk bottle, which comes in sizes (for fluid milk and cream) from gills up to quarts. More recently gallon and half-gallon glass jugs have appeared in some cities, while in others the paper or fiber container is being used.

Container costs by themselves are a relatively small part of the cost in each quart of milk. When the cost of containers is considered along with delivery costs possible savings for consumers appear on the horizon. In New York, for example, it is possible to purchase milk in 2-quart paper containers for 2 cents a quart less than milk in glass bottles.

In Omaha and St. Louis consumers also can save money by buying 2 or 3 days supply of milk in a gallon jug instead of making their regular quart of milk purchase a day.

While there has been some debate about the relative advantages of glass versus paper containers, no final judgment has been made.

One statement indicates that large scale use of paper containers or the sale of milk at stores (not home deliveries) could result in economies and lower prices since paper containers are easier to handle. A case of 12 quarts weighs only 28 pounds compared with 65 pounds for the glass bottles. They take up half as much space. The paper container also keeps milk at lower temperatures for longer periods of time. It does not require the return of the container. No loss from breakage.

Or disappearance, results from the use of paper containers, nor does it require the washing that is necessary for glass bottles. On the other hand a paper container can be used only once, while a glass bottle is good for many trips to the consumer.

Statistics on containers in general must necessarily be approximate since the volume of sales and local practices will affeet the costs of containers and in the case of glass bottles, their life.

On the average, a glass bottle costs, originally, somewhere between 4 and 5 cents for quarts It's good for 30 to 35 trips when it is used for both home and store deliveries. Where a bottle is used for store trade and no bottle deposit is charged its mortality is high, it will last only 6 to 10 trips. When a bottle deposit is required a bottle may last up to 60 trips.

Paper containers cost slightly more than 1 cent apiece. Purchased in great volume containers may get down as low as a cent apiece.

CONTROL BOARD. State agencies that have been created by State legislatures and which at present are in operation in 20 States. Under the laws creating these agencies they are empowered to fix the price paid farmers for their milk, to regulate relations between farmers and distributors, and, in all except one State, to fix the price charged consumers for milk.

With possibly one exception, these boards are given wide authority which permits them to license (or not license) milk handlers (distributors) .

Under Federal Market Agreements and Orders the same general problems are dealt with though the Federal Agencies do not fix retail milk prices. The Federal agencies, however, only operate in milk sheds which derive a substantial part of their milk from interstate trade. State Control Boards in general are empowered to cooperate with the Federal agency and vice versa.

Control boards have authority, subject to court review, and in some cases also subject to producer or distributor approval, in milk sheds that are contained wholly within a State.

Depending upon the laws creating these boards, consumers may or may not be represented on them. Whether or not they are given representation on the boards, consumers usually are given opportunity to appear before them to present their point of view.

Since milk is such an important food, it is important that they do testify whenever milk prices are up for discussion.

Consumers who want more information about State Milk Control Boards may obtain it by writing either to their own State Department of Agriculture of to the Consumers' Counsel Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture' Washington, D. C.

COOPERATIVES. There are 5 types of cooperatives in the milk industry.:

(1) Producers' bargaining cooperatives whose sole function is to represent producers in the sale of milk to handlers. These cooperatives enable dairy farmers to deal with handlers as a group instead of as individuals. In some cases, these cooperatives collect money for milk from the milk distributors and pay it to the farmers.

(2) Producers' operating cooperatives. Sometimes producers cooperatives, besides bargaining collectively with handlers, also undertake the receiving of milk and the manufacture of some dairy products in plants owned and operated by the cooperative. In a few cases the producers' cooperative eliminates the handler altogether by processing and distributing the milk of its members.

(3) Producer-consumer cooperatives. Here consumers and producers join together to process and distribute milk from farmer to consumer. In New York City where consumers and farmers have formed the only such cooperative in the country, the proceeds left over after all expenses have been paid (what a commercial distributor would call profit) are shared among the farmers and consumers. Farmers receive one-third of these net proceeds. The individual farmer's share of this sum depends, of course, upon the amount of milk he has delivered to the cooperative. The remaining two-thirds of the net proceeds are distributed as dividends to consumers in amounts which depends upon each individual's patronage.

(4) Consumers' coopertives. Cooperatives made up of consumers, which buy milk from producers and undertake the processing and distribution function usually performed by handlers.

(5) Buying clubs. A buying club is an organizaton of consumers which buys collectively in much the same way that a producers' bargaining cooperative sells milk collectively to a handler. As buying clubs are usually organized they are not cooperatives, strictly speaking. The usual buying club, for example, bargains collectively with the city dairy for all its members and because of its bargaining power (its ability to buy wholesale, so to speak) it negotiates a milk price for its members that is lower than the prevailing price. Once this price is determined, the consumer and the milk company deal directly with each other. In some cases, the buying club also arranges with the dairy to be paid a small percentage of the total amount of sales to its members during the year. In this way the club is enabled to finance educational and other activities.

Buying clubs which follow the traditional cooperative pattern would operate differently. In this event, a club would buy milk from the dairy which it would sell to consumers at the prevailing price. Any savings it was able to achieve would then be distributed at the end of regular intervals to the members on the basis of their patronage.

CREAM. According to the dictionary, cream is the yellowish part of milk rich in butterfat which gradually rises and collects on the surface or is separated by centrifugal force (that is, by whirling the milk). The word is derived from a Greek word which means to anoint.

To protect consumers, however the Federal Food and Drug Administration has issued a set of cream definitions under the authority of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. Legally these definitions are called standards of identity. All cream entering interstate commerce must conform to them. In States where Federal definitions are given the force of State law, all cream whether it is sold in inter-or intra-State trade must live up to the definitions.

In general, under these definitions, cream is the sweet fatty liquid or semi-liquid separated from cows' milk. Sweet whole milk or sweet skim milk may be added to it, but cream must contain at least 18 percent butterfat.

Light cream, table cream, or coffee cream, under these definitions, is cream containing at least 18 percent butterfat and not more than 30 percent butterfat. This cream may be homogenized. Homogenized coffee cream does not whip readily (See Homogenization). Homogenization of this cream prevents the cream from separating to form a cream line, makes it color coffee more effectively, and makes it go farther since it takes less of it to color the coffee to the shade you prefer.

Light whipping cream, under the Food and Drug Administration definition, must contain not less than 30 percent butterfat and may contain up to 36 percent butterfat. Usually it is not homogenized.

Heavy whipping cream must contain at least 36 percent butterfat.

Cream, of course contains all the nutrients of milk. Naturally, the nutrients come in different proportions.

More or less typical samples of light cream and heavy cream (and milk for compairson) analyze like this:

	Water	Protein	Lactose	Minerals
Light cream (20 percent butterfat)	72,46	2.95	4.00	0.59
Heavy cream (40 percent butterfat)	54.35	2.21	3.00	0.44
Average milk (3.7 percent butterfat)	87.17	3.43	4.94	0.72

D

DAIRY is a word whose meaning depends on the part of the country you come from. In some sections of New England, it's the milk house, the place where milk and cream and butter are stored; in the South, it's a farm where dairying is an important activity; in most cities, the word refers to the milk distributor. In New York City, it may refer to a store that sells dairy products only. A dairy, in other words, is (1) a place where mlk is kept and converted into butter and cheese. (2) the department of a farm where milk butter, and cheese are produced, (3) a dairy farm or the cows on a dairy farm, (4) an establishment for the sale or distribution of milk or milk products.

As a word, dairy has an interesting history. It comes from an old English word meaning maid. Obviously, dairying was once woman's work. It isn't any more. Whatever dairy may mean, there are upwards of 720,000 persons whose major activity is dairying.

A young Doctor, whose practice was not great, sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon. His servant appeared at the door.

Servant: Doctor, those boys are stealing your green apples again shall I chase them away?

The Doctor leveled his eyes on his servant, and looked thoughtful and said "No!"

BRILLIANT COLORS AT SUNSET

Sunset colors are caused by the excess of rays of long wave length, red and orange chiefly, which pass more readily over the long path through the dense lower strata of the atmosphere, which must be traversed at sunset than the short length rays, blue and violet, which are obstructed not only by the atmosphere, but also by dust particles and impurities suspended in it.

IT'S EASY FOR HUSBAND TO FIX OWN BREAKFAST

A man should not make his poor wife get out of bed to cook his breakfast. All he has to do is to:

Get a couple of eggs and a couple of slices of bacon, put the frying pan over the flame and put tthe bacon in the pan.

While the bacon is frying, put a couple of spoonfuls of coffee into a pot with a couple of cups of water and put the pot over a burner.

Grab a loaf of bread from the breadbox and a breadknife from the kitchen drawer and see if he can cut a couple of slices of bread before the bacon burns.

GAR WEIGHED 147 POUNDS

Brownsville, Texas.—C. Galbert believes he holds a record of some sort. After two years of angling for a huge fish in a lake near his home, Galbert landed a 7 1-2-foot gar which weighed 147 pounds.

In the ideal marriage the wife is a treasure, and the husband is a treasury.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

ATTENTION HOUSEWIVES!

Do you plan your meals or do you just cook up food to fill the stomachs of those in your family? Do you wonder sometimes why your children are hungry so soon after they have eaten a heavy meal? Do you wonder why your family catches cold so easily? Don't you want to know why you, your children or other members of your family are always chilly when others do not complain of being cold? The answer to all of these preplexing problems most likely is in the food your family eats. Many foods will fill your stomach and satisfy your hunger but will not supply the vitamins and energy you need to keep well and fit. It is the duty of the housewife to so plan her meals that her family will get these necessary items. Every mother, wife or housekeeper wants her family to be healthy, happy and perfect physically and one of her greatest problems is what to cook for them. What to prepare that will be nourishing, healthy and delicious to the taste. Many housewives make the mistake of preparing only what the family likes and not what they SHOULD have.

When children are very young, they eat what you give them having no distaste for any palatable food, but as they grow older they begin to prefer some foods above others, and these preferred foods are usually just the things they should not have, and if the parent is controlled by the child rather than controlling the child, there will always be an unpleasant scene when it becomes necessary to change the diet to what is necessary for healthy bodies. The writer can remember when, many years ago, children did not know what it was to like or dislike certain dishes. Being reared in the country, playing out of doors, climbing trees, riding anythng with four legs, running errands, waiting on our elders, we had such enormous appetites, we ate what was placed before us and EVERYTHING was delicious to us. We grew up in that manner and even when it became necessary to eat SPINACH it was no hardship. Housewives, remember give your family a variety of foods. We need starches, sweets, green vegetables, meats, etc., but too much of any of these essentials will not be good for children or grown-ups.

The lowly peanut, is blossoming out in a most commendable manner. Try these recipes and enjoy them. The goober possesses high food value and they are rich in flavor.

Peanuts are so commonplace today that few realize that it was only about 63 years ago that the first salted peanuts appeared in this country. In fact, it was not until the end of the 19th century that the discovery was made that a very palatable butter or paste could be obtained by griding peanuts, which later became known as peanut butter.

Like all nuts the peanut is rich in fat, and like all legumes it is rich in protein.

For your first adventure in peanut cookery, you will want to try this banana peanut bread.

BANANA PEANUT BREAD

1 1-2 cups sifted flour.
2 tsp. baking powder.
1-2 tsp. baking soda.
1-2 tsp. salt.
1-2 cup chopped peanuts.
1-4 cup shortening.
1-2 cup sugar.
1 egg.
1 tsp. vanilla.
1 1-4 cups mashed bananas.
2 tb. water.

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, soda and salt; stir in bran and nuts. Cream shortening until soft; add sugar, egg and vanilla. Beat until light. Add dry ingredients alternately with mixture of bananas and water, mixing well after each addition. Turn into greased loaf pan and bake in moderate oven 350 degrees for 40 to 50 minutes. Cool thoroughly before cutting. Yield: 1 loaf 8x4 inches.

If you have never made Chocolate Peanut Squares you will marvel at the crunchy goodness the peanuts and the bits of semi-sweet chocolate give to this cookie.

CHOCOLATE PEANUT SQUARES

1 cup shortening.
1-2 cup sugar.
1 1-2 cups brown sugar.
2 eggs, separated.
1 tb. cold water.
1 tsp. vanilla.
2 cups sifted all-purpose flour.
1-4 tsp. salt.
1 tsp. baking soda.
1 7-oz. bar semi-sweet chocolate.
1 cup chopped salted peanuts.

Cream shortening until light. Gradually add granulated sugar and 1-2 cup brown sugar. Beat until light. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, water and vanilla. Blend thoroughly. Sift dry ingredients together 3 times and add to first mixture, blending thoroughly. Spread evenly in 2 greased 8"x 12"x1" pans, smoothing out dough with a spatula. Sprinkle with chocolate which has been cut in small pieces. Part or all of the peanuts may also be sprinkled with the chocolate .Beat egg whites until stiff ;then gradually add remaining brown sugar, while continuing to beat. Spread smoothly on top of the chocolate and nuts. Bake in moderate oven 375 degrees F. for 25 minutes. Allow to stand until almost cool; carefully cut with sharp knife into "2" squares. Then remove from pan with spatula. Leave cakes exposed to air overnight before serving. Makes 48 squares. The nuts may be added on top of the meringue layer, if preferred, instead of with the center chocolate layer.

PEANUT COOKIES

3 cups flour
2 eggs
1 cup sugar
1 1-2 cups blanched ground peanuts
1-2 cup shortening
1 cup sweet milk
1 teaspoon baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar; add eggs well beaten; now add the milk and flour. Flavor to taste with vanilla, using about one teaspoon of extract. Add peanuts and mix well. Drop one spoonful to the cookie in well greased pans. Bake quickly.

POULTRY STUFFING

8 slices of stale bread
1-4 cup melted butter
1 egg, well beaten
1 1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 1-2 teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 cup chopped roasted peanuts (salted peanuts may be used if desired)
1 medium sized onion, minced
1-2 teaspoon paprika
Milk.

Break bread in small pieces and toast. Pour butter over toasted crumbs and enough hot milk to soften, so that it will be moist and not dry. Add seasonings, well beaten egg, peanuts and onion Mix well and if necessary moisten again with a little more milk.

PEANUTS AND MUSHROOMS

Cook 2 tablespoons of chopped onions and 1-2 cup chopped fresh mushrooms in 4 tablespoons of butter for five or six minutes. Stir in 2 tablespoons flour, a little salt and pepper, and 1 1-2 cups milk. Add one cup of finely chopped blanched peaunts and boil slowly for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Serve on squares of buttered toast.

SQUASH ROLLS

1-4 cup Spry
1-2 cup scalded milk
1-2 cup canned or cooked squash
1-4 cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cake compressed yeast
1-4 cup lukewarm water
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour

Add Spry to hot milk, then add squash, sugar and salt

Dissolve yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm squash mixture. Stir in flour Place in bowl greased with Spry, cover, and let rise until double in bulk (about 1 1-2 hours). Cut down and knead on floured board until smooth.

Shape into small balls and place in muffins pans greased with Spry. Brush tops of rolls with melted Spry and let rise until light (about 3-4 hour). Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 15 minutes. Make 2 dozen. Canned pumpkin may be used instead of squash, if desired. Total time required 2 1-2 to 3 hours.

All measurements in this recipe are level).

CORN FLAKE WAFFLES

1 1-2 cups Grandma's Wonder Flour
3 tablespoons corn meal
2 cups corn flakes
2 eggs
3 teaspoons Clabber Girl Baking Powder
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Wilson Certified Lard
About two cups milk

Mix and sift the Grandma's Wonder Flour, corn meal, Clabber Girl Baking Powder, and salt together: add the corn flakes rolled and crushed fine, then the eggs beaten, the syrup and the meleed shortening. Add enough milk to make a thick batter. Bake in well-greased, hot waffle irons and serve with Alaga syrup.

BRAN BREAD

1 1-2 cups bran
1 1-2 cups boiling water
1 1-2 tablespoon Wilson Certified Lard
1 1-2 tsp. salt
1-3 cup Alaga Syrup
1 yeast cake softened in 1-2 cup lukewarm water
4 cups OMEGA Flour

Pour the boiling water over the bran. Add the shortening and salt and let stand until lukewarm. Add the syrup and the yeast, which has been softened in water. Add the flour and beat well.

Let the mixture rise until double in bulk. Beat and turn into buttered bread pan. Let rise again. Bake in moderate oven (350 to 400 degrees F.) for 50 minutes.

PIES IN REFRIGERATORS

A device you may borrow from commercial pastry makers is that of holding ready-to-bake pies in the refrigerator for an hour or more before baking. The thoroughly chilled pie, when baked, will have a more tender crust than a pie which enters the oven at room temperature.

FISH AND FOLKS

Columbia river salmon have proved that fish can be educated to live in accordance with the folkways or fishways imposed by the Power age. Latest statistics on the climbing fish show that in a recent week 1,777 Chinook salmon got over Bonneville dam, compared to 897 that went up the fish escalators in the comparable week a year before. Other varieties have learned the trick in about the same proportion

Fish have never been cited as progressive specimens of the animal world. They are supposed to be set in their ways.

But the dam-climbing fish of the Columbia have adapted themselves to the Power age. That human beings have so adjusted themselves remains to be proved.

HELPFUL HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES

HOW TO FRY BACON

Better cooked bacon results from starting it off in a cold pan, turning frequently and pouring off the fat as it accumulates. Fry eggs in the drippings, the flavors are made for each other.

ADDING FAT TO DIET

Contrary to diets frequently prescribed for gallbladder diseases in the past, Drs. Maurice Feldman and Samuel Morrison of Baltimore urged recently that persons suffering from the illness be fed increasing quantities of fat. Elimination of fat from a diet tended to cause stagnation of fluids in the gallbladder, the doctors reported, thereby contributing to the formation of stones.

In a plea for more individual treatment of the disease, Dr. Feldman told of the classification of the different types of illness into 16 categories by means of X-ray films called cholecystograms. He labeled nine as surgical and seven as medical and described chemical treatment that might prevent formation of gallstones. He spoke at the meeting of gastro-enterology and proctology at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Parboil means to partly cook food in liquid. Vegetables, meat and fish are often parboiled for ten minutes or so to reduce the time for baking, braising or broiling.

WAFFLE IRON CARE

If waffles stick, either the iron was not properly seasoned or the batter had insufficient shortening. The latter is overcome by using a recipe containing at least one-fourth cup of shortening for every two cups flour used. To season the iron, heat it to baking temperature, then brush the grids generously with salad oil. Close the iron and cool. Discard the first waffle baked after this treatment as it absorbs the surplus grease.

Ivory buttons, carved in the semblance of flowers, no two alike, fasten a negligee of yallow satin.

DRESSED-UP COOKIES

Dressy cookies are often the means of interesting youngsters in their meals. Spread cut-out or dropped cooky dough with slightly beaten egg white and then sprinkle generously with colored sugar or cocoanut.. Bake as usual.

QUICK FROSTING

A hurry up frosting: Melt chocolate cream candies or chocolate-covered mints in the double boiler Stir until soft and creamy and then quickly spread over plain cakes or cookies.

Use a stiff brush dipped in scouring powder for removing stains and burns from kitchen utensils. Never scrape with a knife or other hard instrument.

KEEP FISH HOT

When your fish dinner is delayed for a short time, keep the fish hot by covering tightly with greased paper and setting up in a warm place.

FOR PUMPKIN PIE

For something new in pumpkin pie, add a little chopped candied ginger and 1-2 cup toasted pecans to your regular filling for a one-crust pie. Bake as usual and lightly cover, when time to serve, with whipped cream containing a dash of grated orange rind.

A ladle which holds the exact batter for one waffle is an aid when baking waffles.

PLUM PUDDING

1 (9 oz.) pkg. condensed mince meat
½ cup water
½ cup sherry
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup brown sugar
2 eggs, slightly beaten
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
1 teaspoon baking powder
Grated rind of one orange
½ cup nut meats, if desired

Break mince meat into pieces. Add cold water. Place over heat and stir until all lumps are thoroughly broken up. Bring to brisk boil; continue boiling for 3 minutes or until mixture is practically dry. Add sherry and allow to cool. Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs, and blend thoroughly. Add bread crumbs, baking powder, grated orange rind, and nut meats, if desired. Fold in cooled mince meat. Pour into greased pudding mold, 8 individual molds or baking powder can, filling 2-3 full Cover tightly and steam 1½ hours. Serve warm with hard sauce or whipped cream. Serves 8.

This pudding may also be steamed in top of a duoble boiler over boiling water for 1½ hours.

FRIED MACARONI

Boil one pound of macaroni in plenty of boiling, salted water. Drain. In a heavy iron frying pan melt 3 tablespoons of butter. Add a little olive oil, if you like that flavor; it will keep the butter from "burning." Add the macaroni. Stir it to slightly brown a substantial portion, of the macaroni. Pour on platter, season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with grated cheese and serve hot

RICE PUDDING

"This is a Norwegian dish which is called Risengrynsgrot. I am sure you will find it a pleasant change," writes Mrs. Stephen Wilson, Prattsburg, N. Y.

"Scald ½ cup rice. Cook in double boiler for one hour in 1 pint of rich milk or half milk and half cream. Remove from fire. Cool and add:

1 egg well beaten
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ cup dried currants
Some candied orange peel

"Keep in double boiler over gentle heat until ready to serve. Serve in a glass bowl and sprinkle brown chopped almonds over it, pass cinnamon, sugar and red sauce with it.

Red Sauce

1 cup tart red fruit juice
2-3 cup water bring to a boil
Add 1 scant tablespoon cornstarch mixed with a little cold water.

"Bring to a boil, and remove from fire at once; add sugar to taste and 1 teaspoonful vanilla. If canned fruit juise is used no sugar is needed.

OLD-FASHIONED MOLASSES PIE

Mix and sift ¾ cup sugar, ¼ cup flour and 1 teaspoon salt. Add 1½ cups molasses, 3 slightly-beaten egg yolks, 3 tablespoons melted butter or shortening and ¾ cup chopped nuts. Pour into pie pan lined with pastry. Bake 10 minutes in a very hot oven. Reduce heat and bake about 40 minutes at 350 degrees. When pie is done, a knife inserted in center will come out clean. Cover with meringue made with 3 egg whites and 6 tablespoons sugar and bake in a moderate or slow oven, or until firm and delicately

A visitor called at a Doctor's house.

Visitor. Is your father at home dear?

Small Daughter of Doctor: No, he's out giving an anaesthetic.

Visitor: An anaesthetic! That's a big word. What does it mean?

Daughter: Ten Dollars.

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MANY "FIRSTS" IN 1940

(Continued from Page 1)

cision on appeal from Texas reversed the sentence of a Negro on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from Grand Jury service.

In the field of art, Hattie McDaniel received the Academy Award for her interpretation of the role of "Mammy" in "Gone With the Wind."

Negroes themselves celebrate the 75th anniversary of Emancipation by holding the American Negro Exposition in Chicago, July 4-September 1. It is estimated that more than two million persons visited the Exposition which was devoted to displays showing the progress of the race in agriculture, industry, the arts and sciences.

Also the George Washington Carver Foundation for Research in Creative Chemistry was established at Tuskegee Institute. The nucleus of the fund was the life savings of George Washington Carver —$35,000—the scientist born a slave.

At Tuskegee Institute was built the first center for the cure and treatment of Negro victims of infantile paralysis. A grant of $161,-350 by the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation made the center possible.

In the field of labor, the Federal District Court of Dallas, Texas, handed down a decision which held that tips could not be counted as wages under the Court's interpretation of the Wage and Hour Law. The Court also ordered the Terminal and Union Stations affected by this decision to pay back wages in the sum of $88,500. Though this decision on tips and wages was rendered without racial application, in effect it applies almost exclusively to Negroes since they hold a practical monopoly in this field. This decision, however, does not appear to be an unmitigated victory. The Red Caps may have thought that tips would constitute a bonus to wages. Managers of Union Stations thought otherwise. Red Caps are required to turn in all fees for handling baggage. The company pays the legal wages out of the fees, keeping any surplus of fees over wages. The traveling public is being made aware of this arrangement by the Red Caps themselves. —Exchange.

SUPPLEMENTAL COTTON PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

accumulation of Government stocks now amounting to nearly 12 million bales. It is estimated that under the proposed programs the net effect may be a reduction in cotton production for the year of around 1,000,000 bales.

The program, which applies to the 1941 cotton crop, will be carried out by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Surplus Marketing Administration. The AAA will administer the program in the States and counties and the SMA will provide and redeem up to 25 million dollars worth of cotton stamps which farmers will receive for their voluntary reduction. Farmers will receive stamps for planting less than their 1941 allotments or their 1940 measured acreage, whichever is lower, at the rate of 10 cents a pound times the normal yield of the underplanted acreage, up to $25 per family in the case of sharecroppers, tenants and owner-operators. Owners of more than one farm or of a farm operated by more than one tenant may qualify for up to $50 worth of the stamps, based upon their share of the crop.

"This program offers an additional opportunity to improve the living standards of cotton farmers, to further reduce the acerage of cotton this year, and to provide more cotton goods for the people who produce cotton," Secretary Wickard said. "It is an ironical fact that many cotton producers have not in the past been able to buy needed cotton products. Equally important is the opportunity this program offers to offset nutritional diseases and poor health conditions among low income farmers through encouraging farmers to produce for home consumption more of the vegetables, fruits, dairy products and meat of which there is now a deficiency in many cotton areas. To emphasize and promote the production of food and feed for home consumption on cotton farms, additional small practice payments will be provided for increased food production for home consumption n those farms which qualify for cotton stamps in 1941."

R. M. Evans, Administrator of the AAA, said, "Any farmer, whether he receives cotton stamps or not, will be permitted to reduce plantings by any amount in 1941 and still receive full conservation and parity payments, and such underplantings will not affect his cotton allotment in 1942 and subsequent years. In addition to the reduction for which farmers may receive stamps, it is expected that as much additional acreage may also be taken out of production because of this provision. The supplemental plan gives farmers an opportunity to help improve the whole cotton situation, but it does not reduce the cotton acreage allotment in subsequent years. It is also an aid to soil conservation. The land farmers take out of cotton will be available for planting to soil-conserving and food and feed crops."

The cotton stamps which farmers will receive as compensation for participating in this program will be good for the purchases of cotton goods. The stamps will be identical with the stamps now used under the Cotton Stamp Plan which is already in operation under the direction of the Surplus Marketing Administration. The same general regulations which govern the use of the stamps under the Cotton Stamp Plan will govern the use of the cotton stamps issued to farmers under the new program. They will be exchanged at retail stores for any cotton goods made entirely of cotton, grown and manufactured in the United States.

"Purchases made with the cotton stamps will not only provide additional markets for surplus cotton, but also will contribute materially to re-employment of labor in cotton mills, garment factories, wholesale and retail stores, and transportation systems throughout the country," Milo Perkins, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration said. "Something like 15 cents of the cotton stamp dollar spent at retail goes back to the cotton farmer directly. Most of the remaining 85 cents goes to employ labor, directly and indirectly. This has always been inherent in the process of distributing cotton goods. This reemployment aspect of the cotton stamp use is one of its major advantages. It means that not only farmers, but also labor, business and consumers profit from the operation of the program."

Regulations for the administration of the program by the AAA are being drafted. Details of the operation as they will affect cotton farmers, follow:

For planting less than the acreage allotment in 1941 or the measured acreage of 1940, whichever is less, stamps will be issued at the rate of 10 cents a pound times the normal yield of the underplanted acreage in 1941, but not to exceed $25 per family in the case of sharecroppers, tenants and owner-operators. Owners of farms operated by tenants may qualify for a maximum of $50 worth of stamps. Where a landlord received one-fourth of the crop, he will be eligible to receive one-fourth of the stamps, but not to exceed $50 worth of stamps. For farms where the landlord received one-half of the crop, he is eligible to receive one half of the stamps but not to exceed $50 worth of stamps.

The agricultural extension service will carry on an intensive educational program in order that cotton producers may obtain the greatest benefits under the program.

The following is an example of how the new program would operate in the case of a farmer with a 10 acre allotment in 1941, and who planted 10 acres in 1940, and a normal yield of 250 pounds per acre. This farmer, if he planted within his acreage allotment of 10 acres, would receive full conservation and parity payments available under the program. However, if he wished to participate in the supplementary program, he could reduce his plantings by one acre, or have a total of 9 acres. For the acre reduced he would receive cotton stamps at the rate of 10 cents per pound for the 250 pound normal yield, or $25 worth. If a farm with a ten-acre allotment had only 8 acres planted in 1940, a reduction to 7 acres for the 1941 crop would be necessary to earn $25 worth of cotton stamps, if the yield were 250 pounds of lint per acre. He could then exchange the stamps at his local retail store for cotton goods. The merchant would redeem the stamps, at face value, from the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Loans Totaling Over $300,000.

(Continued from Page 1)

sively, not mentioning the many mixed groups which include colored persons in their membership.

The report shows further that members of credit unions among Negro groups borrowed $100,579 during the first 6 months of 1940, or an average of $16,763 per month. This amount almost doubles the $56,756 made in loans during the same period of 1939. The average all-Negro creidt union made loans to the exent of $3,289 from June 30, 1939 to June 30, 1940. One credit union loaned a total of $21,360 to its members during this same period. Members of another association have borrowed from their mutual savings the sum of $46,442 since the organization began business on October 31, 1935.

The 51 Negro Federal credit unions had accumulated reserves of $4,513 at the end of June 1940 as a protection against bad loans. The average amount per credit union was $88, and the highest $557. Only 8 credit unions charged off bad loans since these associations began business five years ago. These bad loans, totaling $138, ranged in size from $3 to $45. The amount charged off for bad loans was 40 cents per $1,000 of loans made by the organizations, or approximately .04 of 1 per cent.

The interest earnings amounted to $4,891 in 1939, of which $1,554 was returned to the members in the form of dividends. The rate of dividends, in those associations declaring such, range from 1½ per cent to 6 per cent.

Approximately 50 percent of the credit unions organized among colored people are found among educational groups. Of the other organizations, 8 are found in the occupational group; 4 in residential and community; 6 in associational; 4 in religious, and 5 in rural communities.

Mr. King explains that "In a credit union, a group of persons closely associated and having common interests form themselves into a cooperative organization for the primary purpse of encouraging frequent and systematic small savings. In many cases the amount saved by a member may be as little as 25 cents at one time, but the accumulation of these small savings soon provides a substantial sum that serves as a revolving fund for making low-ratc interest loans that are of real benefit to the member-borrowers." He states further that "The credit union also serves as a means of helping the low-wage earner with his personal financial problems."

Farm Purchase Specialist.

(Continued from Page 1)

gan a sound extension program for the rural people of the county.

With many of his original ideas put into the program to fit the most daring needs of those with whom he worked, his work was regarded by extension officials as being of the highest type.

Davenport graduate from A. and T. college in 1935 with the B. S. degree in agriculture. He is a native of Northumberland county, Va.

INDIAN ANTIQUITY INDICATED

Oraibi, Ariz. (UP))—A study of tree-rings in lumber used in houses of this Hopi Indian village proves the timber was cut as early as 1260 B. C. and continued until 1774.

Meat from Consumer

(Continued from Page 1)

strengthen this tendency on the part of farmers. This is the prediction of the Department of Agriculture.

If farmers were to retain fewer cattle in their herds and sell a larger percentage of them for slaughtering, consumers would benefit by lower prices, and farmers would protect themselves against being caught with too large herds in the future when the supply of cattle has caught up with consumer demand. In view of this situation the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended to farmers that they send more beef cattle to market.

Consumers want to get as much satisfaction as possible from their beef dollars. To do this they must know what quality they are buying and also what cuts will serve their needs at the lowest cost.

The Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture will, when requested, place a grade stamp on each piece of meat at the packing house. Consumers should ask their retailers for this government graded beef so they can compare prices intelligently. Also the lower grades normally sell at lower prices and are for some purposes quite as suitable as the higher grades. Consumers can learn more about graded meats from "Buying Beef by Grade" a pamplhet which the Agricultural Marketing service of the Department of Agriculture will furnish without charge.

Consumers may also learn to use the cheaper cuts of beef, cuts which have just as great nutritive value as the more expensive ones. They often need more care and attention in preparation, but can be made attractive and appetizing. Suggestions for the use of cheaper cuts are given in **Meat Dishes at Low Cost,** issued by the Department of Agriculture (Miscellaneous Publication No. 216), which can be purchased for five cents from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Pork. Prices of pork and of pork products have been relatively low during the last year. Since the cost of corn for feeding hogs has been high in relation to hog prices, farmers have been raising fewer hogs. The 1940 production of hogs was ten per cent lower than that of 1939, and the Department of Agriculture expects that the 1941 spring pig crop will be 14 percent smaller than the 1940 spring crop. As a result fewer hogs will be marketed, and it is probable that pork prices will rise.

In recognition of this situation, the Secretary of Agriculture on December 26, 1940 stated that: "With prospects for higher hog prices in 1941 and 1942 farmers in a position to do so should consider holding back or purchasing more bred sows and gilts for the production of pigs next spring. Pigs farrowed next spring will be ready for market in the fall and winter of 1941-42, and hog prices at that time are expected to be considerably higher than they now are." In the interest of a plentiful supply of pork for consumption next year, it is to be hoped that hog producers generally will heed this recommendation.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Food costs of the moderate income family in large cities increased 1.4 per cent from mid-November to mid December, 1940, but were still below the average for the December months 1935-39, as may be seen from the chart. Increases in food costs over the past month were due mainly to increases in the retail prices of butter, milk, and flour. Prices of dairy products usually reach their peak in December. Smaller increases in the prices of ham and bacon were also noted. Pork chops and eggs decreased in price while beef prices on the whole remained unchanged.

Butter prices increased 12 per cent from mid November to mid December. However, wholesale prices of butter have fallen in recent weeks, and retail prices might be expected to begin their usual seasonal decline.

Whatever gift I have, great or small, let me not withhold it from Him, who is able to take the least and multiply it into countless blessings.

FARMERS, DOMESTICS MAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Much agitation has been brought to bear in the past on the failure of the act to cover the largest number of colored workers in the country, since more Negroes are employed in the domestic and agricultural fields than in any others.

This move will prove more beneficial to Negroes, it it is carried out, than many previous acts legislated and is one which will gain the full support of the individuals to be investigated for coverage.

Officials are keenly aware of the reactions which may set in as a result of the plan of the government to include Negroes under this coverage and are proceeding cautiously in obtaining the information they desire.

No official announcement of the contemplated survey has as yet been made as it is in the embryonic stage at present and interviews for workers are just being carried out.

ADMIRAL SAYS

(Continued from Page 1)

ed by being left behind or illness. Replacements are made by calling at the nearest port. Because colored and white could not be assigned together, it would be impossible to replace Negroes if they manned a ship, he opined.

"Negroes are superior generally to the whites who enlist and would therefore have to be made petty officers," he went on. "The white enlisted personnel would not stand for this."

There are also Negroes on ships as other than messmen, the admiral continued, although they are classed as messmen so they will not be made petty officers. There was one, he declared, who was a chief gunner's mate and "one of the most efficient men in the navy," but there was trouble over his rank. He was finally assigned over a number of Filipinos.

"White men will not tolerate colored petty officers, and I have heard Negroes don't like them either," the admiral concluded.

This attitude, said Dr. Thomas, probably came from the higher ranking officers and he doubted whether the enlisted personnel would object. He suggested a refcrendum to obtain their attitude.

When Dr. Alexander asked when did America intend to put into practice the principles of democracy this nation says she is preparing to defend, there was silence.

The issue of Negro replacing Nazis in defense industries was raised. Dr. Giles said they were not employed at the Rock Island arsenal in Illinois, in New Jersey munitions factories or the airplane industry generally. Col. Knox delared that at the Washington Navy yard one out of every four workers is colored, and this is true of all other navy yards, particularly the naval arsenals."

The secretary then promised to study fully the prospect of using Negroes on the new West Indian bases.

As the conference ended, naval representatives led by Admiral Nimitz praised the committee and expressed surprise at knowing what the mission was, believing they had been called to discuss the possibility of colored physicians in the navy. The admiral mentioned that one of the difficulties was that 75 perfect of the naval personnel had educations from the fourth to the seventh grade, to which Dr. Thomas said that 75 per cent of his practice in Kansas was among whites with no more education than that, and since he had no difficulty he believed the navy would have none if the problem were approached with an open mind.

SNAKE'S TONGUE NOT POISON

The tips of a snake's tongue are not poison fangs; they are its sense organs by which it smells, feels, tastes and hears. Young snakes do not run down the throats of their dams for protection. Snakes do not charm birds or toads—brave ones get away! the cowards only are overcome with fear. Snakes do not always coil before biting.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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The Farmer And National Defense

THIRD ANNUAL RURAL LIFE SESSION CLOSES

Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss. (Special)—Great results are already being felt as a result of the Third Annual Rural Life Conference held here in Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 7th from 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The theme for the Conference was "The Farmer and National Defense" The topics were "Conservation of Food and Feed;" and "Home Improvement."

The general letter sent out preceding the Conference inviting participants said:

"We are happy to have the privilege of again inviting you to participate in our Annual Rural Life Conference. You will note that our general theme is "The Farmer and National Defense" with special emphasis on Conservation of Food and Feed and Home Improvement. Natinal Defense is the word of the hour and the phase of National Defense considered in connection with our conference is very important.

In order that you might get the full benefit of the Conference, we are suggesting that you begin to plan now to leave in time to be present at the opening exercise. Since our conference is limited to one day, it will be necessary to start on time in order that all demonstrations may be carried out as specified. Therefore, we are requesting that you be here in time to take part in all events. Please notiiy your neighbors and co-workers so that they may make the same plans.

Our demonstrations this year are of a very practical and helpful nature and are in keeping with the trends of modern events.

In the meantime, we are hoping that your thinking will be centered along the line of what can be done to improve the conditions in our various communities. We plan, as always, to set up a workable program sometime during the day and may we ask you to come prepared to make a definite contribution.

Our Founder's Day Celebration will be in session February 7, and you will have the opportunity of knowing more about your state institution.

Very truly yours,
Rural Life Conference Comm.
W. A. Flowers, Chairman

Then there was a full and comprehensive program that was simplified and yet workable, as shown by the program for morning, noon and afternoon.

Morning Session

9:00-9:30. General Assembly, (Oakland Memorial Chapel). Outlining Plans and Program for the Day.

9:30-12:00, Demonstration. Canning of Meats and Vegetables, S. P. Fugate (College Community Cannery). Killing, Dressing, and Cutting of Meat, A. T. Busby (College Stock Barn). Planning Home Orchards, O. W. Sanders (College Orchard Plot). Home Improvement, Z. P. Price, M. C. Flowers, E. D. Powell (Bowles Hall)

Noon Session

12:00-1:00, Founder's Day Program (Oakland Memorial Chapel). Address, Dr. J. S. Clark, President-Emeritus, Southern University, Scotlandville, La. 1:00-2:00, Dinner.

Afternoon Session

2:00-3:00, Continuation of Demonstrations. Program Planning by Rural Teachers. Ministers, Home-

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LATEST AID PROMISED

School In RCA Victor Plan to Get Assistance

Camden, N. J.—More general application to Negro educational institutions of modern audio-visual development in education is the aim of a nation-wide survey among prominent Negro educators to be conducted during 1941 by the RCA Manufacturing Company.

Dallas A. Martin, St. Louis-born, Lincoln University-educated Negro, is soon to leave RCA Victor's Camden, N. J. headquarters on the first leg of a trip which will carry him into the executive offices and classrooms of hundreds of Negro schools, colleges and universities The survey is being made under the direction of Ellsworth C. Dent, Director of the RCA Educational Department.

In addition to conducting the on-the-scene survey, Mr. Martin will lecture on such subjects as television, recorded music, how a radio receiver is built, the new RCA Electron Microscope, the uses of a school sound system, and a merchandising presentation for business students. In addition, he will use several sound motion picture films.

"I am tremendously enthusiastic about the possibilities of supplying modern teaching aids to our own People in our own schools," Mr. Martin said. "I have been privileged to go through the famed RCA research laboratories, tour the factories, and talk with the men who direct these activities, and I am literally overwhelmed with the far reaching technical developments that are now available to schools and

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Farmers' Conference Held March 6

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Arrangements for the tenth annual New Jersey Negro Farmers' Conference, met at the Manual Training School here, on March 6, and were complete by a special staff committee of the school according to an announcement just issued.

The New Jersey Negro Farmers' Conference was initiated by W. R. Valentine, principal of the school, and has been held each year at the school as a means of providing an opportunity for Negro farmers of the state to hear addresses and discussions by leading authorities on scientific agriculture and to profit by advice and suggestions pertaining to their own individual form problems from experts in the field. This is the only state-wide conference of Negro farmers in New Jersey.

The program each year has included as participants such authorities and experts as the secretary of the State Department of Agriculture, the director of the State Agricultural Extension Service, representatives of various bureaus in the United States Department of Agriculture, marketing experts, finance experts, county agricultural agents, and leaders in the field from various other states.

The tentative program revolved about the theme "Successful Farming."

The attendance at last year's program, which approximated 100 persons, were exceeded by this year's conference.

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YOUR MARKET BASKET DISCUSSED

Best Possible Diet the Pocketbook Can Afford

PIN A FOOD EXPERT DOWN, and he'll admit there is no one perfect diet plan to fit everybody's need. Experts can figure out many different diet plans, with varying assortments of foods, in varying amounts, and at varying cost, all of them good nutritionally.

Every food we eat makes some contribution to health. Some contribute more than others. That's because they're richer in certain nutrients bodies need. Some 3 dozen nutrients are needed to help bodies grow, resist disease, digest foods, carry strain, and give bodies spring and joy.

Some foods don't have so many of these nutrients in them. That's why it's important to get the right balance of many different kinds of food in your meals. When diets are poor, they are usually short on some of the foods in Groups 1, 2, or 3, listed below.

First rule in meal planning is to know what different foods are good for. The easiest way to remember that is to think of 4 groups:

(1) **Milk and cheese:** Put these at the top of every diet plan, because milk and the things made from it are princes among foods. Milk and its products are triple-acting foods: they help to build bodies; they help to make bodies operate more efficiently; and thy give bodies energy. They do these jobs at a low cost, compared with the cost of getting the same nutrients in other foods. The most expensive way to buy milk is, of course, as whole milk sold in bottles. But there are cheaper ways of getting the same nutrients. How much cheaper these other forms are depends on many things, some of them varying from city to city. Here's a list of foods that have about the same food value as a quart of fresh whole milk:

17 ounces of evaporated milk (tall can hold 14½ ounces).
1 quart of skim milk plus 1½ ounces of butter
4½ ounces of dried whole milk
3½ ounces of dried skim milk plus 1½ ounces of butter
5 ounces of American cheddar cheese.

(2) **Fruits and vegetables:** All fruits and vegetables don't do the same job in the diet. Some, like potatoes, give more energy than others, pound for pound, or dime for dime. Some, like tomatoes, are more valuable for their vitamins. Divide them this way, and choose some of each type: potatoes in one group; tomatoes and citrus fruits in another group; green, yellow, and leafy vegetables in a third group. As a rule, you don't buy fruits or vegetables for the calories they give you. You buy them more especially for their vitamins and minerals. These are the food values that are most often missing from poor diets. It's difficult to get too much of them, but it's easy to get too little.

(3) **Lean meat, poultry, fish, and eggs:** These are the muscle-building foods because they all are good protein foods. All of them, too, have some minerals and vitamins in them. Pick and choose among them, if your purse is small. Cheap cuts of meat for stews and pot roasts are as nutritious as steaks and chops. Look for lower quality grades in meat; they are as nutritious as top quality. The 2 lowest grades of meat in U. S. standards are "Commercial" and "Utility."

(4) **Cereals, sweets, and fats:** These are the energy foods **par excellence.** Some of them have other food values, too, especally whole-grain cereals, and some of the fats. Even among these foods, which are usually less expensive per calorie

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Negro Agriculture Leaders Meeting

WORK FOR MORE MILK

Washington Consumers Trying to Help Families

BACTERIA, it seems, are not the only things that breed in milk.

Ideas breed there, too, Washington consumers have proved, and when the price of milk is high and milk consumption is low, the ideas may breed very fast.

The idea that bred in Washington's milk bottle was simple enough. It was that if consumers got to work they could do something about the amount of milk consumed in their city.

It wasn't that nobdy, until consumers came along, was giving a thought to increasing milk consumption, or to the cost of milk. These problems had been bothering many people—farmers, distributors, and Government. The Federal Government, through the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture, was bringing farmers and distributors together to work out milk marketing agreements and coming at the problem of low milk consumption by developing "relief milk" and "penny milk" programs, and by distributing dry skim milk to needy families.

What struck these Washington consumers was that they, along with farmers, had a responsibility in promoting or participating in these programs, as they might develop in their own city. It occurred to them, too, that once they got started working on milk problems, they might discover other ways of getting more to more people, especially to the

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Plant, Prosper Drive Opened; $3,700 Prizes

Colored Farmers Urged To Take Part In Four-State Contest

MEMPHIS—The Memphis Commercial Appeal and white Chamber of Commerce got off with a bang last week in their "Plant, Prosper and Live-at-Home" enrollment drive, which will close May 1.

Cash prizes totaling $3700, silver and gold trophies and certificates of honor will be awarded to Mid-South farmers who make the best records this year in living at home, soil conservation, crop diversification and farm and home management.

NEGRO FARMERS PARTICIPATE

The Negro farmers are participants in this competition, which is open to all farmers-landowners, tenants or sharecroppers of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri. Farmers may enroll at the office of the county agent or Farm Security Administration supervisors of their respective counties, or by sending their enrollment blank direct to The Commercial Appeal. Enrollment blanks are now available in every county covered by the contests.

The "Plant, Prosper" Contest sweepstakes prize will be $500 again this year. This award will go to the champion farmer of the four states, who may be either a landowner or a tenant or sharecropper. The sweep-stakes prize in the "Live-At-Home" contest for colored farmers will be $250, which also may be won by a landowner or a tenant or

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SIXTEEN STATE REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. H. Williamson, who is the Assistant State Agent of Negro Extension Work in Tennessee, has just returned from Atlanta, Georgia where he met with a group of approximately 100 other state extension leaders, teacher-trainers in vocational agriculture, president of Land-Grant colleges, regional field agents, Washington officials representing Extension, AAA and FSA and successful Negro farmers. Sixteen states were represented at the conference which opened on February 3 and continued through the 7th, according to Mr. Williamson.

Among the white agricultural leaders who spoke during the conference were, M. L. Wilson, Director, of Extension, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Cobb, Atlanta, former Director, Southern Division of AAA; C. D. Walker, Assistant Director, Southern Division, AAA, Washington: Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension; E. A. Miller, Supervisor Negro Work in AAA; Dr. Louise M. Stanley, Director of the Bureau of Home Economics W. N. Elam of the Bureau of Education; C. A. Sheffield of Extension Service; and others.

Mr. Cobb, who spoke in place of I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Division, explained that Mr. Duggan had been unable to attend the conference due to pressing matters concerning the cotton program. The speaker praised the great progress that is being made by both white and Negro farmers in the South.

Assistant Director Reuben Brigham pointed out that Negro leaders must exert every effort to carry to their people the information which will enable them to meet the changing conditions brought about by the temporary loss of foreign markets; to assist them in the production of more food and feed crops; to insure better health conditions through improving diet; to provide improved facilities for a continuous educational program. Mr. Brigham said that the AAA, FSA, and other agencies are making it possbile in 1941 to aid materially in such effort.

Director M. L. Wilson explained his relationship with the National Defense Board for the purpose of directing a national campaign to promote better nutrition. We are not only concerned with soil erosion," said Mr. Wilson, but also with human erosion due to inadequate and improper diets."

During the week, Mr. Miller and Mr. Walker, T. L. Ayers, Principal Economist of the Southern Division, AAA; W. G. Finn, Director, East Central Division, AAA; and C. F. Clark, Senior Economist, Southern Division, AAA, presented latest information on the cotton stamp plan and the provisions of the 1941 AAA program which are designed to produce on Southern farms a bounteous supply of food and feed crops, gardens, etc.

Mr. J. H. Shoulders, former farmer of Sumner County and now with the AAA, was at the meeting and gave a very good talk, using his farm community as an example.

Negro farmers from the 16 states gave vivid stories of how AAA has helped them towards better in-

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WOMAN'S PAGE

Days are getting longer, appetites are keener, so the housewife must study and plan carefully her meals.

POTATOES—BAKED, FRIED OR STUFFED, ARE DELICIOUS

Something about a baked potato that stimulates the dullest of appetites; that is, if the slit in the top of its crusty brown skin divulges fluffy, white, mealy "middles," which of course have been well seasoned with butter, salt and pepper, Idaho russet potatoes have long been famous for their baking qualities, because they're dry and mealy, are always white and fluffy, and their russet-brown, netlike textured skins are free from "eyes" and other blemishes.

Though a well seasoned, piping hot baked potato is hard to beat as a part of any meal, there are variations of this in which you'll be interested.

Scrub uniformly sized potatoes, rinse thoroughly, dry. If a soft, tender skin rather than a crisp crunchy skin is desired, brush well with melted fat. Place the potatoes in a cold oven, bring this oven-temperature up to 450 degrees and bake until the potatoes are tender when pinched. This will require about one hour for the larger potatoes. However, they may be baked much more quickly by starting in a hot oven (450 degrees)—this will require about 45 minutes, possibly less, and the potatoes will have crisp skins.

Variations

Cut baked potatoes in half lengthwise; scoop out inside and mash with butter, salt, pepper and hot milk. Refill shells and ship into a quick (450 degree) oven for 5 minutes. Or, before putting the potatoes back into the oven, make an indentation in the stuffed potato and fill with cheese sauce, buttered vegetables, creamed vegetables, creamed fish, creamed meat or eggs. Or, whip bits of cooked bacon, hamburger, ham, beef, sausage, grated onion, or grated American cheese into the scooped out potato and then fill into the shells; toast under broiler.

Southern Touches

A favorite Southern baked potato dish consists of placing a piece of real hickory smoked bacon on top of the potato after it has been baked, and the top cut off. Then put it back in the oven to broil the bacon so that the juices soak through the potato.

In New Orleans, they favor Roquefort baked potatoes which means that they fold in two tablespoons of crumbled Roquefort cheese after the scoopedous middles have been mashed and seasoned with milk, butter, salt and pepper. Return mixture to shells. Then sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown quickly under broiler.

In order to save the last minute bother of frying, potato pancakes may be baked with fresh pork to give an interesting and tasty casserole dish.

Pancake Potatoes

6 cups shredded raw potatoes.
2 cups milk.
1-2 cup flour.
2 tsp. salt.
6 thin slices fresh pork.

Mix together shredded potato, milk, flour and salt; spread in greesed baking pan or casserole large enough so that the mixture will be only about 1-2 inch thick. Place pork slices on top and bake for 1 1-2 hours uncovered in a moderate oven (350 degrees.) Serves 6. This is the easy way to cook this old fashioned potato dish.

Idaho russet potatoes are also quite adaptable to the Belgian style of baking; that is with skins removed. If you've never tried potatoes in this form you'll discover that they make a dish that's worthy of an important place in your menus. Although they resemble French fried potatoes, they are easier to prepare, because you simply dip or brush the potato slices with a bland salad oil and then bake in a quick oven until brown.

Belgian Potatoes

Wash and peel potatoes and cut into eighth lengthwise. Dry between towels. Dip them in or brush with a bland salad oil and lay them in a shallow pan, being sure that the pieces do not overlap. Bake in a quick oven (400 degrees) until brown on top. Turn carefully and continue baking until they resemble French fried potatoes. Baste them with more salad oil during baking, if necessary. When done, sprinkle with salt and serve piping hot.

Though in thinking of potatoes we naturally let our thoughts run to baked potatoes, their usefulness does not stop with baking as they are excellent for every purpose; boiling, mashing or frying. So . . while you have them for baking, try them for other dishes also.

Sausage Stuffed Potatoes

Scrub uniformly sized Idaho Russet potatoes, rinse thoroughly, dry If a soft, tender skin rather than a crisp crunchy skin is desired. brush well with melted fat. Place the potatoes in a cold oven, bring the oven temperature up to 450 degrees F. and bake until the potatoes are tender when pinched. This will require about one hour for the large potatoes. However, they may be baked much more quickly by starting in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) This will require only about 45 minutes, possibly less, and the potatoes will have the crips skinesmfwypvbgkqjffiSHRDL crips skins. Cut baked potatoes in half lengthwise. Scoop out inside and mash with butter, salt pepper and hot milk. Whip bits of cooked sausage into the potato mixture. (Allow 1 tb. sausage to each half potato). Then fill the potato shells and toast under the broiler.

PORK SAUSAGE, PINEAPPLE AND CURRIED RICE

1. pound pork sausage links
6. slices pineapple
3-4 teaspoon curry powder
2 teaspoons cornstarch
1 cup pineapple juice
2 1-2 cups cooked rice.

Place sausages in a cold frying pan and cook slowly for 14 to 12 minutes, pouring off the excess fat. Turn several times to brown evenly. Remove sausages to warm platter. Saute the pineapple slices in the pan that the sausages have been cooked in. When a golden brown add the curry powder and cornstarch that has been moistened with the pineapple juice. Cook over a low heat until the gravy is thickened. Place the sausages and pineapple on a plate with a mound of rice in the center. Pour the gravy over the rice. Serves 5 to 6.

SAUSAGE AND FRIED APPLE RINGS

1 lb. pork sausage
3 tart apples

Wash and core the apples and cut into 1-4 inch slices. Place the sausages in a cold frying pan and set over a moderate heat. Let fry slowly for 12-15 minutes, pouring off the fat as it accumulates. When brown, remove sausage to hot platter and add the apple rings to the frying pan. Cook slowly in the sausage fat until tender. Arrange sausages on platter with apple rings for a border. Garnish with parsley or fresh watercress. Serves 4.

PEACH DUMPLINGS

2 cups sifted soft wheat flour
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 cup shortening
1-2 cup milk
4 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons chopped nuts
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
2 tablespoons butter
20 small peach halves
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Cut or rub in shortening. Add milk to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and roll 1-8 inch thick. Cut square diagonally, forming two triangles. Mix sugar, nuts and cinnamon together. Place peach half on triangle, sprinkle with sugar mixture and dot with butter. Top with another peach half and add lemon juice. Pull the three corners of dough up over peach and seal. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) about 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream. Yield: 10 3-inch dumplings.

RIBS AND SAUERKRAUT DELICIOUS WHEN OVENCOOKKED

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Pork is a favorite food with men because it has that satisfying quality of making one feel well-fed long after the meal. And if it is combined with sauerkraut, also much the better. Spareribs and sauerkraut, — mmmm — that is a combination which will delight every man. Or pork steaks cooked in a barbecue sauce are good enough to make every man proud of his home. A smoked ham slice cooked in milk pleases the man because the ham itself is so good and the gravy is positively delicious. And these pork dishes are economical.

Spareribs

Spareribs and sauerkraut may be cooked together in a variety of ways. Many homemakers believe they are best when cooked slowly in the oven. The sauerkraut is placed in the bottom of the casserole dish with the spareribs cut into pieces of the size for serving placed on top. You may sprinkle the sauerkraut with brown sugar if your family likes it with a slight sweet-sour taste; or you may sprinkle it with caraway seed for an added flavor. But whatever the seasoning, make sure that the temperature of cooking is low. Cook the spareribs slowly until throughly done if you would have them at their best. And have plenty of spareribs, too . While the meat on spareribs is very, very choice ,there is considerable bone, which means that you should count on generous servings.

ROAST FRESH HAM

1 fresh ham (whole or half) 10 to 12 lbs.
1-2 cup brown sugar
1 tablespoon salt
1-2 teaspoon pepper

Leave rind on ham. Place rind side up, on rack in open roasting pan and bake in a 350 degree Fahrenheit oven approximately 30 minutes to the pound (35 minutes for half ham) or until meat thermometer registers "well done" for fresh pork. Split rind and remove. Rub surface with salt and pepper mixed. Sprinkle with brown sugar and return to oven for 15-20 minutes. If the ham is skinned at purchase rub salt on before putting into roast. Garnish with pineapple slice or with mixed whole vegetables.

PORK STEAKS IN SAUCE

Pork steaks cooked in a barbecue sauce are always popular with the men. They like their spicy, savory flavor.

No doubt, you have your own favorite barbecue sauce receipt. If not, here is one you will like. Chop an onion and brown it in a little butter or oil. To this, add 2 tablespoons each of vinegar and brown sugar, 4 tablespoons lemon juice a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, 1 cup catsup and 1-2 cup water. Brown the pork steaks nicely on both sides, pour the sauce over the steaks, cover and cook very slowly on top of the range or in a moderately slow oven.

This same barbecue sauce may be used for a variety of pork cuts. Pork chops are excellent when cooked in this sauce after browning. Or you may want to cook the sauce until it is slightly thickened and serve it with your next roast of pork.

The general method of cooking pork chops is this. Brown the chops on both sides, then add a very, very small amount of liquid, cover them and cook them very slowly until done. The length of cooking time depends on the thickness of the chops. Those cut three-fourths to one inch thick should be cooked for about 45 minutes. All fresh pork cuts should be cooked until thoroughly done in order to bring out their delicious flavor.

While that is the general method for cooking pork there are many variations which can add the needed variety. For instance, a slightly different flavor is obtained by rubbing the skillet with a cut clove of garlic before browning the chops. Or brown the chops as usual, then add tomato juice as the liquid, cover and cook slowly.

Oven Cooking

Pork chops after they are browned may be placed on a casserole dish such as scalloped potatoes and the cooking continued in the oven. The pork chops are good when prepared in this manner, and the scalloped potatoes are the best ever because they are seasoned with those flavorful pork chop-drippings.

Or for the sake of variety, why not have the pork chops cut double thickness and stuff them? With a savory bread dressing, these can be excellent. Be sure, however, to have the pocket cut into the chops from the side next to the bone. There is a membrane on this side of the chop which contracts on heating, and this makes it unnecessary to skewer the edges together in order to hold in the dressing.

Roast Pork with Spaghetti.

Serving the same meat the second time and making it attractive to the family is a real challenge to the thrifty homemaker. In this recipe leftover pork is given the benefit of remodeling and made into a completely new dish.

Melt four tablespoons of butter Add one-half cup of finely chopped celery and one minced onion and saute until the onion is yellow and transparent. Add one and one-half cups of diced, cooked pork and sprinkle with one tablespoon of flour. Cook until the meat is browned on all sides.

Add one-half cup of milk or water and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add one large can (24 ounces) of cooked spaghetti in tomato sauce, and teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper and one teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce.

Mix the ingredients thoroughly and cook until the spaghetti is thoroughly heated, about 10 minutes. Turn the mixture into a serving dish and sprinkle with one-fourth cup of grated cheese. The recipe may be halved if you wish a smaller quantity.

NOTHING LIKE A GOOD STEW

Be it ever so humble, there's nothing like a good meat-and-vegetable stew to feed hungry folks on cold winter days. And when there are dumplings or some other starchy food to go with the stew, it's a hearty meal all in one dish.

No hard-and-fast rule bind the cook when making stew. But if she's wise, she'll start by browning the meat in hot fat. That's what gives the stew its rich flavor and deep brown color. Meat dipped in flour before browning has a special well-liked flavor.

Finish cooking the meat in water, barely enough to cover. A low temperature—simmering, not boiling—soften the connective tissue and makes the meat tender.

Long Cooking for Meat

Long cooking for the meat, short cooking for the vegetables—is a good slogan to follow in making stew. Modern cooks know that food values disappear when vegetables are overcooked. So, wait until almost serving time before adding the vegetables, and cook them only until they are tender. Short cooking means full flavor, bright color, and firm texture for the vegetables.

When choosing vegetables for the stew, think of the color and flavor combinations you want when the dish is served. Carrots, potatoes and onions are a favorite combination, but only a starter for the cook with imagination. Lima beans, tomatoes, and corn are used in Brunswick stew a typically American dish named after a county in Virginia. Turnips, ruta bagas, or parsnips are starchy vegetables that double for potatoes. To add a green color Brussels sprouts. cabbage, peas, green pepper, or snap beans.

Meat Is Backbone

Important as the vegetables are, meat is the backbone of any good stew. When buying beef for stew, you might choose the heel of round. It's a well-flavored, boneless cut from the hind shank. The meat of the fore shank is also a good cut for stewing. Although it has quite a bit of bone, you can easily trim off the meat and cut into uniform pieces. The flank is an excellent stew meat, even though the fibers are coarse. The neck, short ribs, plate and brisket are also suitable.

Veal and lamb riblets, made by cutting between ribs of the breast, are excellent for stew. So are small, very lean shoulders and irregularly-shaped pieces of veal, lamb or pork.

Meat organs are another good addition to your list of stew meats. Many of them are low in price, and they add vitamins and minerals to the meal. Beef kidney take precedence whenever there's an Englishman; but calf, lamb, and pork kidneys will do as well. Heart tongue and liver can also be stewed.

Seasoning Important

Seasoning for the stew depends on the meat and vegetables that go into it. Salt and pepper are taken for granted—celery, parsley and onion are also standard stew seasonings. Besides these you might use bay leaves and whole clover, as the Hungarians do in making goulash. Paprika gives the stew a dark color, much liked by the French and used in their ragout. Thyme, marjoram, celery salt and curry powder are the other seasonings that may lift a simple stew above the ordinary.

It's the little extra touch that make the stew a dish of distinction. Dumplings are a great favorite, and they can easily be cooked in the covered kettle right along with the meat and vegetables. Allow the last 15 minutes before serving time, for cooking the dumplings. But don't be inquisitive while the dumplings are steaming. They get along better if you leave the kettle covered tightly.

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1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

NEGROES MUST SERVE ON GRAND JURIES

The Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous opinion delivered by Justice Hugo Black, set aside the sentence of a Houston, Texas, Negro to life imprisonment for criminally assaulting a white woman. The opinion stated that racial discrimination had resulted in the exclusion of Negroes from the Grand Jury which not only violated the constitution but "is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

One young Texas lawyer, now a member of the Legislature, contends privately that a rigid interpretation of previous decisions of the Supreme Court on questions involving jury service for Negroes would throw out sentences meted out by trial juries selected by all white Jury Commissions.

Whatever gift I have, great or small, let me not withhold it from Him, who is able to take the least and multiply it into countless blessings.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING FROM OCTOBER 15, 1940 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Cost of living in large cities remained practically unchanged between mid-October and mid-November," Secretary of Labor Perkins reported today. "Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that living costs of moderate-income families in large cities were one-tenth of one percent lower on November 15 than on October 15," she said. "This brings the Bureau's cost of living index, which is based on average costs in 1935-39 as 100, to 100.1 for November as compared to 100.2 in October.

"A decline in retail food costs was accompanied by slight increases in prices of coal, coke, fuel oil, men's suits, sheets, and certain living-room and dining-room furniture.

"The rise in fuel costs between mid-October and mid-November is in line with the usual increase at this season of the year. The increases in prices of sheets are due primarily to army orders, while those in retail prices of living-room and dining-room suites reflect in part the increases in prices of hardwood.

"Retail prices for clothing showed little change during the month. Prices for women's silk hose declined in several cities because of the lowered raw silk prices and the decline in the demand for silk hose with the increased sale of Nylon. Several cities reported higher prices for men's suits, following the advance in raw wool prices in the past few months.

"The number of rent increases reported from October 15 to November 15 was very small. In Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and St. Louis average rents were a fraction of one percent higher. In these cities the increases which occurred were almost entirely for homes renting for less than $30 per month.

"A decrease in food costs of 0.3 percent between October 15 and November 15 followed a reduction of 1.0 percent between September 15 and October 15. Seasonal decreases in prices of meats, fresh fruits and vegetables were offset by the increases in butter and egg prices usual at this time of year. Retail prices of flour reflected the upward trend of wholesale flour prices. A decline of 1.8 percent in retail prices of meat followed reduction in wholesale prices during October when there were record marketing of hogs and large sales of cattle. Preliminary reports for the last half of November indicate further reductions in retail prices of beef, fresh pork and lamb following continued declines in wholesale markets.

"Estimated percent changes for October 15 to November 15, 1940 in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 20 large cities of the United States, and for the large cities combined are presented by groups of items in table 1. Table 2 presents estimated indexes of these costs, as of November 15, 1940, based on average costs in the years 1935-39 as 100."

ANOTHER SALARY SUIT

Kentucky enters the list of states with a "salary differential" fight on its hands. A junior high school teacher at Louisville petitions the Board of Education to raise her salary from $1,490 to $1,750, the salary of white teachers doing similar work.

The local board of education, having the power to determine teachers' salaries, has set a scale of salaries for Negro teachers at 15 per cent less than the amount paid white teachers.

Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association turned down a resolution calling for equalization of teachers' salaries in that state. This action was maneuvered according to the report by "chameleonite tutor-leaders."

NO DISCRIMINATION IN CIVIL SERVICE

President Roosevelt has ordered the Civil Service Commission to change rules which allow of discrimination against Negroes. In spite of the delight of those Negroes who are supporters of the Minton Amendment to the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill which would eliminate the submission of photographs with Civil Service applications, the executive order appears to be general in effect and open to individual interpretation as to what constitutes racial discrimination.

OTHER STATES HAVE COMMON PROBLEM WITH ALABAMA

Alabama school authorities are reported to be considering the equalization of the salaries of Negro teachers with the salaries of white teachers before court action is invoked. The State Superintendent, Dr. A. H. Collins, sees one of three ways to accomplish this. One way requires securing $2,000,000 in new money; another, cutting down the legal seven months' school term by one month; still another, reducing the white teachers' salaries to meet the Negro teachers' salaries.

Alabama wants to comply with the decision of the Federal Courts on this much agitated subject of salary differentials on the sole grounds of race. The news story carrying Dr. Collins' suggestions on the only procedures which will accomplish this end are good for a little analysis. Were two of the suggestions made to shock the State's incoming legislature into appropriating the needed $2,000,000? Were either of these same two ways suggested in order to give the Negroes who are inclined to resort to the courts cause to pause?

Teachers' salaries are becoming more and more a sore disturbance to State and County boards of education. The Federal Government, through the Supreme Court and district courts has taken a firm stand with the 14th amendment as the basis for its stand. The Federal Government through the Congress gives large sums of money to support public education. Though the Federal Government will not reverse its stand on salaries, could or would it reverse its policy of appropriations to support education?

Guessing the right answer to this question may be causing the boards of education their greatest concern.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE. NOTES
By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Georgia—While many nations of the world are making war and with rising commodity prices and the National Defense Program here in America taking a stronger hold, 1940 Agricultural Extension reports indicate that 4-H club work with Georgia Negro boys and girls showed marked improvement this year.

Having sensed the importance of the "Home Front," they put greater emphasis on food and feed.

They were engaged in such projects as swine, poultry, dairy and beef cattle, home beautification, field and forage crops, wild life conservation, build something, soil improvement, food preservation, foods, clothing, and many other activities adapted to rural life.

From these project activities, considerable money was made and many of these young people were able to continue their education, help their parents become land owners, and at the same time enjoy some of the pleasures of life.

In recent years, the beef cattle industry has gained much popularity with the club members. This year, they fattened and sold 216 feeder calves. Ten of them were home-grown, while 206 were purchased through the facilities of Georgia banks. The total cost of these calves purchased through these banks amounted to $11,053.01 or an average of $53.65 per calf. They sold for a total of $14,413.75. The average income to feed and labor was $16.23 per calf. The largest return came from a home-raised calf which sold for $169.63.

The total project enrollment for this year was 29,046, an increase of more than a thousand over that in 1939. Of this number, 18,757 were girls, while 10,289 were boys.

So at the close of the year, there was a definite swing towards farm-life. Club work was on the "upgrade" and members of the organization were in an optimistic mood.

THE MEAT PLATTER

WHAT GOES onto America's meat platter is now known. In 1939, the total amount of meat consumed was 20 billion 45 million pounds, an average of 153 pounds per person.

Pork was far-and-away the meat that turned up most often on the table. Out of every 100 pounds of meat eaten in 1939 about 42 pounds were pork.

After pork, beef was the mainstay of America's dinners with 35 pounds of each 100 pounds of meat eaten in 1939.

Chicken made up the third biggest item on America's meat platter. It accounted for 12 pounds out of every 100 pounds of meat consumed. Next came veal, with 5 pounds; lamb and mutton, 4 pounds; finally, turkeys, with 2 pounds of meat out of each 100 pounds of meat bought.

To put a little meat in these statistics the figures in the Consumer Purchases Study have been analyzed. These show how the quantities of meat on the tables of village and city groups vary with family incomes.

In 1935-36, the only year for which figures are available, nonfarm families with incomes under $500 bought 56 percent as much meat as families with annual incomes of from $1,000 to $1,500. Families with incomes of $5,000 or more got 3 1-3 times as much meat as the families with incomes under $500.

The under-$500 families had less than half as much beef in their diets as the $1,000 to $1,500 families, and only a third as much beef as the over-$5,000 families.

Veal turned up on the tables of the under-$500 families 49 percent as frequently as on the tables of the $1,000 to $1,500 families. The over-$5,000 families on the other hand ate veal almost twice as often as the $1,000 to $1,500 families, and slightly more than 4 times as often as the below-$500 families.

Pork appears pretty consistently on the tables of all American families, well-to-do and not-so-well-to-do. The under-$500 families had 87 percent as much pork as the $1,000 to $1,500 families, and about 62 percent as much pork as the $5,000-and-over American families.

Lamb on the table, on the other hand, is a definite mark of economic well-being. Under-$500 families ate only about one-eighth as much lamb as the $1,000 to $1,500 families, while the over $5,000 families ate almost 6 times as much lamb as the $1,000 to $1,500 families. When you compare the over-$5,000 families with the under-$500 families you find that the well-to-do group ate almost 48 times more lamb during the year than the less fortunate $500-a-year-or-less families.

Poultry on the table is almost as accurate an index of economic status as lamb. Families with incomes under $500 had less than half as much poultry to eat during 1935-36 as the families with incomes in the $1,000 to $1,500 class. They ate fowl one-tenth as often as their neighbors with incomes in the over-$5,000 bracket.

LORD BYRON, it is said, during his lifetime drank gallons of vinegar in the unpoetic belief that it would keep his weight down. A great poet, Lord Byron was a terrible nutritionist, for vinegar has no power over a bulging waistline, and the theory that it does, which still persists, is a food fallacy.

Fallacious, too, is the belief that exercise is the best way to take off fat. The way to take off fat is to ingest each day fewer calories than you use up in living. Then the body, to make up the deficit, taps the fat that is stored under the skin and around the muscles and other body tissues. But while you're living on your own fat, it's important to see to it that the body is getting all the essential nutrients it needs. This means that you continue to eat well balanced meals while you ease up on the high calorie foods, fats, and carbohydrates. Just as there is no one food that is the source of health, so there is no single food or device that is the source of a sylphlike body, if that's what you want.

FARMER'S '40 BUYING POWER UP

The purchasing power of the agricultural population in 1940 was greater than in 1929 for the first time since the recovery got under way, the Alexander Hamilton Institute reported today.

While the income of the farmer last year failed by a considerable margin to equal the figure of eleven years ago, the difference was more than offset by a 20.1 per cent reduction in the prices of goods bought by the farmer, the institute explained. His 1940 purchasing power was 5.5 per cent in excess of the preceding year.

The cash income of farmers from the sale of agricultural products last year amounted to $8,238,000,000, compared with $7,711,000,000 in 1939. In addition they received government benefit payments of $766,000,000, against $807,000,000 in the preceding year.

The institute attributed last year's increased income to the record-breaking sales of argicultural products and the higher price level.

Sixteen Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in 1940.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Alcorn A. & M. College

Alcorn, Mississippi

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

Founder's Day and Rural Life Conference Held February 7th

PRESIDENT-EMERITUS OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SPEAKS AT ALCORN FOUNDER'S DAY

Alcorn, Miss., Feb. 8—Dr. J. S. Clark, President-Emeritus of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., delivered the second Founder's Day address at Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 7. Although the institution is seventy years old, the observance of Founder's Day was not begun until last year. Dr. Clark, in his usual eloquent manner, reviewed the colorful story of Alcorn, the oldest of the seventeen Negro-Grant Colleges.

The speaker was introduced by President Wm. H. Bell, who prefaced his introduction by saying that the Negro race has little appreciation for the significance of history. He further said that Founder's Day is observed in order that each student may have a knowledge of and appreciation for his college.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE HAS LARGE ATTENDANCE

Alcorn, Miss., Feb. 3.—The third Annual Rural Life Conference was held at Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 7, with an attendance of about two hundred farmers, county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, homemakers, teachers of home economics, rural teachers, and rural preachers. The conference began with a general assembly in Oakland Memorial Chapel. After leaving the assembly where the program for the day was outlined, the assemblage witnessed the following demonstrations: canning of meats and vegetables at the college community cannery, killing, dressing and cutting of meat at the stock barn, planning home orchards at the orchard plot, and home improvement in the home economics department, Bowles Hall. All demonstrations were under the supervision of members of the Alcorn staff, divisions of home economics and agriculture.

At 12:00 noon, the Rural Life Conference delegation assembled in Oakland Memorial Chapel to hear the Founder's Day program; at 1:00 p. m., they were dinner guests of the college. Following the dinner hour, there was a continuation of demonstrations, including program planning. This took place at the Alcorn Practice School. From 3:00 to 4:30 p. m., the Rural Life Conference group, faculty, students and other visitors reassembled in chapel to hear the general program of the conference, with Mr. John W. Godbold, Guidance and Placement Officer, National Youth Administration for Miss., as the principal speaker. Centering his talk around the theme of the conference. "The farmer and National Defense," Mr. Godbold spoke on "The Importance of America's Resources to National Defense."

Other features of the program included expressions from visiting and rural farmers, comments by Pres. Bell, a selection by the Girls' Trio and a summary of the activities of the day. The summary included twenty-five objectives which had been formulated by the members of the conference. Some of the objectives were as follows: agriculture—produce year-round gardens sufficient for home use, preservation of an adequate supply of food and feed for home use, follow good soil conservation practices, more cooperation among farmers; home economics — construct inexpensive furniture that will make homes more comfortable, preserve more varieties of fruits and vegetables; rural teachers— help the farmer to improve his home, help the farmer to improve his health, help the farmer to care for and improve his dairy cattle, poultry and farm animals, center the work around the needs of the community and the people at large, get the rural people interested in their own welfare; rural ministers — preach cooperativeness among members and the community in general, exert every effort to uplift the people in general.

HONOR ROLL FOR SECOND-SIX WEEKS

Upperclassmen led the Honor Roll for the second-six weeks as announced by Dean W. B. Nelson recently. Those at the top of the list were Dorothy Hayes of Starkville, Hattie Lloyd of Indianola; Albert Lott of Brookhaven and Thomas Warren of Corinth.

The others on the list included: Douglas Connor, Montague Lawrence, George Ed Robinson, Charles Vernado, Ethel Baines, Olevia Barker, Thaddeus Harrison, Johnnie

(Continued on page 6)

'ON THE CAMPUS'

Mr. James A. "Billboard" Jackson, special representative of the Standard Oil Company which handles Esso products, spoke to the students and faculty Tuesday night, January 14. This nationally known business specialist explained very vividly the economic benefits derived when Negroes patronize concerns that hire Negroes and also when they trade with Negro businesses.

While on the campus Mr. Jackson met with the students enrolled in the Department of Business Administration and related some of his varied experiences. He also displayed several interesting scrap books which contained a collection of pictures about Negro business.

Through the efforts of Mr. E. W. Norris, Financial Secretary of the institution, the business students were able to secure some timely remarks on business from Mr. I. R. Meyer of the Meyer-Marx Drug Store, Port Gibson, Miss., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 13.

Mr. Meyer is the donor of the Meyer Gold Medal which is offered annually to the best student citizen of the college department.

Rev. Richard T. Middleton, Episcopal minister and Principal of Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Miss., was the Vesper speaker on Sunday, Jan. 12. His subject was "We as Representatives of Truth."

On Sunday, Jan. 26, President A. Walter Williams of Natchez College was the Vesper speaker.

First semester examinations were held on January 20, 21, and 22. After a two day vacation between semes-

(Continued on page 6)

FOOTBALL BANQUET HELD

The Alcorn A. & M. College Braves, champions of the South Central Athletic Conference, were feted at the annual football banquet held in their behalf on Saturday night, Jan. 11. Each member of the squad had as his guest an Alcorn Co-ed. Captain P. B. Wells gave remarks from the team and coach Claiborne Craddock spoke for the coaching staff.

A. A. Abraham, Director of Athletics, presented the following awards:

Letters: Phillip B. Wells, Henry T. Anderson, Elmer J. Moore, Ireland Kee, Charles Varnado, Robert Derden, Charles Rowlett, Cyrus Nero, Paul Miller, Hugussie Harrien, Thaddeus Harrison, Edward Harris, Warren Johnson, Charles Gaines, Robert Seabron, Edward montgomery, Sam Porter, Thomas L. Jordan, and Felix Dunn.

Numerals: Lamar Lenoir, Murray Creshon, Calvin Battle, Houston Fielder, and Lorenzo Ford.

Alphonse Marks, who played his last game with the Braves for he is a candidate for graduation, was presented a sweater for his four years of service with the team.

The Season's Record for 1940

	Alcorn	Oppn.
Sept. 28, Philander Smith	16	6
Oct 12, Leland College	9	0
Oct 19, Miss Ind. Col.	34	0
Oct. 26, Jarvis College	6	3
Nov. 1, Rust College	13	0
Nov. 9, Tougaloo College	6	2
Nov. 16, Campbell Colloge	57	6
Nov. 28, Ala. A. & M.	6	20
Dec. 7, S. C. State	7	21
	154	58

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT WM. H. BELL

Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss., and Chairman of Executive Committee, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

THE CLASS OF 1940 PURSUES VARIED INTERESTS

Ceola Ward teaches in Waynesboro, Miss.

Ransom Varnado is head of the Science Dept. of Cameron St. High School in Canton, Miss.

Lavaughn Booth is attending school at Gammon Theological Seminary, in Atlanta, Ga.

Jerome Lindsay is employed by the Universal Life Insurance Company in Jackson, Miss.

Eugene Isaac and Essie Mae Harry are teaching in Laurel, Miss.

Charles Simmons is studying at the University of Illinois.

Juanita A. Wallace is studying at Wayne University in Detroit, Mich.

Allen Coney, Thomas Moman, and Charles Bryant are teaching in Pike County, Miss.

Thomas Jones, Robert Hunter, and Elizabeth Richards are members of the faculty of Alcorn A. & M. College.

Roscoe Dukes teaches in Greenville, Miss.

William D. Purnell teaches in Coahoma, Miss.

Eunice Cobb is located in Oxford, Miss.

Alex Warren, Andrew Huff and Sezzie Weakly are teaching in North Mississippi.

Celeste Rowe teaches in the Covington County Training school in Mt. Olive, Miss.

Helen Denis teaches at the Pascagoula High school in Pascagoula, Miss.

Hampton Wilburn is located in Dockery, Miss.

Louise King and Irelous Hunter are teaching at the Bolivar County Training school, Mound Bayou, Miss.

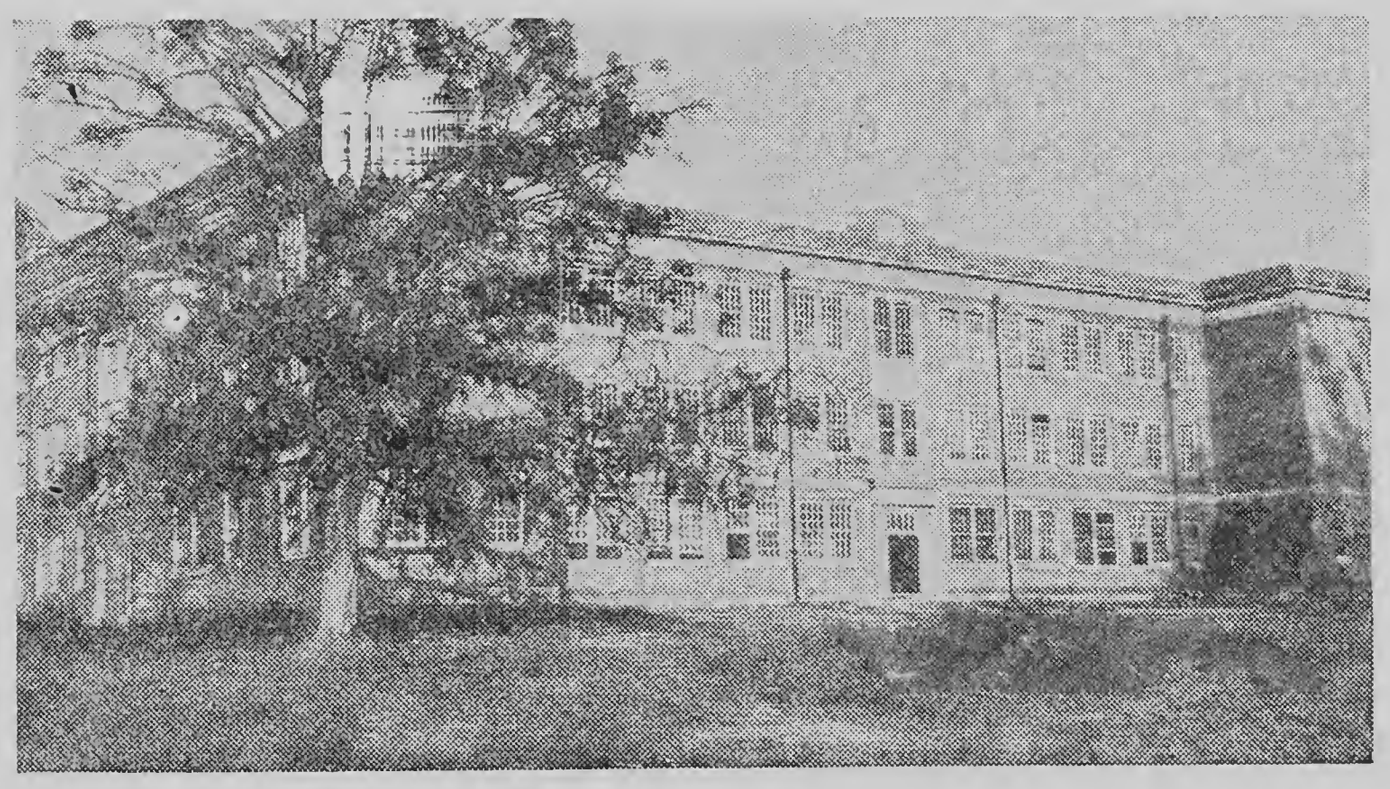
Allie Mae Wells is teaching in Tylertown, Miss.

Bowen Heffner is employed by the Universal Life Insurance Company in Vicksburg, Miss.

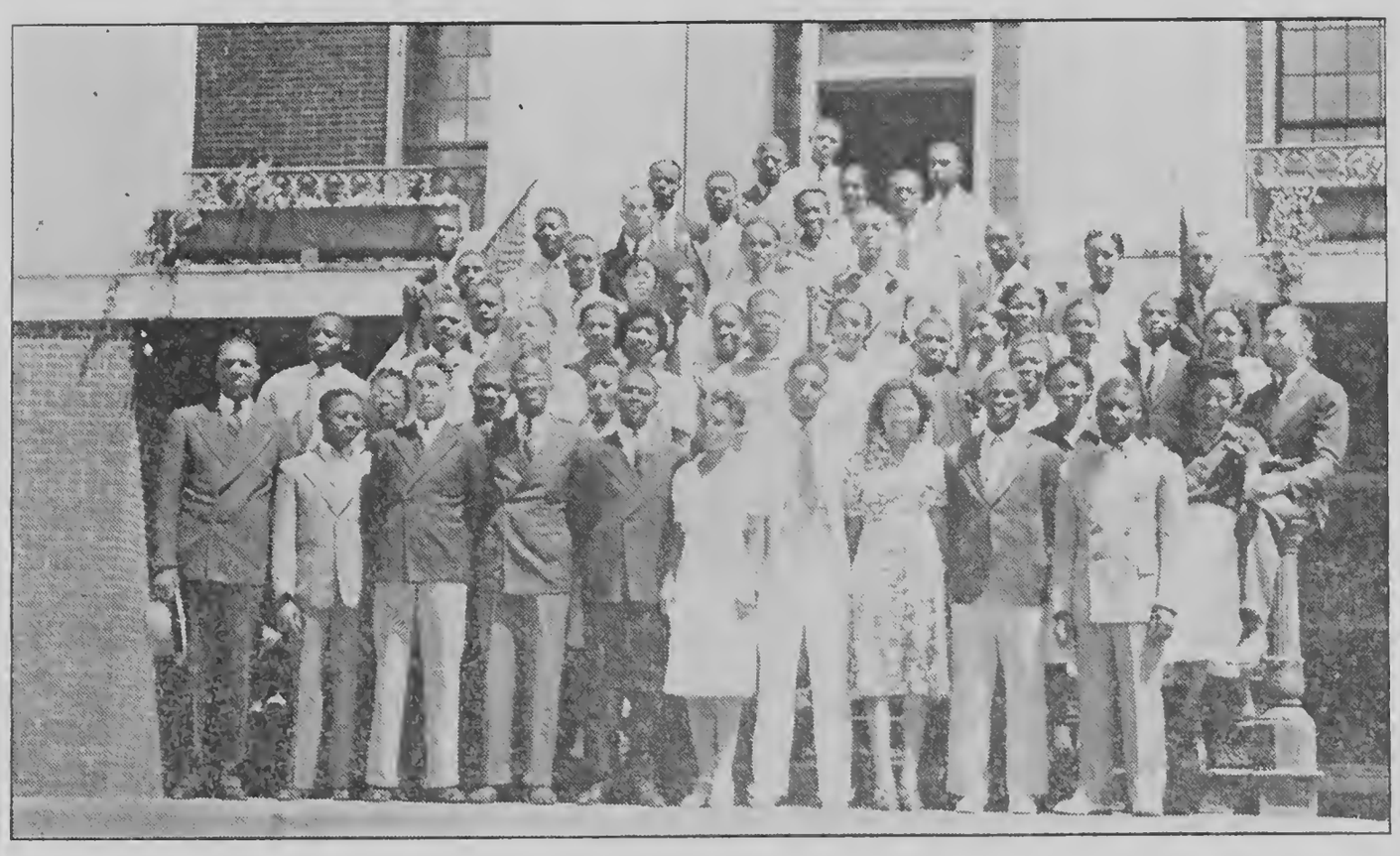
Jessie Harris teaches in Winona, Miss.

Willie Roy Patton teaches in the Cameron Street High school, Canton, Miss.

Inez Gray is employed by the Peoples' Undertaking Company in Jackson, Miss.



BOWLES HALL—SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE



CLASS OF 1940

LAWN OFFERS PLANTING TEST FOR NEW OWNER

Owners of new homes, facing their first season of gardening activities this Spring, have a problem which is intensely interesting but one likely to contain difficulties for the inexperienced.

Seasoned land owners acquire a knowledge of local soil conditions, fertilizers, plants, and care of lawns through experience often gained largely through trial and error.

Here are some suggestions which may minimize the probabilities of error for the city dweller turned suburbanite.

Good Topsoil Needed

Good topsoil is the secret of a successful lawn and the healthy growth of trees and shrubs. If good topsoil existed on the original site, it should have been stripped and placed in piles and respread over the grounds after the construction is completed and the subgrading done with earth excavated from foundations.

The layer of topsoil should be about six inches in depth.

Preparation Important

A lawn will yield more permanent satisfaction if the ground is properly prepared prior to sodding or seeding. Fertilizer should be added to the soil in the Spring and a temporary lawn made by seeding with clover or other leguminous cover crop. This will kill out many of the Spring weeds.

The temporary growth is spaded under in early Fall and the permanent lawn grasses seeded.

Individual preferences most often are the guides to shrub selection, although impractical choices often result. It is preferable to plant shrubs along the boundary line and on the front lawn so as to give blooming flowers in the Summertime and berry and bright twig effect in the Winter.

Suggestions for Shrubs

Most shrubs should be planted about three feet apart so that they will not crowd each other and should be arranged about the house so as not to give the impression of the house being set down in a wilderness of planting The foundation of the house should appear in certain places. Shrubs should be pruned so that they will not become obstructions to the view and will retain their natural character.

Sentimental attachments may vary. For example, it may be the family homestead, or the property may represent the borrower's first investment.

The architecture and design may have a particular appeal or the advantages offered in the location of the property may include historical significance, early associations, proximity of relatives or friends, desirable to daily necessities and conveniences.

Prestige Gained

Another factor of importance in the ownership of property is that the owner derives a measure of prestige from the ownership which often enhances his position or that of his family in the business and social worlds.

Another characteristic which contributes to the soundness of the home-building and home-financing markets is that an owner may be inclined to strain his ability to meet the expenses attendant with home ownership to a greater degree than he would in paying rent for comparable quarters.

PLANT, PROSPER DRIVE OPENED; $3,700 PRIZES

(Continued from Page 1)

a sharecropper.

"The Live-At-Home" competition is open to colored farmers of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

—Phila. Tribune.

ON THE CAMPUS

(Continued from page 5)

ters, students registered for the second semester on Saturday, Jan. 25. Although the student enrollment dropped slightly, several new students could be seen about the campus.

Faculty and students alike are elated over the opening of a sandwich and notion shop.

Messrs. Warner Lawson, pianist, and Bernard Mason, violinist, presented a recital in Oakland Memorial Chapel on Wednesday night, Jan. 8. The thunderous applause which the performers received at the end of each selection indicated that the audience appreciated and enjoyed the entire concert. After the recital the faculty members attended on "At Home" at the residence of President and Mrs. Wm. H. Bell where they met the guest artists.

HONOR ROLL FOR SECOND-SIX WEEKS

(Continued from page 5)

Jordan, Wm. L. Triplett Oliver Dixon. Moese Duncan, M. Shannon Palmer, Lula B. Stewart, Quitman Walker, Willie J. Anderson, Rosa L. Brent, Arnold Ammons, Lee Evans, Flora Ghist, Robert Holmes, Hattie M. Martin, Edna Middleton, Nova Johnson, Louis Nash, Juanita Apperwhite, Annie E. Daughtery, Maggie Donnan, Walter Downs, Inez Ford, Lennie M. Frisby, Odelia Griffin, Thedore Griffin, Eva H. Harris, Woodrow Knox, Arsene McComb, Thelma Miller, Jack Nelson, Cyrus Nero, Annie M. Patterson, Rupert Searcy, and Clarice Spann.

"Ah, I'm cutting quite a figure" said the chorus girl, as she accidentally set on a broken champagne bottle.

Colored Women Of Washington Have Big Golf Club

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—For the ensuing year the Wake-Robin Golf County Club composed entirely of women in the district, elected for officers Mrs. Paris Brown wife of Edgar G. Brown, as president, after Mrs. Helen Webb Harris, organizer of the group three years ago and its only president so far, declined to accept the office for the fourth year.

Members of this club are in possession of some 34 golf trophies won in tournaments during the three year existence of the club, and are very proud of their prowess on the links.

The group plays at the golf links adjacent to the Langston Terrace homes in Northeast Washington, the same links on which Joe Louis played when he was a visitor there.

Other officers are Mrs. Sarah Smith, vice president; Mrs. Ethel Williams, recording secretary; Mrs Ethel Terrell, financial secretary; Mrs. Jorenia Reid, treasurer; Mrs. Vudie Carter, chaplain; and Mrs. Hellon W. Harris, reporter.

Visitors and installation officers included members of the Royal Golf Club, with J. Asa Williams, president, doing the honors.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER III VISITS AT ALCORN COLLEGE

ALCORN, Miss.—John D Rockefeller, III, visited Alcorn A. M. college on February 16. He was commanded by Jackson Davis. Mr. Allridge and Myers of the General Education board, New York City; Dr. P. H. Easom, state agent for Negro schools, and J. A. Travis, assistant state agent, Jackson, Miss. On February 10, W. M. Durr of the state building commission and Mr. Hudspeth, free textbooks commissioner for Mississippi, visited Alcorn.

SEA ISLAND COTTON

Florida's Sea Island cotton crop is in ground and it covers more than 12,000 acres. The only thing that prevented a larger planting was the scarity of seeds according to Commissioner of Agriculture Nathan Mayo.

Sea Island cotton is one of the finest cottons in the world. It is unequalled for its long staple and can only be produced in certain areas in the world. The majority has been available from Egypt. However, after a survey by the extension service it was found that Sea Island cotton can be grown successfully in 14 Florida counties with the largest plantings around Ocala, Lake City and Madison localities.

Last year, 2,000 bales of the splendid staple was grown in Florida, selling at 35 cents per pound. In 1935, the experimental crop was 160 bales. Next year it jumped to 936 bales.

$50,000 WILLED HONEST CHAUFFEUR HERE

Richard Brown, of 2122 Federal Street, chauffeur for a wealthy white family, was hurled into sudden wealth on Tuesday by the belated disclosure of a codicil to the will of the late Miss Clara Sprissler. By the terms of the codicil Brown will receive $50,000.

The first testament left $1008 to Brown. He was described in the second document as an "honest and faithful chauffeur" for 35 years.

The late Miss Sprissler, who left an estate valued at more than $1,000,000, lived at 1151 sonth Broad Street. She also left $400,000 to Mrs. Minnie Phillips, white a companion.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With . . . . Associate Members . . . .

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

»«More Woman's Page News»«

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

SHEET SAVING TIP

Sheets should be folded occasionally in different places when ironed and should not be placed in large piles, as the weight presses too heavily on the folds and wear is increased.

SLIP-EASY NAILS

Some carpenters bore a small hole in the end of their hammer handle and flow in melted beeswax or paraffin. By working the ends of nails in this, danger of splitting hard or thin wood is reduced. The hole will hold quite a supply of wax and doesn't of course, interfere with the use of the hammer.

HOW TO WASH FLANNELETTE

Rinse the garments well in cold water; make a good lather in warm water; put the garments in this lather, and shake about until quite clean, then rinse in lukewarm water several times.

Wring as dry as possible, and hang in the open air until they are nearly dry. Then roll up for a few minutes, and iron with a hot iron on the wrong side.

This method will make flannelette look equal to new, and will prevent the colour running together.

CLEANING PLASTER

Question: Two months ago I had my kitchen replastered, expecting to paint it in the spring. The plaster is very dirty from an oil heater. I plan to clean it now and give it a thick coat of glue size that would be washable I would paint it later, is this practical?

* * *

Answer: Bare plaster cannot be thoroughly cleaned, for some of the dirty water would sink in. The plaster should be cleaned, however, to get rid of grease that has been absorbed. Wash with soda, a couple of handfuls to the pail of water, and follow by rinsing. Instead of glue size use varnish wall size, for this will not dissolve when you wash the wall before painting.

Spots on wallpaper can often be removed by covering with talcum powder or cake magnesia. After three days brush off the powder with a clean cloth or soft brush.

* * *

When using cans or jars of commercial cranberry jelly, chill first, then it will slip out easily and can be cut into slices with even edges. Store in the refrigerator until needed.

* * *

Let potatoes that are to be French fried stand in cold water at least half an hour before frying. It makes them crisp.

* * *

If a teaspoon of molasses or brown sugar is added to griddle cake batter the cakes will brown more readily.

* * *

Scatter wood ashes on top of snow on lawns. When snow melts ashes will fertilize soil.

MOLDED BEET SALAD

2 cupfuls tiny beets
2 tbsp. vinegar
2-3 cup of water
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. sugar
2 tbsp. grated horseradish
1 1-3 tbsp. gelatine
1-4 cup cold water
3-4 cup mayonnaise

Scrub beets throughly and boil until tender, rub off the skin. Pour over them the vinegar, salt, sugar and horseradish and hot water. Place over the heat and bring to the boiling point, then add the gelatine, which has been softened in pan, chill in refrigerator. Cut in cubes and serve on lettuce or cress with mayonnaise. Serves eight.

CHOCOLATE TOKENS

1 cup light brown sugar
2 squares melted chocolate
1 egg
1-2 cup milk
2 cups Grandma's Wonder Flour
1 teaspoon Clabber Girl Baking Powder
1-2 cup nut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream Wilson Certified Lard and sugar, add egg and beat until creamy. Melt chocolate and add mixing well.

Sift flour, measure and sift together with dry ingredients, adding alternately with milk to first mixture. Add vanilla and nuts Sheet, and bake at 400 degrees about 10 minutes. Makes about our dozen.

Banana and Peanut Butter Salad

Children enjoy this nourishing salad that satisfies hearty winter appetites. It is simple to prepare and you will find that children aren't the only ones that will want an encore.

Wash two bright red apples, shine them until rosy and then dice them. Sprinkle the fruit lightly with salt and moisten with lemon or grapefruit juice so that the pulp will not discolor.

Peel two bananas and cut in half lengthwise. Spread one half of each generously with softened peanut butter and top each with the matching slice. Then cut the bananas crosswise into slices about one-third inch thick.

Arrange these in a line down the center of each individual salad plate., overlapping them. Arrange the diced apples on both sides of the banana and garnish with sprigs of watercress.

HOME, FARM GROUP MET AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Negro home and farm demonstration agents in Alabama have recently closed their annual mid-winter conference at Tuskegee institute. During this conference many current problems were taken up and outstanding officials presented to the group.

P. O. Davis, director of extension service in Alabama addressed the group, and expressed the thought that the outlook for extension service was never as bright as it is today.

A. W. Jones, state AAA administrator told the group that farmers need to maintain the fertility of the land and use it wisely in order to get the best living possible from the land.

T. M. Campbell, field agent, with headquarters at Tuskegee institute emphasized the importance of the agent cooperating in everyway with the national defense program and using their influence with the farmers to get them to follow the various practices suggested by the planning boards.

Other speakers who brought message and information to the agents were Miss Etna McGaugh, state home demonstration agent; Miss Lavada Curties, food preservation specialist; J. C. Ford, coordinator,. Alabama Extension Service: J. C. Lowery, agronomist and H. W. Deering, assistant agricultural engineer; J. L. Lyles Jr.. economist; F. W. Burns, livestock specialist; Miss E. Delony, Girl 4-H club leader; T. A. Simms, state 4-H club leader; L. O. Brackeen, extension editor; W. T. Ingram, chief accountant; J. E. Ivey, poultry specialist and W. A. Ruffin, specialist, entomology and horticulture, all of Auburn, E. A. Miller, assistant to director AAA, and C. F. Clark AAA, both of Washington; and A. L. Holsey, field officer, AAA, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute.

Salmon Croquettes

1 cup cooked salmon
1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1-4 cup milk
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Make a cream sauce with butter, flour and milk. Put salmon in bowl, add sauce, lemon juice and season. Mix well and set aside to cool. Mold and roll in flour, eggs and crumbs. Fry in deep fat until brown.

SAYS NEW COTTON PROGRAM TO HELP COLORED FARMERS

Holsey of AAA Elated Over Government's Stamp Plan.

TUSKEGEE. Feb. 27—(ANP) — Negro farmers can earn double benefits under recently announced supplementary cotton program. They can earn an additional $3 payment for increasing food production and preservation at the same time they are earning $25 in cotton stamps for voluntarily reducing cotton acreage, according to A. L. Holsey, field officer for AAA with offices here.

"Farmers will share in the $3,000,000 being made available in the South for growing and storing more food this year," Mr. Holsey said. "This will be in addition to the cotton stamps which each cotton farmer can earn by reducing his cotton acreage below his 1941 allotment or his 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller.

"The supplementary program is being undertaken primarily because many export markets for cotton have been shut off by the war and because of the need for increased food production in the South. It will be conducted jointly by the AAA and the agricultural extension service. The Surplus Marketing administration will furnish and redeem the stamps.

"Each farm operation, sharecropper, or tenant can earn up to $25 on a farm for reducing his cotton acreage, while farm operators with two or more tenants can earn up to $50 in cotton stamps. The stamp payments will be divided in the same way that the agricultural conservation payment on cotton is divided. Farmers will receive stamps at the rate of 10 cents per pound times the farm's normal yield on the acreage reduced. If his yield is, for instance, 250 pound per acre, then he could earn $25 in stamps by reducing his cotton acreage by 1 acre.

Cotton piece goods, women's dresses and housecoats, men's shirts and pants, children's and infants' clothes, sheets, blankets, other household goods, work gloves, and stockings are but a few of the articles cotton farmers can buy with the stamps.

This voluntary program in no way changes the operation of the 1941 AAA conservation and parity programs, and underplanting of acreage allotments in 1941 will not affect allotments in 1942 or subsequent years, except on farms where no cotton was planted in 1939 or 1940.

Doctor: "The best thing for you would be a sea voyage. Can you manage it?"

Patient: "Rather, doctor! I am captain of a transatlantic liner."

Ambition is the guide which beckons us on to the goal of success.

Five Evans county farmers sold 52 head of hogs which brought them a total of $390.00.

MEHARRY ALUMNI ARE SUPPORTING DRIVE FOR FUNDS

Chapters In Many Parts Of Country Formed; Students, Also, Are Aiding

That the alumni of Meharry Medical college are rallying to the support of their Alma Mater during the current Meharry Endowment Program has been made gratifyingly evident by the activities and contributions of the various alumni chapter, according to a statement by Dr. D. T. Rolfe, executive secretary of the Alumni Association.

"The Meharry Alumni Association and its constituent chapters have always given support to the institution," Dr. Rolfe declared' "We feel that its members and members of the Negro community are meeting the challenge set by the generous philanthropic boards in a way that will insure the success of the campaign."

Pointing out that during the last two years the financial efforts of the alumni have been directed toward endowment of the college, Dr. Rolfe said that the Memphis chapter made the first step at the alumni rally held in that city in 1939, when plans for the Alumni Library campaign were perfected. Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry, attended the meeting, together with Dr. M. J. Bent, associate dean of the medical school, Dr. D. H. Turpin, dean of the dental school, and Dr. J. H. Hale, chairman of the executive committee of the alumni organization.

The Memphis rally was attended not only by the Meharry alumni, but many friends and well-wishers from among the leading citizens of the city. The facilities of LeMoyne College were given over to the Memphis chapter for the rally, and a considerable sum of money was raised.

In the meantime, the Nashville chapter had instituted a system of monthly payment to the library fund which was designed to amount to an average of $10 per member per year.

Dr. D. K. Jenkins, of Columbia, S. C., vice-president of the alumni organization, has reported substantial contributions from the alumni of his city, according to Dr. Rolfe. Sums have been obtained in both Cleveland, O., and Atlanta, Ga., after visits to those cities by Dr. Turner, Meharry president, and G. W. Claridge, treasurer.

By April, 1940, a considerable sum had been raised. As the drive gathered momentum, contributions were received from alumni chapters in points as widely separated as Kansas City, New York City, Dallas, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Oklahoma and Baltimore.

A Pre-Alumni Association was organized during 1939-40. This association was composed of members of the student body. The purpose was to instill into the minds of the undergraduates a feeling of loyalty to the school, and to arouse in them an interest in the affairs of the alumni organization. The student group has contributed to the Alumni Library fund.

At the last meeting of the Meharry Alumni Association a cash donation of $1,000 was made by Dr. J. W. Anderson, of Dallas, Texas, president of the organization.

Florida alumni contributed to the campaign last year after a visit by Dr. Rolfe.

A state-wide alumni rally was held in South Carolina last October. Charleston, Columbia and Anderson responded generously to visiting Meharry officials.

When it was decided to enlarge the scope of the endowment campaign, every local member of the Meharry faculty and staff, alumni and non-alumni, made pledges. These pledges are being liquidated.

Among the alumni chapters called on for support recently were those in Birmingham, Chicago and Louisville. Dr. Rolfe stated that the response had been "exceedingly gratifying" in each case.

Chicago Defender Elects Officials

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—(ANP) Stockholders of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing Co., publishers of the Chicago Defender, met in the executive offices of the plant, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Tuesday in annual meeting. The stockholders chose a new board of directors comprising, Mrs. Robert S. Abbott, widow of the founder of the Defender; George S. Denison, her son, and Atty. James B. Cashin. John H. Sengstacke was omitted from the new board.

The new directors met immediately and chose the following officers: Mrs. Edna R. Abbott, president; John H. Sengstacke, vice president; George S. Denison, secretary-treasurer and Val J. Washington, manager. By resolution Mrs. Abbott was placed in control of all questions of policy. Atty. Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., acted as legal advisor to the stockholders and to the board of directors. Plans for expansion of the Defender in the immediate future were proposed and acted upon.

NYA TO CO-OPERATE WITH URBAN LEAGUE IN JOB CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO, March 29 (ANP)—Russell R. De Bow, newly appointed NYA administrative assistant whose duties comprise work not only with the Negro units but with the entire state NYA set-up, explained Wednesday that the NYA of Illinois will cooperate with the Urban league when it conducts the Ninth Annual Vocational Opportunity campaign, March 16-23.

The activities in Illinois will be cooperatively extended through the Chicago and Springfield branches of the Urban league and community agencies in 30 other Illinois cities and towns. The material to be presented in the campaign is expected to aid young Negroes in their search for jobs by directing them to firms employing persons with their general qualifications and by counseling them on methods of applying for employment.

According to Mr. De Bow, the NYA program in Illinois employs 5,000 Negro youth in work locations giving Job experience in woodwork, sheet metal work, radio assembling and repair, food preparation, and clerical occupations. The experience derived from these jobs will qualify hundreds of young persons to fill many of the skilled and semi skilled jobs available in the rapidly expanding defense industries.

Conversation is by no means those who have most to tell who are the best talkers.

If you should forgive some one, think of him as unrelated to the situation that offended you.

Christ is He that which is heaven-sent to help us in a world of problems and in time of stress and strain.

I may go to the ends of the earth in search of prosperity and success, but finally find that the source is within me.

Christ with us is all that we will ever want.

We are obliged to look for the good in people and to praise what we find.

Some Light on Lighting

Tips from Department of Agriculture experts on getting the most for your money

Seeing is a three-way operation It takes an eye, an object, and light. When the light illuminates the object, that's good; when the light shines in the eye, that's bad. Light in the eye is glare; light on the object you're looking at is illum ination.

Science is okay but no one has improved on daylight yet. In the house, to get the most daylight has to offer, use light shades. Don't use heavy drapes or curtains. Where draperies are hung, arrange them so they cover the casing and not the window. Hang your curtains so they can be pulled back easily to let the light in. Place tables, desks, and work benches near windows where they can be lighted by the sun.

Good lighting requires freedom from glare, the elimination of shadows, and the avoidance of sharp contrast between lighted objects and their background. Glare is misplaced brightness. It can usually be minimized by shading the light bulb with a material that softens the light, and by placing the light well above the level of the eyes. Milk glass or plastic bowls are anti-glare, so are shades made of parchment paper or light-weight, light-colored silks.

Reflected light may cause glare, too. Mirrors, pictures, table tops, glossy paper, shiny objects may throw dazzling light into the eyes. Sometimes you can just remove the offending object; sometimes it means covering a glass topped table, or a too shiny table top or desk.

The darker the paint on your walls and ceilings the more light you need for seeing. Lightness of ceilings particularly is crucial where modern upward shining indirect lighting is used. Paint finishes on walls and ceilings should be dull surfaces. Dullness diffuses an easy, comfortable light while glossy finishes cause glare.

Sharp contrasts in lighting come from a bright light that shines on an object in an otherwise dark room. The sharpness can be smoothed down by using general illumination in a room as well as a brighter light which shines on your book or your sewing or the children's lessons.

Most lamps give both direct and indirect light, the direct light giving light right on what you are doing, the indirect light furnishing general illumination to cut down shadows and to round off sharp contrasts.

There are 4 kinds of lighting fixtures:

Direct lighting fixtures send most of the light rays directly to the illuminated area. They give the brightest illumination, but with two drawbacks, glare and sharp contrasts between the lighted and unlighted areas.

Indirect lighting fixtures shoot their light rays against the room surfaces to the reflected back in a soft diffused light. They use the ceiling as a key part of the lighting system and for this reason especial care should be taken to finish ceilings in rooms lighted indirectly with a dull light colored surface. Indirect lighting is excellent for general room illumination, but usually not adequate by itself for close work.

Semi-direct lighting fixtures send most of their light rays straight to the illuminated area at the same time they shoot other rays off to be reflected back to provide general illumination.

Semi-indirect lighting fixtures send most of their light rays up to the ceiling to be reflected back as indirect lighting at the same time they give direct illumination to the area directly under the light. Ordinarily ceiling fixtures of this type do not afford enough light for close seeing unless they are hung very low. Most modern portable lamps, however, are of the semi-indirect type and are designed for close-seeing tasks.

Lamps should be high enough to let the light spread and thus make it unnecessary to work directly under them. This also permits a lamp to be used by more than one person at a time. Shades should be wide at the base with a slight taper toward the top. Thy should extend down far enough to prevent the light from shining directly into the eyes. They should be light on the inside so they reflect light, and they should not have cracks in them (intentional or unintentional) which permits light to shine through them. In no case should the shade be so thin that you can see the light bulb or bowl through it.

Some lamps bear the certification tag of the Illuminating Engineering Society (I. E. S.). The Illuminating Engineering Society is a professional organization of engineers who specialize in lighting. The I. E. S. tag on a lamp means that the lamp gives light of a quality and quantity which comes up to standards worked out by illuminating engineers and which bear the approval. The tag is also an assurance that certain safety requirements have been met.

Floor lamps for study and reading. The diffusing bowl and shade give general illumination indirectly; at the same time direct lighting is afforded for fairly close work without eye strain. Strategic placement of this lamp gives light for several persons to read and work by. For use with a 100-watt bulb, this lamp comes with an 8-inch bowl; 9 3-8 inch bowl takes a 150 watt bulb, or a 50-100-150 watt 3-way bulb. A 10-inch bowl is used for a 100-200 300-watt 3-way bulb. Lighting experts suggest that this lamp be placed beside and slightly to the rear of lounge chairs or davenports; directly behind a davenport; or to the left or right of desk or tables used for study; and at the piano.

Bridge lamps get the call when the larger floor lamp won't do for some reason or other. This lamp gives semi-indirect lighting for general room illumination and direct light for specific tasks. It should be placed beside chairs, and near small writing desks and tables. It has a shade and diffusing bowl, an 8-inch bowl for use with a 100-watt bulb; a 9 3-8 inch bowl for use with a 150-watt bulb or a 50-100-150 watt 3-way bulb.

Desk Lamps that throw a direct undiffused light directly onto the book you're reading or that sheet of paper you're writing on are not recommended. The reflection of the light causes glare, and the bright patch of illumination such lamps give in the midst of an otherwire dark room is likely to cause eye strain.

Table lamps for study and reading give semi-indirect light for writing, studying, drawing, or sewing. Come equipped with a shade and a diffusing bowl, in an 8-inch bowl for use with a 100-watt bulb, a 9 3-8-inch bowl for use with a 150-watter, or a 50-100-150-watt 3-way bulb. Should be placed on the left-hand side of the desk or table for use by the right-handed and on the right-hand side of the desk or table for use by the left-handed. May also be placed in the center of a large table for use by several people at the table, or on a small table with chairs clustered around it. Should stand high enough to give a broad spread of light, but not so high that the unshaded light shines in the eyes.

End table lamps come with a shade and an 8-inch diffusing bowl which takes a 100- watt bulb. They are decorative, they give general lighting, and they give enough illuumination to enable a person sitting beside them to read or study. The end table lamp should always be placed directly to the side of the chair or sofa. The table on which the lamp stands should be about 26 inches high. The lamp shade should be broad enough at the bottom to light up the work being done by the person in the chair.

This pin-up bracket lamp gives a semi-indirect lighting for reading in bed, to sew by, or for any other activity requiring intent seeing. The lamp is hung on small nails driven into the wall and may be put up over the bed, above the sewing machine, or over the work table in the kitchen. It should be hung high enough to light up the room generally but low enough to give a direct light on what you're reading or doing. It may be obtained with a diffusing bowl diameter of 6 inches for use with a 75-watt bulb, or with an 8-inch bowl for use with a 100-watter.

Bulbs.

A handy suggestion lighting experts offer to householders in the night light which uses a 7-watt bulb. It may be plugged into an electric light outlet near the floor in bedrooms or in the hall. You get a light that way that illuminates the floor late at night without waking up the whole house. It cuts down on cracked shins.

Be sure, when you buy bulbs, that you get ones that have been made for the voltage of the electric power system in your community. The voltage of an electric light bulb is always marked on the end of the globe along with the wattage.

When the Federal Government buys electric light bulbs it requires that they measure up to Federal Specifications. The bulbs are tested by the National Bureau of Standards and are accepted or rejected depending on whether or not they pass the tests. While some cartons in which bulbs are sold to consumers bear the legend that they conform to Federal Specifications, the NBS is not in a position to check on the accuracy of such claims because it only tests bulbs purchased by the Federal Government.

Higher wattage electric light bulbs may be better buys than low wattage bulbs. One 100-watt bulb gives as much light as 2 of 60 watts or of 25 watts. The original cost of the 100-watt is approximately 15 cents, while the 2 60 watters will cost about 26 cents, and the 6 25 watters will cost about 60 cents. That's one saving.

To operate the 100-watter for 1,000 hours in a community where electricity costs 4 cents a kilowatt hour would cost $4.00. The cost of operating the 2 60 watters would be $5.00, while the cost of operating the 6 25 watters would be $6.00.

Inside frosted bulbs and clear glass bulbs give the same amount of light Inside frosted bulbs are less apt to produce glare although frost on the inside of a bulb is no substitute for a shade or diffusing bowl. Clear glass or frosted bulbs may be used without shading where the light is snapped on for only a short time, say in a closet, in a corner of the basement, in the garage, or on the porch. Everywhere else these bulbs should be covered with a shade or a diffusing bowl or both.

REPORT ON MEAT ANIMALS SHOWS SHIFT TO SOUTH

Larger Proportion Being Raised There

Southern states this year will produce a larger proportion of the nation's meat supply than in most previous years, as a result of the shift of the last few years in live stock raising from the north to the south, traders on the Chicago live stock market said yesterday. They based this opinion on data furnished thru a survey conducted by the department of agriculture.

Sixteen southern states reported a decline of 2.1 per cent in live stock population as of Jan. 1, 1941, compared with the 1940 population, which was exactly the same percentage of decrease shown in the 21 northern states covered in the survey. However the south showed a 10.7 per cent rise in meat animal numbers over the 1930-'39 10 year average, while there was a rise of only 6.2 per cent in the 21 northern states.

Hogs, Sheep Rise Most

The 16 states in the south had a total of 49,589,000 cattle, hogs and sheep on farms Jan. 1 this year, compared with 50,685,000 a year earlier. The 10 year average for these states was 44,675,000 head. The 21 northern states, including the country's richest live stock producing region had 9,-143,000 animals this year, against 94, 148,000 last year and a 10 year average of 86,232,000.

Increased production of meat animals thru the south has been most pronounced in hogs and sheep. The 16 southern states Jan. 1 showed an increase of 24.2 per cent in sheep and lambs over the 10 year average, while the north reported a gain of 12.3 per cent. Hogs in the south totaled 8.2 pre cent over the average, while the north had only 2.4 per cent more hogs.

Animal Numbers Compared.

Animals on farms Jan. 1, as reported by the department of agriculture follow (000 omitted):

21 Northern States

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1941	38,681	36,568	16,894
1940	36,841	41,242	16,055
1930-'39 av.	35,485	35,708	15,039

16 Southern States

1941	21,499	14,040	14.050
1940	20,828	16,305	13,552
1930-'39 av	20,492	12,967	11,306

Markets for live stock last week were extremely erratic. Some classes soared to new highs for the winter, while others slumped to the lowest levels in recent weeks. Wool lambs reached the highest point in seven months, and the highest February basis in 11 years. Top loads brought $11.25 a hundred pounds.

The general level of cattle prices reached the lowest point in five months. The six day steer average at $11.30 a hundred pounds, off 25 cents, was the lowest since last September. Steers and yearlings dropped 25 to 50 cents during the week, with some medium quality heavy cattle off as much as 75 cents.

Hog prices closed lowest since early January. The six day average at $7.75, was exactly the same as the week before, but final sales showed reduction of about 25 cents in the heaviest of the "lard hogs" to as much as 60 cents in the underweights below 170 pounds in weight compared with the close of the preceding week.

VALUE OF FARM LIVE STOCK AT 10 YEAR HIGH

Washington, Feb. 18.—(UP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that the value of livestock on farms Jan. 1 totaled $4,921,313,000 an increase of 3 per cent, as compared with a year earlier and the highest since 1930.

Sharpest change in livestock numbers occurred in hogs, where there was a decrease from 60,207,000 head on Jan. 1, 1940, to 52,983,000 on Jan. 1, 1941.

The number of horses and mules declined slightly, while cattle and sheep numbers increased during 1940, the department reported.

On Jan. 1, there were 10,364,000 horses having an average value of $68.21 a head, compared with 10. 620,000 head having an average value of $77.36 a year earlier.

Mule numbers decreased from 4,-309,000 to 4,238,000 and the average value dropped from $114.56 to $105.72.

The number of cattle increased from 68,801,000 to 71,666,000, and the average value rose from $40.60 to $43.42. The number of sheep increased from 54,549,000 to 55,880,-000 and the average value from $6.30 to $6.72.

The average value per head of hogs on Jan. 1, was $8.31, compared with $7.81 a year earlier, but the total value of $440,073,000 was $30,-000 000 smaller.

The department reported 413,-934,000 chickens on farms Jan. 1, compared with 429,042,000 a year earlier. Turkey numbers decreased from 8,567,000 to 7,030,000.

To move 1,000 tons of freight and equipment one mile, the railroads in 1940 used an average of 112 pounds of fuel, a new low record.

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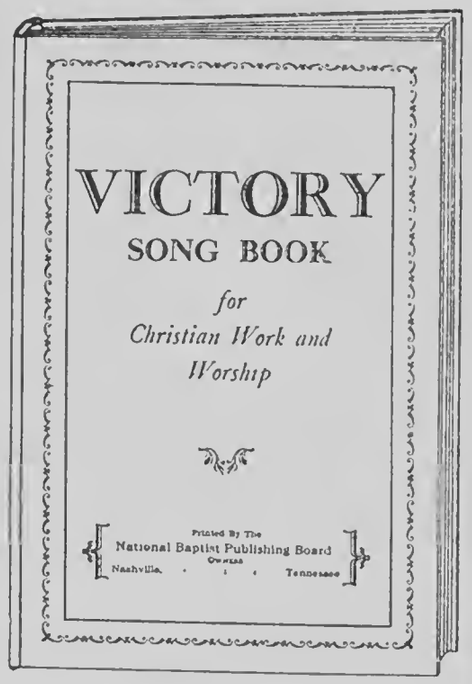

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AKA'S Cotton Field Clinic

By J. D. Ratcliff
(Reprinted from 'Survey Graphic,' September, 1940)

In the back country of the fabulous Mississippi River Delta is a scene no casual traveler will ever witness. Several hundred Negroes are lounging about in the smothering July heat. All kinds of Negroes: babies in arms, old men twisted with rheumatism, expectant mothers, husky young field hands. As they loaf or munch sandwiches or drink warm soda pop, they watch what is happening under the cottonwood trees, where a dozen colored women in starched white uniforms are busily at work.

Here is a table covered with a white sheet—a table made by laying an unhinged door across a pair of saw-horses. On the table bubbles a sterlizer. A Negro nurse, quickly, quietly, takes a hypodermic syringe from the sterlizer, draws it full of toxoid, and shoots it into the arm of a frightened five-year old. That little Negro girl will never have diphhteria. At the other end of the table another Negro nurse is pressing vaccine into the arm of a howling baby. There's one victim less for smallpox.

Off in one corner of the cotttonwood grove a Negro woman dentist is filling teeth. Power for her portable drill comes from a treadle. In another corner a Negro interviewer listens patiently while an old granny describes the misery of chills and fevers that rack her bones. No miscroscopic examination is needed here. Malaria. And quinine will stop it. Farther off a Negro woman doctor snaps a glass seal off the needle end of a Keidel tub. The tube's vacuum sucks up blood from the arm of a young fellow—blood which will be tested for the dread spirochetes of syphilis. The strapping young field hand is neithed frightened nor ashamed that he may have this disease. "Bad blood," he calls it—or "old dog." Here in this lost province of cotton's kingdom, where one will find few either of the taboos or medical blessings of civilization, syphilis is hideously common, and carries no social stigma.

The spectacle of wretchedly ill, suffering, and ignorant Negroes is only too easy to find in our America. Denied education and kept at low economic levels, the Negro in the past has had to depend on the white man for whatever medical care he got. Pioneer work by the Rosenwald Fund has helped change this. Hospitals have opened to allow the Negro internships. Scores of rural counties have added Negro public health nurses, and large scale training programs for midwives have been launched. The Negro's hunger for health—far more acute than found among whites at similar economic levels—is getting some satisfaction.

This project, begun in 1933, is simply an isolated example of the Negro taking the initiative himself. It is sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha, a sorority of Negro college women and is absolutely unique. Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service calls it one of the best jobs of volunteer public health work he has ever seen.

For five years now these women have voluntered each summer to take health to a place where it is desperately needed—rural Mississippi. They have given their summer vacations; driven their own cars over bumpy roads to set up clinics wherever there was room—in schools, churches, out of doors. Annual budgets drawn from dues paid by the sorority's 2,200 Negro members and from the donations of its 125 chapters have yet to exceed $2,500. Personnel, largely composed of Negro professional women, shifts each year. Workers who come from all parts of the country donate their services. Tuskegee sent a Negro public health nurse. Boston sent a dentist and Washington a physician. A colored nursery-school teacher from Philadelphia helped with secretarial work and so did another teacher from Norfolk. Each of the twelve workers is allowed $10.50 a week for board, lodging, and laundry; and the sorority supplies gasoline for their cars. Otherwise every cent appropriated goes for medical supplies.

On time donated to help their own people, this remarkable group has immunized about 14,500 children against diphtheria and smallpox; treated thousands of adults for malaria, syphilis and other diseases; provided expectant mothers and rickety children with such protective food concentrates as dried milk, yeast, and vitamins.

BUY THE FOOD YOU NEED, KNOW THE FOOD YOU BUY

FISH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The last issue of **Consumer Prices** indicated that prices of meat were showing a tendency to rise. Consumers faced with rising cost for meat may ease the strain on their food budgets with other sources of protein. One of the cheapest and most plentiful of these is fish. In addition to protein, fish provide minerals and vitamins as well.

Families living near the sea or near rivers and lakes are not the only consumers who may now buy a variety of fish at low prices. With the rapid strides in the development of freezing and refrigeration, frozen fish are now available to consumers miles from any body of water. Frozen fish are quite as good as fresh fish. Studies by the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service show that there is absolutely no loss in food value in properly frozen fish, and that the difference in taste is not noticeable. Consumers who live at some distance from sources of fresh fish can purchase frozen fish with much greater confidence in their quality than in that of the fresh fish available to them. Fish can be successfully frozen only within a short time after they are caught, and in addition, state and municipal regulation of local supplies, and federal regulation of supplies which move in interstate commerce provide assurance that frozen fish are a safe and wholesome food.

Supplies of frozen fish are plentiful. In November, 1940, stocks were the largest on record, having reached a total 15% higher than a year ago. Stocks of well-known species such as cod, halibut, mackerel, salmon, whiting and shrimp showed increases of from 31% to 94% over November 1939.

Supplies of many types of fish can be expanded. The fisheries of the United States yield annually nearly 4.5 billion pounds of fish and fishery products. Less than half of this supply is used directly as food. The remainder goes into fish oils, fertilizer and many other products used in industry. Some of these fish which are now used exclusively for commercial purposes are quite suitable for food. For example, the large numbers of pilchards which are caught off the California coast could be sold to consumers for table use, and a synthetic substitute could be provided for the fish meal which the pilchards normally supply.

Less well-known varieties of fish are plentiful at certain seasons of the year in particular localities. Information on local supplies of fish is provided by the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service at six major centers: Seattle, Chicago, New York, New Orleans, Boston and Jacksonville. In each of these centers there is a fish market news office. These offices provide cooperating local stations with scripts giving market information for local consumers. Consumers in these areas can write to their local stations for the scheduled times of these broadcasts and may also write direct to the fish market news offices for information on supplies of the lesser known varieties such as porgies, herring and carp.

How to buy fish.

Since the supply of frozen fish is now so large, consumers may well take advantage of reasonable prices. Frozen fish should be purchased while they are still stiff and hard, and should not be defrosted until ready for use. Once frozen fish have been defrosted they do not keep well.

Points to watch in buying fresh fish are:

(1) **Skin.**

The skin should be shiny, with the scales adhering tightly, with little or no slime. Avoid fish with spotty skin covered with slime.

(2) **Eyes.**

The eyes should be transparent and bulging. Avoid fish with sunken eyes in which the cornea is dull and not transparent.

(3) **Mouth and gills.**

The mouth and gills should be closed, except in a few types of fish. The gills should be bright red. Avoid fish whose gills have lost their fresh color and are yellow or grayish in color.

(4) **Flesh.**

The flesh should be elastic and firm, so that finger impressions will not remain. Avoid fish with soft flesh in which the finger impressions remain.

(5) **Smell.**

Note odor at the opened gills. The smell should be fresh. Avoid fish with an unpleasant odor.

(6) **Weight.**

The fish should sink in water. Avoid fish that will float.

Watch the releases and broadcasts from the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service local fish market news offices for suggestions on buying.

How to cook fish.

To allow time for the re-absorption of moisture which may have been lost in freezing and storing, frozen fish should be defrosted before cooking to obtain best results. The defrosting may be done in four ways: (1) allowing the fish to remain in air at room temperature, (2) placing the fish in a refrigerator, (3) embedding the fish in cracked ice, and (4) immersing in cold water. Once fish has been defrosted, it may be treated as fresh fish.

Several government publications provide consumers with suggestions for preparing fish.

Seafood Suggestions, U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service contains the very latest information, for it is just being published this month. It may be obtained free by writing to the Fish and Wild Life Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Practical Fish Cookery, U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., Price 5c.

Cooking Fish for One Hundred, U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service. Mimeographed release No. 3216 may be helpful to restaurants, clubs, hospitals and institutions of all varieties.

Fish Cookery in the Open, U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service, Special Memorandum 3215 A, provides hints for out-door consumers.

In buying fish, alert consumers will, then,

(1) Try frozen fish.
(2) Watch for the less well-known types when they are in season and cheap.
(3) Keep up with local fish-news broadcasts by the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service.
(4) Send for the pamphlets on cooking suggestions.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail prices of food in 18 large cities on January 14, 1941, when compared with prices on December 17, 1940, showed net increases in the prices of beef, pork chop, sliced bacon, roasting chickens, pink salmon, fresh grocery milk, and cabbage. Increases in cabbage prices are seasonal. Increases in the retail prices of pork chops averaged 7.2% for the 18 cities. In Los Angeles, Seattle, Boston, Detroit, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and New York, increases averaged 18 per cent, 15 per cent, 14.6 per cent, 12 per cent, 11 per cent, 11 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. In Memphis, the price dropped 9 per cent. In other cities it remained approximately the same.

Seasonal decreases over the past month in retail prices were found in eggs and oranges. Decreases in egg prices averaged 14 per cent for the 18 cities. Butter prices declined markedly, following the trend in wholesale prices.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING

Prices of goods important in family spending are of great concern to all consumers. We plan to publish from time to time charts showing changes in the cost of living of moderate income families in large cities. These charts will enable consumers to see how changes in living costs from month to month compare with costs before the defense program began. They will be based on indexes prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail prices collected monthly. In this issue, we are publishing charts which picture changes in living costs since 1935 in 33 large cities combined.

These indexes of the cost of living show changes in costs of all the major groups of items in the family budget—food and clothing, household furnishings, fuel, electricity, and ice, and miscellaneous items. The relative importance assigned to each item in making up the group indexes is determined by its place in the actual expenditure of families of employed wage earners and lower salaried workers, as shown by studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In computing the indexes, average costs in 1935-1939 are taken as 100. Thus, an index of 100.7 for total living costs on December 15, 1940 means that these costs are 0.7% higher than in 1935-1939. It should be emphasized that such changes do not describe specifically what is happening to the cost of living of a particular family or a particular locality, but represent a general, nation-wide picture of changes in the cost of living for moderate income families in the large cities of the country.

U. S. PLANS TO EXTEND FARM LOAN ACT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—(AP)—The administration, officials said today, soon will ask Congress to extend the life of the Agriculture Department "ever normal granary" program and to authorize an additional $500,000,000 to finance federal crop storage and price-pegging operations.

At the same time Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced that the Agriculture Department had drafted tentative plans to conduct a grower referendum, May 31, on a proposal to invoke marketing quotas on wheat for the purpose of keeping surplus 1941 production off the market. Quotas would have to be approved by two-thirds of the growers voting.

The life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, agency which advances loans to farmers on crop surpluses, expires June 30.

Agriculture Department officials said that unless the corporation was given an extension, the government would be without the financial power to continue the present program of pegging prices of such commodities as wheat, corn, cotton and several other farm products at prices above levels which would prevail under normal operation of the economic laws of supply and demand.

WHEAT PRICES UP SLIGHTLY

By Hugo Larson

Wheat staged a further recovery on the Chicago Board of Trade today, but the upturn met with selling pressure that the market backed down after advancing 1-2 c a bushel.

Buying by milling interested and speculative demand influenced by the sharp drop in temperatures in parts of the grain belt lent a firm tone to the market at the start, but later selling led by a leading professional proved a weight.

At midsession wheat was unchanged to 1-8 c higher; corn, 1-4 to 3-8 c up; oats, 1-8 to 3-8 c higher; rye, 3-8 to 1-2 c lower; soybeans 1-2 to 5-8 c higher. Winnipeg was 1-8 c higher. Buenos Aires unchanged.

Corn worked higher on buying by cash interests. Shipping demand continued good and country offerings were light. Receipts at Chicago totaled 104 carlots.

Soybeans opened with a burst of strength but gains of more than a cent were reduced later. Brokers said there was heavy short covering. Receipts were light.

Rye was under pressure with the market yielding a major fraction.

THE AAA PROGRAM AND WHAT IT MEANS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—In many instances, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has pointed the farmer to a better type of farming and living for there are scores of them scattered throughout the state who are obtaining good benefits through A. A. A. practices. They have built up their soils and check-erosion by the use of cover crops. This has brought about greater yields and thus enabled a large number of them to become land owners. More food and feed stuff has been produced to care for family and livestock needs and this has been their first line of defense to withstand the present crisis.

There are any number of Georgia farmers who can tell impressive stories as to what the Triple "A" Program has done for them.

But first, let R. Hollingsworth, a Negro farmer in Newton county, tell his—"For a number of years, I had been trying to farm but wasn't getting any place. Each year I was going farther and farther into the hole. I had just about made up my mind to quit. But one day, the A. A. A. came about and my county agent drove out to explain the program to me. My heart leaped with joy and I immediately went for it. This program has helped me to stand on the ground; I can even walk with ease now, for it has certainly been my life saver.

"Much of my land is red clay, but I believe it was in 1935. I planted two acres of Austrian winter peas, using basic slag. I cut them with a harrow and turned under. During the spring, cotton was planted on these two acres. At harvest time, I made two bales to the acre where one-half of a bale was produced before. This really opened my eyes and I have gone cover crop crazy now. Cowpeas, Austrian winter peas, lespedeza, soybeans and many other soil building crops are common sights on my farm. This method has enabled my production to increase more than one-third of what it used to be before I took to the three "A" Program. This might sound like bragging, but it's the truth—last year I sowed small grain and lespedeza on 11 acres of land. I turned them under and in the spring planted cotton. From these 11 acres, a bale of cotton to the acre was made. My yield had been nothing like this before.

"Food and feed production has also been increased. Right now, I am feeding 1000 fryers from surplus commodities in addition to furnishing the local markets with products. There are 200 of these fryers in my brooder house that are ready for the market and to tell the truth, I am making good with my poultry business. The extra money coming from it is just some extra cash which I call a side issue.

"The A. A. A. doesn't mean for us to take the money from the Government and just spend it for foolishness, for it is to buy seeds and what we need on the farm. In conclusion, this program has made me want to farm; it has encouraged me to go on, where at one time, I was disgusted and started to quit. I can now hold up my head and just thank God for this Triple 'A' Program."

Customer: "Can you guarantee this antiwrinkle cream?"

Chemist: "Madam, it would smooth corrugated iron."

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Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

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ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM

Year	Regular Session	Summer Session	Extension Division	Degrees Awarded	Diplomas Awarded
1924-25	420	123			9
1925-26	531	310	229		23
1926-27	510	327	210	9	31
1927-28	585	365	216	20	53
1928-29	557	419	263	12	49
1929-30	627	504	310	15	71
1930-31	654	715	407	22	96
1931-32	693	1035	614	38	68
1932-33	718	842	562	46	81
1933-34	809	1028	Non-Operative	44	84
1934-35	1015	1015	432	71	80
1935-36	1017	1055	475	95	64
1936-37	1129	1215	733	108	65
1937-38	1098	1218	776	128	69
1938-39	1061	1003	625	143	63
1939-40	1125	875	450	156	68

Year	Buildings and Improvements	Valuation
1925	Administration Building	$250,000.00
	Dining Room Annex	25,000.00
	Mechanic Arts Building Annex	12,500.00
1926	Nurses Cottage	5,400.00
	Water and Sewerage System	25,000.00
1927	Jackson-Davis Hall (College Women's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Science Hall Annex	12,000.00
1928	Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Dairy Barn Annex	10,000.00
1929	Refectory Annex	35,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Purchase	5,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Renovation	6,000.00
1930	Hospital Annex	15,000.00
	Western Electric Sound Equipment	10,000.00
	Farm Land Purchase (107 acres)	10,500.00
1931	Model School	54,000.00
1932	Hard Surfacing Campus Roads	79,000.00
1933-34	Gibbs Park	9,000.00
	Athletic Field	10,000.00
	Pipe Organ	28,000.00
	Light System	5,000.00
1938	South Hall for Women	152,000.00
	South Hall for Men	130,000.00
	Valuation of Plant	$1,500,000.00
	Total Acreage	400

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Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences
(Confers B. A. Degree also.)
Division of Mechanic Arts
Division of Nurse Training and Health

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

Rapidly growing plants need plenty of food. Use a plant food regularly on old plants just starting a new growth.

Leftover bits of jelly can be used for stuffing pears or apples to be baked.

Before applying linseed oil to the outside of soapstone sink or tubs, first go over the articles with sandpaper to make them smooth.

Seeds must be kept moist but not wet during the germinating period. Once the germ has broken the seed coat and the seed box, pot or seed bed is allowed to dry out, the tiny plant dries up and dies without ever getting above ground. Then you hear the complaint of bad seed. The soil must be kept at an even degree of moisture and it must be watered often enough to maintain it.

FARMERS RETAIN FEWER HOGS, BUT CATTLE INCREASE

U. S. REPORT SHOWS RISE IN SHEEP SUPPLY, TOO.

That farmers of the United States are well supplied with meat animals this year, despite the sharp decrease in hog numbers, was evidenced by the department of agriculture report on animals on farms as of Jan. 1, which was released yesterday. The meat tonnage, as represented by the supply of animals, was slightly larger than on Jan. 1, 1940, it was said.

The number of hogs was placed at 52,983,000 head, down 7,224.000 head or about 12 per cent from a year earlier. The total was about 4 per cent larger than the 10 year average, 1930-'39. However, that period included the low number of the severe drouth period.

Cattle Numbers Increase

Cattle, weight considered, did much to offset the decline in hog numbers. There were 71,666,000 cattle on farms Jan. 1, the second largest total since 1919. The total was 2,865,000 head, or about 4 per cent larger than a year earlier, and 4,625, 000, or 7 per cent above the 10 year average, 1930-'39.

The government estimated that farmers had 10,364,000 horses, including colts, Jan. 1, a decrease of about 2 per cent compared with a year earlier. The number of mules, estimated at 4,238,000 head, was down about 2 per cent.

Hog Prices Decline

The market for hogs at the stockyards yesterday declined 5 to 10 cents, despite a further dip in volume of slaughter and a rise in wholesale markets for fresh pork. Both top and average prices sank 10 cents to $8.10 and $7.75 a hundred pounds, respectively. Both were only 10 cents above the lowest in six weeks.

Packers obtained 50 cents a hundred pounds more for top light pork loins at $17.50, highest since Jan. 18.

Lambs rose 15 to 25 cents to the highest price position in three weeks.

Steers slumped 15 to 25 cents, with trading slow. The best load available brought $15. Heifers were steady to 25 cents lower.

New Assistant To Sec. Of Agriculture Native of Memphis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—Back in 1939 when the ANP was establishing a foothold in Washington, one of the finest friends the organization had, and one of the finest friends the Negro race had in agriculture, was Samuel Bledsoe, a native of Memphis. It was Mr. Bledsoe who arranged the first interview with a presidential possibility that the ANP secured when he managed this with the now vice president, Henry A. Wallace.

As a member of the department of information in agriculture, Mr. Bledsoe had his finger on the pulse of a great many things. And through his outstanding efficiency in that organization, and the great work he did on his job, his many friends are happy to know that beginning April 1, Mr. Bledsoe will be assistant secretary of agriculture. This promotion insures the continuance of the many benefits Negroes have had through agriculture and further assures them of a "friend in court."

WILLKIE SPEAKS

NEW YORK, February 12.—Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 nominee of the Republican Party for President, in an address before the historic Republican Club here urged the Republican leadership to take a definite stand for something, or else the party would cease to exist. He boasted that the Democratic Party had lived on because it had been consistent in being a party that stood for slavery. Many drew from this peculiar statement that Mr. Willkie's philosophy is that, whether a policy is good or evil, doesn't matter, but being steadfast and immovable in advocating an idealogy is the principal thing.

Texans Honor Aged Legislator Of Reconstruction Days

AUSTIN, Texas., Feb. 20 (ANP)—Several hundred persons gathered last week at Tillotson College to hear a speech, brimful of reminiscences of the post-Civil War period, delivered by former Representative R. L. Smith, last of the Texas legislators of the Reconstruction period.

The veteran law-maker, remarkable active despite his great age, was applauded for five minutes at the conclusion of his address. He was introduced by the Rev. C. O. Harden, and music was by the Tillotson glee club and the Acme Singers.

Mr. Smith was elected to the Texas Legislature from Colorado county. After serving his first term he was reelected by a majority of 600 votes. He said: "My first bill was framed to induce Northern manufacturers of cotton goods to bring their mills to the South. This bill was passed."

He stated that he was placed on the committee of education, agriculture and elections. In one of his speeches to the lower house, he declared that Jim Crowism was the cause of all racial troubles, his address winning high praise from his white fellow legislatures.

He also steered passage of a resolution honoring Frederick Douglass, famed orator and abolitionist. Three thousand copies of this speech were printed and the white legislators sent them to colored friends and supporters in their various districts.

Mr. Smith, at another time, supported the bill sponsored by the Daughters of the Revolution, to memorialize the land where the battle of San Jacinto was fought. He was present at the purchase of the land and was presented to the members of the D. A. R.

Campbell To Serve On Defense Board For Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 20—(ANP)—T. M. Campbell, field agent of United State agricultural extension services, has accepted the invitation to serve as a member of the group of consultants connected with the newly established Committee of National Defense Training in Alabama.

Mr. Campbell has also been invited to become a member of the trustee board of the Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, privately owned institution headed by Ligon A. Wilson.

Hospital Profit

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 20 (ANP)—According to the balance sheet struck off for the members of the city council, this city's new Negro hospital took in almost twice as much as it spent during the month of January. Earning $1,426 for the month, the hospital's expenses amounted to $756.

ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON ACTS ON LIBRARY MUDDLE

Washington Branch Must Admit Colored Lawyers with Whites.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—Atty. Gen. Robert Jackson last week warned the District Bar association, white, that its library's closed doors were to be open to Negro lawyers beginning April 1.

Mr. Jackson acted after the bar association last December had rejected a compromise giving Negroes the use of separate rooms in the U. S. District Court building, where the library is located. The bar association, immediately upon receiving Jackson's orders, called a meeting of its board of directors.

Mr. Jackson wrote President Francis W. Hill of the bar association that the association's courthouse space and facilities must be made available to all members of the bar" without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or sex."

Colored attorneys have long been working to break down the library handicap. Judges who have recognized the handicap often have sent for books needed by Negro trial lawyers.

Last year, Huver L. Brown, a colored lawyer, filed a formal complaint charging that the ban was unconstitutional, only to lose the case. However, it brought attention to the situation and as a result Jackson issued the order eliminating a closed library for whites only in the District Court building.

To date more than a thousand mattresses have been made by low income farmers in Burke county. They were made from cotton and mattress ticking given through the Surplus Marketing Administration and the AAA under the supervision of Agent K. C. Childers.

If soil productivity it to be increased or maintained, it is necessary that most of the land taken out of soil-depleting crops be planted to crops that are not depleting.

GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON SAYS HE IS FRIEND OF NEGRO, IN AN APOLOGY

Promises to Stop Telling Watermelon and Razor Stories If They Are No Longer Relished.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—When the Scripps-Howard newspapers published Gen. Hugh Johnson's story on the promotion of Gen. Davis, a number of readers of the cain papers waxed indignant and wrote letters to various papers to express their indignation. That the letters may have had the desired effect is reflected in a latter occurrence whereby Gen. Johnson sought to impress his readers with the valor and courage of Negro troops under the actual conditions of hand to hand combat.

But his editors saw fit to eliminate the story from the column and upon the column's publication, Gen. Johnson sought the opinion of the Associated Negro Press representative and Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., as to whether the column as written contained any objectionable matter.

Having told the general that the story was not becoming to illustrate his point, although it was a well known yarn, the general wrote a reply, parts of which are quoted herewith:

"This is to confirm the correctness of your advice to me when I asked you whether a Negro-dialect story I had proposed to put in my column would be offensive to our colored people. I had thought the contrary to be the case, because it emphasized the war heroism of Negro soldiers. But, as I advised you, I also consulted Walter White. You will be interested in the pertinent paragraph of his reply."

Mr. White said: "I thought it an excellent story. There are some colored people however, who would object to it because it perpetuates the sterotype of all Negroes carrying razors, shooting dice, eating watermellon and chicken, and strumming banjos happily in the moonlight."

Further, Gen. Johnson writes:

"As you perhaps know, as the press of your people has frequently remarked, and as I think my conduct has repeatedly proved—especially in N. R. A., W. P. A., in New York City and in the conduct of my column which in several cases as the exploitation of red caps has crusaded for Negro rights—I regard our Negroes as American citizens in respect of whom I take pride and feel a duty to protect rather than humiliate."

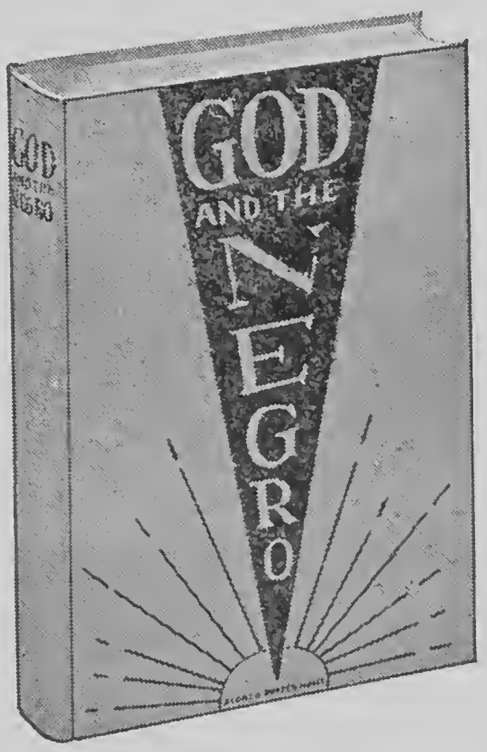
"N. R. A., did more to improve the condition of colored wage earners, especially in the South, than any earlier Act of government since our beginnings. When I took over the W. P. A. in New York, there was no Negro representation on the federal relief staff and the rule of distribution of aid as between the races, was to keep it 'in proportion to their relative population.' Since the Negroes overwhelmingly are the greater sufferers from unemployment; I changed that to 'in proportion to the relative degree of unemployment;' created a Negro advisory board and appointed the son of my old friend and comrade, Col. Charles Young, as advisor of my staff."

The reason behind the deletions in Gen. nhoJson'csolum CMFW—Gen. Johnson's columns are enigmatical, but it is evident that some pressure has been brought to bear on the editorial department of the syndicate handling his columns and in defense of his attitude, Gen. Johnson has expressed himself.

Sister of Editor Roscoe Dunjee Taken by Death

PROENIX, Ariz., Feb. 27—(ANP-Mrs. Drusilla Dunjee-Houston, widely known writer and teacher, is dead. Mrs. Houston, who resided in Oklahoma where she was in educational work for years, has been living in Phoenix for the past six years. For many years Mrs. Houston contributed feature articles to the Negro newspapers of the country through the Associated Negro Press. She was an avid research worker in the field of Negro history and was the author of the book "Wonderful Ethiopians." Mrs. Houston, who was a sister of Editor Roscoe Dunjee, was buried here.

Two Mitchell county farmers have constructed terraces on acres.



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WELL BALANCED MEALS ARE PLANNED TO SATISFY THE TASTE AS WELL AS FURNISH NECESSARY VITAMIN

With a new year starting it is a good idea to take time to check your family menus to see if they are up to par, nutritionally speaking. Here's a check list to help you. If the meals you serve your family are made up of the following classes of food you can rest assued that you are providing a nutritionally adequate diet.

Meat—1-2 servings
Milk—1-3 glasses.
Eggs—1-2
Vegetables—2 servings other than potatoes—1 cooked and 1 raw.
Fruit—2 servings—1 may be cooked and 1 orange or tomato juice.
Butter—3 tablespoons.
Cod liver oil— 1 tablespoon (even a liberal diet is deficient in vitamin D)
Bread, cereals, sugar and fat to make up the individual energy requirement.

Meat Important

The importance of a sufficient amount of meat is obvious when the thirteen recognized essentials: Protein, fat, phosphorus, iron, copper, vitamin A, toiamine (vitamin B-1), riboflavin (vitamin B-2) and nicotinic acid, the anti-pellagra factor of vitamin B.

In addition to food value, two other factors must be considered in planning the diet: Satiety value and palatability.

Satiety value or the satisfying quality, is more important than generaly realized. Any food will relieve hunger for the time being, but some foods give a feeling of well-being for a longer period of time. Because meat, more than any other food, has this quality of "sticking to the ribs" there is a longer period of satisfaction when it has been a part of the meal.

Palatability too is important, for no matter if we know that a food is "good for us," if it doesn't stimulate our appetite and taste good, we don't want to eat. Psychological? Yes, but still important. Again, the place of meat is obvious.

Resolve on Balance

Balance your family diet during the coming year by making certain that each day's menu includes meat, two or more servings, eggs, vegetables, fruits, cereals and dairy products.

And seeing that your family gets the right things to eat during the coming year is one resolution that's well worth keeping.

Next time your mind is attempting to solve the problem of "What shall I serve for dinner tonight," call these three old standbys to your rescue—macaroni, ham and cheese As a tip, place the cooked macaroni under the broiler rack so that the juice from the ham, which has been topped with cheese, will drip over it. You'll have a meal that will appease even the most ravenous appetite.

Ham and Macaroni

1 slice smoked ham or 4 end cut slices (½ inch thick)
1 cup medium white sauce.
1 cup American cheese diced.
½ lb. macaroni.

Combine the cheese and white sauce and cook in double boiler until cheese is melted. Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender: drain and place in pan beneath your broiling rack. Pour over this the cheese sauce and place under broiler for a few minutes until the sauce bubbles and browns slightly. Then place over this the broiler rack with the ham sliced on it, and broil until meat is done. Serve at once. Some of the cheese sauce may be added to the ham during the last few seconds of broiling, if desired. Serves 4 to 6. You can vary this recipe by using either spaghetti or egg noodles instead of macaroni.

When guests are on the way and you want to open their eyes wide, without opening your purse more than just a little bit, give them a broiled dinner.

Hamburger and Spaghetti

½ lb spaghetti
1 lb. Spanish onion
2 tablespoons butter
4 medium tomatoes or 1 No. 1 can of tomatoes.
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook the spaghetti in boiling salted water until tender: drain and place in pan beneath broiling rack. On the broiling rack place the hamburgers, shaped into 4 equal sized patties. Broil the meat slowly. When it is nearly finished, place on the rack the onion sliced and the tomato cut in halves. Add a litle butter and salt on the top of each and broil while meat completes cooking. The juices from the meat and vegetables drip below and season the spaghetti. If fresh tomatoes are not available, pour the can of tomatoes over the spaghetti at the beginning of the broiling process and it will season the spaghetti and heat through while the meat and onions are broiling. Serves four. For a change, try using either macaroni or egg noodles instead of spaghetti.

Often the juices from broiled meats are wasted, and so to capture and use them to their fullest extent, broiler meat combinations are recommended, since they permit the juices from the meats to season the macaroni products that are placed under the broiling rack during the broiling process.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TO SUPPORT MEHARRY

Organization Will Give $600 Annually For Period Of 10 Years, Says Pres. Thomas

A ten-year plan whereby Meharry Medical College will net a total of $7,950 in connection with its endowment program has been formulated by the National Medical Association, organization of Negro physicians, according to Dr. E. L. Turner, president of Meharry.

In making known the contents of a letter from Dr. William McKinley Thomas, of Leavenworth, Kansas, chairman of the medical association's executive board, Dr. Turner said that the step was taken recently at a board meeting of the association, held in Chicago. At that time a plan whereby $500 a year would be donated was advanced by Dr. Thomas, but a subsequent amendment was adopted which provided that $50 a month or a total of $600 a year for ten years be invested to result in a ten-year total of $7,950.

The recommendations advanced by Dr. Thomas at the Chicago meeting, and approved after adoption of the amendment increasing the organization's financial aid, read in part as follows:

"At the present time, Meharry Medical College is the only medical institution of its kind devoted to exclusive education of Negro physicians, dentists and nurses. It is about to be cut free from contributions by the General Education Board, which contributed in a very large way to the successful operation of Meharry.

"The National Medical Association has an excellent opportunity to establish for itself and for Negro physicians a respectable place in the thoughts of those of the white race who have, for many years, made it possible for Negro men and women of the profession of medicine to obtain the necessary training to the end that they may become proficient in the art and science of medicine."

In liquidating its assets the General Education Board, which has for many years contributed substantially to the maintenance of Meharry Medical College, proposes to grant the Negro medical school $3,500.000 toward endowment provided that the school itself is able to subscribe $1,500,000 by July 1 of this year. In addition, the board has agreed to match, dollar for dollar, the first 200,000 raised above the $1,500,000 figure.

'ABOLISH POLL TAX WEEK' TO BE EVENT FOR MAY 11 TO 17

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An appeal for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as national "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, with the purpose of directing public attention to the fact that over 10,000,000 elegible American citizens are voteless, was made today by the Southern Negro Youth Congress from its national headquarters in Birmingham, Alabama.

In announcing plans for "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, Mr. Edward E. Strong, Executive Secretary of the youth group, pointed out that the Week should receive wide support from civic organizations, labor, schools, and churches both in the North and in the South. "It is impossible," he stated, "for Southerners who cannot vote because of accumulated poll taxes and prejudiced local registration officials to win this struggle by themselves. It is up to our brothers in the Northern states who have the vote to influence their Congressmen to vote for anti-poll tax legislation.

The Week's observance will serve as an occasion to focus national attention not only on the poll tax but also on the general discrimination practised against Negroes at the polls, such as the intimidation of voters; unreasonable registration requirements and the holding of lilywhite primaries.

The purposes of a national observance as announced by Southern Negro Youth Congress officers are first, to mobilize sentiment against the poll tax and denying Negroes the vote. Secondly to arouse a national demand for the passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Thirdly, to raise funds and secure wider support for the campaign to win the right to vote in the Southern states.

In addition to the question of voting, Mr. Strong further stated, related issues would be emphasized in the week's observance as, for instance, the fact that civil liberties and the rights of labor are continually endangered in a community where the majority of the people are voteless. Police brutality, peonage, and jim crow, he stated, will be hit a severe blow by the abolition of restrictions on voting.

There has been in the last few years growing dissatisfaction expressed throughout the South with existing poll tax laws, and a wide variety of organizations have cooperated in trying to secure the passage of the Bill, introduced into Congress by Representative Gever of California, to abolish the tax on voting. Poll taxes must be paid in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia before voting in any election. It has been estimated that about four million Negroes and six million white Southerners have no voice in their government because of these laws.

Haile Selassie Is Returning To Addis Ababa In Ethiopia

SIDI BARRANI, North Africa, March 6—(ANP)—In one of the few statements which have been issued by Haile Selassie since his return to Ethiopia is the proud prediction which he made here. The doughty little emperor in a vigorous speech said:

"I will tear the statue of the wolf from Addis Ababa and will restore the Lion of Judah. I will enter that town in triumph as Marshall Badoglio of the Italians did, but at the head of my armies. Our war drums are sounding on the hills."

Congressman Geyer To Force Poll Tax Repeal To A Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (ANP)—Under the parliamentary rules governing the house of representatives, unless some delay in the adjournment dates occur, Congressman Lee Geyer of California, plans to petition the house that his bill, known as H. R. Bill 1024, the anti-poll tax measure, be brought out from committee, the same as the anti-lynch bill was done last year, for an open discussion and vote. The tentative date set for this is Feb. 24 and if there is no hitch in the plans, there will be plenty of fireworks as the congressman is strongly counting on the methods of the N. A. A. C. P. to bring this much needed bill to the center of the floor for discussion.

The bill provides that "It is unlawful for any person, whether or not acting under the authority of the laws of a state or subdivision thereof, to require the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting or registering to vote, at any dent, or presidential elector or sena- election for a president or vice presitor or member of the house of representatives of the United States."

SHARECROPPERS OF MISSOURI IN CLASH OVER F. S. HOMES

CARUTHERSVILLE, MO., March 6—(ANP)—Led by Rev. Owen H. Whitfield, a group of colored sharecroppers of Pemiscot county has sent a petition to the Farm Security Administration demanding that the administration turn over to the colored croppers the recently completed, 80 FSA homes, which white sharecroppers insist should be given them for occupancy.

The homes in this cotton growing district, are part of the FSA rehabilitation program for sharecroppers and farm laborers. They are located in Wardell, 15 miles from Caruthersville. After the controversy was brought to his attention, Phillip G. Beck of Indianapolis, FSA regional director, said:

"We felt that the placing of the 80 homes for Negroes at Wardell was justified by our investigation in that area. However, the position taken by the white people has created a problem and we hope to settle it amicably. You may rest assured that the Negroes definitely will get a fair share of the homes which have been built."

Rev. Whitfield, who represents the 'croppers, was the organizer of the 1939 Missouri roadside demonstration and was spokesman for the sharecroppers on the committee named by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark at that time. In their petition, sent last week to the FSA, the farm workers declared:

"We, the sharecroppers, tenant farmers and farm day laborers of Pemiscot County shall depart from this county in a body on March 20. And it is agreed that in other counties the sharecroppers, tenant farmers and farm day laborers shall not accept the group homes offered them, if their brothers in Pemiscot County are denied the homes due them.

Pres. Roosevelt Commends Walton

WASHINGTON, March (ANP)—President Roosevelt's evaluation of the work being done at his post by Lester A. Walton was indicated recently when Secretary of State Hull informed the diplomat that the President desired that he continue to minister to Liberia and is eminently satisfied with the way in which he is performing his duties.

Garden seed should be planted somewhat deeper during hot weather than in early spring.

SOUTHERN WHITE WOMAN IS DYNAMIC FOE OF LYNCHING

Work of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames Proving Effective Curb of Mobs.

ATLANTA, March 6 (ANP)—An energetic white woman counterpart of the late Ida B. Wells-Barnett, (life long champion of human rights and pioneer leader of the fight against the lynching evil) is Mrs. Jessie Darriel Ames, executive director of the Associaton of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.

A native Texan, for 25 years a widow and the mother of three grown children, Mrs. Ames became interested in inter-racial problems in the late 20's, after serving a term as representative in the Texas legislature, and being thrice chosen 1920-24-28) as delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention.

In 1929, her work attracted the attention of Dr. W. W. Alexander who was director of the Interracial Commission in Atlanta. Accepting his offer to take charge of the Women's Division on Interracial Cooperation of the Commission, Mrs. Ames left Texas and made her headquarters in Atlanta.

In 1930, when she first took up her new work, there were 20 lynchings in the Southern States. In 1940, there were five, only three in 1939, Mrs. Ames said this week: "If I could go three years without a single lynching in the South, I would be ready to quit and go home to Texas"

She has often said: "If lynching is necessary for the protection of Southern women, we should support it. If it is not, we should do everything in our power to destroy that belief."

Mrs. Ames said she discovered that some lynchings for assault and attempt to assault were on trumped up charges by which white men who had fleeced Negroes in money trans actions disposed of the Negroes if they sought to complain.

In genuine cases, she said it is more important than ever that the Negro not be lynched, but tried "because they can't be sure he is the right man" without a trial.

The association she heads covers the entire 13 Southern states. When a lynching threatens Mrs. Ames usually is notified by a member of her organization by long distance telephone. The Association then tries quickly to enlist several of the town's chief citizens, hurry them to the sheriff, let him know they want no lynching and that they expect him to prevent it.

That is in emergency cases. The natural effort of the organization is one of education, she said, with emphasis on why the law should be allowed to take its course in all cases.

EXPERIMENT WITH RATS TO FIND PARALYSIS CURE

Scientists have recently discovered that the Eastern cotton rat has suddenly become immensely important to the medical profession. It is through him that some day, the dread mystery of infantile paralysis is expected to be solved and banished.

Only recently scientists have discovered that he is susceptible to certain strains of the virus of the disease; that he can give it and he can be subjected to experimental cures.

Out of this some day will come a life-saving vaccine or serum or drug which will save the lives of many children and prevent the crippling of others.

According to Dr. Harold K. Faber of Stanford university, infantile paralysis is one of the most dreaded of diseases and people do not generally realize that even in the worst epidemics not more than one person in a thousand has come down with it.

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MILK

For a growing child, 3-4 to 1 quart.
For an expectant or nursing mother, 1 quart.
For other family members, 1 pint or more.

LEAFY, GREEN, OR YELLOW VEGETABLES

1 or more servings.

TOMATOES, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT ANY RAW FRUIT OR VEGETABLE RICH IN VITAMIN C

1 or more servings.

POTATOES, OTHER VEGETABLES, OR FRUIT

2 or more servings.

EGGS

1 (or at least 3 or 4 a week).

LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, FISH

1 or more servings.

CEREALS AND BREAD

At least 2 servings of whole-grain products.

FATS, SWEETS

As needed to satisfy the appetite.

WATER

6 or more glasses.

Use fluid whole or skim milk, buttermilk, evaporated milk, dry milk, cheese—on the table and in cooking.

Count 1 pint of undiluted evaporated milk (a little more than 1 tall can), or 1-4 pound of dry milk, or 1-3 pound of cheese as having about the same food value as 1 quart of fluid milk.

Use green leafy vegetables often—spinach, kale, chard, collards, mustard greens, beet or turnip tops, or wild greens such as dandelion, lambsquarters, dock, cress, purslane.

Save vitamins and minerals in all vegetables by not cooking any longer or in more water than necessary. Use the cooking water or juices. Do not use soda in cooking vegetables.

Eat eggs poached, scrambled, fried, or cooked in the shell—and count the eggs used in custards and sauces and in baking.

Choose different kinds of meats, fish, poultry for variety of food values and flavor. Occasionally, use liver, kidney, and such salt-water fish as salmon, herring, and mackerel.

In economical diets use dried beans or peas as the main dish several times a week.

Include plenty of whole-grain bread or cereals, such as dark rye or whole-wheat bread, rolled oats, cracked wheat, whole-ground corn meal. Count spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, grits, and white rice along with white bread and cereals—not as vegetables.

Count salt pork, fatback, and bacon as fat—not as meat. Use butter or other vitamin-rich fat every day.

Use sweets in moderation to make the diet palatable, but not enough to spoil the oppetite for other foods. Count very sweet desserts, molasses, sirup, honey, jellies, jams, sugars, and candies as sweets.

Form a regular water-drinking habit and drink plenty of water, especially in summer. When perspiration is excessive, use an abundance of water and extra salt.

Remember that infants and growing children need fish-liver oil, direct sunshine, or some other rich source of vitamin D.

Issued by
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
United States Department of Agriculture
with the cooperation of
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
United States Department of Labor
and
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
and
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
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Help your Community strengthen national defense by sponsoring:

The teaching of nutrition and physical fitness at all school levels.

Adult education in nutrition and food buying and preparation.

Extension of infant and child health conferences.

School lunches for all children.

Community gardens for school lunches and for low-income families.

Community canning centers.

Home food production.

Wider use of surplus foods.

Call on various organizations and agencies such as those listed below to take part in nutrition programs to further national defense:

School administrators, classroom teachers, and instructors in home economics and agriculture.

Extension Service, Farm Security, Public Health, Social Welfare, Work Projects Administration, and National Youth Administration workers.

Parent-teachers associations, Women's organizations, church groups, chambers of commerce, men's civic clubs, and other organizations and agencies.

The right food . . .

Builds and repairs your body.

Keeps it in good running order.

Gives you energy for work and play.

Helps prolong your prime of life.

Is a basis for good health.

This page donated by the National Federation of Colored Farmers, Inc.

MOTHERS STUDY DIAPER WASHING

There's still nothing so universal as the love for children and the desire to keep them safe and healthy. Modern mothers study carefully and plan wisely for there's still the old adage, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

We all know the method by which the body can rid itself of germs and poisons, all of them a daily process, yet it's in the day to day routine that mothers sometimes overlook precautions.

The average home method for washing diapers consists of a cold rinse or soak, one hot suds and three rinses, which leaves a high bacteria count, both in the last rinse water and on the diaper itself.

The importance of using proper washing methods for sterilizing diapers is revealed in the scientific tests conducted by the Research Division of the Chicago Laundry Owners association. Effectual destruction of bacterial life, rendering the diaper sterile of germs, is the result of two cold rinse waters, three separate washings followed by five clear water rinses and two special solutions rinses.

The length of time the diapers are in water at the laundry an hour and five minutes, and the temperatures of the waters are significant factors in the sterilization process.

NORTHERN FLORIDA FARMERS JUDGED BEST OF YEAR

TAMPA, Fla.,—Alachua and Leo counties can boast of the best Negro farmers in Florida this year. V. S. Hiatt of the state marketing bureau and L. H. Lewis, livestock specialist, judges of Florida state fair's Negro exposition announce here this week when they awarded exhibitors with cash premiums and blue ribbon ratings.

While Alachua took away the most cash, in actual points the farmers of Leon county scored highest with Jefferson county taking third, Columbia fourth and Hamilton fifth.

The Negro exposition this year is by far the largest in Florida state fair's history and far bigger than most of America's county fairs, according to the judges. Every item entered, covering practically every product grown in Florida, was produced by Negro farmers under the supervision of state and county farm agents.

New to the Negro exposition this year and featured was the exhibit of "Florida Sweets and Handicrafts," a duplication of the New York World's fair display presented by Florida national exhibits and sponsored by the Florida Farmers Cooperative association.

According to A. A. Turner, district agent, A. and M. college, the best production record last year was reported by Leon county where one acre produced 225 bushels of sweet potatoes and in Jackson county 22 farmers averaged 157 bushels per acre.

High interest in the work being supervised by Turner is being shown by the state marketing bureau, experiment stations, state plant board and the business men in the participating counties.

Veterans Of The Confederacy Die In Georgia

AUGUSTA, March (ANP)—"Col." Zachariah J. Smith, nongenarian and widely known in this section as the last of the Confederate soldiers in Richmond county, Ga., is dead Friends and admirers of both races throughout the county paid final tribute at his funeral.

On January 15th the Infantile Paralysis center at Tuskegee Institute will be dedicated, the principal speaker being Basil O'Connor, president, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc. The center has been made possible by a grant of $131,000 from the Foundation.

INDIA'S NATIVES ROILED OVER "JIM CROW" OF BRITISH

"Democratic Rule" In South Africa Found Not So Hot By Dark-hued Visitors.

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa, Feb. 20 (ANP)—This city's Indian colony is in a great furore as result of a series of insults heaped upon a group of Indian students who stopped here recently, enroute to Calcutta, from a trip to England.

Spokesman for the students was D K. Basu, prominent barrister of Calcutta. So great was the indignation aroused over the treatment accorded Basu and companions in all places of business catering to the general public, that a protest was made to General Jan Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa.

Relating their experiences, Mr. Basu said: "The P. and O. ship 'Strathallan' arrived in the Cape Town harbour, and the passengers were allowed to go ashore in the afternoon.

"We hired a taxi and asked the driver to take us to the centre of the town. Immediately we came out of the port, we were stopped by the police, who asked us to show our passes to the office, which was very near that place. Before entering the office to our great surprise, we saw that 'Europeans only" was written on the wall of the office.

"After getting down from the taxi; we wanted to have cold drinks. We entered a restaurant which was near at hand. But the waiter there asked us to clear out, as being dark people we could not have drinks there. Similarly we tried in 10 or 12 restaurants, but without success. In one, the waiter did not object to serving us, but the manager was against it.

"Nearly all the places the reply was that the law of the country would not allow them to serve a brown man, and we were asked to go to the native quarters.

"In one or two restaurants we saw that the European stewards of our ship were allowed to go in and have drinks though we had to come away.

"Then we tried to go to a cinema to see a picture. The girl at the counter asked us to wait and sent for the manager. The manager asked us about our nationality, and on hearing that we were Indians, he said he would not allow us to enter.

"Even the urinals are specially reserved for Europeans, and we were not allowed to enter there either.

"We went to the native quarters. They were dirty, and there was not sufficient light in the streets."

As a result of the incident, a telegram was sent Premier Gen. Smuts from Lahore, India, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, president Imperial Indian Citizenship association, pleaded the cause of his countrymen. He wired:

"Thanks for your cable and assurance that measures for improving the position of Indians in South Africa are under constant review. With regard to your belief that lots of Indians in South Africa are in many respects happier than in India, you are perhaps referring to their material position. They may be so, but you and I believe that between man and man there should be social justice, and our aim should be a nation of free men and women. Human dignity requires equal opportunity for political, economic and national expression and right of shouldering responsibilities. Until such facilities are afforded to Indians in South Africa true happiness cannot be established. I deeply appreciate your good wishes for progress of India, which I heartily reciprocate for every section of South Africa.

A demonstration in Newton county revealed that Austrian winter peas begin depositing nitrogen into the soil soon after germination.

Low Cost Rural Housing Proves Big Success In Alabama

TUSKEGEE, Feb. 20—(ANP)—An interesting description of the low-cost housing program sponsored by the Alabama Extension service for Negro farmers was given recently on the seventh of a series of monthly radio programs broadcast from the Tuskegee institute chapel.

According to Thomas Campbell, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, rural homes requiring a cash outlay of as little as $200 have been built under the extension service. In 24 counties 236 buildings have been constructed and 326 buildings have been remodeled, repaired and painted.

Interest in the low-cost building program inspired 30 farmer-carpenters to take a short course in carpentry at Tuskegee in December of the past year. It is the custom of the farmers to help their neighbors in cutting logs, riving shingles and salvaging materials from abandoned houses and bridges and thus keep down the cost of the building.

Legume hays are higher in food value and often yield more per acre than the non-legumes.

All dairy cows should be tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease to protect the health of those using the milk..

COLORED EDITOR CONFESSES HE IS NOT GETTING HIS "BILL OF RIGHTS"

Roscoe Dunjee's "Wise Crack" Brings Applause from White Students at State Senate Hearing.

OKLAHOMA CITY., Feb. 20, (ANP)—While being questioned by the state's senate inxestigating committee about his activities in connection with a federal rights group, Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, made a remark which occasioned a burst of applause. Immediately five spectators, taking part in the applause were summarily placed under subpoena as witnesses. They included three University of Oklahoma students and publicity man and his wife, all white.

Dunjee, who is one of the members of the executive committee of the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Rights, was asked if he could state the provisions of the bill of rights. After reciting a number of the provisions, Dunjee dropped the remark: "I don't know that I know all of them, but, being a Negro, I know I'm not getting them." This brought applause from spectators which was followed by laughter.

After receiving the records and communications of the federal rights federation, Dunjee was called to the stand. He testified that he had been editor of the Black Dispatch for 26 of the 49 years he had lived in Oklahoma county. He denied membership in the Communist party; asserted his sympathy with the civil liberties activities of the constitutional rights group.

"Can you give the committee any instances in which civil liberties have been denied in Oklahoma?" he was asked.

The editor cited a case in which W. D. Lyons, a Negro at Hugo, was charged with murder. He declared a confession was "clubbed" out of Lyons by an investigator, working out of Gov. Phillips' office and two highway patrolmen.

After denying membership in the Communist party, Dunjee was asked if he knew any Communists and he replied he did.

"If you were given to opportunity to join the Communist party, would you do so?" he was asked.

"I'll answer that this way. I'm absolutely and utterly opposed to the economic theories of the Communist party. I've got a little business of my own."

Then he was asked if he believed civil liberties are being usurped in Oklahoma, and Dunjee replied, "Yes."

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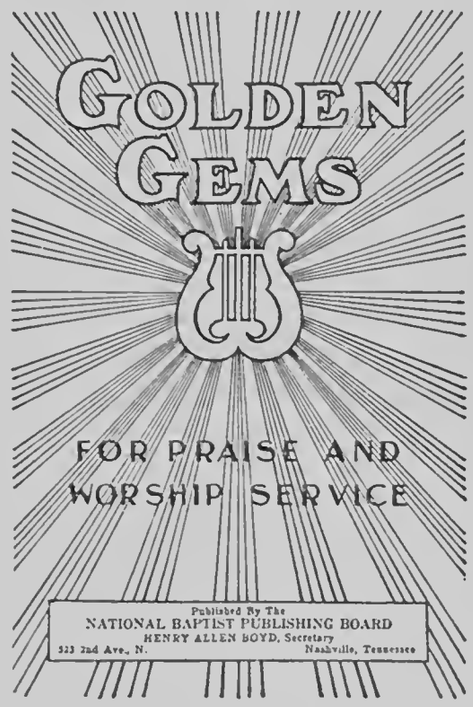

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SIXTEEN STATES

(Continued from Page 1)

come and better living on the farm.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, spoke on the subject: "The Negro Farmer and National Defense," and urged that every opportunity be given to the Negro to develop skills necessary for largest service to the country in its defense activities.

Other Negro speakers included: T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute and J. B. Pierce of Hampton Institute, who are regional supervisors of Negro Extension work; the three Negro AAA field workers including Mrs. R. R. Moton, James P. Davis and A. L. Holsey.

Negro land-grant college presidents who attended were, J. M. Gandy, Virginia; B. F. Hubert, Georgia; J. F. Drake, Alabama; W. R. Banks, Texas; F. G. Clark, Louisiana; and J. H. Watson, Arkansas.

THIRD ANNUAL RURAL LIFE

(Continued from Page 1.)

makers and Teachers of Home Economics, Farmers, County Agents, Vocational Teachers, Other Agencies.

3:00-4:30, General Assembly (Oakland Chapel). Mr. J. C. Flowers, State Director National Youth Administration, Jackson, Miss. Summary of Results. Announcements and Adjournment.

LATEST AID PROMISED

(Continued from Page 1)

colleges.

"Over a period of 30 years, RCA Victor has pioneered in the development of apparatus and teaching aids which have proven of great value to educational institutions. Now the Company has decided to expand its activities still more in this field, and to devote more attention than ever before to the Negro educational field."

Mr. Martin holds a Bachelor of Science degree in physics from Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., and is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi. He has attended RCA Institutes, a radio technical school in New York, and spent several months studying radio's practical applications. During the 1940 New York World's Fair was employed at the RCA Exhibit as receptionist for visiting Negroes. He has also visited the U. S. Office of Education and other Federal Bureaus to become acquainted with their activities in the audio-visual field.

YOUR MARKET BASKET

(Continued from Page 1)

than others, you can save. Buying cereals in bulk is cheaper than buying them in packaged form. Cooking cereals at home is cheaper than buying the ready-to-eat variety.

Because lots of people like to have the food experts work out diet plans for them, the Bureau of Home Economics has prepared plans for 3 good diets at different levels of cost, from low cost to high. We print them on the following 2 pages.

If you use them, remember they are not the **only** good diet plans in the world. Remember, too, if you can afford to buy more milk, more eggs, more fruits adn vegetables, more meat than any of these plans call for, go to it! The more abundant the minerals and vitamins are in your diet, the better.

When America or Americans strike out in earnest for perfect diets for everyone, they won't stop short of anything but the most abundant kind that our lands and our farmers and our handlers of foods can provide.

WORK FOR MORE MILK

(Continued from Page 1)

people with small purses. This wasn't exactly an original idea, because other consumer groups in other cities had pioneered in working for more milk. But sometimes being an imitator is as meritorious as being an originator.

This, then, is the story of how one group of consumers in one American city has worked for more milk during the past year and a half.

Ideas have a way of provoking questions, and the first question that popped up in the minds of this group of consumers was: "How much milk does Washington consume?"

They asked the figure-gatherers, and got the answer: "An average of less than a pint a person a day." That was an average only, and averages cover a multitude of unaverage people. Many families were getting no milk.

The second question they asked grw out of the first: "How much milk do the food experts recommend?"

BIGGEST bottleneck of milk consumption is in the high price of fluid fresh milk, committee members found. They urged adoption of a relief milk program for Washington as one way to widen the bottleneck. Milk stations now operate in several sections of the city where relief families can get milk at a nickel a quart.

They leafed over pages of official bulletins and found that the food experts recommend a pint a day for grown-ups and a quart a day for children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Obviously, then, there was a job to do.

Then came the third question "Do other cities have to pay as much for milk as we we do in Washington?"

Most of Washington's milk, a year and a half ago, was selling for 14 cents a quart. It didn't matter whether you had your milk delivered to the door, or were willing to go to the neighborhood grocery delicatessen and carry it home yourself.

In the South, the figure experts told them, consumers must pay even more than this for a quart of milk, but in many cities in the East and North the price is lower.

Maybe, said this little group of Consumers one day, we could discover the route to more milk if we looked for a while at and behind its price.

One or two individuals took it upon themselves to round up other consumers interested in milk.

"Let's meet for lunch downtown next week just to talk," they suggested.

The 20 or so people who turned up came as delegates from organizations, or as individuals just because they were interested. One, a housewife and mother of 3 children, came as the representative of a consumer cooperative. Another was a professional woman, representing a group whose program called for support of measures designed to improve the purchasing power of low-income groups. A third was an economist who had brought along his thorough knowledge of distribution of consumer-commodities as his contribution to the group's discussions.

Delegates came from trade unions, women's groups, civic associations. Some were heads of families, whose milk purchases took sizable chunks out of the weekly budget. A few—social workers—came from poor areas of the city to tell of the meager milk purchases made there.

Talk accomplished one thing. It fixed in these consumers' minds a conviction that consumers have a great deal to learn about milk production and milk distribution before they can talk about its price. And directions for doing that aren't written on bottle caps.

Two weeks later the group organized itself into the "Consumers Milk Committee of the District of Columbia." These housewives, office workers, club women, trade unionists, social workers, and professional people set out to do what had never been done in Washington before: make themselves into a group concerned solely with increasing consumption of milk through cutting costs. That meant first of all getting down to the serious business of self-education about milk.

They drew up by-laws, elected officers, and an executive committee, and appointed sub-committees for drawing up special reports on such diverse topics as the cost of milk in other cities, and how to bring relief milk to Washington.

In a short 18-months existence the committee has hung up an imposing list of accomplishments.

For its own members and many other consumers, it has succeeded in getting milk delivered at 2 and 3 cents less than the prevailing per quart price in Washington.

It helped to bring "5-cent milk" to thousands of Washington relief families.

Its recommendations for protection of the consumer interest and for cutting milk prices went into the record of a hearing on a milk marketing agreement covering the Washington area (see **Consumers' Guide**, March 15, 1940.)

It sent a representative to testify before a Congressional committee on how Washington milk consumers are affected by interstate trade barriers.

Its work has secured wide publicity in the local press, it has been heard in its own broadcast over the air, and has issued its own leaflets and reports.

All this has been accomplished on a shoe-string budget by consumers with jobs to go to, or with families to care for. Behind the record are meetings, many of them lasting far into the evening visits to dairies; farms; stores; interviews with business representatives and Government officials; reading; studying; and writing.

Housewives turned lawyers for a few days and wrote a brief for presentation at a government hearing. Committee members studied the economics of milk, the whys and wherefores of its production and distribution. A few became publicity experts, others expert witnesses at hearings. It was all part of the education of a milk consumer.

By-laws drawn up by the committee led off with this statement of objectives: "To defend the interests of milk consumers by securing reasonable prices for milk; to reduce the serious underconsumption of milk in this vicinity; to disseminate general information regarding the milk problem; and to conduct these activities without adversely affecting either the dairy farmer or organized labor."

Simple provisions set up the organizational framework of the committee.

Members were of 2 kinds: Individuals, who paid 50 cents a year dues, and delegates from organizations sent to the committee with full power to act for the membership of their groups. These organizations paid $2 a year. Individuals unable to participate actively in the committee but anxious to further its work, could become "contributing members" by payment of $2 a year.

Each member of the committee, whether a delegate or individual, had one vote.

The usual officers were provided for, with elections to take place the "second Tuesday in October." Regular meetings were called for at least once a month with members to be notified of time and place "4 days before the meeting."

Once every few weeks the committee met, in a member's home, a church parlor, or an affiliate's headquarters. Experts who knew something about milk production and distribution were invited to lecture the group. There followed questions—lots of them—and discussion. Out of the talk, ideas for reducing the cost of milk began to take shape.

Committee members questioned the practice of charging the same price for milk in stores as that delivered to the house. If consumers were willing to walk to the corner grocery for milk, then a quart bottle should be cheaper, went their argument.

If people bought more than one quart at a time, the cost of delivery per quart might be lower, and maybe people could get a discount on quantity purchases, they reasoned.

How about 2-quart containers, instead of 1-quart bottles, others asked. Two-quart bottles were being used in other cities, and the savings were passed on to consumers.

Someone thought that milk deliveries could be made every other day instead of every day. That would do 2 things: It would cut delivery costs; and, it would make possible bulk delivery of milk in containers larger than the quart size. They knew modern refrigerators can keep milk fresh for several days.

That led to the question of containers. The committee had heard of paper containers for milk. They concluded that economies resulting from use of these in Washington would benefit both consumer and distributor.

Production costs of milk came in for a lot of attention. Local health regulations, it turned out, had a good deal to do with the high costs of production dairy farmers who serve Washington must meet. The committee decided health laws should come in for more scrutiny.

Some of the members suggested that they would be willing to go without "special delivery trucks" or "customer services" or special premium offers from their dairy if by going without them milk prices would be lowered.

Skim milk—which contains all the nutrients of milk except those contributed by butterfat—was mentioned as something which many families, unable to buy all the whole milk they needed, would like to get. It ought to come cheap.

The committee learned, too, about milk marketing agreements and orders issued by the Department of Agriculture. It found that in Washington and in many other communities such agreements set the prices farmers receive from distributors. Those prices have an important bearing on the price consumers pay for milk. So the committee set itself to learning how the agreements were arrived at, so that consumers' interests could be represented the next time an amendment to such an agreement was proposed for Washington.

Sub-committees did the bulk of the work. At every meeting one of these would offer its report for discussion, criticism, and adoption. Sub-committees were appointed to report on these subjects: health regulations affecting the production of milk sold in the District of Columbia; milk for relief families; the work of milk committees in other cities the prices farmers receive for milk; labor in the local milk market; the nutritive value of milk; education; and publicity.

Reports of these sub-committees were mimeographed and passed around to all who wanted them. The report on relief milk, for example, detailed down to the last bit of information the plans operating in New York and Boston. Background of the plans was described, administration and development of the programs were commented on, difficulties encountered in working out the plans were taken up in detail.

"This sub-committee," its report concluded, "plans to keep in touch with development in this situation and hopes to be of assistance in securing an adequate milk program for the District____The benefit of a relief milk program will be so great that a reasonable amount of energy and money will not be spent in vain."

On health regulations, a 7-page single-spaced typewritten report was drawn up. It advocated the substitution of the U. S. Public Health Service Standard Milk Ordinance, with some changes, for the 15-year-old provisions of the local health ordinance on milk. Many of the local regulations, it was held, were out-dated and unscientific. The Public Health Service ordinance, the committee found, permitted much less costly equipment for attaining the objective of "a clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted, well-drained barn and milk house." Pointing out that the P. H. S. ordinance had been adopted by 2,156 communities, the committee recommended the establishment of a committee of 2 consumers, 2 producers, and a distributor to act as an advisory group to local health officials in revising the health regulations to bring them into line with modern conditions and modern scientific knowledge.

Groups working on milk in other cities had done outstanding work. the sub-committee assigned to investigating them reported. It told how the Consumer Conference of Greater Cincinnati had made the front pages with its testimony at a government hearing. How the Milk Consumers Protective Committee of New York had been instrumental in defeating a retail price fixing proposal for the State and in setting up a farmer-consumer milk cooperative was described. Turning to Boston, the committee pointed to the accomplishments of the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk in promoting organized consumer action on milk and in urging increase in milk consumption "through more efficient and lower-cost production, marketing, and distribution."

And so it went. Six months after that first meeting around a luncheon table the committee found itself ready to swing into action. The Department of Agriculture announced a hearing on changes in the milk marketing agreement covering Washington, and invited all interested to testify. That included consumers.

This was a chance to introduce into the record all the recommendations on economies which the dairies might adopt in order to cut the cost of milk to consumers. Committee members worked up a brief recommending such economy measures as 2-quart containers, every-other-day deliveries, store differentials, and paper containers. The story of that hearing, the issues involved, and the workings of a marketing agreement are told in the March 15, 1940 issue of **Consumers' Guide.**

Washington radio listeners who tuned in the night before the hearing opened heard a broadcast written, produced, and acted by members of the committee. "Do you pay too much for milk?" it began, and for 15 minutes 4 Washington housewives discussed the question. They told of the Washington families who could afford no milk. They described the 5-cent relief milk program of the Department of Agriculture. They urged consumers to attend the hearing to ask adoption of a relief milk program.

A few weeks after the hearing one of the committee's recommendations went into effect. A large chain store in the city announced it would sell milk at 11 cents a quart over the counter, 3 cents less than the delivered price. Milk of a slightly higher butterfat content was to be sold at 13 cents a quart.

When the Secretary of Agriculture signed the Washington milk marketing order, it included a provision for bringing low-cost milk to relief families through cooperation of Federal and local governments, distributors, and farmers. For this milk, the farmers had already agreed to take a price lower than the usual price for milk that goes into bottles. All that remained was assurance of financial support from the local government

—**Consumers' Guide.**

FARMERS' CONFERENCE HELD MARCH 6

(Continued from Page 1)

The Bordentown school staff committee members responsible for the details of the program were: W. R. Valentine, principal; Clarence Banks, farm director; H. D. C. Douglass, instructor in vocational agriculture; and W. R. Valentine, Jr., extension worker.

—Phila. Tribune.

NEGRO LABOR ON NEGRO HOMES

James L. Stevenson, director of the Dallas, Texas, Housing Authority, has announced that more than 90% of skilled and unskilled workers on the low rent homes for Negroes will be members of that race.

The project delayed by court battles arising out of dissatisfaction with the location will provide 650 homes with playgrounds, day nurseries, health clinics and other community activities open to the occupants.

When completed, the homes will be under the management and supervision of Negro men and women.

James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education for WPA, estimates that since the beginning of the education program of WPA more than half a million Negroes over 16 years of age have become literate. This program provides jobs for unemployed teachers and gives educational services to Negroes not served by the public schools.

Atlanta, Georgia, now has a Booker T. Washington street. The name was given to Foundry Street upon petition by Negroes.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, APRIL 15, 1941 No. 3

Division of Negro Affairs To Be Held In Washington, D. C.

April 18 and 19

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ISSUES CALL

Washington, D. C.—The Division of Negro Affairs of the United States Department of Commerce will hold a conference on Negro business in Washington, D. C., Friday and Saturday, April 18 and 19, 1941.

The purpose of the conference is to effect a more adequate integration into the program of the Department of Commerce of Negro business problems.

The conference is expected to constitute an effective instrument whereby business men and educators might seek a common approach to their problems and be able to consult or confer with government agencies toward a solution thereof. The facilities, factual studies and advice of Department business specialists will be utilized by the committee, particularly in connection with business management and small-scale retailing. As a practical application thereof, it is planned to install a model store in the Commerce Department Auditorium. Specific instruction on modern store arrangement, advertising and salesmanship will be offered by specialists of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Ranking officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Housing Administration and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will address the conference on the work and policies of the Federal Loan Agency.

The "farming out" program of the Labor Division, National Defense Advisory Commission, designed to affect a wider dispersion of defense contracts will be a topic of consuming interest to sub-contractors and others whose business facilities meet defense requirements.

The necessity of trained and efficient personnel in business management and the correlation of business administration curricula with practical needs, are recognized. The professors of Commerce and Finance of Howard University, Jesse W. Lewis, James B. Mitchell and H. Naylor Fitzhugh, are giving intensive study to a revision of business curricula in educational institutions to cope with practical business problems. The Sponsor and "Work-Study" plan of Western Reserve University and other institutions, wherein a program of integrating students into business and mercantile establishments while pursuing their academic studies, will be studied with a view toward a wider application among interested educational institutions.

Further information pertaining to sessions, speakers and topics will be announced in subsequent releases. Persons who have ascribed to the program, and excerpts from their written endorsements are submitted.

Don A. Davis, Sr., Bursar, Hampton Institute, Virginia, Chairman, Executive Committee, The National Negro Business League—"I shall be very glad to serve in this or any other capacity where my services

(Continued on page 16)

Dry Your Own Fruit -- Its Healthy And Economical

FIVE NEW POTATO VARIETIES

Chicago Daily News Reports They Make Good

Special to The Chicago Daily News.

Madison, Wis., March 11.—Five new potato varities are making good right here in Wisconsin.

For the fourth straight year potato variety trials, carried on last season in nine Wisconsin counties, showed that some new varieties offer real advantages to growers in this state. The trials were made under the direction of G. H. Rieman of the University of Wisconsin in Barron, Door, Kenosha, Langlade, Oneida, Portage, Walworth, Washington and Waushara counties.

But the investigators thought it equally important that there are at least twice as many new varieties which are inferior to those now commonly grown. Of the 16 new varieties tested, five are making good and 11 are not. The adapted new potatoes are Chippewa, Katahdin, Sebago, Red Warba and Pontiac. In time, it is thought some of these will take rank with and, to some extent replace the standard Triumph, Cobbler, Rural New Yorker, Green Mountain and Russet Rural.

Rated as outstanding in both yield and market quality was the Chippewa, but for best results Rieman suggests that it be grown on soil which is fertile and high in organic matter, but reasonably free from scab infestation. He reports that in storage the Chippewa begins sprouting about as soon as Cobblers and before Rurals, a character which is an advantage from the standpoint of planting, but a disadvantage for those who wish to use old potatoes for the table during the Spring months. Chippewa has been in use long enough now so it is easy to obtain high-grade seed stock, and the acreage of this variety is increasing yearly.

Katahdin is credited with produc-

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MANY PRODUCTS MADE

Henry Ford's 85,000 Acre Plantation Yields Products

Ways, Ga., (UP)—Farm by-products that generations of Georgians have regarded as so much waste are being put to use on Henry Ford's 85,000-acre plantation here.

Plastic has been made from corncobs, bathroom "tile" from pine needles and bark and socks from sawdust. And in the process, people whom sociologists have tended to regard as so much "waste" also have been processed into solid, busy citizens.

On the banks of the black Ogeechee River, 18 miles south of Savannah, the plantation serves Ford as a quiet Winter retreat and a laboratory where he is attempting to narrow the gap between industry and agriculture.

Many Resources Developed

Ford's object is to utilize every resource of the soil and people in building an independent agricultural and industrial unit. That the experiment is deep in a section that has been exporting raw materials and importing finished products for the last 200 years lends it added interest.

The plantation's chief crop is timber now. A sawmill turns out 25,000 board feet of lumber a day, about what Ford's forests produce in a day's growth. The timber has been going into model houses for farm employees. Some of it is worked in a trade school open to all children in the district. Soon prefabricated board houses, complete with heating and plumping. will be placed on the Southern market. The plantation makes brick in its own kilns and furniture and iron work in its shops.

The country chosen by Ford had its day of glory in the era preceding the Civil War. Indigo, rice, sugar and Sea Island cotton brought

(Continued on page 16)

BOTTLENECK IN NEGRO EDUCATION

William M. Cooper's Report of Summer Extension

Hampton Institute, Va.—The "bottleneck" in Negro education today is in the primary grade, William M. Cooper, director of the Division of Summer and Extension Study at Hampton Institute, said today, in announcing Hampton's plans for special primary teachers' courses on the graduate level to be offered in the Hampton Institute Summer School, beginning une 16.

Mr. Cooper says that state school officials throughout the South declare that the "bottleneck" in Negro education is to be found in the primary grades where over 50 percent of all the Negro children are enrolled. Even in Virginia, which is one of the most progressive of the Southern states, 72,319 out of 150,993 Negro pupils enrolled in 1938-39, or approximately 48 per cent, were enrolled in the first three grades. The primary classrooms are generally overcrowded, and the primary teachers in many instances are grossly overloaded. In addition many school systems have placed the teachers with the least preparation in the primary grades on the assumption that primary children do not need as well-prepared teachers as children in the upper grades. The result is that at the end of the third grade, many children become discouraged and drop out of school to become charges upon the community either as delinquents, criminals, or paupers. Superintendents, principals, and supervisors realize this condition and make unusual efforts to rectify it, but to no avail, since their time is increasingly consumed in administrative matters forced upon them by the rapidly changing school and community conditions.

(Continued on Page 7.)

EXPERTS AGREE WHILE SCIENTISTS CONFIRM IT

The alert and progressive homemaker not only follows her local daily market reports, but keeps informed on the many national celebrations which feature some single special kind of food or provision.

To do this means securing new and interesting information on the product and its possible uses in connection with home meal-planning; novel, or hostess cooking and service; and, in general, a chance to save money by purchansing the featured food at the local stores which on this occasion offer such products at unusually advantageous prices.

Thus, we may benefit from National Dried Fruit Week, which is bringing to the attention of home-makers everywhere the many kinds of fruits in this compact, nutritious and economical form.

As is well known, dried fruits are choice, ripened fresh fruits, from which a maximum amount of moisture or water has been evaporated or removed. Dried peaches, apricots, pears, prunes, figs, raisins, or that good old standby—dried apples— have special health values, due to this same condensation.

Thus, dried fruits, owing to their concentration, rate as much as 30 per cent higher in sugar content. And, since these natural "fruit sugars" are to an extent pre-digested eating dried fruits to satisfy 'the sweet tooth" possessed by most of us means healthful enjoyment of plenty of sugar.

For this reason alone, mothers should see that children have dried fruit candies in their lunch-boxes and also to eat as 'tween-meal snacks, and that their sandwiches should be spread with wholesome dried fruit jams or preserves.

Another nutritional point, also of special interest to mothers, to managers of school-lunches or others concerned in child feeding, is this: that, point-for-point, dried fruits contain high ratings of all the vitamins. For instance, raisins are rich in iron, peaches too, while prunes and pears offer calcium, and good amounts of phosphorus and other elements are to be found in them abuntantly.

Since such natural food minerals make for increase in the red blood corpuscles, it follows that generous inclusion of dried fruit dishes should counteract any tendency to anemia in young folks.

In short, mothers, let the children enjoy natural Spring tonics of wholesome dried fruits.

Many a home-maker, just at this time of year, peers into her pantry and finds to her surprise that her shelves are empty of supplies of jams, jelly or relishes. Like "Old Mother Hubbard who went to her cupboard—and when she got there, the cupboard was bare," many of us find we have no jams or jellies, and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

The Cotton Surplus-- A Problem An Opportunity

In the warehouse of the United States are millions of bales of American surplus cotton. In these bales, also, are the possibilities for better living standards for millions of Americans. The question how to make this cotton available to the people who need it is being answered by such projects as the Cotton Stamp Plan and the cotton-mattress program.

Reduction of the cotton surplus is both a production and a consumption problem. To meet the production problem, cotton farmers have, since 1933, diverted millions of acres to soil-building and soil-conserving crops. The introduction of these improved farm practices has contributed toward reducing the surplus, conserving the soil, improving the quality of cotton, and improving the health of millions of farm families through use at home of food and feed crops grown on some of the acres diverted from cotton. A better living is resulting from better land use.

Changes in world demand for cotton are partly responsible for lessened use of American cotton. Since the relatively prosperous years of the 1920's the export market for American cotton has shrunk, and consequently the American surplus has increased. World uncertainty today makes it impossible to foretell how we can regain our fair share of the former world export market. But it is in the interest of all—cotton farmers, workers, and the Nation—that we maintain a sizable foreign outlet for part of our annual cotton crop. To do so may require a different approach from year to year. In the export subsidy program, for instance, conducted by the Surplus Marketing Administration during the fiscal year 1940, assistance was extended to the export of nearly 6 1-2 million bales of cotton in the form of cotton and cotton goods. This is nearly twice as much as that exported in the previous year.

That there has been a definite decline in the use of cotton in the United States is shown in the decrease of the average per capita

(Continued on Page 7)

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A STANDARD "CLASS-A" COLLEGE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM

Year	Regular Session	Summer Session	Extension Division	Degrees Awarded	Diplomas Awarded
1924-25	420	123			9
1925-26	531	310	229		23
1926-27	510	327	210	9	31
1927-28	585	365	216	20	53
1928-29	557	419	263	12	49
1929-30	627	504	310	15	71
1930-31	654	715	407	22	96
1931-32	693	1035	614	38	68
1932-33	718	842	562	46	81
1933-34	809	1028	Non-Operative	44	84
1934-35	1015	1015	432	71	80
1935-36	1017	1055	475	95	64
1936-37	1129	1215	733	108	65
1937-38	1098	1218	776	128	69
1938-39	1061	1003	625	143	63
1939-40	1125	875	450	156	68

Year	Buildings and Improvements	Valuation
1925	Administration Building	$250,000.00
	Dining Room Annex	25,000.00
	Mechanic Arts Building Annex	12,500.00
1926	Nurses Cottage	5,400.00
	Water and Sewerage System	25,000.00
1927	Jackson-Davis Hall (College Women's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Science Hall Annex	12,000.00
1928	Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Dairy Barn Annex	10,000.00
1929	Refectory Annex	35,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Purchase	5,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Renovation	6,000.00
1930	Hospital Annex	15,000.00
	Western Electric Sound Equipment	10,000.00
	Farm Land Purchase (107 acres)	10,500.00
1931	Model School	54,000.00
1932	Hard Surfacing Campus Roads	79,000.00
1933-34	Gibbs Park	9,000.00
	Athletic Field	10,000.00
	Pipe Organ	28,000.00
	Light System	5,000.00
1938	South Hall for Women	152,000.00
	South Hall for Men	130,000.00
	Valuation of Plant	$1,500,000.00
	Total Acreage	400

ACCREDITATION AND MEMBERSHIP

1931 Accredited as a Class "A" College by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Admitted to membership in the Association of American Colleges and Universities and the American Council on Education.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IS OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:

Division of Agriculture
Division of Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences
(Confers B. A. Degree also.)
Division of Mechanic Arts
Division of Nurse Training and Health

SWIFT FREIGHT BY RAIL; 100 CARS AND GIANT ENGINE.

New Diesel Locomotive Shows Great Power In Mountain Hauling

Los Angeles, March 11 (UP)—There is a new meaning today to the word "fast freight." It means hauling hundred-car freight trains across the continent behind giant Diesel-electric engines at passenger train speeds, without the usual stops for engine changes, fuel and water.

It means lower transportation costs.

Inaugurator of the revolutionary principle of using huge Diesel-electrics as motive power for freight trains is the Santa Fe, which has completed test runs on the first of these mammoth engines and plans to put two of them in service on the Los Angeles-Chicago run hauling West Coast perishables east and returning with manufactured goods.

These Diesel-electrics surpass any ever built in pulling power, and on its first transcontinental run, the new 100—as the engine is called—made only five fuel and water stops on the 1,782-mile trip.

Steam-powered locomotives on the same run require an average of 36 halts.

No Boosters Needed

On this initial run the Diesel-electric covered the entire distance, pulling 66 cars without requiring additional help over any of the road's numerous summits.

Nine steam locomotives usually are employed on the route and two or three booster engines are needed to haul trains of similar tonnage over the 7,000-foot elevations.

Fuel operating costs on the inaugural run were astonishingly low.

The blue and yellow trimmed engine hauled approximately 2,900 tons on this trip, using six and a half gallons of fuel oil per mile. Oil costs 4½ cents a gallon, making fuel costs less than 30 cents per mile for hauling the 66-car train.

The engine is really a train in itself, containing four power units which house the 16-cylinder Diesel engines and their generators. The locomotive's operation is simple. The Diesel engines drive generators that furnish power to motors attached to the wheels. Each of the four cars has four traction units—one attached to each set of wheels—giving the entire engine a total of 16 driving wheels and 5400 horsepower.

Mallets Now in Use.

Steam driven Mallets now are used by western railroads for the long transcontinental hauls. These 16-wheeled monsters, in reality two engines mounted beneath one boiler, develop a tractive force of 140,000 pounds and are among the most powerful in the world.

In comparison, the new 100 exerts a tractive force of 240,000 pounds.

Santa Fe officials admit the idea of using Diesel-electric power for freight service is an experiment that will either succeed or fail on operation costs.

Engine Costs $500,000

The 193-foot engine costs more than $500,000. No records as to operation and upkeep will be available for several months, officials said.

Top speed of the 100 is limited by governors to 73 miles an hour, a speed that it maintained for several hours across the flat stretches of Kansas and New Mexico on the inaugural run pulling 66 cars.

The locomotive has 40 forward speeds gained from five speed ratios that have eight variables each. On down grades the power units are reversed and made into braking units, giving the train 16 retardation units instead of 16 motors. Each retardation unit generates electricity that presents one of the toughest problems to engineers—getting rid of the excess power generated by these units when they are used as brakes.

Having no use for the extra electricity generated, it is allowed to escape through large grids placed atop the four cars of the engine. So much current is generated that it heats the grids to extremely high temperatures necessitating the continuous operation of large blowers to keep them reasonably cool.

COLLECTS VEHICLES OF PIONEER TIMES

Montana Ranchman Has An Interesting Hobby

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Charles Bovey, young Great Falls rancher, has found that his vocation and hobby—collecting—go well together.

No albums or trophy cases will hold the articles that Bovey gathers and he finds the spaciousness of a ranch convenient for the accommodation of the old automobiles, carriages, fire engines and buildings he has assembled.

Bovey says he has found that much of Montana's history is woven around his unusual collection. The latest addition is the state's first aerial truck ladder. It's the 49-foot Butte aerial truck No. 1, purchased by the Butte fire department in 1913. Bovey brought it here on a railroad flat car—it's still the biggest piece of fire-fighting equipment of its type in Montana. Recently he put it in running condition and took it out for a spin.

Historic Fort Benton, where Missouri river steamers once ended their up-river runs, has contributed several articles to Bovey's collection.

The rancher also has a steam pumper that was bought by Anaconda about 1890.

Bovey began his collection with old automobiles, and now has 19, the oldest built in 1902.

Bovey has a score or more of carriages, many of them of considerable historic importance.

Collecting buildings and fire engines is a bit more complicated than saving matchbook covers. Bovey has visited scores of cities and towns in his quest. Many of the articles he saved from vandals and junkmen; some he purchased and some were given to him.

GREATEST GASOLINE PIPE LINE JOB IN WORLD IS POSSIBLE FOR SOUTH

NEW YORK, March 22 (AP)—Well-informed oil men said today it was possible the United States Government shortly would act to permit construction of one of the greatest gasoline pipeline projects in the world—a pressure tube of motor fuel all the way across the deep South.

The proposed pipeline, construction of which was barred Wednesday by a vote of the Georgia senate, would be 1,261 miles long, extend from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., and could be extended 225 miles more to Norfolk, Va., if the United States Navy wanted it.

$15,000,000 JOB

Present plans call for the expenditure of $15,000,000 on the Baton Rouge-Greensboro construction and $2,250,000 more on the Norfolk branch.

The project is a joint operation of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of Kentucky and Shell Union Oil Corporation under the corporate setup of Plantation Pipe Line Company.

Plantation has been actively engaged for a year in obtaining a right of way. It is understood that the only serious difficulty experienced was with the railroads. Plantation applied to 24 railroads for permits to cross 81 rights-of-way. All but one of the applications were refused.

There are no gasoline pipelines in the South and this area, which annually consumes almost two billion gallons of gasoline, receives it all by train, truck and ocean vessels. The oil men claim only 11 per cent of this vast amount is carried into the Southeast by train alone, and that ocean tankers (mainly owned by the oil companies) get 89 per cent of the traffic to main distribution points.

OPPOSITION OUTSPOKEN

Nevertheless, the opposition of the railroads to the pipeline has been outspoken. In Georgia, the legislature declined to grant the right of eminent domain to the pipeline to permit the oil men to override the railroad's opposition although President Roosevelt telegraphed Governor Talmadge a few hours before the senate voted that gasoline lines were "essential" to national defense.

In Mississippi and Louisiana, Plantation has gone to court in an attempt to get a ruling that the right of eminent domain, which in those states applies to "oil and gas pipelines," should be interpreted to include gasoline pipelines.

In Alabama, "public carriers" under the law can cross railroads, and Plantation has to prove in that state that a pipeline is a public carrier.

In South Carolina there's no law on the subject. In North Carolina, "local corporations" have the required right. Tennessee's laws give pipelines eminent domain.

While all the legal fussing is going on, the government is interested in getting the pipeline set up for three reasons:

1. The establishment of an "interior line of supply" of a defense essential; 2. The elimination of long ocean tanker hauls so that such ships may be used strictly as navy auxiliaries; 3. A reduction in gasoline costs promised by the oil companies.

KNUDSEN BLAMED FOR JIM CROW IN WAR INDUSTRIES

"Great Dane" is Said to be Making U. S. A. Adopt Biased Policy

WASHINGTON, April 10 (By A. E White for ANP)—The A-1 stumbling block between the employment of Negroes in defense industries is the head of the Office of the Production Management—William Knudsen.

Recent developments have indicated that the policy of the huge industrial plants is being patterned after the policy of the General Motors company of which Mr. Knudsen is president, and which is desultory in the matter of employing Negroes.

Other developments as brought to light in the case of the North American Aviation, Inc., case, show that the president of that company, who brought down the wrath of the entire Negro population of the country on his head by his statement that he was not going to hire any Negroes in the Kansas plant of this company, except as janitors, is merely following the dictated policy of the controlling organization of North American Aviation, which happens to be General Motors.

That the North American Aviation is a subsidiary of the General Motors group was brought out in contracts awarded this company to the extent of over $133,000,000 in the initial contracts. General Motors itself has been awarded over $600,000,000 in defense contracts.

Mr. Kindleberger, president of the Kansas company, holds his position by virtue of the actions of the parent company, therefore, his actions are guided and determined largely by the policy established.

Mr. Knudsen has been approached time after time, it is alleged by persons interested, suggesting that he could solve the situation once and for all by issuing a statement to the effect that Negroes should be employed in these industries, but his replies have been very evasive and detrimental to the inclusion of Negroes.

Pressure each week in growing stronger to relieve this "bottleneck" but the "Great Dane" remains adamant and for some reason or other refuses to concede to the wishes of his assistants, all of whom realize the necessity of bringing Negroes definitely into the program.

Mr. Knudsen's policy of barring Negroes from his own establishment is being cited by industrial leaders, and inasmuch as Knudsen was appointed by the President to his powerful post as head of the Office of Production Management, these industrialists feel safe in feeling that they are following an accepted practise.

St. Frances De Sales Wins Virginia Basketball Tournament

ROCK CASTLE, Va.—The final game of the Fourth All-State Girls Basketball Tournament ended in a victory for St. Frances de Sales High School, Rock Castle, Virginia, over Maggie Walker High School of Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, the 29th of March. Score, 24 to 17.

Not only did St. Francis de Sales win the Team Trophy, but Salome Feeeman received a trophy for individual high score of 61 points in four games. The team also received the trophy for "Sportsmanship," a total of three trophies in all!

President: "Mr. Duncan where do you work?"

Don: "On the campus."

President: "That's right I see yon on the campus everytime I look around."

MAN AND WIFE OFFERED POSITION IN BILLINGS, MONTANA

A request has just reached the Modern Farmer from Billings, Montana for a man and wife to "help put things over." The writer, who is one of unquestionable character, describes the persons he wants as follows:

"Character, honest, sober, healthy, dependable, agreeble, and a good worker. (I have a transplanter.) One that knows the sweet potato culture, how to bed tubers, care for the sprouts, set them in the field, cultivate and harvest them.

I will furnish a two-room house at my garden (1½ blocks from my residence) with bed, complete, stoves, wood, chairs, water, electric lights, and vegetables, without board. I will pay $40.00 per month, year round employment. Prefer a married man. I would consider a middle aged man with wife, if he can do the work. Work for the wife if so desired."

Any person interested in securing this position please write

CAPT. HORACE W. BIVENS, MGR.,
206 South 26th Street
Billings, Montana

A fellow was tearing up the road at eighty miles an hour when a cop pulled up beside him.

Cop: Where's the fire buddy?

Driver: I'm so sorry, officer, I realize I was going a little too fast.

Cop: You weren't going too fast, you were flying too low.

1st Farmer: Quite a wind we had last night.

2nd Farmer: Yes, 'twas.

1st Farmer: Was your barn damaged much by the cyclone?

2nd Farmer: Don't know. Ain't found it yet.

Mabel: I had an awful experience yestrday, I thought I saw a snake.

Sally: How awful! What happened?

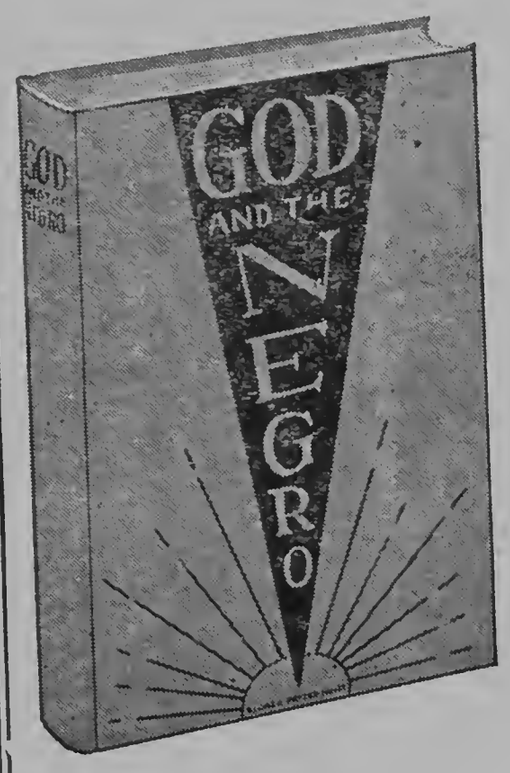
Mabel: It really turned out to be a stick, but the stick I picked up to hit it with, turned out to be a snake.

Draft Board Inquirer: Was there ever any insanity in your family?

Drafted Man: I am told my father was insane right up to his death.

Draft Board Enquirer: How was that?

Drafted Man: Well, right up until father died he thought he was boss of our house.



GOD

And The

NEGRO

Is a new book just off the press

This publication is written by one of the most eminent scholars of our day and generation. Born in America, reared in Haiti, educated in the best schools of England, a protege of one of the world's most celebrated prelates, bishops and educators. Send $1.00 in a post office money order for your copy of "God and the Negro."

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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Advertising rates and sworn circulation figures presented upon application.

OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO AS A CONSUMER

By John Temple Graves, II.

Before this war, business men of America were understanding more and more that the greatest potential market in this half of the Western Hemisphere is the inadequately fed, clothed, housed, educated, and medicated Southern Negro. As the war goes on and all of us are forced to maneuver against losing our relative economic places in the great melee of men and money and goods which the defense program represents, may the business men of America and all the officers and citizens of America remember this potential market, this vast consuming power latent in the Negro population of the South. The war is not a "shining opportunity" for anybody. Not for labor or capital, or Negro or white man, or Jew or Gentile, or North or South, or any other group or area. The best any of us is entitled to is a status quo on our relative positions. But this does not mean that the Negro or any other group is under no necessity of taking care not to lose relative position. There would be no justice in that, no humanity, no patriotism, and no sound economics. In the thousand and one new developments the defense program is bringing about, the Negro must not be overlooked or left behind. He must be permitted to go along to the full extent that he was going along before the program started. It is a matter of national economic health. It is a matter of maintaining as a consumer and a citizen one whose numbers among us make it impossible to do without him as a consumer and a citizen.

There was a time when, except for his own sake and the conscience of white men, it didn't make any economic difference whether the Southern Negro ate anything or wore anything, or was sheltered anywhere, or had any of the comforts and gadgets of civilization. That was before the days of mass production which science and the machine have made. That was before the economy of plenty (whose name is taken so terribly in vain by some of our laissez faire folks) was brought about by discovery of mechanical capacity for producing enough of everything for everybody if only a way to deliver it could be found. Today everything is different. Truly great manufacturers and producers know that their lines are not complete unless they manufacture, also, customers, unless their production includes the producing of buying powers among the whole public, no matter what the race, color or previous condition of servitude of some parts of that public.

The Negro has had plenty of trouble with the machine. It has put him out of work time and time again, and always him first of all. But he has the machine to bless now for this new and saving fact. Because of the machine and of the mass consuming for which its mass producing calls, the consuming power of nobody can be overlooked by men of good economic sense, especially the consuming power of a people as numerous and as subnormal in consumption as the Southern Negro.

BENEFACTOR

A True Incident
Mary Agnes Colville

The thermometer registered zero out of doors. Shrill winds rudely buffeted everything in their path.

Plodding through the heavy drifts of early morning snow, came a pale, tired looking middle-aged man clad in thin, inadequate clothing. He was pushing a small hand-cart into which he placed objects unearthed from the trash baskets lining the curb to await the arrival of city dump trucks.

As the shivering man neared one group of refuse cans, a pitiably thin mongrel dog minus collar or tag, turned from one of the cans with a moaning whine of disappointment. Evidently he had been unable to find any edible morsels there to relieve the urgent pangs of hunger.

The shivering, undernourished-looking man stooped down to pat the forlorn canine comfortingly, his seamed face breaking into a sympathetic smile. The kindly words he spoke to the animal were drowned in a fresh onslaught of wildly shrieking wind.

Then the man put his hand into the ragged pocket of his short threadbare coat and brought out a newspaper-wrapped package. From its folds he produced a solitary sandwich (his breakfast doubtless or perhaps luncheon, too).

While the equally undernourished-looking canine watched with fascinated gaze, the man proceeded to separate the meat from the bread, giving every bit of the meat to the hungry dog.

Then he himself rested against an icy tree-trunk and ate the unpalatable bread.

His gratuitous meal finished, the mongrel went to the man and licked his hand by way of a "thank you." Then he trotted off over the ice-encrusted ground and was lost to sight.

The man went back to his drab task of trying to unearth possible finds of any value from the containers. A little later, he, too, disappeared from sight in the eddying snow.

The observer of the little scene, watching it from the window of a cozy room, could not soon forget the self-sacrificing interest of one who gladly shared his much needed little with another hapless fellow creature.

GUARD CAREFULLY YOUR EYESIGHT

New York, N. Y.—In a statement praising the theme for National Negro Health Week in 1941, "Personal Hygiene and First Aid Preparedness," Mrs. Eleanor Brown Merrill, Executive Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, urges that special attention be directed toward the protection of eyesight. This will help the national defense program, she points out, as good eyesight is an essential requirement for those who wish to serve in any branch of the armed forces or in national defense industries.

"Blindness is an enemy that strikes without regard to race, color or creed, and it strikes rich and poor alike," said Mrs. Merrill, whose organization is cooperating in the observance of National Negro Health Week, March 30 to April 6. "Thousands of American Negroes have lost their sight needlessly, or suffer from defective vision. The great tragedy of loss of sight lies in the fact that it is preventable in the majority of cases.

"Each of us has a part to play in the program that is developing for a strong and united America, and one of the things that we can do is to help in the campaign for protection of sight. Although the organized movement for prevention of blindness began more than thirty years ago, the present national emergency gives added emphasis to its importance. The other day, for instance, we learned that defective vision is one of the principal reasons for the rejection of young men who are being examined for military service under the Selective Service Act.

"In normal times, the hazards to sight in industrial occupations are serious; and the expansion and speed-up of production resulting from the national defense program increase these hazards. Plans for the employment of large numbers of men in new jobs—working in strange surroundings, perhaps in plants operating on a twenty-four hour basis—are bound to add to the number of such accidents. Many of these new employees are untrained, or use operations that are unfamiliar to them. For this reason the Government has already created regional committees of safety experts, throughout the country, who are supervising the accident prevention programs in those plants where national defense materials are manufactured.

"Years ago, blindness, as other misfortunes, was generally regarded as an act of God. We know now that—just as we have practically wiped out smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and many other diseases—we can entirely eradicate, or greatly reduce, some of the major causes of blindness The activities which are being carried on for the prevention of blindness are directed not only to protecting the eyes of this generation but those of millions of children yet unborn.

"Progress is being made particularly in the reduction of blindness caused by syphilis and gonorrhea. It is estimated that more than 25,000 men, women and children in the United States—approximately one-sixth of the entire blind population—lost their sight as the result of these diseases. The situation is improving, however, with the growing sucess of the nation-wide fight to stamp out syphilis which is being carried on under the able leadership of Dr. Thomas Parran, head of the United States Public Health Service.

"Good eyesight for all the people of the United States was never so vital as it is today when each one of us is eager to contribute his share toward the national defense program. The nation is exerting every effort to be prepared and the protection of eyesight is now a matter—not only of good economics and humanitarianism—but patriotism as well. The Negroes of America are doing their part in the program, and National Negro Health Week is an important part of the campaign to keep Americans healthy and strong enough to face any eventuality."

HAMPTON-TUSKEGEE BEGIN EXCHANGE PLAN

Hampton Institute, Va.—Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute have taken the first step in what is hoped will be an extensive exchange system between the two institutions, according to an announcement made by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute.

Martha L. Driver, sophomore student at Tuskegee Institute, has just arrived on the Hampton campus to make an extensive study of the creative dance as taught by Miss Charlotte Moton. Primarily interested in the dance field of physical education, Miss Driver plans teaching as a career and was sent to Hampton by Tuskegee in order to gain added knowledge of what is being done at other institutions.

At the same time, Hampton sent Gretel Lee, a senior in the Division of Home Economics who is specializing in weaving, to **Tuskegee** for an opportunity to develop additional skills in this field and to assist in teaching weaving at that school. Miss Lee, who comes from Clifton Forge, Virginia, will, according to J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute, take over the home economics work in the children's practice school and will attempt to work out a program in which home economics will be integrated and included in the total school program at Tuskegee. She will also work with another intern from the Art Department of Atlanta University, in evolving new designs in the weaving and basket-making program in the school, and she will take additional courses in these subjects.

Miss Driver, who is taking a full college course as well as the dance at Hampton, is a native of Tuskegee, Alabama. She will continue working at Hampton for the remainder of this semester and possibly during the next school year.

President Patterson of Tuskegee and President MacLean of Hampton are developing further plans for the expansion of cooperative action between the two schools.

A tramp coming down a country road in England, stopped a moment in meditation before a sign on which was written: "George and the Dragon." He then entered the tavern to which the sign was affixed and asked for the landlady.

Tramp. Noble lady, have you a meal and some old clothes to spare for a poor, hungry man?

Lady: Not for the likes of you. Now go. (Then seeing he desired to get another word with her) Well, what it is?

Tramp. Then please ma'am, could I speak to George.

CALF IN THE RAIN

Judy Van der Veer

The spotted calf came in the rain,
It could not lift its head,
The old cow nosed it lovingly,
Upon its grassy bed.

With cold rain beating on her back
The mother cow stood still,
As though she waited for the time
Of sunshine on the hill.

It was a deep and knowing thing—
The patience in her eyes;
As if she told the calf to wait,
That she was old and wise.

As if in her strange speechless way
She spoke of better things,
Of sunshine golden on the grass,
Of birds with bright blue wings.

Of days when calves would run and play
Rejoicing in the sun—
She lowed some deep and loving word
To this new trembling one.

So that it lifted up its head
And struggled hard to rise,
And the cow spoke once again and watched
With proud and shining eyes.

FARM EQUIPMENT EXPORTS CLIMB 46% IN JANUARY

Washington, D. C., March 7 (Special)—Exports of United States farm equipment in January totaled $4,961,892, an increase of 46 per cent over the figure for January, 1940, the department of commerce reported today. The gain was due principally to a 500 per cent increase in exports of wheel tractors. Exports of all tractors, parts, and acessories totaled $4,119,014, up 66 per cent from a year ago.

Exports of $13,069,670 of electrical equipment in January were the largest for any month since 1930, the report said. They compared with $10,966,874 for December and $10,585,091 in January, 1940.

January exports of automotive products had a value of $27,732,998, a total of 5.5 per cent more than in December, and 13.3 per cent higher than in January, 1940. Value of passenger car shipments was lower, at $4,875,125, against $5,339,674 in December, and $7,812,328 for January of last year. Truck valuation was $8,202,388 compared with $8,534,866 in December, and $6,211,018 for January, 1940.

All dairy cows should be tested for tuberculosis and Bang's disease to protect the health of those using the milk.

A demonstration in Newton county revealed that Austrian winter peas begin depositing nitrogen into the soil soon after germination.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

ALCORN A. And M. COLLEGE

Alcorn, Mississippi

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

Founder's Day and Rural Life Conference Held February 7th

PRESIDENT-EMERITUS OF SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY SPEAKS AT ALCORN FOUNDER'S DAY

Alcorn, Miss., Feb. 8—Dr. J. S. Clark, President-Emeritus of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., delivered the second Founder's Day address at Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 7. Although the institution is seventy years old, the observance of Founder's Day was not begun until last year. Dr. Clark, in his usual eloquent manner, reviewed the colorful story of Alcorn, the oldest of the seventeen Negro-Grant Colleges.

The speaker was introduced by President Wm. H. Bell, who prefaced his introduction by saying that the Negro race has little appreciation for the significance of history. He further said that Founder's Day is observed in order that each student may have a knowledge of and appreciation for his college.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE HAS LARGE ATTENDANCE

Alcorn, Miss., Feb. 3.—The third Annual Rural Life Conference was held at Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 7, with an attendance of about two hundred farmers, county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, homemakers, teachers of home economics, rural teachers, and rural preachers. The conference began with a general assembly in Oakland Memorial Chapel. After leaving the assembly where the program for the day was outlined, the assemblage witnessed the following demonstrations: canning of meats and vegetables at the college community cannery, killing, dressing and cutting of meat at the stock barn, planning home orchards at the orchard plot, and home improvement in the home economics department, Bowles Hall. All demonstrations were under the supervision of members of the Alcorn staff, divisions of home economics and agriculture.

At 12:00 noon, the Rural Life Conference delegation assembled in Oakland Memorial Chapel to hear the Founder's Day program; at 1:00 p. m., they were dinner guests of the college. Following the dinner hour, there was a continuation of demonstrations, including program planning. This took place at the Alcorn Practice School. From 3:00 to 4:30 p. m., the Rural Life Conference group, faculty, students and other visitors reassembled in chapel to hear the general program of the conference, with Mr. John W. Godbold, Guidance and Placement Officer, National Youth Administration for Miss., as the principal speaker. Centering his talk around the theme of the conference, "The farmer and National Defense," Mr. Godbold spoke on "The Importance of America's Resources to National Defense."

Other features of the program included expressions from visiting and rural farmers, comments by Pres. Bell, a selection by the Girls' Trio and a summary of the activities of the day. The summary included twenty-five objectives which had been formulated by the members of the conference. Some of the objectives were as follows: agriculture—produce year-round gardens sufficient for home use, preservation of an adequate supply of food and feed for home use, follow good soil conservation practices, more cooperation among farmers; home economics — construct inexpensive furniture that will make homes more comfortable, preserve more varieties of fruits and vegetables; rural teachers— help the farmer to improve his home, help the farmer to improve his health, help the farmer to care for and improve his dairy cattle, poultry and farm animals, center the work around the needs of the community and the people at large, get the rural people interested in their own welfare; rural ministers — preach cooperativeness among members and the community in general, exert every effort to uplift the people in general.

HONOR ROLL FOR SECOND-SIX WEEKS

Upperclassmen led the Honor Roll for the second-six weeks as announced by Dean W. B. Nelson recently. Those at the top of the list were Dorothy Hayes of Starkville, Hattie Lloyd of Indianola; Albert Lott of Brookhaven and Thomas Warren of Corinth.

The others on the list included: Douglas Connor, Montague Lawrence, George Ed Robinson, Charles Vernado, Ethel Baines, Olevia Barker, Thaddeus Harrison, Johnnie

(Continued on page 6)

'ON THE CAMPUS'

Mr. James A. "Billboard" Jackson, special representative of the Standard Oil Company which handles Esso products, spoke to the students and faculty Tuesday night, January 14. This nationally known business specialist explained very vividly the economic benefits derived when Negroes patronize concerns that hire Negroes and also when they trade with Negro businesses.

While on the campus Mr. Jackson met with the students enrolled in the Department of Business Administration and related some of his varied experiences. He also displayed several interesting scrap books which contained a collection of pictures about Negro business.

Through the efforts of Mr. E. W. Norris, Financial Secretary of the institution, the business students were able to secure some timely remarks on business from Mr. I. R. Meyer of the Meyer-Marx Drug Store, Port Gibson, Miss., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 13.

Mr. Meyer is the donor of the Meyer Gold Medal which is offered annually to the best student citizen of the college department.

Rev. Richard T. Middleton, Episcopal minister and Principal of Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Miss., was the Vesper speaker on Sunday, Jan. 12. His subject was "We as Representatives of Truth."

On Sunday, Jan. 26, President A. Walter Williams of Natchez College was the Vesper speaker.

First semester examinations were held on January 20, 21, and 22. After a two day vacation between semes-

(Continued on page 6)

FOOTBALL BANQUET HELD

The Alcorn A. & M. College Braves, champions of the South Central Athletic Conference, were feted at the annual football banquet held in their behalf on Saturday night, Jan. 11. Each member of the squad had as his guest an Alcorn Co-ed. Captain P. B. Wells gave remarks from the team and coach Claiborne Craddock spoke for the coaching staff.

A. A. Abraham, Director of Athletics, presented the following awards:

Letters: Phillip B. Wells, Henry T. Anderson, Elmer J. Moore, Ireland Kee, Charles Varnado, Robert Derden, Charles Rowlett, Cyrus Nero, Paul Miller, Hugussie Harrien, Thaddeus Harrison, Edward Harris, Warren Johnson, Charles Gaines, Robert Seabron, Edward montgomery, Sam Porter, Thomas L. Jordan, and Felix Dunn.

Numerals: Lamar Lenoir, Murray Creshon, Calvin Battle, Houston Fielder, and Lorenzo Ford.

Alphonse Marks, who played his last game with the Braves for he is a candidate for graduation, was presented a sweater for his four years of service with the team.

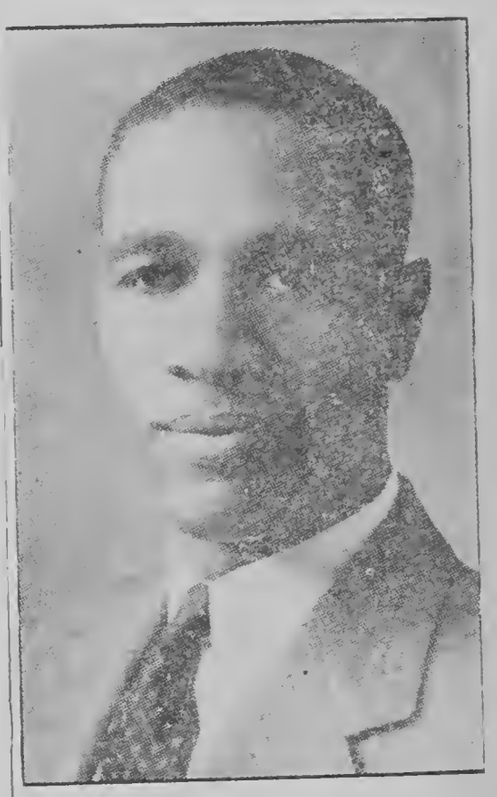
The Season's Record for 1940

	Alcorn	Oppn.
Sept. 28, Philander Smith	16	6
Oct 12, Leland College	9	0
Oct 19, Miss Ind. Col.	34	0
Oct. 26, Jarvis College	6	3
Nov. 1, Rust College	13	0
Nov. 9, Tougaloo College	6	2
Nov. 16, Campbell College	57	6
Nov. 28, Ala. A. & M.	6	20
Dec. 7, S. C. State	7	21
	154	58

BOWLES HALL—SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE

CLASS OF 1940

PRESIDENT



PRESIDENT WM. H. BELL

Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss., and Chairman of Executive Committee, Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges.

THE CLASS OF 1940 PURSUES VARIED INTERESTS

Ceola Ward teaches in Waynesboro, Miss.

Ransom Varnado is head of the Science Dept. of Cameron St. High School in Canton, Miss.

Lavaughn Booth is attending school at Gammon Theological Seminary, in Atlanta, Ga.

Jerome Lindsay is employed by the Universal Life Insurance Company in Jackson, Miss.

Eugene Isaac and Essie Mae Harry are teaching in Laurel, Miss.

Charles Simmons is studying at the University of Illinois.

Juanita A. Wallace is studying at Wayne University in Detroit, Mich.

Allen Coney, Thomas Moman, and Charles Bryant are teaching in Pike County, Miss.

Thomas Jones, Robert Hunter, and Elizabeth Richards are members of the faculty of Alcorn A. & M. College.

Roscoe Dukes teaches in Greenville, Miss.

William D. Purnell teaches in Coahoma, Miss.

Eunice Cobb is located in Oxford, Miss.

Alex Warren, Andrew Huff and Sezzie Weakly are teaching in North Mississippi.

Celeste Rowe teaches in the Covington County Training school in Mt. Olive, Miss.

Helen Denis teaches at the Pascagoula High school in Pascagoula, Miss.

Hampton Wilburn is located in Dockery, Miss.

Louise King and Irelous Hunter are teaching at the Bolivar County Training school, Mound Bayou, Miss.

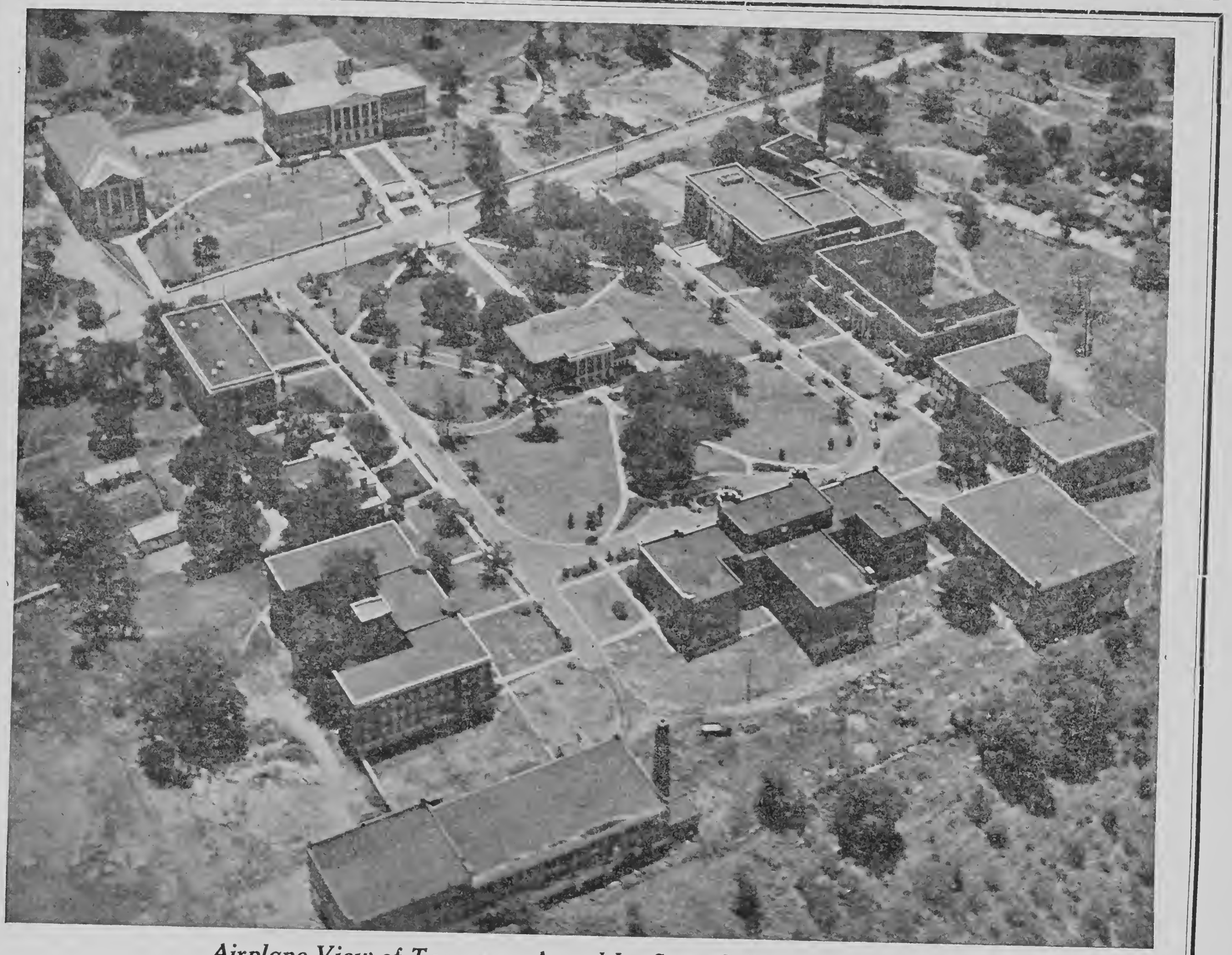
Allie Mae Wells is teaching in Tylertown, Miss.

Bowen Heffner is employed by the Universal Life Insurance Company in Vicksburg, Miss.

Jessie Harris teaches in Winona, Miss.

Willie Roy Patton teaches in the Cameron Street High school, Canton, Miss.

Inez Gray is employed by the Peoples' Undertaking Company in Jackson, Miss.



Airplane View of Tennessee A. and I. State College

TENNESSEE A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE

1. Established as a state normal school in 1909 began instruction in 1912, became a four-year teachers' college in 1923, first granted bachelor's degree in 1924.
2. Original plant valued at $100,000; present plant valued at $3,000,000.
3. First student body 247; present student body over 1500, representing practically all counties in Tennessee with a Negro scholastic population.
4. Accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.
5. Faculty of trained workers with advanced degrees, actively engaged in study, research, community work on projects of social and economic betterment and interracial goodwill.
6. National recognition has come to the institution in the form of appropriations from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund; art materials from the Carnegia Corporation and the Harmon gold award in education; national acclaim to the Concert Singers from National broadcasting systems and the Century of Progress; the presentation of President Hale on the Wings Over Jordan program on a national hook-up in an address on "Interracial Cooperation at Work;" Acceptance of manuscripts by members of the faculty for publication as books, monographs and magazine articles; election into membership in national professional and honorary organizations of teachers and students of the institution.
7. Second largest college for Negroes in the United States.
8. Graduate and former students hold 90 per cent of educational positions in Tennessee as teachers, principals and supervisors.
9. For nearly half-million Negroes of Tennessee, two institutions in one —a state teachers college, and a land grant college.
10. Food served at Legislative dinner raised, prepared and served by students of institution.
11. A. and I. graduates are regarded as good investments by Tennessee public school officials.
12. Institution contains 320 acres, 60 in corn, 30 in oats, 12 in truck gardening, 10 in barley and rye and 208 in pasture and school campus.
13. All janitor service, laundering, farm work and general campus work done by students.
14. Students in secretarial commerce do all job printing in institution; department of secretarial commerce supplies stenographers and secretaries to local business firms, United States Government, and various parts of state.
15. Students in industrial education make and renovate furniture and do general repair.
16. Music students give radio programs, concerts in various parts of the state, and supply music for all occasions.
17. Institution is headquarters for Interracial League, Better Homes Movement, New Farmers of America, Tennessee Negro Education Association, High School Symposium.
18. The institution is regarded as the best expression of interracial good-will in America.

Our motto, "Think, Work, Serve."
Shorten soup lines by lengthening poultry yards.
Enter to learn, go forth to serve.
By the way of the shop, the field, and the skilled hand.

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1939

Anderson	50	Hamilton	2240	Montgomery	490
Bedford	186	Hardeman	196	Moore	25
Benton	12	Hardin	43	Morgan	112
Bledsoe	14	Hawkins	25	Obion	63
Blount	25	Haywood	125	Perry	12
Bradley	134	Henderson	27	Polk	12
Campbell	19	Henry	182	Putnam	125
Cannon	111	Hickman	47	Rhea	29
Carroll	169	Houston	14	Roane	20
Carter	11	Humphreys	13	Robertson	189
Cheatham	116	Jackson	12	Rutherford	456
Chester	12	Jefferson	26	Scott	12
Clay	11	Johnson	12	Sevier	12
Cocke	13	Knox	597	Shelby	2289
Coffee	39	Lake	115	Smith	26
Crockett	26	Lauderdale	168	Stewart	29
Davidson	5644	Lawrence	27	Sullivan	126
Decatur	22	Lewis	12	Sumner	198
DeKalb	24	Lincoln	269	Tipton	42
Dickson	164	Loudon	23	Trousdale	37
Dyer	89	McMinn	40	Union	22
Fayette	264	McNairy	12	Warren	145
Franklin	69	Macon	13	Washington	47
Gibson	102	Madison	1252	Wayne	25
Giles	282	Marion	67	Weakley	37
Grainger	42	Marshall	82	White	36
Greene	45	Maury	346	Williamson	229
Grunday	41	Meigs	12	Wilson	248
Hamblen	38	Monroe	14		

STATISTICS OF ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES, 1912-1939

Year	*Regular School*	*Summer*	*B. S. Degree*
1912		250	
1912-1913	369	287	
1913-1914	442	441	
1914-1915	401	1008	
1915-1916	506	740	
1916-1917	547	594	
1917-1918	501	470	
1918-1919	495	588	
1919-1920	526	781	
1920-1921	644	931	
1921-1922	583	850	
1922-1923	401	1156	
1923-1924	538	1157	(A. B.) 8
1924-1925	571	1089	6
1925-1926	560	1110	16
1926-1927	839	864	25
1927-1928	893	1049	41
1928-1929	934	946	45
1929-1930	1009	858	84
1930-1931	1076	1014	89
1931-1932	830	909	87
1932-1933	938	524	105
1933-1934	1057	999	105
1934-1935	1524	709	107
1935-1936	1490	698	95
1936-1937	1600	634	128
1937-1938	1736	791	165
1938-1939	1632		
Total Enrollment 1912-1939			28,801

EXPERTS AGREE WHILE SCIENTISTS CONFIRM IT

(Continued from Page 1)

yet there's three months to go until Summer. With our present-day incentives to make every dime count to the utmost, with pleas on our generosity, and responsibilities to Uncle Sam in the item of taxes, we hesitate to restock the pantry at this late season with expensive preserves.

But here's a new, inexpensive, and most satisfactory solution: Every home-maker (or even the children themselves) can make-up quick, easy, and delicious dried fruit jams and conserves. Indeed, anyone who has practised this twenty-minute method of jam-making will be delighted with the ease of preparation and the results.

As is easily seen, much time is lost in usual methods of making jam or preserves, merely in trying to reduce the amount of water. Thus, why do recipes call for long "simmering" of peaches, grapes or pears, except to let their natural water evaporate into the kitchen air, so that more real fruits will be left in the kettle and a less amount of water?

Now, in using dried fruits for jams, etc., all the water-evaporation has been already done. Fine—all we have to do is to take these moisture-free fruits, add only enough liquid to bring them to a pleasing pulp, and presto—our glass of jam is right on the kitchen table!

To make soft pulp-like jams or marmalades, use dried peaches, dried apricots, or prunes, as the chief ingredient. Simmer fruit 10 or 15 minutes until soft, push through, a strainer, add sugar and boil up about 4 minutes, adding lemon juice or rind, or nuts, or the minced peel of your preferred crystallized fruit—say citron or ginger or pineapple. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

Several of the choicest recipes require hardly any cooking, but acquire their firm, finished consistency by having stood four or five days without moving.

While apricots and peaches, with prunes, provide many delicious marmalades, the more seedy dried fruits, such as raisins and figs. give good "crunch" texture, whether in conserves or when used in a pickled or spiced relish. Practically any sweet-sour syrup, such as employed to spice fresh peaches, may be used poured hot and boiling over the more shapely fruits, like whole black figs, whole mammoth-size prunes, etc. For the home-maker who hasn't her preserving book at hand, we repeat the basic syrup recipe:

Pickling Syrup: Combine 4 cups firmly-packed brown sugar with 2 cups cider vinegar, 1 tablespoon whole cloves, 2 sticks cinnamon and 8 whole allspice. Tie spices in muslin bag, and boil syrup rapidly until thick. Add fruits (2 1-2 pounds dried) and simmer until heavier syrup results. Pack fruits in sterilized jars, pour over strained syrup, and seal while hot.

Here is a shorter and simpler variation of such pickled relish:

Spiced Prunes: Combine 2 cups cider, 1 cup vinegar, 1-2 cup medium brown sugar, together with 1 teaspoon whole cloves and 1 stick cinnamon, and bring to boil. Add 2 cups uncooked mammoth prunes, and let the kettle stand covered overnight. Reheat, adding grated rind and juice of 1 orange, and simmer about 40 minutes. Pack in sterilized jars. Makes about 3 cups or glasses.

Another winner is:

Apricot-Honey Conserve: Rinse 1 1-2 cups dried apricots in hot water, drain, and put through the food-chopper. Bring 2 cups honey to boiling point, remove from heat, and add apricots together with 3-4 cup chopped walnuts. Stir to blend. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal. Stand 5 days in warm place without moving. Makes 4 cups or glasses.

An especially delicious and tasty conserve for breakfast toast or muffins is the following, which is made of a mixture of fried peaches with raisins:

Peach-Raisin Conserve: Simmer 3 cups dried peaches 10 minutes in water to cover, and drain. Slice peaches carefully and combine with 5 cups water. Bring to boil, adding 6 tablespoons lemon juice, 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind, and 2 cups sugar. Cook about 40 minutes, low heat, stirring frequently to avoid sticking. Add 1 cup seedless raisins and cook 15 minutes longer. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal. Makes 4 or 5 glasses.

With Easter so near at hand, it is well to recall other uses of dried fruits in a holiday menu. If the meat be lamb or ham, then serve a spicy relish made of dried fruits. See if your refrigerator desserts, such as apricot mousse or whip, would not be perfect on a table following out a festive Spring color plan.

BOTTLENECK IN NEGRO EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Master Primary Teachers Increasingly in Demand

To open the "bottleneck" and to enable pupils to make normal progress, several of the Southern states are planning to employ in each county or city several master primary teachers who will take the lead in the improvement of instruction, sufficient to assure normal progress of the pupils. A letter from one of the State Supervisors of Negro Education expresses the general feeling of the entire group:

"I quite agree with you that the 'bottleneck' in Negro education—and in white eduction as well—is in the primary grades. All along, we have been taking 'from the top'—beginning with the university and working down to the elementary school, and I am convinced that it is high tim efor us to reverse the process and begin by laying the foundation well before undertaking to erect the superstructure.

"It is gratifying to note that Hampton is thinking about such an enterprise and I shall be glad to aid in any way I can to advance the movement in the field of Negro education."

Special Curriculum Based on Actual Conditions and Resources Available

In planning to prepare teachers for this important phase of Negro education, conferences have been held with state and national leaders of primary and Negro education in order that the offerings to these teachers may avoid the idealistic impractical approach, and be grounded in the actual conditions existing in the Negro schools today. The latest teaching procedures, materials, and plans for organization will be focused on this problem under the expert guidance of Miss Eva C. Mitchell, Mrs. Emma Lewis Bright, Mrs. Helen Wilson, Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld, and others. In addition to lectures and laboratory work, special observation classes will be conducted in which primary teachers will observe daily, and after which they will hold conferences. State Supervisors of Negro Education from each state are sending in recommendations of teachers who should attend. The enrollment will be limited the first summer, and although no fellowships are available, the cost for the work has been held low, so that many may attend. From inquiries and responses already received, it appears that the quota for this special course will be filled ahead of time.

DEAN LANIER TELLS NEGRO YOUTH NOT TO LOSE FAITH

Stating that "as long as there is a man there will be a need for skills to meet his needs and serve his ideals," Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute, in the publication "You and Your Job" just released by the National Urban League, insists that Negro youth must not give up their faith in a growing America.

Dean Lanier, whose statement was prepared in connection with the Ninth Vocational Opportunity Campaign for Negroes sponsored by the National Urban League, says that there is no place for "Oh, what's the use" defeatism in the lives of Negroes.

"Today our frontiers are social ones," says Lean Lanier. "Man must adjust himself to the machine age, or be conquered by it."

Though he agrees that in many professions the saturation point seems to have been reached, Dean Lanier says there will always be a place for the better than average—and tells of the many fields still open to Negroes. He says that every youth must analyze and capitalize his personality traits, and must develop a maximum efficiency through superior training and superior job performance in competition with others.

THE COTTON SURPLUS A PROBLEM AND AN OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

consumption in the United States in the period 1930-38 as compared with consumption in the two previous 10-year periods. In 1910-20 the average annual per capita consumption of cotton in the United States was 27.1 pounds; in 1920-30, 25.2; and in 1930-38, 22.3.

This challenge is being met in various ways by turning surplus cotton into useful channels. During the past year many thousands of rural women and members of home demonstration clubs have made a pledge to use at least 50 pounds of cotton in one way or another in their homes during the year. This is their part in a widespread use-more-cotton campaign. Many retail stores and shipping centers are doing their part and, incidentally, profiting by featuring cotton specials, displaying cotton products prominently in show windows, and otherwise pushing the sale of cotton.

Several Government programs, endorsed by associations of growers, manufacturers, and retail distributors, have been launched for the purpose of increasing consumption of cotton among low-income groups. One of these is the cotton-mattress program. Another is the Cotton Stamp Plan. Although the Cotton Stamp Plan is confined to certain cities and areas, it provides an outlet for surplus cotton among thousands of low-income families. In communities where it is in effect it also promotes increased sale of cotton goods generally.

EARLY BIBLE PAPYRI FOUND IN HOLY LAND

Extensive Fragments of New Testament Unearthed.

BALTIMORE—Discovery of some of the most extensive fragments of New Testament manuscript that have yet come to light was announced to the American Philological association at its annual meeting.

The find was made on the ancient road to Mount Sinai, at Auja-el-Hafir, not far from the modern Egyptian border and the last village on the route of the pilgrimage to the holy mountain. It was regarded as of prime importance in that it may throw additional light on the character of early Biblical texts.

Three fragments of manuscript were unearthed in the excavation of ruins of a church and monastery at Auja-el-Hafir.

One of the fragments consists of some 30 consecutive pages of The Gospel according to St. John. There is a second smaller fragment from the same book, while the third contains scattered pieces of the epistles of St. Paul.

Dr. Lionel Casson, a New York university archeologist, announced the find in a paper on New Testament fragments and other Christian pieces unearthed in southern Palestine by the Colt Archeological expedition.

Although the expedition returned to this country in 1936, the manuscript fragments were not identified until late this summer and still are being studied by scholars at New York university.

H. Dunscombe Colt, a New Yorker, was field director of the expedition and the discoverer of the papyri.

Dr. Ernest L. Hettich, who is working on the manuscript fragments with Dr. Casson, Dr. Casper J. Kraemer and other scholars, dated them as "apparently the late Seventh century A. D."

—Chattanooga Times.

Miss Jaimerson: "I thought I saw some soup on the table?"

Kirkum, the waiter: "There was some but I wiped it off."

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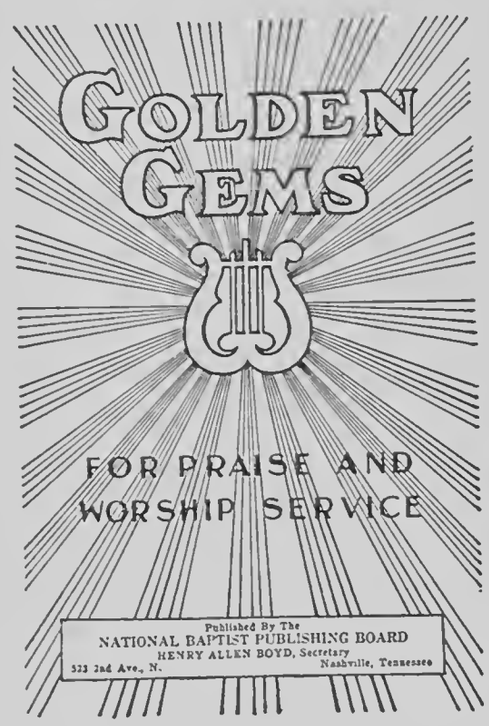

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FIND SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM IS AIDING THOUSANDS IN SOUTH

Washington, D. C., (SNS)—Many thousands of Negro school children, particularly in the Deep South, are showing gradual recovery from the effects of life-long undernourishment as a result of the daily feeding of well-balanced meals on the WPA School Lunch Program. Alfred Edgar Smith, Advisor on Race Relation for the Work Projects Administration, said to day.

The program operates in every state in the Union save one and an average of 1,500,000 needy school children receive free lunches daily City is well as rural schools participate and in some localities it has been shown that the WPA lunch is the only properly balanced meal many of the children receive throughout the day. Approximately 45,000 deittitians, cooks, kitchen helpers and other workers from WPA rolls prepare and serve the meals.

$7,000,000 Spent

Last year, food valued at $7,000,000 was furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration to carry on the health building school lunch program. This food came from the stock bought by the Surplus Marketing Administration to sustain falling prices when Markets were gluutted with surplus produce. Five Million pounds of citrus fruit and juice, 31.000,000 pounds of apples and 6,000,000 pounds of peaches are among the commodities reported as being used in the operation of the program over a twelve-months period.

The school lunch program operates without racial discrimination, Mr. Smith said. In N. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas particularly he said, needy Negro youths of school age are benefiting from the project operating in rural and urban centers where there are large concentrations of racial populations.

"When the survey of the participation of Negroes in this WPA program in Virginia was made, statistics revealed that 186 Negro WPA workers were engaged in preparing and serving hot lunches to Negro children in the public schools of the state. When the report was made the projects were not running at full capacity because schools had just opened for the fall term. Reports on service to Negro children show that from October 1, to December 1 of last year there had been served approximately 253,923 lunches. On January 22nd this year, there were 96 Negro school lunch units operating in six cities and 41 counties, and a total of 213 Negro women and seven men was employed throughout the State."

Need More Help

In spite of the effectiveness of the school lunch program to date, Mr. Smith continued it is estimated there are five children who need health-building food to every one of the 1,500,000 reported as receiving the benefits of the school lunch project. On the other hand it is stated that surplus foods are available to give a well-balanced meal each day to 5,000.000 children coming from America's neediest families.

School lunch projects in the 47 states are sponsored by tax supported agencies such as boards of education, state welfare departments, etc. In many cases, civic minded private organizatiotns provide cooking utensils, kitchen equipment, dishes and lighter foods to supplement the regular meals. In any cases, state offices of the WPA are in a position to furnish detailed information to interested persons and groups, seeking similar projects in their communities.

Since 1935 the school lunch program has operated to give useful employment to needy persons, to feed poor and malnourished children well-balanced meals and to secure community cooperation in an effort to expand the program at a rate necessary to meet the needs of all children in rural urban and metropolitan areas. Great care is exercised to wean children of school age from the deadly 3-M diet of meal, meat and molasses — on which thousands have slowly starved. Nutritious foods which are new to many children are cleverly introduced without too much coaxing. Tactful operation of the program prevents children from knowing which are receiving free lunches.

Cities Economy

Commenting on the economy involved in the school lunch program, Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service said:

"We are wasting money trying to educate children with half-starved bodies. They can't absorb teaching. They hold back classes. require extra time of teachers and repeat grades. This is expensive stupidity, but its immediate cost to our educational system is as nothing compared to its ultimate cost to the nation. Something like 9,000,000 school children are not getting a diet adequate for health and well-being. And malnutrition is our greatest producer of ill-health. Like nearly fresh fish, a nearly adequate diet isn't good enough. A plan to feed these children properly would play in calculable dividends."

U S PREPARES TO FIX PRICE OF SCRAP METALS SYNTHETIC RUBBER NICKEL RATIONS

Washington, D. C., March 7 (Special. —The government today disclosed plans for fixing the price on scrap iron and steel and extended its control over vital armament materials by placing two more commodities, nickel and synthetic rubber, under priority regulations.

Leon Henderson, commissioner of price stabilization, announced that maximum prices for scrap iron and steel soon would be set at levels below current quotations. These prices, he said, would fall below $20 a ton, Pittsburgh.

His statement, said to have been issued in response to inquiries from the Pacific coast and other regions, read, "A set of geographical and grade differentials has been submitted to all interested divisions of the industry, including foundries, scrap dealers, and steel manufacturers, for criticism and discussion.

Will Set Maximum Prices

"After the division has given due consideration to all these criticisms and suggestions, there is no doubt that a schedule of maximum prices on grades at various points in the United States, including the Pacific coast, will be established. All of these prices will be below $20 a ton, Pittsburgh."

It was reported that San Francisco sellers had been turning down a price of approximately $22 a ton. Pittsburgh basis. During December the price stabilization division had suggested $20 a ton as a fair price for scrap, but since then quotations have gone above that figure. Officials reported that number one heavy melting steel scrap was now selling for about $21.50.

The Office of Production Management announced the mandatory rationing of synthetic rubber and nickel for the domestic and British military production programs. The OPM previously had restricted aluminum, machine tools, and magnesium. Orders from the British have been given equal priority, however, with those for United States armament orders.

Explains Priority Order.

In making the announcement on nickel and synthetic rubber (neoprene Edward R. Stettinius Jr., director of priorities for the OPM, said that the action was necessary for armament needs.

"The control imposed on nickel will make it possible for the priorities division and the industry to facilitate the prompt flow of the metal into industries working on both British and Canadian orders and orders for the army and navy," he explained.

Some armament officials were surprised at the order on nickel, because nearly all American nickel supplies merely cross the border from Canada which produces about 85 per cent of the world supply. It was believed by the OPM that unnecessarily large inventories have been accumulated by some consumers and this was the reason for the priority order now on future deliveries of the metal.

During the last quarter of 1940 nickel consumption averaged 15 million pounds a month. Imports for the year were at the rate of only 10 million pounds a month.

Figures on Metal Divisions

Stettinius said that this month the United States will get approximately 14 1-2 million pounds of nickel from British empire sources, representing about 70 percent of total empire production, and about 15 percent of the 1941 nickel supply sent to the United States will go into nickel steels or other materials for Britain and Canada.

Synthetic rubber is principally used in the military program for the production of self-sealing gasoline tanks for airplanes, a development in the current European war which antiquated the United States army and navy warplanes. The armament forces are now trying to get into sufficient production of such tanks to keep up with the European development.

Many Civilian Uses

Synthetic rubber has also found many civilian uses, altho it is costly compared with natural rubber. It is quoted at 35 cents to $1 a pound. The average is 60 cents compared with around 20 cents for natural rubber.

Synthetic rubber is used as rapidly as it is produced. The synthetic product can be mixed with crude or reclaimed rubber, but rubber cannot be reclaimed for finished products of this combination, according to trade interests.

Rubber can also be produced from certain plants such as goldenrod and guayule, but at high cost amounting to roughly 50 cents a pound in production from goldenrod and 35 cents per pound from guayule plants.

Letters on the new priority orders were sent to the international Nickel company, Brandels-Goldschmidt company, both nickel suppliers of New York, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., producers of neoprene.

1940 CORN CROP LOANS SET AT 72 MILLION BUSHELS

Corn loans on 1940 corn crop up to March 1, 1941, totaled 72,120,843 bushels valued at $43,934,927.08, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced today. Iowa leads the states with 40,700,307 bushels under loan. Michigan shows the lowest with only 3,460 bushels under loan. There were 15 repayments for the week ending March 1 for a total of 14,068 bushels.

JOE, 9, WEIGHS 290 POUNDS; LITTLE BROTHER, 3, ONLY 85

Gloucester, Mass., March 7 (Special)—No meal time coaxing is needed for the Randazza children because they're big boys now. Joseph, 9 years old, sets his 290 pounds on a steel chair for his meals. His brother, Sam, 3 years old, still uses a wooden chair because he weighs only 85 pounds. But he weighs more than his older brother did at 3, and he expects to have a steel chair too before long. Joe gained 110 pounds in 14 months.

No Race Discrimination On Defense Contracts

By Ralph Smith
The Atlanta Journal Bureau, Mayflower Hotel

Racial Discrimination in the employment and compensation of skilled and unskilled labor on defense housing projects is definitely "out the window," and no matter the locality or community of the development.

Employment and compensation as between the races shall be distributed on the basis of white and Negro skilled and unskilled labor available in the communities in which the projects are being erected. The racial quotas shall be determined by the reports of the Federal Census Bureau and other relevant data.

The determination of the government in this respect finds emphasis in the latest official regulations issued by John M. Carmody, administrator of the Federal Works Administration. His outgiving lends color and emphasis to the policy of nondiscrimination heretofore laid down.

Contractors Must Make Reports

By way of making the regulation effective and as a means of ascertaining whether regulations are being complied with, Carmody's latest order, which applies alike to contractors and sub-constractors, requires that persons engaged in defense housing shall—

(1) Submit to each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing, the percentages of Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the locality of the project, as reflected by the federal census and other revelant data.

(2) Require each contractor engaged in constructing any such defense housing to indicate by notation (W. for non-Negro, N. for Negro) on pay roll forms required to be submitted to the government the race of each laborer, skilled or unskilled, listed on such pay roll forms; and

(3) Ascertain and report to the Federal Works administrator at the end of each four-week period such construction, the respective amounts paid by each such contractor during such period as wages, for work in the development of defense housing at the sites thereof to (1) non-Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (2) Negro skilled labor (irrespective of individual trades); (3) non-Negro unskilled labor, and (4) Negro skilled labor. The official order declares, further, that "If the percentages that are paid, respectively, to Negro skilled and unskilled labor approximate the percentages, respectively, of the Negro skilled and unskilled labor in the locality, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence that the contractor is not discriminating against Negro labor."

Otherwise, the regulation declared the contracting officer shall investigate and report the reasons for the discrimination to the federal works administrator. And in case any contractor refuses or fails to take the pay roll notation required he, too, shall be deemed as discriminating and must be reported.

—Atlanta Journal

PIGS GET CULTURE RATING IN A MUSEUM EXHIBIT

A tour of the marble halls of the Field Museum of Natural History will bring to light the fact that even pigs are considered an adjunct of culture.

A new exhibit of sus papuensis and potomochoerus porcus, not the ordinary kind of pigs but aristocrats from New Guinea, the Philippines, Europe, the East Indies, South America and Africa, has been placed in the museum.

The domestic hog, whose highbrow name is sus scrofa domestica, is not represented in the exhibit. The specimens of the pig family on display were all wild.

ST. BERNARD TRUE TO NAME IN THE FACE OF DISGRACE

Cincinnati, March 11 (AP)—Bad Girl, 175-pound St. Bernard, is a show dog, but parading comes second when there's rescue work to be done.

Miss Anna Marie Schmidt didn't understand when Bad Girl tugged her leash. Anna tugged back, the leash broke and the 2-year-old St. Bernard leaped a roadside wall and plunged down a 40-foot embankment.

Bad Girl ignored her mistress' calls and backed up the slope carrying a starving German Shepherd puppy whining in a basket. Another puppy in the basket was dead.

Kirkum: "Doesn't that mule ever kick you?"

Guice: "He ain't yet, but he kicks the place where I was."

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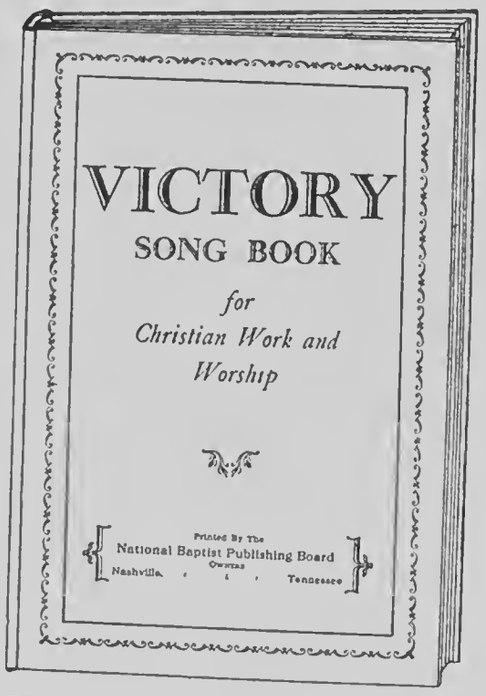

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RISING PRICES GIVE TASTE OF WAR ECONOMY

New York (AP)—Foretastes of what a war geared economy may come to mean to the American citizen, his home and budget became more numerous this week.

The factory worker, the housewife, the man who runs the local grocery or department store were moving closer to the stage where civilian needs take second place to armaments.

Some of these developments were buried where the average man may not be aware of them for months to come—in the play of prices in wholesale markets with which he has no contact. Others were more immediately noticeable.

Fall Suits Marked Up.

Spring is the season when merchants are stocking up in wholesale markets for fall and winter business. Buyers of men s autumn suits found manuiacturers' prices running $1.50 to $3 a suit or coat above this time last year. Storekeepers face the problem of getting it back in higher retail prices or better merchandising.

Some men's clothing makers, themselves pressed to obtain deliveries of woolens from army swamped mills, were said to contemplate rationing store buyers on the basis of their requirements a year ago.

Mothers wrestling with the family food budget had some premonitory flurries in wholesale markets to worry about. They may show on their grocery bills later. In some cases, the advances have already been felt in retail channels.

Butter, eggs, sugar, and lard were among important staples for which wholesale men in the last few days have paid the highest prices in a year or more.

Wheat and Corn Higher

Wheat, which will come to the family table as a loaf of bread, and corn, which will fatten the breakfast bacon, were sold in future markets at top prices since last May.

A trade study showed that at the beginning of this month store prices of foods were only about 1 per cent above a year ago, wholesale prices about 5 per cent. Since then, the latter have risen further.

Curtains, sheets, towels, percales, and chambrays were other items which will find their way eventually into the family budget and on which wholesale prices rose this week.

WHEAT, CORN, LARD REACH PEAK PRICES OF YEAR OR LONGER

Wheat prices advanced 2½ cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade at one time yesterday as speculators and mills bought heavily following introduction in congress of a bill to give producers a farm loan of 85 cents a bushel on the 1941 crop. This would be 21 cents more than was loaned last year.

All deliveries of wheat and corn sold at the best prices since May 1940. Lard futures rose highest since September, 1939, reflecting the higher price of corn and the purchase of about 26,000,000 pounds of lard by the government.

Profit taking and selling induced by the late easiness in securities trimmed wheat futures gains to 1¼ to 1¾ cents, the latter on September. Corn gained 1 to 1 1-8 cents and oats finished ¼ to 3-8 cent higher. Soy beans closed 1¼ cents higher.

Mills were persistent buyers of wheat futures in small lots, reflecting a better demand for flour.

4-H CLUB NOTES

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Four-H club members are ahead of schedule in the National Defense Program.

Greene county 4-H club boys purchased ten pure bred Duroc Jersey pigs from the George State College; five gilts and the others boars. They plan to improve the breed of hogs in their communities. Sixteen Peach-Houston county boys are conducting result demonstrations with swine. Their hogs have been inoculated against cholera and other diseases and they are carrying out the program of sanitation, feeding, etc. 100 per cent. Recently, two of these boys sold pigs amounting to $88.18.

Club boys in the Books county area built three home-made brooders from odds and ends around the farm. Plans are well underway for placing 100 baby chicks in each brooder. The McTire club in Appling county has organized a cooperative chicken brooder project with every member taking an active part, while twenty-five boys in Liberty county have placed 500 baby chicks in brooding.

In the Newton county area, club members were taught how to construct hot beds. Five were built and sweet potatoes were bedded in three of them. This will furnish them with one of the yellow foods that are important in human diet.

As a whole, garden projects in Randolph county are off to a fine start and these young people are putting forth great efforts to make their gardens qualify for Government benefit payment this year.

The Farm Security Administration in Dodge county has made provisions for granting loans to any of the club boys on their projects for financing any type of project they might choose. This will mean much to them in producing more food and feed stuff for family and livestock needs.

Beef Cattle Club members throughout the state are quite busy now in getting their calves ready for show and sale. Many of them are looking good too. Recently, boys from Dougherty, Mitchell, and Randolph counties exhibited and sold their steers at the Albany Fat Stock Show. Reports are that they made a better showing than last year and they were satisfied with their money and prizes won in this activity.

25TH ANNUAL HAM AND EGG SHOW

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—The 25th Annual Ham and Egg Show was held at the Fort Valley State College on March 6 and 7. A thousand choice hams and sides and more than a hundred and twenty dozen grade A and fancy eggs made up this outstanding exhibit.

Hundreds of farm families and guests braved the down pour of rain to see this display, to witness the demonstrations and to hear the program arranged for this event.

Director W. S. Brown of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service made the principal address. He pointed out that the loss of foreign markets for cotton would call for home and farm economics to bridge the gap of a possible reduced farm cash income. "There is, however," he said, "a hopeful side to this picture. Domestic demand for all types of farm products is rising, and farm families who can manage well, who are thrifty, and willing to hustle, should find 1941 a good year."

He further pointed out that Georgia farms generally were deficient in many of the needs for proper human and livestock maintenance and that the present national movement towards a state of total defense, should find every farm family cooperating and working for an abundance of the things that make for complete family living.

More than $150.00 in prizes were awarded to winners in this show. Editor W. T. Anderson of the Macon Telegraph, who has been an enthusiastic supporter of this work from its beginning, donated and delivered the first and second prizes at the Friday morning session.

Others appearing on this two-day program were W. T. Anderson, Editor of the Macon Telegraph, R. J. Richardson, Extension Poultry Specialist, W. A. Sutton, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, Dr. A. G. G. Richardson, former Extension Livestock Leader, Miss Emmie Nelson, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, and local Extension and F. S. A. Leaders as well as members of the state supervisory staff.

Mr. Carroll: "Mailman, did you mail al lthose letters?"

Mailman: "Yes, but you put the stamps on wrong. The foreign letter had a two-cent stamp and the local letter a five-cent stamp. But I fixed 'em."

Convention of New Farmers Of America In Annual Convention At Tenn. A. and I. Col. April 3-6

The Twelfth Annual State Convention of the Tenessee Association of the New Farmers of America was held April 3-6 at the Tennessee A. and I. College.

The thirty-six chapters in the state along with their thirty-seven Smith-Hughes teachers of vocational agriculture totaled an aggregation of more than three hundred members.

The meeting included discussions and reports of the year's activities—contests, quartette singing, public speaking, stunts, basketball, judging and a business session which outlined plans for the coming National Convention to be held in Tallahassee, Fla., during the summer.

Other activities included a banquet and dance and a climaxing program on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock during the regular Sunday school hour, at which time more than eight hundred persons were present. Mr. W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education, as the principal speaker, delivered a practical address on the subject of "Man's duty to God and to his fellowman." President W. J. Hale and Mr. R. E. Clay, State Building Developer and acting chairman of the convention along with Mr. R. J. Roddy, vocational agriculture teacher of Shelby county, made encouraging remarks.

The convention this year was acclaimed as the most largely attended in the history of its organization as well as probably the most significant in view of the emphasis being placed on vocational agriculture by the government. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the leadership and cooperation of Mr G. E. Freeman, State Director of Vocational Agriculture and Mr. W. S. Davis, Vocational Agriculture teacher-trainer for the state, who is at present pursuing further grad uate study at Cornell University. A message of greeting from Mr. Davis was read in the hearing of the body.

The New Farmers of America is a national organization, inspired by the suggestion of the late Dr. H. O. Sargent, who was agent for Negro Education in the office of Education at Washington, D. C., for Negro farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the public schools throughout the United States. Organized in Virginia in May 1927, with a few chapters and members, it has expanded until now it numbers some 950 chapters and over 25,339 active members in 1940.

Awards and Prizes

Universal Life Insurance Company

The Universal Life Insurance Company gave its annual award of $100.00 to be presented to the winning teams, speakers, highest ranking chapters and Modern Farmers at the NFA state convention. W. A. House, district manager of the company, made the presentations as follows: First place quartette, Fayetteville, $10.00; First place speaker, Booker Hayes, Woodstock, $5.00; First place stunts, Brownsville, $2.50, championship award, to highest ranking chapter, gold loving cup; Geeter High school; Breeding ring of three boar pigs to highest ranking chapter, Geeter High school; One boar pig to second highest ranking chapter, McKenzie; and one guilt to the highest ranking Modern Farmer, Lewis Cross of Mason.

Other prizes and awards are as follows:

Basketball Tournament

First place basketball team, Woodstock; second place basketball team, Bolivar; third place basketball team, Somerville, and fourth place basketball team, Brownsville.

Quartette Singing

First place quartette, Fayetteville; second place quartette, Geeter; third place quartette, Woodstock, and fourth place quartette, Gallatin.

Speaking

First place speaker, Booker Hayes, Woodstock school; second place speaker, Everett Turner, Collierville; third place speaker, Calvin Johnson, Jr., Murfreesboro, and fourth place speaker, Harrold Cannon, McKenzie.

Stunts

First place stunts, Brownsville; second place stunts, Alamo, and third place stunts, Gallatin.

Judging

Grand Champion Judge: First place, W. Barr, Gallatin; second place, S. Davis, Bolivar; third place, I. Williams, Denmark, and fourth place, M. T. Shockley, Whiteville.

Winning Districts in judging: First place, district number one; second place, district number four; third place, district number two: and fourth place, district number three.

Mule Judging

First place, L. Williams, Denmark; second place, W. Reeves, Gailor; third place, C. Gray, Woodstock an l R. Saulsberry, Geeter; and fourth place, C. Kimborough, Springfield and S. Davis, Bolivar.

Guilt Judging

First place, H. Scott, Bruce High School and S. Davis, Bolivar; second place, M. Shockley, Whiteville and W. Barr, Gallatin; third place, W. Reeves, Gailor and S. Freeman, Brunswick; fourth place, G. McElrath, Frazier High school.

Dairy Cattle Judging

First place, T. Patton, Hanes High; second place, R. Saulsberry, Geeter; third place, C. Kimbrough, Springfield and M. Shockley, Whiteville; and fourth place, A Folder Lexington.

Corn Judging

First place, W. Barr, Gallatin; H. Scott, Bruch High; W. Reeves. Gailor; M. Shockley, Whiteville; S. Davis, Bolivar; and C. Gray, Woodstock. Second place, G. McElrath. Frazier High, and R. Saulsberry, Geeter. Third place, J. Patton Haynes High; L. Morrow, Bolivar; and L. Lynn, Brunswick. Fourth place, A. Folder, Lexington; L. Williams, Denmark, S. Freeman, Brunswick; and J. Harriston, Fayetteville.

Potato Judging

First place, S. Davis, Bolivar; second place, M. Shockley, Whiteville; W. Barr, Gallatin; T. Kennedy, Lawrenceburg. Third place, J. Hariston, Fayetteville; L. Cross Fields School. Fourth Place, C. Gray Woodstock, and S. Freeman, Brunswick.

Hen Judging

First place, S. Davis, Bolivar; second place, L. Williams, Denmark, and L. Cross, Fields School; third place, L. Morrow, Bolivar; fourth place, L. Lynn, Brunswick, and T. Kennedy, Lawrenceburg.

Ranking Judging Teams (Crops & Animals)

First place, district number one; second place, district number four; third place, district number two; fourth place, district number three; Fifth place, district number four; sixth place, district number six; and seventh place, district number seven.

Ranking Boys in Judging (Crops & Animals) Sweetstake Judges

First place, W. Barr, Gallatin, district number one; second place, S. Davis, Bolivar, district number four; third place, L. Williams, Denmark, district number two and fourth place, M. T. Shockley, Whiteville, district number four.

Grand Champion Judge

First place, W. Barr, Gallatin; second place, S. Davis, Bolivar; third place, L. Williams, Denmark, and fourth place, M. T. Shockley, Whiteville.

Chapter Activities Award

First place, Geeter, 505 points; second place, McKenzie, 306 points; third place, Woodstock, 272 points and fourth place, Fayetteville, 243 points.

Modern Farmers Degree

First place, Lewis Cross, Tuckers Chapel; second place, Welton Williamson, Denmark, and third place, Rodger Tate and Walter Vance, Geeter.

To move 1,000 tons of freight and equipment one mile, the railroads in 1940 used an average of 112 pounds of fuel, a new low record.

HOW TO MAKE A MATTRESS

Here is what it takes to make a cotton mattress: A work table 83 inches long, 61 inches wide, and about 36 inches high; 50 pounds of lint cotton; 10 yards of 8-ounce ticking, 32 inches wide; a mattress-roll needle; strong waxed cord for stitching the roll; a heavy sewing thread for stitching the seams; a steel file to sharpen the roll needle; a yardstick and tape for measuring and making the tick; a couple of poles 1 1-2 to 2 inches in diameter and 5 or 6 feet long for beating the mattress (broom handles or hoe handles will serve this purpose); scales that will register at least 5 pounds; and such regular household sewing equipment as thimble, scissors, sewing needles that will carry No. 20 thread, beeswax to rub the cord used for sewing the roll to prevent knotting and make sewing easier.

In cutting and making the tick, accurate measurements are essential. A good, strong grade of ticking helps to keep the mattress firm and in good shape and prevents dust from sifting through. The tick must be sewed carefully; the stitching must be firm and put in with strong thread, since there is considerable strain on all the seams. Two handles made of 2-inch bands of ticking are placed on each side of the mattress 15 inches from the corners, so that the mattress can be picked up easily.

Once the tick is made the next job is to fluff and pack the cotton into it. Sometimes the tick is filled with loose cotton. If it is desired to keep the cotton in the form of bats or layers, they are hand fluffed and kept uniform. These layers are placed in the tick so that the edges just meet. Several times while the mattress is being made the top of the tick is brought over the cotton and pinned with large safty pins to hold the edges together while the mattress is beaten to distribute the cotton evenly.

After the sides and ends of the tick are sewed carefully, the mattress is beaten on both sides to fluff the cotton and to distribute it more evenly. The roll edge keeps the cotton in place and reinforces the boxing seams and helps to hold the mattress in shape. If the mattress is to be tufted, a needle 14 to 16 inches long is used. Tufts are usually placed in three rows crosswise of the ticking and five rows lengthwise.

DOG SAVES MAN ATTACKED BY ENRAGED 500-LB. SOW

West Des Moines, Iowa, March 11 (AP)—Jim Duling, matched in a life-and-death struggle with an enraged 500-pound sow, said he owed his life to his dog, Butch, a big Doberman pinscher.

Duling had gone to a haystack to pick up a litter of pigs when the big sow attacked him and knocked him to the ground. The dog rushed in and engaged the sow, freeing his master. Duling called off the dog, he said, without injury to any of the participants in the battle.

WINTER EGG LAYING

The Poultry Item says: Take the winter egg crop away and this mighty industry would fall to the ground in one year. It was discovered half a century ago that if hens are kept out of the snow and in other ways duly protected against the rigors of winter they will lay eggs at 40 below zero as certainly as it 90 in the shade.

Mr. Donley: "Now, if I subtract 25 from 37, what is the difference?"

Pin-head: "Yeah! That's what I say. Who cares?"

Teacher: "Joe, why are you late this morning?"

Joe: "If you please teacher, we tuned in on a Western station on the radio last night, and Jacob set the clock by it."

Betty: Joe has the disposition of a mule.

Billy: Then you had better not talk about him behind his back.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

TO CLEAN FURNITURE

Polished furniture often needs a good washing. Wring out a soft clean cloth in warm water, sprinkle with a teaspoon of good furniture polish and rub over the furniture. This removes grease and old furniture polish. Rub dry with another soft cloth with several drops of polish sprinkled over it.

BEANS IN NEW GUISE

Try this baked bean Sunday supper tip. Scoop out centers of rusks or hard rolls, spread with melted butter, brown in the oven, then fill with baked beans mixed with chopped cooked ham or any other leftover meat. Return to the oven to heat for ten minutes, then top with a little catsup and chopped parsley and hustle to the table.

FRUIT CREAM PIES

Adding fresh or canned fruit to cream pies will give your desserts nice variety. Slice the fruit into the baked pie shell. Cool the cream filling before pouring over the fruit. Sliced bananas, oranges, peaches, apricots, pineapple all are good for this purpose. Top with whipped cream or a fluffy meringue.

HOME RUG CLEANING

Rugs that have become dingy with dust and soil can usually be cleaned quite successfully at home. First go over both wrong and right sides with a vacuum cleaner to remove all loose dirt. Then make a soap jelly by melting a half cup of mild soap in five cups of boiling water. When this has cooled, whip to a light froth with an egg beater. Use a small brush or sponge to apply the sudsy froth to the surface of the rug, sponging only a small area at a time, and working quite quickly so that the rug never becomes really wet. A rubber pot scraper is excellent for scraping off the soiled suds. Rinse the cleansed spot with cloths wrung out of clear, warm water until all the soap has disappeared. Wipe with a clean dry cloth. When completely dry, brush lightly to bring up the nap.

USE FOR OLD CALENDAR

An out-of-date calendar that is considered too pretty to throw away can be transformed into a match scratcher by gumming an oblong of sandpaper to the calendar pad.

WINDOWS BEAUTIFY HOME

Appearance of an older home may be changed to a great extent by adding extra windows and permitting sunlight to brighten up dark corners. Frequently a seldom-used room may be converted into a sunroom by substituting a row of windows for the outside wall, while the living room of most older homes will usually benefit by the addition of one or more windows. Cutting additional windows in a house does not necessarily weaken it if the windows are placed where structural members are not affected. A reliable builder should be consulted in planning the improvement.

BRUSH UP WOOLENS

To restore the new look to long-napped woolens after laundering, stroke gently with a soft brush. This should eradicate any "matted" appearance of the nap.

EGGS

I find that running eggs through a food chopper when you have quite a number to devil for a party is a great labor saver.

Mrs. D. L. Maupin,
Roscoe, Cal.

REMINDER

As soon as a new calendar is received, I draw a circle around each birthday or other anniversary date throughout the year, so that none is remembered "too late" or completely forgotten.

Mrs. Wm. Jones,
Hoquiam, Wash.

A delicious, crunchy sandwich filling is made by mixing equal parts of chopped dates and celery, and adding half as much cream cheese and chopped candied orange peel. Season with a dash of salt, paprika and a little salad dressing.

OATMEAL BREAD

1 cake compressed yeast
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon sugar
¼ cup Spry (triple-creamed shortening)
1 tablespoon salt
¼ cup brown sugar
1 cup rolled oats
1 cup boiling water
1 cup cold water
5½ cups sifted all-purpose flour (about).

Crumble yeast into small bowl. Add lukewarm water and sugar and set in warm place until it becomes light and spongy (about 15 minutes).

Combine Spry, salt, brown sugar, and rolled oats in large bowl and add boiling water. Stir until Spry is melted, then add cold water. Add yeast mixture.

Add flour gradually, mixing very thoroughly until a stiff dough is formed. Knead dough on floured board until smooth. Place in bowl greased with Spry. Brush dough with Spry, cover, and let rise in warm place until double in bulk (about 2 hours).

Shape dough into loaves and place in bread pans greased with Spry. Let rise until double in bulk (about 1 hour). Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 15 minutes, then reduce temperature to moderately hot oven (375 degree F.) and bake 30 minutes longer. Remove from pans and brush crusts with Spry. Makes 2 loaves.

(All measurements in this recipe are level).

DATE SPICE CAKE

Moist and fruity—
Men will love it!

1-3 cup Crisco
1 cup sugar
2 eggs (save 1 white for icing)
¾ teaspoon salt
1 cup pitted dates, cut fine
1 cup nutmeats, chopped
1¾ cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon **each** of cloves, **and** nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¾ cup water

Blend Crisco, sugar, eggs and salt. (See what a satin-smooth mixture you get with New Crisco!) Stir in dates and nuts. Sift flour with baking powder, soda and spices. Add alternately with water to Crisco mixture. Pour in an 8-inch square "Criscoed" and floured pan. Bake in moderate over (350 degrees F.) 1 hour. Remove from pan and cool.

Fluffy Orange Icing: Combine in top of double-boiler, 1 egg white, 2 tablespoons orange juice, 1 tablespoon water, ¾ up sugar. Beat with rotary egg beater until icing stands in peaks. Stir in 1 tablespoon grated orange rind.

Frost top of cake, and decorate with walnut halves.

All Measurements Level

APPLE PIE WITH CURRANT JELLY

1 recipe Spry piecrust
6 large tart apples, thinly sliced
¾ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons currant jelly

Roll ½ of dough and line a 9-inch pie plate. Fill pie shell with sliced apples. Mix sugar and salt and sprinkle over apples. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of pie. Roll remaining dough and cut in narrow strips. Arrange on top of apples to form a attice top. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 50 to 60 minutes. Remove from oven and place bits of currant jelly in open places on top of pie. See what tender, flaky crust Spry gives and so delicate-tasting that you get the FULL fruity tang of the filling.

Spry Piecrust

2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup Spry
5 tablespoons cold water (about)

Sift flour and salt together. Add ½ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as meal. (See how easily **triple-creamed** Spry mixes!) Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of a large pea. Sprinkle water gradually over mixture. With a fork, work lightly into a dough. Add just enough water to moisten.

(All measurements in these recipes are level).

NUT COOKIES

These delicious little nut cookies are grand to serve with fruit, with simple puddings or with a cup of tea.

½ cup butter
½ cup sugar
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup ground nut meats
½ cup bran cereal

Blend butter and sugar, then add the egg yolks and vanilla and beat until light and fluffy. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and sift again. Add to the creamed mixture with the nuts and combine. Chill the dough and roll it into balls.

Roll in crushed bran and place on a very lightly greased cooky sheet. Flatten the top with a fork and top with a nutmeat or candied cherry. Bake in a 400-degree oven for about ten minutes, or until done.

This will make about two and one-half dozen cookies about two inches in diameter.

CRACKERS MADE WITH YEAST

½ yeast cake
1 pint warm water
1½ quarts flour
1 tablespoon salt
¼ cup sour milk
1-3 cup lard
1 teaspoon soda

Set sponge of yeast, water and flour at night. In the morning add the other ingredients and flour to stiffen very stiff. Pound with rolling pin. Fold over and pound again. Continue until the dough is smooth. Place on a lightly-floured board and roll in a thin sheet. Cut in squares and punch holes on top with a fork.

Place in ungreased pans and bake in a 400 degree oven. These are inexpensive and very good.

BAKING POWDER CRACKERS

1 pint flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
4 tablespoons melted butter
½ teaspoon salt
White of 1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients together, add milk, melted butter, then well beaten egg white. Mix this with flour to make a very stiff dough; stiff as can be rolled out. Roll to 1-5-inch in thickness and bake in a quick oven, after cutting in any shapes desired.

GRAHAM CRACKERS

1 cup sour cream
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon soda
Pinch of salt
Graham flour to make a stiff dough that can be rolled.

Mix ingredients in order given; roll thin and cut in squares or circles. Then bake in a 450 degree oven.

BROILED STEAK, JUICY AND TENDER

A little extravagance when you buy a steak to be broiled, is, in the end, an economy. A good steak from the tenderloin or sirloin will be fine grained, marbled with fat through the red muscle and liberally edged with fat. Allowing one-half pound of meat for each person to be served, have the steak cut from one to one and one-half inches thick.

Preheat the broiler, then place the steak on the rack so that the top of the meat is about three inches from the source of the heat. Broil on one side until browned, then season, turn by inserting a fork into the fat rather than the meat itself and continue broiling until done.

A steak one inch thick will require about twenty minutes of cooking to be medium well done.

Serve the steak on a hot platter and warm dinner plates.

Distributed by Dougherty Syndicate, Inc.

APPLE CHIFFON PIE

This apple pie is one that you can "bake" in your refrigerator. It's made with a graham cracker pie crust which is chilled, and a fluffy apple filling made with gelatin.

¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon gelatin
1½ cups strained applesauce
1-3 cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Combine apple sauce, sugar, salt, lemon rind and slightly beaten egg yolks and cook over boiling water until the mixture begins to thicken, then remove from the heat and add the gelatin which has been softening in the cold water. Add the lemon juice and cool until the filling begins to thicken.

Then fold in the stiffly beaten egg white and pour into a chilled graham cracker pie crust. Chill until firm and serve with a topping of slightly sweetened whipped cream.

The amount of sugar used in this recipe is somewhat dependent upon the tartness of the apples. Add more sugar, if necessary, to taste.

INDIVIDUAL MEAT LOAVES

2 lbs. ground veal
1 egg, slightly beaten
4 T chopped onions
1½ t salt
¼ t pepper

Combine ingredients and divide into four portions. Place each part on waxed paper and pat into an oblong sheet one-half inch thick. Spread evenly with the following stuffing. Roll meat around it, shape into a loaf, place in greased baking pan. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit 30 to 40 minutes, until baked through and nicely browned.

THE STUFFING

1 c crumbed shredded cereal
1 T minced parsley
¼ c minced celery
2 T minced onion
4 T fat
½ c cooked rice (brown rice excellent)
1½ t poultry seasoning
1-8 t savory
Salt, pepper to taste
¼ c hot water or meat stock

Put crumbled cereal and parsley into a mixing bowl. Saute onion and celery in fat. Stir in rice. Add to cereal, with seasonings. Moisten with hot water or stock. Mix thoroughly, but lightly.

Strawberry chiffon pie is a dessert that is always enjoyed. Use fresh berries from Florida, quick frozen or canned. In the latter case, reduce the amount of sugar in recipe by one-fourth cupful. This is Miss Pennell's recipe:

STRAWBERRY CHIFFON PIE

Vanilla wafers
¼ c cold water
1 T gelatin
½ c sugar
½ c additional water
1 T lemon juice
½ c crushed strawberries
1 egg white
2-3 c whipping cream

Line an eight-inch pie pan with vanilla wafers. Fill with strawberry chiffon filling. Measure cold water into the top part of a double boiler, sprinkle with gelatin and let stand five minutes. Add sugar and remaining water. Stir over boiling water until sugar and gelatin are dissolved. Remove from heat, add lemon juice and strawberries, stirring them in slowly. Cook until mixture starts to congeal. Beat until foamy. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white and the whipped cream. Turn into prepared pie pan, garnish with whole berries. Chill and serve.

And another dessert from Miss Pennell's files:

FRUIT PUDDING

1 pkg. lemon flavored gelatin
2 c hot water
1-8 t salt
¼ c sugar
½ t cinnamon
¼ c cloves
¾ c raisins
¾ c dates
¼ c finely chopped citron
¾ c nut meats
¾ c vanilla wafer or ginger snap crumbs.

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add salt, sugar, spices and fruit. Place to cool until mixture starts to congeal, then add nut meats and wafer crumbs. Chill until firm. Break into small pieces, pile in sherbet glasses and serve with whipped cream or soft custard sauce.

GOOD OLD APPLE PIE

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
2-3 cup Crisco
3 to 4 tablespoons water

1—**Sift Flour**—measure 2 cups; sift again with salt. Measure Crisco. (Easy way to measure Crisco: Fill measuring cup 1-3 full of cold water. Put Crisco in cup, adding until water reaches "1-cup" line. Pour off water.)

2—**Cut Crisco Into Flour:** With 2 knives, one in each hand, use a criss-cross motion (or use a wide-tined fork or pastry blender). Continue until your Crisco-flour mixture resembles coarse cornmeal. (Note: This makes a **tender** pie crust. If you want a **flakier** crust, cut Crisco into lumps as big as small peas.)

3—**Add Water:** Sprinkle on a little at a time, stirring so that all parts get evenly moistened and hold together when pressed into a ball. Caution: Dough should look a trifle crumbly—don't let it get sticky-wet. Chill the dough 15 minutes before rolling it out.

4—**Roll Out Dough:** (A pastry canvas and a knitted rolling-pin cover make rolling out easier!) Flour board and rolling-pin lightly. Place dough on board; flatten it a bit with rolling-pin; cut in half; roll out one piece into circle a little larger than pie plate and 1-8 inch thick. (Watch that dough! Don't let it stick. If it should stick, loosen with spatula and re-flour board.)

5—**Transfer To Pie Plate.** When dough is folded in half it is easy to transfer. Press down gently against bottom and sides of plate; don't stretch dough. Trim dough close to edge of plate.

6—**And Here's The Filling For Your Pie---**

6 apples, peeled and cut in eighths
½ cup white sugar and
½ cup brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon or nutmeg

Combine above ingredients (the brown sugar adds richer flavor)—arrange in bottom crust so that apples are tightly packed, and fill plate to the rim. In this way an empty space won't form between crust and filling. Dot top with butter.

7—**Roll Out Top Crust** as in Step 4—but roll circle big enough to ex-

(Continued on Next Page)

»«More Woman's Page News»«

tend an inch beyond rim of plate. Place lightly over apples. Trim ragged edges. Fold top crust under lower crust and tuck under so juice can't escape. Flute edges with fingers. Place thumb and first finger of left hand on outside edge of pie. With first finger of right hand press dough between other fingers—this give you a crinkled edge. Gash the top crust so that steam can escape.

8—Bake Pie in hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) about 50 minutes.

All Measurements Level.

YOUR CHILD
By Garry Cleveland Myers, Ph. D.

I wonder if my readers know of the helpful information about foods that is given out by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This service has been in operation for many years.

Let me suggest that my readers address a postcard to the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for a list of their publications. Some are free, and others can be had at little cost. You probably will be able to get any or all of them free by writing your congressman.

Daily Necessities

Here are some facts from just one of these excellent publications, "Getting the most for your food money:"

"Give the whole family—every day—bread and other grain foods, like cracked wheat, cornmeal mush, oatmeal, rice, grits.

"Potatoes.

"Milk: fresh, evaporated or dried.

"One or more vegetables or fruits, especially vegetables of green or yellow color.

"Molasses, sugar and other sweets.

"Butter, lard, fat meat, other fats.

"Plenty of water to drink."

Other Important Foods

Several times a week—"tomatoes, raw cabbage, or raw fruit.

"Dried beans, peas or peanuts.

"Some lean meat, poultry, eggs, fresh fish, canned salmon, or cheese."

Give young children—"milk at every meal.

"Tomato or orange juice every day.

"Several eggs a week, if possible."

More Food Facts

Milk is the cheapest and best body-building food. Dried beans are many-sided foods and inexpensive. Lean meat, poultry, fish and eggs are best muscle-building foods, eggs being especially important for children.

Tomatoes, raw cabbage, and oranges have high food values. Babies and little children need orange or tomato juice every day. Vegetables and fruits are needed by every member of the family.

Dark parts of grain are important in low-cost diets, since they contain valuable ingredients that are sometimes removed in refined foods. All grain foods are cheap, and they are good body-builders, especially when combined with milk.

Need Potatoes

Potatoes are inexpensive, but essential daily food. Cooked in their skins, they retain their full food value.

Foods rich in fat supply abundant fuel and flavor the meal. Too much fat may delay digestion, especially fried fat. Milk fats should be used in foods daily, particularly children.

For babies and young children, food selection and preparation had better be with the advice of the pediatrician.

Parent Problems

Q—What do you think of the parent who will secretly read a daughter's diary?

A—I think she or he is on a low plane of morals and painfully dull to a sense of honor, right and justice. Don't you?

YESTERDAY'S LAMB MAKES A SAVORY PLATTER TODAY

If you are having a bout with the food budget, make good use of all leftovers and you will have a fine chance of coming out on top. Life cannot always be all tenderloins and rib roasts, but you won't regret it when you sample such dishes as this thrifty lamb platter. Garnished with bacon and popovers, baked in small molds, the platter is handsome.

To make it, melt four tablespoons of butter and stir in four tablespoons of flour to make a smooth paste. Gradually add two cups of milk and cook, stirring constantly until thickened.

Season with one-half teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Add three cups of diced, cold cooked lamb, and one-half cup of sliced button mushrooms. Cook over boiling water for 20 minutes.

Pour the creamed mixture into the center of a large, hot platter. Sprinkle with paprika and top with a sprig of parsley. Arrange slices of bacon and popovers around the edge. Serve immediately.

CHINCH BUG GET RID OF THE CHINCH BUG

By Gail Compton

The number of chinch bugs in hibernation, according to a count made in December, is not as large as in 1940, but the central section of the state may expect infestation this year. W. P. Flint, chief entomologist for the state natural history survey, warns that if spring weather is dry farmers can expect considerable damage from bugs.

The amount of actual crop damage they will do depends greatly on the weather in the coming months, according to Flint. If May and June are wet months the bugs will not be so destructive as they will be if the months are dry. Dry weather forces the bugs to migrate to find food.

Numbers Threatening

Chinch bugs are in threatening numbers all thru central Illinois, according to Flint, extending as far south as Washington, Jefferson, and St. Clair counties, and as far north as Knox, Marshall, and Kankakee.

The chinch bug ordinarily produces two generations each year, with a third generation in the extreme south, and one in a while a partial third generation farther north.

The pests pass the winter in clumps of native grasses, where they are afforded protection from the weather. The spring flight of the bugs generally takes place between late February and late May, depending on the warmth of the days. After leaving their winter quarters they settle in fields of small grain, especially in the thin, poor stands.

Once in the grain they begin to lay eggs. Usually little damage is done to the grains at this time, unless the weather is exceptionally dry. The eggs are laid on the lower leaf sheaths of the grain plants, or on the roots if the ground is cracked. By wheat harvest time the old bugs are dead and the young bugs are present in various stages of growth, but still unable to fly.

As the grains dry and ripen the young bugs go on the march for new food. They travel on foot during the sunny afternoons. On reaching young corn or sorghum they settle down to feeding and growing their wings. About a month after the small grains are threshed there is a second flight to find plants on which to feed and lay eggs. This spreads the bugs thruout the cornfields.

As the summer continues the bugs lay eggs and begin to die off, and the second generation hatches and starts feeding on the plants. This second batch reaches maturity in the late summer or early fall.

Third and Last Flight.

The third and last flight of the year occurs when the adults of the second generation leave the food plants and seek hibernation quarters. This flight usually starts late in August and continues through October.

Control and eradication of the chinch bug is difficult, but can be accomplished. In January and February the grasses where the bugs are apt to be hibernating may be burned off. In June when the grain is ripe and the young bugs starts to travel to new food by foot, barriers and creosote ditches will trap and kill them. Burning infested fields will sometimes help in their destruction, but the control of the bugs is generally of a preventive nature. Sprays and dusting have been practiced with good results, but the three methods that have proven most effective are: (1) growing resistant strains of corn, (2) modifying farm practices to prevent infestation, and (3) using barrier traps to kill the migrating bugs.

COUPLES ARE FUNNY PEOPLE

Wives are strange people.

A wife is a woman who wanted to marry a man that other women wanted and then doesn't like it when they continue to want him after he becomes a husband.

A wife is a woman who tells the world how much her husband knows—and tells him how little.

A wife is a woman who wants half the credit for her husband's business success—but wants full credit for making a successful home.

A wife is a woman who knows when her husband needs a haircut, but doesn't notice when he gets one.

A wife is a woman with whom a man does not hesitate to talk about sordid money matters.

A wife is a woman who once thought a certain man was perfect.

A wife is a woman who had more than one chance to marry.

A wife is a woman who loves a man more when he comes home tired and discouraged than when he comes home with news of a raise.

A wife is a woman who was once able to make a man think she understood him.

In fact, a wife is a woman.

Husbands, too, are strange people.

A husband is a man who thinks his wife is lucky and doesn't know it.

A husband is a man who is convinced he can read the paper while his wife talks to him and still not miss anything important.

A husband is a man who reminds his wife of the no-goods he saved her from marrying.

A husband is a man who says "your son" when Junior wrecks the family car and "my son" when he is elected captain of the football team.

A husband is a man whose wife can drive all right—when he's not in the car.

A husband is a man who will wear any necktie his wife picks out.

A husband is a man who says brightly, "Honey, why don't you get Mrs. Jones to give you her recipe for biscuits?" but would be insulted if his wife said, "Why don't you get Mr. Jones to tell you how to handle your clients?"

A husband is a man who never grows too old to notice a nice figure.

But why go on? A husband is a man.

—Ruth Millett in the New York World-Telegram, N. E. A. Service

U. S. AUTO TOLL IS 5,370 IN FIRST 2 MONTHS OF '41

A total of 5,370 persons was killed in automobile accidents thruout the country in the first two months of 1941, the National Safety council reported yesterday. This was an increase of 16 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The nation-wide toll in February was 2,560 second highest in history for the month. Illinois reduced its February toll to 126 from the 1940 figure of 160. The Chicago total dropped from 55 to 39 in the month.

Garden seed should be planted somewhat deeper during hot weather than in early spring.

ATLANTA TEACHERS JOIN FIGHT FOR EQUAL SALARIES

ATLANTA, April 3 (ANP)—Teachers of the Fifth congressional district were advised Saturday by M. L. Cousins, of the Georgia department of education colored division, to take the matter of equalization of salaries to the courts only when all other means of effecting educational reforms have been exhausted.

Meeting in a one-day session at Booker T. Washington high school, representatives from the several counties of the district went on record as being ready to "bring pressure in order to secure equality of economic and educational opportunities for all persons regardless of creed or color." Plans were made to seek equality by building up good will, involving influence of all organizations and, if necessary, making applications to the courts.

Cousins informed the group that officials of the state educational department and representative of colored educational groups were to confer at Paine College on April 9 and attempt to work out a plan "best for all of us."

Other recommendations adopted by the conference included a statement urging the procuring for colored youth and adults training in all phases of the national defense program, and a provision calling upon the state to take steps toward establishing means of providing graduate study for colored.

BISHOP BELL TO BE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER AT LANE

JACKSON, Tenn., April 3, 1941 (Special)—President J. F. Lane is announcing this week that Bishop W. Y. Bell, Ph. D., Yale University Divinity Scholarship Winner, and the presiding Bishop of the Eighth Episcopal District, C. M. E. Church, will deliver the Commencement Address on Thursday, May 29, 1941. This College is celebrating its 58th anniversary this year. At this time more than 50 candidates will probably come up for graduation at this Convocation.

Bishop Bell was graduated from Lane College in the Class of 1907, and the College authorities think it very befitting for him to deliver the address at this time.

LEVEL OF FARM PRICES BOOSTED BY WHEAT RISE

Washington (AP)—Reflecting moderate advances in grains and cotton, the general level of farm prices gained 6 points during the 12-month period ended March 15 to reach 103 per cent of the 1910-14 average, the Department of Agriculture reported. Slight further increases were indicated during the last half of March, the department added.

Domestic demand for farm products, as reflected in consumer purchasers, continued on the up-grade in March, but the increase was said to have been smaller than in other recent months. Little change was noted in the export demand for agricultural commodities during March and exports remained near record low levels.

The department said abundant supplies of farm products continued to cram the nation's larder. As farmers prepared to plant 1941 crops, nearly a year's supply of cotton was already on hand. Stocks of grain at terminal markets were about 26 per cent higher than a year ago.

The index of prices paid by farmers for nonagricultural products remained at 123 per cent of the 1910-14 average in mid-March a level that has been maintained since mid-December.

JANUARY FARM EXPORTS REACH 72 YEAR LOW

Washington, D. C. (March 6 (Special)—The shrinkage of American agricultural export business, which last year dropped 21 per cent, continued in January with sales of these products abroad sinking to the lowest levels since 1869, the department of commerce reported today.

A preliminary report on foreign trade for the month disclosed that farm exports accounted for only $22,000,000 or 7 per cent, of a total export volume of $325,355,000. January exports of agricultural commodities declined nearly $4,000,000 from the December volume of $25,872,000, and were less than one-fourth of the $97,000,000 total of the same month a year ago.

Percentage of Total Falls.

Farm exports during the last six months of 1940 represented only 8.7 per cent of the export total, against 22.4 per ent for the corresponding 1939 period.

The farm products slump was attributed mostly to the loss of continental European markets caused by German occupation of many countries, the British blockade and the United Kingdom's stringent regulations of imports.

Britain Cuts Food Buying.

The United Kingdom, which usually ranks as the leading single market for American farm commodities, doubled its total purchases in this country during 1940, but at the same time sliced its agricultural goods purchases to $145,000,000. In 1939 these purchases totaled $195,000,000, and in 1938 amounted to $290,000,000.

Figures for the individual commodities were published Wednesday.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Happiness is the result of being poor and respectable—according to the story book.

A heart full of grace is better than a head full of notions.

When everybody else is satisfied, the reformer has the blues.

Talent is of no use to the man who hasn't the courage to make use of it.

When a man runs short in his accounts he is likely to run long in his travels.

She says the least who talks most

A safeblower doesn't blow about it later.

Don't let a bad habit get a mortagage on your life.

In the world of strife a man must be either an anvil or a hammer.

After forging his way to the front many a man has found himself behind the bars.

When you hear a married man say he hasn't made up his mind about a thing, he means that he hasn't asked his wife about it.

Woman may be the weaker vessel but she sometimes contains the stronger spirit.

WEEDS ARE ELIMINATED WITH SULPHURIC ACID

New York—American grain farmers are due to receive a bonus from modern chemistry as the result of successful experiments in the elimination of weeds with a sulphuric acid spray, announced by the Agricultural Research Advisory bureau here after a survey of widespread tests.

The bonus will take the form of additional revenues accruing from increased crop yield per acre. According to the bureau, spraying the grains with sulphuric acid increases the yield from 50 to 80 per cent.

The experiments proved that diluted sulphuric acid will not harm the grains but is almost 100 per cent efficient as a destroyer of certain types of weeds that infest grain fields, notably wild radish and mustard.

Customer: "Can you guarantee this antiwrinkle cream?"

Chemist: "Madam, it would smooth corrugated iron."

Customer: I'll have lamb chops with friend potatoes, and I'll have the chops lean.

Waiter: Yes sir. Which way?

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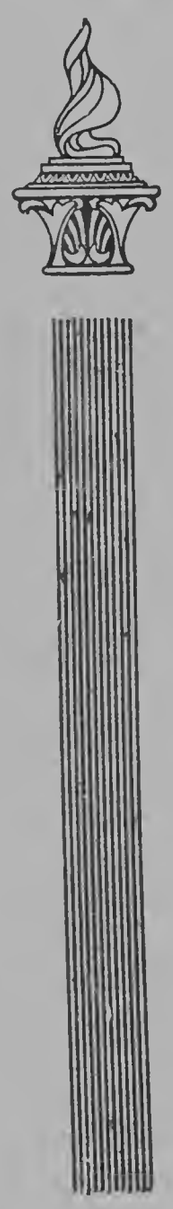

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56-ACRE FARM YIELDS $551.00

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Tom Thomas of Baldwin county made a $551.00 net income from the operation of 56-acres of cropland last year. He planted 12 acres to cotton which yielded 10½ bales; 40 acres to corn, interplanted with peas, producing 800 bushels of corn and 105 bushels of peas; and the remaining four acres were planted to truck crops.

The sales of produce from this farm were as follows: cotton $485; corn $227; peas $125; truck crops $70; and poultry products $37. This amounted to $944.00, his gross income.

This farmer is a renter and paid $150 for the rental of the farm and spent $243 for fertilizers, other farm supplies and labor which amounted to $393, his total expenditures.

There were three 4-H club members in Thomas' family who kept the record for this farm. They attended club meetings and assisted in keeping their local 4-H club active.

Thomas is rated as one of the up and coming farmers in his neighborhood.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE ACTIVITIES

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Georgia—Recently, representative club leaders from each club organized for Negro boys and girls in Appling county came to Baxley in cars and buggies for the first council meeting of the year. At this meeting, the county council was organized for the purpose of improving the 4-H club work throughout the county.

Maceo Williams was elected president; Sarah Carter and Edwin Hale, vice presidents; Maggie Surrency, seretary-treasurer; Jerry Jones, reporter; and Prof. I. P. Perry, adult adviser.

A demonstration was given on how to conduct a club meeting in forty-five minutes by Agent R. C. Brown, Club Agent Alexander Hurse, and the adult advisers who were present. All of those in attendance were very much interested in the meeting and expressed themselves as being anxious in doing a better type of club work throughout Appling county.

These young people, along with their advisers, are already showing great interest in the council, for its officers are making a survey of the community to see what projects are most needed and how to increase the club enrollment. This organization will meet again on the first Saturday in April to work out plans for the spring and summer months.

After the meeting, the group was served refreshments that were prepared by the club girls.

NEGRO CARPENTERS GET AFL CHARTER

HAMPTON, Va.—Negro carpenters in Virginia have won a decisive victory in their fight to aid America in its National defense. The American Federation of Labor will soon grant a charter to the first Negro Local of the Carpenters and Joiners Union in Virginia.

Henry W. Blumenberg organized the nucleus of the new union from members of the Peninsula Trades and Labor Union, which was formed in December by 250 Negro mechanics and artisans of many trades. Charles A. Hill, Herbert B. Rice, W. H. Fauntleroy, H. P. Johnson, and Grady P. Anderson, charter members of this organization, worked in cooperation with Hampton Institute faculty members Roscoe E. Lewis, Henson L. Dutton, and William A. Moses, Jr., and Samuel A. Haynes, Newport News correspondent of the Norfolk Journal and Guide to form the Peninsula Trades and Labor Union.

Christ is He that which is heaven-sent to help us in a world of problems and in time of stress and strain.

ON THE CAMPUS

(Continued from page 5)

ters, students registered for the second semester on Saturday, Jan. 25. Although the student enrollment dropped slightly, several new students could be seen about the campus.

Faculty and students alike are elated over the opening of a sandwich and notion shop.

Messrs. Warner Lawson, pianist, and Bernard Mason, violinist, presented a recital in Oakland Memorial Chapel on Wednesday night, Jan. 8. The thunderous applause which the performers received at the end of each selection indicated that the audience appreciated and enjoyed the entire concert. After the recital the faculty members attended on "At Home" at the residence of President and Mrs. Wm. H. Bell where they met the guest artists.

HONOR ROLL FOR SECOND-SIX WEEKS

(Continued from page 5)

Jordan, Wm. L. Triplett Oliver Dixon, Moese Duncan, M. Shannon Palmer, Lula B. Stewart, Quitman Walker, Willie J. Anderson, Rosa L. Brent, Arnold Ammons, Lee Evans, Flora Ghist, Robert Holmes, Hattie M. Martin, Edna Middleton, Nova Johnson, Louis Nash, Juanita Apperwhite, Annie E. Daughtery, Maggie Donnan, Walter Downs, Inez Ford, Lennie M. Frisby, Odelia Griffin, Thedore Griffin, Eva H. Harris, Woodrow Knox, Arsene McComb, Thelma Miller, Jack Nelson, Cyrus Nero, Annie M. Patterson, Rupert Searcy, and Clarice Spann.

We are obliged to look for the good in people and to praise what we find.

A BLURRED MIRROR DISTORTS THE IMAGE

"We see ourselves as we are mirrored in the minds of those about us. The majority portrait of us becomes, insensibly, yet overwhelmingly, a portrait to be accepted, either in the margin or the full focus of consciousness. If we are universally esteemed lazy, contemptible, trifling, we will laugh shamefacedly, perhaps, at our valuation; but the valuation sticks. If we be denominated treacherous, lascivious, thievish, lying comical, the immense pressure of the majority will inbed these concepts of our personality ineradically into our inner self. The majority has powerful weapons for enforcing public attention to, and compliance with, stereotypes; it has a public press; it has editorials, news photographs, comic cartoons; it has a radio, highly commercialized, where stereotypes, racial and otherwise, have market value.

"We see ourselves diseased, yet lacking hospitalization; poor, but barred from employment; illy housed, yet banned from residential districts; ignorant, yet deprived of education. We see vice rampant in our communities, tolerated and frequently encouraged by the majority. We rub shoulders daily with human disorganization in all its most terrifying forms; homicide, illegitimacy, desertion, casual family relations, abysmal poverty that paralyzes and destroys.

"We see our children corrupted, with bad manners, bad morals, and a stultifying environment filled in with urban or rural slums, grossly inadequate schools, and the most vulgar and debasing commercialization of a disorganized body politic. We see them corrupted by a precocious exposure to the crueler aspects of human life that makes adolcescents of infants and adults of adolescents."—So. Frontier.

Conversation is by no means those who have most to tell who are the best talkers.

USE MORE COTTON FOR BETTER LIVING

In the interest of promoting wider use of cotton, the Government and yarn manufacturers have developed new methods to improve the quality of cotton products. This has brought cotton yarn with knitting qualities suitable for use on silk-stocking machines. Stockings made on these machines are attractive, economical, and practical. The better-quality cotton yarn has also improved the quality and texture of cotton underwear.

In recent years great progress has been made in developing new cotton fabrics. These are available in hundreds of colors, designs, and patterns suitable for all purposes.

YOUNG FARMER SUFFOCATES UNDER AVALANCHE OF SILAGE

Waukesha, Wis., March 10 (Special)—Arthur M. Yake, 22 years old, a farmer living at the intersection of highways 18 and 83, died of suffocation late today when he was covered with frozen silage which fell on him while he was working in the silo of his father's barn. Sheriff Alvin J. Redford directed an artificial respirator squad for two hours in an unsuccessful attempt to revive Yake after his father and brother found him.

AVERAGE U. S. FAMILY NOW NUMBERS LESS THAN FOUR

WASHINGTON—For the first time in history the average American family now numbers less than four persons.

The census bureau, analyzing the results of the 1940 census, reported that the contemporary household has an average of 3.8 persons.

These statistics meant a continuation of the steady decline which has been in progress since the first family computation was made 50 years ago, and corresponded with annual figures of a declining birth rate.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

AMERICA'S SOUTH IS STILL THE LAND OF COTTON

For almost 150 years American cotton has been one of the important raw materials on which United States agriculture grew and thrived by exporting the surpluses abroad.

American cotton early became popular among spinners all over the world. Spinners were glad to pay a premium for the clean, uniform fiber.

In the early days of the cotton industry all work was done by hand. Then Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and improvements in spinning and weaving technique made mass production of cotton goods possible.

Today 2 million farmers, 10 millian farm people, look to cotton for a living. Another 3 1-2 million people, ginners, handlers, buyers, exporters, shippers, processors, are dependent on the cotton industry.

Twenty-five million acres of land are planted to the crop.

Cotton production, manufacture, distribution, and consumption make u pan essential part of our nationai economy. The cotton farms of the South and the mills and factories producing cotton products in many parts of the United States are mutually dependent.

For a while the boll weevil threatened the industry. It has, in a large measure, been controlled by science and better crop management. New, early maturing varieties were developed to beat the boll weevil. At first these early varieties lacked proper staple length. Through the cooperation of experiment stations and organized one-variety cotton community associations, rapid progress is being made toward selecting the most desirable varie ties.

HELP FARMERS MOVE THEIR SURPLUS

Signs are going up on the windows of chain groceries these days reading "Buy More, Eat More, Uncle Sam's Defense Foods." And if you inquire the clerks will explain to you that the reason why they are trying to encourage you to buy more potatoes, prunes, carrots, corn meal, rice, raisins, apples, kale, grapefruit, lard, and pork, is because the farmers need to move their surplus.

If you respond to this plea, you'll not only be helping the farmers, but the noticeable reduction in prices on these commodities will allow you to increase your "pin money."

SEEDS INSTEAD OF BULLETS

Seeds instead of bullets for North American flower lovers. Tiny missiles of good will and friendship that will grow into lovely exotic blooms of beauty to grace your garden or window box this spring.

The Sociedad Pan-Americana whose address is: Casilla 315, Quito, Ecuador, S. A., wants to send to every flower lover of North America a packet containing mixed flower seeds from the jungles and the Andean mountains of that fascinating little country.

And with the seeds will come a list of Ecuadorean trade offerings designed to increase business. Also illustrations of Quichua Andean Indians, handiwork, jungle tribes and the picturesque, quaint, centuries old buildings and cathedrals erected by the early Spanish Conquistadores—still extant in this near-by, friendly land of snow-capped mountains and steaming, unexplored jungles.

A three-cent stamp will carry your request note for the good will seed packet and pamphlets.

Applicants are requested to enclose a dime to defray stamp and handling costs on each mailing from Ecuador. The Ecuadorean stamps, three of them on each mailing and all different, will delight the stamp collector.

I may go to the ends of the earth in search of prosperity and success, but finally find that the source is within me.

Christ with us is all that we will ever want.

DEATH CLAIMS VICE-PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE

Dr. W. T. B. Williams Won Spingarn Award In 1934

TUSKEGEE, (ANP)—Dr. W. T. B. Williams, vice president of Tuskegee institute and widely known educator, died at his home last Wednesday morning following an illness of several months' duration.

The distinguished educator was the 1934 winner of the Spingarn award for his knowledge and service to Negro education. Morehouse college recognized his contribution in the field by conferring upon him in 1923 the LL. D. degree.

This second of Tuskegee's officials to die within a month, Edmund Burke, secretary, died two weeks ago, was a graduate of Hampton Institute, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Harvard University. Following his graduation from Harvard, Dr. Williams served as principal of an Indianapolis elementary school. Later he assumed the duties as field representative of the Southern Education board, Hampton institute, General Education board, John F. Slater fund and the Jeannes fund.

He was appointed to the education commission to go to the Virgin Islands in 1930 and to Haiti in 1931 to make a survey and study of educational conditions there.

When the college department at Tuskegee was organized in 1927, Dr. Williams served as its first dean. In 1936 he was elected vice president of the school, and during the present school term took on additional duties as acting dean of men. Services were held at Institute chapel Saturday afternoon.

ARMY TO BUILD 604 CHAPELS FOR SOLDIERS

Plan Appropriate Places For Different Faiths To Hold Devotions

WASHINGTON—Religious worship in the Army will be taken out of improvised buildings and the open fields in a historical construction program that will provide 604 chapels in posts, camps and stations throughout the nation where soldiers of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths may make their devotions in an appropriate setting.

Never before in the history of the Army has there been such an undertaking. The War Department announced last week that $12,816,880 has been appropriated to build these chapels within six months. In appearance they will look like the typical small church found in every community in America,—the slant-roofed frame building with steeple at the front. Costing $21,220 each, they will have seats for 400 soldiers. Every chapel will have an electric organ.

NYA EMPLOYS 63,922 NEGROES ON PROJECTS

Out-Of-School Youth Average 13 Per Cent Total Employed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National Youth Administrator Aubrey Williams today announced the release of a new NYA publication entitled "The Tenth Youth."

"Every tenth youth on the National Youth Administration program is a Negro youth," Williams said. "During the last fiscal year 130,000 different Negro boys and girls were employed in NYA part-time jobs. Our most recent figures show that a total of 63,922 Negro youth were employed on our out-of-school projects during the single week ending February 22, 1941. making the number of Negro youth workers thirteen per cent of the 490,000 youth employed for this week. During December, 1939, only ten per cent of NYA youth employees were Negroes.

"The Tenth Youth" describes the work which the National Youth Administration is doing and has done for Negro young people since the NYA was established in 1935.

In her introduction to "The Tenth Youth" Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, adviser of Negro affairs in NYA, states that "These young people are not looking for a royal road to riches. They are looking for jobs—opportunity to do the things they are capable of doing.

The National Youth Administration is preparing youth for their place in every phase of our program for National Defense."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HEAD PASSES IN GA.

William M. Hubbard Founded State Teachers College In 1902

FORSYTH, Ga.—William Merida Hubbard, founder of the State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth, now merged with the Fort Valley State College, was laid in his final resting place here last Wednesday before a sorrowing host of friends and notables high in the public life of the State and Nation.

President-emeritus Hubbard was retired from his active labors in 1939 when the institution he founded was merged with the Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley. He retained a connection with the institution until his death, serving as director of public relations for the new institution. The NYA is carrying on the work at Forsyth.

The school at Forsyth was founded by the late President Hubbard in 1902 in the basement of a small church. Successively the founder obtained assistance from the American Missionary Association, the Jeannes and Slater Fund, the General Education Board, and the State of Georgia.

Mr. Hubbard had a host of friends in all walks and conditions of life. A graduate of Fisk University with a graduate degree from Cornell University in the days when advanced degrees for Negroes were rare, he built solidly during the days when Negro education in Georgia was not an object of wide appreciation by white people.

He is survived by Mrs. Mollie Wright Hubbard, his widow, and by five children who have already made their mark in life, and carry on the high achievement characteristic of their father. They are: Attorney Maceo Hubbard, of Philadelphia; Samuel Hubbard, principal of the Hubbard Training School; Clifford Hubbard of Philadelphia; and two daughters, Dr. Leo Hubbard Peoples, of New York City, and Mrs. Louise Hubbard Birchett of Brick Academy, N. C.

WILBERFORCE IS WINNER OF MID-WEST RING BOUTS

Kentucky And Lincoln Tie For Second Place Honors at Frankfort

FRANKFORT, April 5—Carrying off two division titles and amassing a total of 25 points, Wilberforce University of Xenia, Ohio ran off with the first annual Midwestern Boxing Tournament here tonight in the Kentucky State College Gym. A large crowd saw Wilberforce, with a host of experienced boxers, capture the heavyweight and welterweight championships. Brown of Wilberforce won by default over Westbrook of Wilberforce in the heavyweight, while Justice of Wilberforce defeated his teammate. Hilman, for the welterweight crown.

Simon Williams of Lincoln University accounted for all his team's 8 points by carrying off the lightweight title. In so doing he had to defeat a Wilberforce man, Tucker in the finals. These 8 points gave Lincoln a second place tie with Kentucky State, whose 8 points were accounted for by Saunders' middleweight win over Rutledge of West Virginina. Final results were Wilberforce 25 points; Lincoln and Kentucky State 8 points each, and West Virginia, 3 points.

To gain the finals Clifton Brown of Wilberforce had to defeat Wesley Lynch, West Virginia's hope, in a close battle. Ernest Westbrook scored a 2nd round K. O. over Kentucky's captain, Hardin, in the other semi-final bout.

Justice defeated Pruitt of West Virginia to gain the finals in the welterweight, while Hilman qualified as his opponent in the championship bout by scoring a T. K. O over Filer of Lincoln, who refused to answer the bell for the 3rd round.

Simon Williams defeated Kentucky State's good lightweight, Osborne, in a close semi-final bout while Tucker of Wilberforce won over another Kentucky lightie James Addis, in the other semi-final bout.

In the middleweight division there were but three contestants. Robert Rutledge gained the final round without fighting as he drew a bye, while Saunders had to defeat Rice of Lincoln to reach the finals Saunders won handily over Rutledge in the championship bout.

The most remarkable showing of the tournament in the writer's opinion, was made by the host, Kentucky State, which became interested in boxing only last year. The other schools participating had many years of experience behind them Wilberforce especially. Our hats off to H. E. Cheaney, Kentucky State's boxing coach for a fine job.

Shelton Bell of Wilberforce University, recent winner of the National A. A. U. light-heavy title, boxed a 2 round exhibition with Brown Conference heavyweight champion.

First and second place winners in the various divisions were awarded gold boxing gloves, while third place winners received silver boxing gloves. Wilberforce lugged away the large and beautiful first team trophy. Because of the second place tie Lincoln and Kentucky State were both presented trophies.

Mr. Theester Coleman, secretary-treasurer of the M. W. A. A., made the awards. Frank (Fay) Young of the Chicago Defender served as referee for the tournament.

A. J. Richards.

GEORGE SCHUYLER RAPS LEADERS WHO URGE BRITAIN AID

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 4—Asserting that "steps short of war" have now become steps into war, and that Negroes will be its worst sufferers, George S. Schuyler last night attacked prominent Negroes who have been urging All-Aid to Britian. He spoke at a meeting of the Negroes Against War Committee.

"These misleaders have been talking over the radio, writing in the colored newspapers and going around the country making speeches. to persuade skeptical Negroes that they should wholeheartedly support the warmongering of the Administration. I can understand how those on the government payroll have no choice, but there is no excuse for the others except ignorance.

"They try to scare us by prophesying what Hitler will do to Negroes if, as and when he conquers the United States, but he will never be able to do more than England has done and is doing to Negroes in Africa and the West Indies. Incidentally he has yet to cross the English Channel.

"So far as Negroes are concerned, Hitler is already here in the person of Bilbo, Pat Harrison, George of Georgia, Byrnes of South Carolina and their like. Nazism is here in the almost total exclusion of Negroes from the mail stream of American life. The Gestapo is already here in the police terrorism and Lynching to which Negroes are subjected. We have been suffering the economic 'cold program' for generations.

"War means an almost total armaments economy for which Negro taxpayers will have to pay. At the same time they are denied jobs in the armaments economy except as laborers and porters. How can these misleaders continue to support a policy that takes all from Negroes and gives them nothing?

"The policy of the Administration has been a jim-crow policy from the moment it took office. In the rapid expansion of the Army and Navy it has followed that policy War will mean an even greater expansion of the armed forces, which will mean an extension of discrimination and segregation.

"War never did anybody any good except a handful of people on top. It never has served the people on the bottom. How can it help the already impoverished Negro?"

Learning While Recovering

Negro girl, recovering from tuberculosis, receiving instruction in art. Tuberculosis associations are conducting campaign this month to find persons with early tuberculosis.

VICTIMS OF TB CAN BE SAVED BY EARLY DIAGNOSIS

Campaign to Reduce Deaths from "White Plague" Headed Here By Civitan Club

Faced with the figures sent out by the National Tuberculosis Association that last year more than 200,000 tuberculosis victims in America had to leave their homes to enter institutions for medical care, and that, in addition, there were 300,000 persons infected with the disease but still going about spreading the infection, the Davidson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association has launched its thirteenth annual Early Diagnosis campaign with the view of making a more intensive effort than ever before to "find" the "spreaders" of the disease in this county.

Every person infected with tuberculosis is a "spreader" of the disease, or a potential spreader, said Mrs. S. I. Bolton, executive secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and when these persons are located and placed in a hospital for medical and nursing care, or otherwise isolated they not only have a chance to get well but protection is thus thrown about the well people.

Mrs. Bolton explained that the Early Diagnosis program seeks to ferret out the tubercular infected through medical examinations and the use of the X-ray, the latter being the most modern method of medical science for detecting the disease in its first stages.

The Civitan club, which makes the fight against tuberculosis its outstanding civic project, is cooperating with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in promoting the Early Diagnosis drive. Members of the Civitan committee are: E. R. Derryberry, chairman; Carl Russell, K. W. Hussey and S. L. Smith, president of the association.

Mr. Carroll: "How did you change the stamps?"

Mailman: "I didn't. I changed the addresses."

DIVISION OF NEGRO AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

might be helpful to the cause of Negro business."

U. S. Falls, Regional Vice President, National Negro Business League, President, Missouri Sea Food Co., St. Louis, Mo.—"You may be assured of my whole-hearted interest in the promotion of Negro business, and I am glad to be considered for membership, on what I feel is a vital board in behalf of our race."

Paul R. Williams, Architect, Los Angeles, Calif., winner of three national architectural designs, only Negro member of American Institute of Architects, member of Los Angeles Planning Commission. Mr Williams has designed homes for twenty or more motion picture stars, sorority and fraternity houses and a summer home for ex-president Hoover. He has been listed in the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Negro Exposition, and he writes—I think you have a swell idea, and there is no question as to the need of such a committee. And, while I am heartily in sympathy with the views of the Howard group, it seems to me that this primary function should be to encourage and create various types of production units throughout the different sections of the country, the development of which would soon pave the way for the employment of our graduates."

Frank B. Adair, Accountant, Arkansas A. & M. College, recently awarded a fellowship to study in the field of College and University Management at the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University writes— "I have noted carefully the proposals and abjectives in this letter and I believe the project is commendable and would prove to be a tremendous value to Negro businesses throughout the country."

John R. Pinkett, President, John R. Pinkett Inc., Washington, D. C. Real Estate Brokerage firm—"I think the Department of Commerce is in a position through your office to render valuable service to business operated by Negroes. Beyond any doubt, solutions of problems referred to in your letter of August 15th are needed. The plan which you have in mind has my yendorsement and I will gladly cooperate with you."

John C. Claybrook, Logging Contractor, Claybrook, Arkansas—"If a committee is formed to help Negro businesses as they relate to Government regulations, I shall be glad to cooperate with you in any honest, intelligent, worthwhile approach you make in regard to the problems of Negro businesses."

Lewis R. Holland, Department of Economics, Samuel Huston College —"In response to your letter of June 30th with reference to the formation of a Negro Business Committee, I wish to state that I highly endorse this idea and pledge my cooperation."

Joseph V. Baker, Chief, Division of Negro Research and Planning, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.—"Let me add that it seems to me that at this time such a definite move on the part of the United States Department of Commerce is a very splendid and almost prophetic undertaking."

G. Stevens Marchman, C. P. A., Secretary, National Society of Accountants, Chicago, Ill.—"While I am ever mindful of the cautionary remarks that you made respecting the developing of the program, nevertheless I feel its adoption will mean much to the advancement of the security of Negroes, likewise an amelioration of the country's economic affairs."

George G. McDemmond, Secretary, New Orleans Board of Trade, Regional Vice President National Negro Business League, La.—"Your speech at the luncheon in Detroit. as well as the information which I have at hand now, gave me much information as to what you have in mind for the development of Negro business by Governmental assistance. I firmly believe this to be a step in the right direction and will be a great boon to the struggling Negro businessman."

Leon M. Wallace, President, Colored Civic Association Inc., Baton Rouge, La.—"I would like to go on record as endorsing wholeheartedly the proposals regarding Negro business that emerged from the conference you had with the professors from the Department of Commerce and Finance at Howard University."

S. B. Fuller, President, Fuller Products Company, Chicago, Ill.—"Your letter concerning Negro Business Committee composed of fifty or more members of our group is acknowledged. You have my sincere approval, and you may count on me for any cooperation that I can possibly give."

G. D. Rogers, Praesident, Central Life Insurance Co., Tampa, Fla.—"I am very much interested in the matter after consideration of your letter. I shall be very happy to do anything humanly possible to help out in this far reaching program that you have initiated."

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Virginia Union University,—"This project has my endorsement; I can think of nothing more intensely needed among Negroes."

Atty. Helen Elsie Austin, Legal Advisor, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., Former Ass't Atty. General of Ohio—"It seems to me that the steps outlined in your letter are most needed at this time and I believe that the sponsoring of an organization for action in that direction under Federal sponsorship, such as you offer, will be a very fine thing."

W. R. Maynard, Cashier, Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, Tuskegee. Ala.—"What reference to my views on the proposals mentioned in your letter, I am in full accord."

Lloyd Isaacs, Treasurer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—"I am heartily in accord with the proposed organization and its objectives as outlined in your letter and stand ready to cooperate with you and the Negro Business Committee at all times."

H. P. Murdock, Department of Business Administration, Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.—"Your idea of the formation of a Negro Business Committee is an excellent one and I heartily approve of the four proposals which would be carried out through your office."

Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, Washington, D. C.,—"I assure you that I found the proposals both timely and commendable, each, I believe, carrying merit and needing study, to promote the services as yet untapped and unknown to many of our small businesses."

Prof. Walter R. Chivers, Economist, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.—"It was my good fortune to hear you explain this program in some detail during a luncheon meeting of the National Negro Business League convention. These proposals meet my heartiest approval."

Prof. Dallas C. Brown, C. P. A. Director of Business Administration, West Virginia State College, Institute, Virginia—"We have studied carefully the proposals resulting from your conference with the members of the Department of Commerce and Finance of Howard University. These suggestions should furnish an excellent basis for profitable work on the part of your division among Negroes interested in business."

Charles A. Shaw, President, Watchtower Life Insurance Company, Houston, Texas—"I concur in your opinion that any knowledge of the problem of our businesses can only be acquired through contact with the Federal Government and I believe that the most logical medium would be through the formation of the Negro Business Committee which you have in mind."

Richard L. Jones, Vice President, South Center Department Store, Chicago—"I am glad of the opportunity to work with you on a program as tentatively outlined in your letter of August 26th."

Prof. A. B. Wright, Chairman of Department of Business and Economics, Clarke University, Atlanta, Ga.—"In my opinion, the formation of a Negro Business Committee such as was mentioned in your letter, would fill a great need, and I will be happy to assist in any way that might be practicable."

Prof. B. R. Brazeal, Department of Economics and Business Administration, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.—"I think it will be a very fine thing for a Negro Business Committee to be formed so that it can cooperate with the Department of Commerce, Negro schools and Negro businesses in the manner which you outlined."

Carl Murphy, President, Afro American, Baltimore, Maryland—"Your plan concerning Colored business meets my approval. I shall be glad to cooperate with the National Negro Business Committee.

W. C. Ervin, Business Manager, Paine College, Georgia.—"I am thoroughly convinced that this proposition is worthwhile and should be helpful to the many Negro business enterprises."

Prof. William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Virginia—"I shall be pleased to become a member of the National Negro Business Committee in connection with the Department of Commerce."

Roscoe Dunjee, Editor, The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma—"I am very much interested in the creation of the Negro Business Committee which you proposed in your recent letter. For a number of years I have recognized the importance of such a move."

V. V. Oak, Professor of Commerce, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce Ohio—"Your idea outlined in the general letter referred to above is excellent and I trust that you will carry it out in full."

Prof. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State College, Ettrick, Va.—"I am accepting your invitation to be a member of your National Negro Business Committee. I thank you for the offer."

A. W. Brown, State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.—"The interest which the Department of Commerce is taking in Negro business cannot fail to better their condition. Your proposals for imprivеing the quality of Negro business by contacts on the operating as well as the collegiate level are extremely interesting."

F. T. Harris, Secretary M. E. A. C. P., Washington, D. C.—"I am glad to say that the plan meets my approval."

B. T. Bradshaw, President, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, President, Virginia Trade Association Chicago Ill.—"I am glad to know that your plans are about to materialize to form a National Negro Business Committee, and I accept with pleasure appointment to membership.

John H. Sengstacke, President, Robert S. Abbott Publishing Company, Publisher, The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.—"We feel that such a Committee would be of immeasurable value in solving and correcting the many problems we are confronted with. We heartily agree with the proposal and any assistance we can be in hastening the development of such a Council, please call on us."

M. C. Clarke, President, Dunbar Mutual Insurance Society, Inc., Cleveland, O—"Your idea of forming a Negro Business Committee is a most constructive one. I believe such a conference as you suggest, participated in by professors of business administration in our institutions, will bring about a better understanding between the heads of Negro businesses, professors and students."

P. B. Young, Publisher, The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.—"Your proposal to form a Negro Business Committee to work with your office strikes me as being a sound and constructive measure. It is something which I believe would be of much benefit to Negroes in various lines of business."

C. L. Townes, Secretary, National Negro Insurance Association, Richmond, Va.—"I think well of your plan to appoint a Negro Advisory Committee."

M. S. Stuart, Vice President, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis Tenn..—"I shall be very glad of the opportunity to be of service to our business as a member of the National Negro Business Committee, and I therefore accept the honor contained in your kind invitation of the above mentioned date.

Prof. G. G. Singleton, Secretary, Virginia Trade Association, Ettrick, Va.—"Your idea regarding the appointment of a Negro Business Committee as expressed in your letter of June 8th is an excellent one. It is certainly gratifying to know that the Department of Commerce is interested in the problems of Negro business."

L. W. Davis, Personal Director, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.—"I want to heartily endorse the proposed Committee. I believe that your idea of having a combination of businessmen and college professors as members of this Council is sound."

J. B. Blayton, C. P. A., Vice President, Citizens, Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga—"I believe that you have an excellent idea. When I spoke at Howard University in the spring of 1938, I pointed out the wisdom of such a committee."

L. C. Blount, President, Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company, Detroit, Mich.—"Your idea for the Government to help Negroes in business is a magnificent one. I will be happy to serve on the Committee that you plan calling and will help in every way possible to cooperate with you in getting a definite program conducted by the Federal Government in the interest of Negro business people. I commend you highly for this thought."

James A. Jackson, Traveling Represtative, Standard Old Company, New York City, N. Y.—"As one of your predecessor, I quite appreciate the situation described in your communication and ar frank to state that you appear to be making an intelligent step toward being of service to Negro businessmen."

Dr. William H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.—"I am grateful for the invitation which you extend to serve on a proposed Business Committee in the Department of Commerce."

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee, Institute, telegraphs —"Happy to accept membership on Committee per letter October 1st."

Fred A. Allen, President, Supreme Linen and Laundry Company, Detroit, Mich.—"I will gladly accept your invitation to serve as a member of the National Negro Business Committee in the Department of Commerce."

A. L. Holsey, Secretary, National Negro Business League—"I assure you that our organization will gladly cooperate in every way possible."

Other members of the Committee who have given verbal approval to the conference are: Prof. Charles H. Welch, Hampton Institute; Dr. Claude Thurston Ferebee, Washington, D. C.; Jesse W. Lewis, Asst. Prof. Department of Commerce and Finance, Howard University; H. Naylor Fitzhugh, Instructor, Department of Commerce and Finance, Howard University; James B. Mitchell, Instructor, Department of Commerce and Finance, Howard University; Ruth Gambrell, Specialist in Retail Merchandising, New York City, N. Y.; Gus Jamerson, Photographer, Cincinnati, Ohio; William A. Bailey, Bureau of the Census, Negro Business Specialist; James A. Lewis, Akron, Ohio Business Consultant; George W. Thompson, Akron, Ohio Business Consultant; Dorothea M. Herbert, Washington, D. C. Business Consultant; Charles Hall (retired) formerly Specialist on Negro Statistics, U. S. Department of Commerce; Mrs. Ernestine Postles, Business Consultant, Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Carlton W. Gaines, President of Booker T. Washington Trade Association, Detroit, Mich.

FIVE NEW POTATO

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ing an unusually high percentage of large smooth tubers on the lighter sandy soils of Wisconsin. The variety is regarded as quite similar to Chippewa, but is more susceptible to hollow-heart.

Sebago is credited with being unique in that it is the only variety showing marked resistance to late blights rot, a quality especially desirable in years of heavy Autumn rainfall.

Red Warba is the earliest variety grown in Wisconsin, and under high-temperature conditions it produces higher yields than Triumph. In 1940 it yielded about as well as Irish Cobbler.

Pontiac, a late red variety, seems capable of producing high yields and exceptionally large well-shaped tubers over a wide range of growing conditions.

MANY PRODUCTS MADE

(Continued from Page 1)

wealth and a high degree of culture to the slave-owning planters. With the war came ruin and the rich fields reverted to forest and swamp, Timber, naval stores, fishing and moon-shining since have kept the inhabitants alive.

Crop Acreage Expanded.

About 4,000 acres of the plantation are planted to crops. More acreage is added each year. Oysters are grown in the salt marshes and the black muck of the old rice fields yields bumper truck crops. Each worker on the place has a garden for his table. Next year, the plantation will begin shipping its surplus vegetables to Northern markets.

Sons of Ford employees find their manual training useful. Many have obtained jobs on national defense projects. Employees' daughters are taught home economics and are learning to balance the one-sided diet of the region.

Latest methols of soil and forest conservation are tried out and adopted if they suit local conditions. Crops new to the section are introduced. Many of the ideas that have been put in practice, especially the plantation's method of educating its young men and women, are those used by Miss Martha Berry at her famous school for mountain children near Rome, Ga.

An admirer of Miss Berry and her school, the Ford family is among its principal benefactors.

THE COTTON-MATTRESS PROGRAM

The Cotton-Mattress demonstration program is an educational undertaking intended to encourage the consumption of cotton by teaching people who cannot afford to buy mattresses how to make them from cotton for home use.

Under the cotton-mattress program, low-income families are able to obtain 50 pounds of free cotton plus 10 yards of cotton ticking for making a mattress. This is made possible through the cooperation of the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Federal and State Extension Services in distributing the surplus cotton to needy families. The cotton and ticking are furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration to low-income farm families, and these families are shown how to make their mattresses.

In more than 11,000 community work centers, thousands of cotton mattresses are being made. Members of 4-H Clubs are learning cotton-mattress making in connection with bedroom demonstrations.

Within 3 months after the cotton-mattress demonstration was begun, in February 1940, 237 of the 900 counties participating in the program reported 150,442 mattresses made and taken home.

Sixteen Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in 1940.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, MAY 15, 1941 No. 1

Farmers Can Save More Than $200,000.00 Per Year

SURVEY SHOWS $3.60 FOR EACH $1.00 SPENT FOR FERTILIZER

Washington, D. C.—Lower prices for fertilizers due to industry economies have saved farmers $200,000,000 a year, according to government analysis made by A. L. Mehring of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who shows that the sharp downward trend of fertilizer prices since 1880 was interrupted only during the period of the last war; when, due to our country's dependence at that time on foreign supplies, prices rose sharply. After that they again resumed their downward trend. At the same time the industry made the nation self-sufficient and no longer largely dependent upon foreign sources of supply.

"Prices dropped sharply during the depression and have never recovered to the extent that other commodities have. As a result of this fact, fertilizer prices today give the farmer real parity for his dollar," says Charles J. Brand, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of The National Fertilizer Association. "Prices received by farmers for their products today would have to go up 21 per cent to reach parity with what farmers pay for all commodities which they buy. But, so far as fertilizer is concerned, the picture is different. The present price of fertilizer is so low that it gives the farmer, instead of a 21 per cent handicap, a 5 per cent advantage on every dollar he spends for fertilizer."

Returns from a recent survey of 32,000 farmers show that an investment in low-priced fertilizers yields high returns. An average of $3.60 returned for each $1.00 which they spent for fertilizer.

FARMERS AND FARMING

By Benjamin J. Davis, Editor National Baptist Union-Review

Farming is the backbone of the nation. Yes, the farmer is even more than that. He is expected to produce to take care of himself and family and in addition thereto, sufficient surplus to sustain all animal life in civilized countries. Every human activity, industrial or otherwise, except the church of Christ, is dependent upon what the farmer produces for existence. He produces everything that man eats, wears or drinks. There is nothing produced whether finished or unfinished, but what he does not produce the raw material, or sustenance for the man, who finishes the job. It matters not what man's occupation may be, he cannot work unless he has something to eat and clothes to wear; and he must look to the farmer for human existence, yet he is given the least consideration by the agencies that control our social order of any other factor constituting a part of the world's economy. The farmer is the last man looked after; yet, he, next to God, is responsible for the weal or woe of the world's welfare. The man who produces nothing gets the first call, and the man who produces all, if called at all, gets that last call. And

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EMPLOYMENT RATE IS UP TEN PER CENT

76,000 Colored Says Security Agency in Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. Mcnutt this week announced that more than 76,000 Negro workers found jobs in January through the nation-wide chain of State employment offices- coordinated by the United States Employment Service. According to Mr. McNutt, Negro placements for January accounted for 21.1 per cent of all the jobs filled by the State Employment Services—an increase of more than 10 per cent over December, 1940.

"The expansion of defense industries is undoubtedly responsible in large part for the increased demand for Negro workers," Mr. McNutt said. Indicative of the trend toward greater job opportunities for Negroes is the fact that in January Negro male workers—placed in jobs—outnumbered female workers by more than 10,000. Unusually, placments of women predominate in many States because of the number employed in domestic service.

Defense Openings

In some instances—according to statistics gathered by the Bureau of Employment Security the increase in the placement of Negro male workers showed a growing demand for such labor in defense production. In other instances, Negro industiral workers are filling jobs made vacant as a result of the movement of other workers to defense industries.

More jobs were available for male than for female workers in New Hampshire, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas and Texas. In Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana, more than 50 per cent of all the placements in January were of Negro workers.

Calling attention to specific examples of job opportunities arising out of national defense, Paul V. McNutt pointed out that in the shipbuilding industry on the Middle Atlantic Seaboard, Negro workers are being employed in many plants as bolters, riveters, heaters, catchers, wood caulkers, acetylene burner operators, riggers, and machinists. Many of these occupants are those on which Negro workers were so successfully employed in 1917 and 1918.

Work at Camps

In Louisiana, according to the Louisiana State Employment Service many unskilled and some skilled Negro workers have been placed on jobs constructing cantonments. And in Nashville, Tenn., of more than 200 Negro moulders registered a year ago with the Nashville State employment office, almost all have been placed in jobs.

"As the national defense program continues, increasing opportunities can be expected for Negro workers," Mr. McNutt said. Pointing out that the 1,500 full-time and 3,000 part-time State employment offices joined together by the United States Employment Service constituted the defense agency for matching men

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COLLEGES CAN SUPPLY SKILLED LABOR

C. C. Spaulding Expresses His Belief in Idea

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., (ANP)—"I am a firm believer in the teachings of Booker T. Washington. Fifty years ago, Dr. Washington visualized conditions that are very definitely facing the Negro today. To my way of thinking, the soundness of his doctrine is more apparent today than it was 50 years ago," declared C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and president-emeritus of the National Negro Business League, last Tuesday night as main speaker in the current lecture series celebrating the 75th anniversary of Lincoln University.

In this way did the well known business leader disagree on the same platform and before a similar audience with statements made a few weeks ago in this lecture series by Dr. Abram Harris, noted economist of Howard University. At that time Dr. Harris called Washington's theory of industrial education "outmoded" and "not suited to racial needs," at the same time outlining a different system of industrial education for use in Negro schools.

Calls No Names

Without mentioning the economist by name Mr. Spaulding said, "I frankiy admit that I probably am at variance with some of our present day schools of thought that advocate scrapping the socalled 19th century theory of Booker T. Washington. "Throughout the country there are many Negroes—successful Negroes— who were schooled in institutions founded upon these ideas and who have developed into successful, independent, influential citizens in their respective communities.

"It is possibly true that the facilities of many of our technical schools do not measure up in every respect to modern requirements. Let us bear

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DUAL PROBLEM

Today's farmer faces a dual problem. He must obtain an adequate price for what he produces. At the same time, he must do his part to hold prices to the consumer down to a reasonable level. The country is in no condition to stand abnormal price inflation now.

It is to the credit of thinking farmers that they have long realized this. The marketing cooperatives, for instance, have made it a point to work for the consumer, no less than for the producer. A fair price for farm products does not necessarily mean exorbitant prices to the buyer. Improved marketing can effect economies and eliminate waste. Farm groups have long worked with merchandising groups to this end.

Greater efficiency in production and distribution will, in itself, do much to solve the farm price problem. And the leading marketing cooperatives are making constant progress in that direction.

WE'RE QUEER FOLKS

We growl at the poor devil who begs a dime from us on the street and turn right around and whoop 'em up for and elect officers who raise our taxes ten times that amount in a year.—Florida Times-Union.

Hampton Students Building Farm Houses

THE NEGRO AND CHANGING SITUATIONS

Address by Cornelius King to Mississippi Farmers

(An address to be delivered at the First Annual Delta Cotton Makers' Jubilee, Greenville, Miss., April 29-May 1, 1941).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In thinking about what to say to you on the occasion of your First Annual Delta Cotton Makers' Jubilee, it occurred to me that I should find out a little more about the meaning of the word itself and something concerning the history of such celebrations.

The dictionary defines a jubilee as "a season or occasion of general joy." To the Hebrews it is the grand sabbatical year. To the people of the Roman Catholic faith, it is a period for the remission of the penal consequences of sin, proclaimed at various times by the Pope in Rome. To others, it is a joyful commemoration usually held on the fiftieth anniversary of some special event.

It is my understanding that on this occasion you are rejoicing over the part you played in making the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta one of the most highly specialized cotton-producing areas in the world.

During a period of rejoicing like this, it is but natural that we look about us to appraise our surroundings; to take a backward glance at the early history of our section; to note the changes that have come about and the resulting problems, if any; to see what others have done and are doing to improve conditions, and to determine what we ourselves can do to make such progress that our Second Jubilee will be even more glorious than the first.

I wanted to get a mental picture of this great Yazoo-Mississippi Delta in order that I could appreciate and also appraise with you all of its values, as well as some of its problems and challenges. Therefore, I

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DIVISION OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES SHOW MUCH INITIATIVE

Hampton Institute, Va.—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute, today announced the launching of a new building program for the Division of Agriculture in line with the reorganization now being conducted by that Division.

Students in Hampton's Division of Trades and Industries will immediately begin building the first two in a series of three units for the recently acquired 73 acre Tabb Farm which adjoins the Institute campus. They are a two-story Dairy Barn and a one-story Pen Barn. The farm was bought when famed old Shellbanks Farm was sold to the U. S. Government as an addition to Langley Field.

Many of the new features of the two barns (pictured above) are the work of the staff of the Division of Agriculture and are new departures in agricultural engineering. Those two barns are expected to be completed this summer. Two silos, constructed of vetrified tile staves, and a modern creamery unit (not shown above) are included in the plans. Work on these will also begin soon.

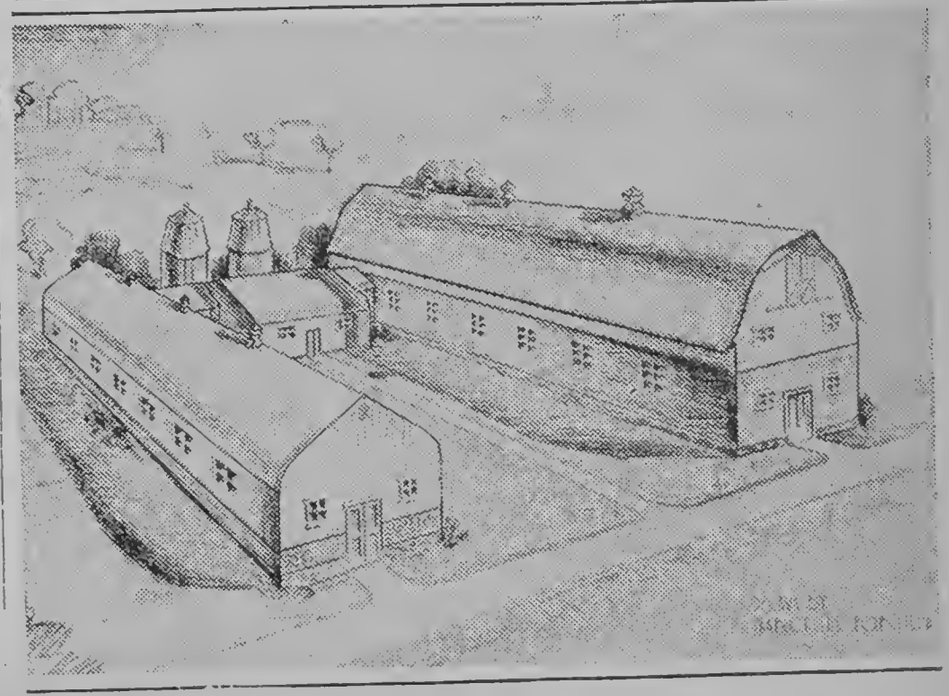
The Dairy Barn, a two-story unit which will have a laminated truss roof construction to provide the maximum storage for hay, will have space for 36 cows. This barn will be constructed of light brown salt glaze tile. The lower half of the one-story Pen Barn will be built of the same tile, and the top will be metal clad.

The barns will each have a floor area of 84 by 36 feet. A one-story feed room will connect barns and silos. This central room is an innovation in barn design.

Many different kinds of materials will be used in the construction of these buildings, and diversified types of modern equipment will be installed for educational purposes. Each

(Continued on Page 16)

Hampton Students Begin Building Modern Barns



The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A STANDARD "CLASS-A" COLLEGE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM

Year	Regular Session	Summer Session	Extension Division	Degrees Awarded	Diplomas Awarded
1924-25	420	123			9
1925-26	531	310	229		23
1926-27	510	327	210	9	31
1927-28	585	365	216	20	53
1928-29	557	419	263	12	49
1929-30	627	504	310	15	71
1930-31	654	715	407	22	96
1931-32	693	1035	614	38	68
1932-33	718	842	562	46	81
1933-34	809	1028	Non-Operative	44	84
1934-35	1015	1015	432	71	80
1935-36	1017	1055	475	95	64
1936-37	1129	1215	733	108	65
1937-38	1098	1218	776	128	69
1938-39	1061	1003	625	143	63
1939-40	1125	875	450	156	68

Year	Buildings and Improvements	Valuation
1925	Administration Building	$250,000.00
	Dining Room Annex	25,000.00
	Mechanic Arts Building Annex	12,500.00
1926	Nurses Cottage	5,400.00
	Water and Sewerage System	25,000.00
1927	Jackson-Davis Hall (College Women's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Science Hall Annex	12,000.00
1928	Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Dairy Barn Annex	10,000.00
1929	Refectory Annex	35,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Purchase	5,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Renovation	6,000.00
1930	Hospital Annex	15,000.00
	Western Electric Sound Equipment	10,000.00
	Farm Land Purchase (107 acres)	10,500.00
1931	Model School	54,000.00
1932	Hard Surfacing Campus Roads	79,000.00
1933-34	Gibbs Park	9,000.00
	Athletic Field	10,000.00
	Pipe Organ	28,000.00
	Light System	5,000.00
1938	South Hall for Women	152,000.00
	South Hall for Men	130,000.00
	Valuation of Plant	$1,500,000.00
	Total Acreage	400

ACCREDITATION AND MEMBERSHIP

1931 Accredited as a Class "A" College by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Admitted to membership in the Association of American Colleges and Universities and the American Council on Education.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IS OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:

Division of Agriculture
Division of Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences
(Confers B. A. Degree also.)
Division of Mechanic Arts
Division of Nurse Training and Health

HOWARD UNIVERSITY TO OFFER FREE COURSE IN THE CHEMISTRY OF POWER AND EXPLOSIVES AS PART OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM

From Otto McClarrin The Press Service Secretary s Office Howard University Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.,—Registration for free course in the "Chemistry of Powder and Explosives" and intensive course being offered under the direction of the U. S. Office of Education as part of the national defense program, will be held at Howard on April 15th, it was announced today by D. K. Downing, Dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering.

The purpose of the course is to provide training in the chemistry of explosives for persons needed for work in explosives and loading plants as inspectors for the Ordinance Department and as operators for manufacturers having contracts in this field.

The course is composed of two parts. one is a study of fundamental chemistry which will serve as preparation for part two: the chemistry of powder and explosives.

At least two years of chemistry of college grade is required by all registrants for admission to the course. The classes, which are opened to students and regularly employed persons, will meet in the Chemistry Laboratory Building two evenings a week and on Saturday afternoons for twelve weeks.

Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry at Howard University who was recently selected by the Committee on Engineering Defense Training, of the U. S. Office of Education, to study under Dr. Fred Olsen, expert in the field of explosives, will teach the course.

Persons interested in the course are urged to contact immediately the Dean, School of Engineering and Arihitecture, Howard University, for application as the enrollment is limited. tion blanks and further informa-

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR DR. GEORGE BELL AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY SERVED AS MEMBER OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT HOWARD THREE TERMS

Washington, D. C.,—Funeral services for Dr. George E. Bell, a member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, were held in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University Thursday at 1 p. m.

Dr. Bell, who died Monday morning in Montclair, N. J. after a long illness, was a member of the Board of Trustees since 1934. He graduated from the Medical School at Howard University in 1920.

Rev. Elmes Officiated

The principal funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Arthur F. Elmes, pastor of the Peoples Congregational Church. Dr. Sara W. Brown spoke on behalf of the Board of Trustees; Dr. L. Greeley Brown represented the alumni aud Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, delivered a message on behalf of the university.

Lawrence Whisonant and Joseph L. Walker sang solos and other musical selections were rendered by a Howard University quartette. The pall bearers were Dr. Russell A. Dixon, Dean of the College of Dentistry; L. K. Downing, Dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dean of the Gradnate School; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson. Acting Dean of the School of Medicine; F. D. Wilkinson, Registrar. and William B. West, Dean of Men.

Dr. Bell, who was chairman of the Montclair Community Health Committee durinng 1940, and a member of the Negro Advisory Committee to the Essex County Tuberculosis Association, is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alice Lewis Bell. He was very active in civic affairs, and was a member of the Association of Former Internes of Freedman's Hospital.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY MEN'S DORMITORY COUNCIL CELEBRATES NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Washington, D. C.,—The Man's Dormitory Council of Howard University, which is considered one of the most progressive organizations o the campus, celebrated its ninth anniversary Tuesday with an elaborate chapel program and anniversary party.

Arthur F. Carter, alumni member of the council, was the principal speaker at the chapel program which was dedicated to religion in modern times. The invocation was by L. Maynard Catchings, and John Marshall, president of the council, presided.

Miss Ursula Plinton, a senior in the Music School, played a violin solo and other musical selections were rendered by the Men's Glee Club and Clarence Jones, organist.

Prof. Bayton Speaks

James Bayton, of the Class of '35 and a former member of the council, was the guest speaker at the anniversary party which was held in Cook Hall for men only. Mr. Bayton, a professor of Psychology at Virginia State College, is now working on his doctorate degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

Organized in 1932

The Men's Dormitory Council, which was organized in 1932 as the Clarke Hall Council, as the result of an effort to bring about a closer relationship between the residents of the men's dormitories.. Today it has broaden its scope to include such projects as a tutorial staff, scholarship fund committee, dormitory cooperative welfare fund and student—faculty programs. The group recently contribnted $150 to the Howard University Class Fund Committee to aid needy students.

At the anniversary party, Dr. Alain L. Locke, well-known music and art critic, was voted an honorary member of the organization. Members of the council are:

John F. Marshall, president; William J. Parks, treasurer; James T. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary; Lorenzo Harris, Recording Secretary; N. Lomax Manigault, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee; James E. Hunter, Lloyd Edwards, Andrew J. Randolph, James W. Whyte, Eugene Harris, Thomas Hill, James I. Jones, Robert R. Anderson, Arthur F. Carter and Schuyler T. Eldridge. Thomas E. Hawkins, assistant to the Dean of Men, is the council's advisor.

MEDICAL APTITUDE TEST TO BE GIVEN AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington. D. C.,—Dr. F C. Sumner, Head of the Psychology Department at Howard University, announced this week the Medical Aptitude Test will be held at the university on May 1.

The test, which is now one of the normal requirements for admission to a medical school, will be administered by Dr. Sumner on May 1 at 3 p. m. in Room 115 of Douglass Hall.

All students desiring to enter a medical school in the Fall of 1942 are urged to take advantage of the opportunity to take the examination. All applicants should contact Dr. F. C. Sumner, Psychology Department, Howard University.

Two colored drivers have been taken into the Houston, Texas, Truckers' Union—an all-white local. Pressure by the Association of Negro Retail Beer Dealers and Merchants is said to have forced this unusnal action by the all-white uninon.

Botanists used to think they knew every kind of cactus in the United States, but a new genus was found recently in Colorado.

WILLIAM PICKENS GIVEN BIG JOB IN U. S. GOVERNMENT

Noted Leader Will Be Executive In Treasury Department At High Salary

WASHINGTON, May 14 (ANP)—William Pickens, field secretary and director of branches for the N. A. A. C. P. since 1920, has left that organization to take a new position in the United States treasury at Washington. He is expected to assume his new duties late this week, and will be the only Negro holding an official position in the federal treasury.

The appointment is not political, it was emphasized, and Mr. Pickens will have a civil service rating. His salary was not revealed, although it is expected to be considerably more than his reumuneration at the N. A. A. C. P. and will make him one of the highest, if not the highest paid Negroes in the government service.

It was understood that several nationally prominent men were under consideration, but Mr. Pickens was chosen and informed of his selection by long distance telephone to his home in New York. It came as a surprise to him as he was not aware that such a move was contemplated and accordingly had made no attempt to obtain the position. Mr. Pickens is classed as independent politically.

As a member of the official staff, Mr. Pickens will have an office in the treasury building. He is expected to spend considerable time traveling and will assist in calling the attention of colored Americans to opportunities for investment in defense bonds, defense stamps and other federal securities.

L. B. Milton, president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Co., and co-owner of the Yates and Milton Drug stores in Atlanta, will be asked to come to Washington periodically to assist Mr. Pickens. He will not receive a salary, in common with many white business leaders now serving their country, but will have all expenses paid when actually employed in this work.

Mr. Pickens holds degrees from several colleges and universities including Yale where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, taught at Tallidega, Wiley and Morgan and was dean of the latter institution before becoming an official in the N. A. A. C. P. He is generally credited with having done more than any other national officer to interest the masses in the work of the association. In addition to his position as director of branches, Mr. Pickens has toured the nation annually giving lectures, and holding forums. He has been praised as one of the greatest orators in America.

BENNETT GIRLS TOLD HOW TO GET BOY-FRIENDS BY AUTHORITY

Greensboro, N. C.,—"Freshman girls are middle adolescents and therefore in the generalized sex-interest period," said Mrs. Ernestine Cookson Milner of Guilford College to the freshman students of Bennett College, in a lecture Tuesday night which concluded their unit on sex education in the course in "The Art of Living," taught by Miss Lydia Jetton.

Mrs. Milner did not advocate boy-and-girl friendships that resulted in early engagements and marriage, for marriage under 20, she stated, was "economically impossible" and "Physically undesirable." She felt that friendships with the opposite sex within a group was most desirable for middle adolescents. In this way, all the girls in the group get to know all the boys and thus opportunity is afforded to know each person rather than opportunity given for exclusiveness in friendships between one boy and girl.

How to "Catch" the Boys

In order to be popular with the opposite sex, the speaker told the girls that they must look their best at all times, have something to talk about, especially some thing that interests boys such as tennis, table games, etc., with sports, and be able to play games with some degree of satisfaction.

"The Art of Living" is a course required of all freshmen at Bennett College, which seeks through its diversified units to do what its title implies—teach young women the art of successful and wholesome living., "The Art of Living" includes units on dress, mental health, nutrition and physical health, personal budgeting, how to study, family relationships, and art appreciation.

SENATE TO HOLD HEARINGS ON POLL TAX REPEAL SOON

WASHINGTON, May 14 (ANP)—The senate judiciary committee through its chairman has named a subcommittee to hold hearings on the Pepper Anti-Poll tax bill. Members named to the sub-committee are Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming; Tom Connally of Texas; Murdock of Utah; George W. Norris of Nebraska and Warren Austin of Vermont.

Rep. Geyer of California, long a foe of the poll-tax bill, made the announcement from his office and further states that the day and date of the hearing will be announced as soon as it can be set.

BENNETT COLLEGE CHOIR TO MAKE TWO NATIONAL BROADCASTS ON SPRING TOUR OF EAST AND MIDDLE WEST

Greensboro, N. C.,—The Bennett College choir, under the personal direction of L. Nathaniel Dett, left the city Friday, April 17, for an extended eastern and mid-western tour. In addition to its formal concert engagements the choir will make two coast-to-coast broadcasts: Sunday, April 27, they will sing over the Mutual network from 4:30 to 5:00 p. m., Eastern Day light saving time; and Monday, April 28, over the Columbia net-work, from 4:00 to 4:15 p. m., Eastern Day-light Saving Time They will use the following program: "O Bone Jesu" (Palestrina), "Come to Me" (Dett), "Father Abraham" (Dett), "Mary-Martha" (Dett), and "He Watching Over Israel" (Mendelssohn).

The following is a partial schedule of the tour: Thursday, April 24, Flint, Mich.; Friday, April 25, Saginaw, Mich.; Sunday, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa.; Monday, New York City; Tuesday, April 29, Rochester, N. Y.; Wednesday, April 30, Washington, D. C.; Thursday, May 1, Hampton Institute, Va.; Friday, May 2, Farmville, Va., and Saturday, May 3, Roxboro, N. C., John G. Turner is manager of the choir.

Christ is He that which is heaven-sent to help us in a world of problems and in time of stress and strain.

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And The

NEGRO

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This publication is written by one of the most eminent scholars of our day and generation. Born in America, reared in Haiti, educated in the best schools of England, a protege of one of the world's most celebrated prelates, bishops and educators. Send $1.00 in a post office money order for your copy of "God and the Negro."

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Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee

Hattie Alice Boyd ..... Owner
Office, 447 4th Avenue, North

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry, Breeder, the Home and the People.

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No libelous matter will be published. Unsigned articles or letters, and those written on both sides of the paper will not be used.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Leaders of National Civic Groups

You will be interested in the plans of the Department of Agriculture to help the farmers and ranchmen of the nation meet the increased demand for food resulting from the lend-lease legislation. Fortunately, in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Department and farmers together have developed an agency and a program with which to provide our own country with adequate supplies of food, feed and fiber.

With these supplies safely stored in the Nation's Ever-Normal Granary, it is immediately possible to adjust production upward throughout the United States **on those items for which additional amounts are now needed.** You may not have realized the careful protection to consumers that Congress wrote into the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which has operated to insure adequate supplies at prices comparable to prices farmers have to pay. If you have not known of this set-up you may be amazed to find adjustment upward swinging into action in your locality soon.

But increased production is being planned only for those things which are wanted, such as meat, poultry and dairy products, and vegetables. Of these supplies will be increased. The advantage of the AAA has been and is that it provides for needed food and feed and doesn't tend to pile up unwanted, unmarketable surpluses. So production of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts will be held down to market demands. The wanted items right now are foods in concentrated forms, livestock, dairy and poultry products chiefly. Grains in storage make it possible to fatten hogs quickly to a heavier weight than is usual before marketing; to increase the milk production of cows; and to increase greatly the number of baby chicks and—in sequence the size of laying flocks. There will be more increases, but there is no need to do more here than to indicate the adjustment being made to safeguard food supplies here and at the same time provide the needed food promised England by the President and Congress.

Rural women will be asked to make a valuable contribution to defense by concentrating on poultry increases and by giving enthusiastic cooperation to home food supply production plans. This last with intent to relieve the commercial canned goods market of the home demand so as to free certain canned supplies for shipment abroad.

Consumers, in times of such stress, have never before had the benefit of an adjustment agency available to increase food supplies in an orderly fashion. So far as is humanly possible the Department of Agriculture, working with the farmers and ranchmen of the country, will see that these increases are absorbed without either ruin to the farm families or spiraling prices to the city families resulting.

Sincerely yours,
Minnie Fisher Cunningham,
Specialist in Information

ASK CONGRESS TO APPOINT NEGRO G-MEN

Edgar G. Brown Seeks Approval of Members To Include Race

WASHINGTON. (ANP)—Continuing his fight for the inclusion of Negro members of the FBI., Edgar G. Brown appeared before the appropriation committee and the subcommittee on the department of justice and addressed that body in an effort to have Director Hoover include Negroes in his new batch of G-Men.

Queried about the proposition which shows only a few Negroes employed in the finger-print division, which is under the civil service. Brown pointed out that the selection of the G-men and investigators was entirely left to Mr. Hoover.

Part of the duty of the 700 men to be appointed will be to guard some 200 industrial plants throughout the country to prevent sabotage and instances of similar nature which occurred during the last war, and in the period prior to the entry of the United States into the war.

Every large metropolitan area in the United States has recognized for years a distinct advantage inuring to their respective police departments, presecuting officers, and other law-enforcing agencies, through the employment of Negro Americans as investigators, police officers and detectives," said Mr. Brown.

"It is strikingly strange that over an equal number of years despite the increasing importance of such law enforcement work on behalf of the federal government that not one single Negro has been employed as a G-man. Congress continues to appropriate millions of dollars more for the services of more men in the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, but there is still a complete denial to Negroes of an opportunity for such employment under the present practices.

"This action of the FBI, seems patently discriminatory and unjust to hundreds of trained, experienced patriotic and loyal American citizens because of their race."

NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation announces that June has again been designated as National Dairy Month. As in the past, intensive effort will be given to stimulating interest in milk and milk products.

That is of great importance to all the states. Milk is the most universally produced farm crop. It provides a part of the income for millions of farm families, and all of the income for hundreds of thousands. From the consumers' point of view, milk is among the most healthful of foods, and dietary authorities point out that consumption in this country is substantially below what it should be.

Marketing cooperatives will be among the leaders in forwarding National Dairy Month. These cooperatives have achieved some of their most notable successes in the dairy field, and they have proven themselves invaluable to profitable dairy farming.

THE MILK CAMPAIGN

During June, this country will witness one of the most intensive, coast-to-coast promotional efforts in the history of the dairy industry—an industry on which one out of every 15 Americans depend for a living. As an Institute of Distribution release says, the purpose of the campaign is two-fold—"To help make America strong by making Americans stronger, and to assist America's dairy farmers to dispose of a substantial expected seasonal milk surplus."

This campaign, like many others which have been carried on in behalf of "distressed" farm crops, will be led by the country's distribution systems. Spearhead of the drive will be the chains. Thousands of food stores will feature milk, cheese, and other dairy products. And the non-grocery chains will be equally active. Those which operate restaurants and lunch counters will make a point of dishes which use dairy products. All of the stores will advertise, display milk posters, and do everything possible to bring milk forcibly to the attention of their ten of millions of customers.

The dairy farmer is confronted this year by the grave problem of long supply and comparatively short demand. If nothing is done to help, that means a sharp drop in the earning and spending power of a high percentage of the American people. Mass distribution is doing its utmost to prevent that from happening here.

From the consumers' point of view, milk is the most healthful of foods. Our consumption is far below the level recommended by medical authorities. When you drink more milk, you improve your health and help indispensable American industry.

WHY AIRPLANE "STICK" IS USEFUL

"That little "stick" which may be seen projecting forward from the wings of most airplanes may be either a pilot tube or a venturi tub, whose purpose is to measure the flow of air. In other words, it is an indispensable part of the air speed indicator. And an air speed indicator, by the way, is just about one of the most indispensable instruments the pilot has.

Why Geese Fly Wedge-Shaped

While no one really knows why migrating geese fly in wedge-shaped formation, it is thought to be either because the powerful wings of the leader make easier the passage of those behind or that the wedge formation enables each member of the flock to see better, says Our Dumb Animals Magazine.

Why They Are Called Stogies

The story runs that the drivers of the Conestoga wagons which crassed the country were addicted to the smoking of strong cigars. Often they rolled tobacco leaves into crude cigars. These became known as Conestoga cigars and finally the name stogy was evolved.

Why Named Plymouth

The Pilgrim Fathers called their colonly in Massachusetts Plymouth because that was the last English port at which they touched.

Why Is It "Double-You"

The letter W enlied "double you" is really a double V. The letter V was in former times the symbol of U as well as of V.

Model Farm Reaper

In this day when the minature craze is sweeping the country and people collect everything from cats to clipper ships, a tiny model of a farm reaper, made of brass and black walnut, should make a collector envious. The property of L. W. Meeks of North Adams, Mich., this small machine has drive wheels of brass about four inches in diameter, and a set of knives and reel which are nine inches long and similar to those on modern binders. Kept in a sheet-metal carrying case, it was used back in the seventies by a dealer to demonstrate to his customers. The model demonstrated how grain could be forced in a compact pile, ready for the farmer to bind by hand. When a binder first came on the market, machines like the model were discarded. Now the model is kept in its carrying case just as a reminder of days gone by.

SHUTTERS ARE NOW USED FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS

The use of shutters on the average American house is on the upgrade—but not for the same reasons that our great grandparents used them.

In early Colonial days, shutters were used as protection against attack and the weather. Today, however, their chief function is to add color and architectural beauty to the house.

Color experts point out that shutter colors should be carefully selected. If the home owner is in doubt as to what color to paint them, he should match his roof color. This will invariably give him an attractive combination.

For example, they say, if the roof is covered with blue-green asphalt shingles, shutter colors may be blue-green, or a light orange-red—its complement. If the roof is covered with tobacco brown shingles, shutters may be of pale yellow-orange or apricot. Red roof shingles and light red or sage green shutters are also an attractive "match," while a blue-black shingled roof may be matched by almost any shutter color, but preferably a bright one to compensate for the heaviness of the roof color.

In the case of variegated—or blended—roof colors, such as are found in many shingles, the shutter color may "pickup" one of the more prominent colors used in the shingles. If the body color of the roof shingle is brown, high-lighted by bright flecks of blue, blue may be used for the shutters, or wherever else a bright color accent is desired. The experts also suggest that home owners planning to re-roof their houses; should choose their roof shingle colors with a view to matching not only shutters, but front door and side walls as well.

TO HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL PROFESSORS TO READ PAPERS AT CONVENTIONS

Washington, D, C.,—Two Howard University Medieal Schooi professors are seheduled to read papers based upon medical research at eonventions this month it was announeed by medical school offieials this week.

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Associate Professor of Anatomy, will read a paper on "Physical Anthropology and the Negro in the Present Crisis" at the 24th annual meeting of the John A Andrew Clinieal Society to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, on April 7.

A paper on "Degeneration of the Fiber Traets Following Experimental Transaetion of the Olfaetory Bulb" will be read by Dr. M. Wharton Young, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, at the Amerieaan Assoeiation of Anatomists to be held at the university of Chicago, April 9-11.

Drs. Roseoe L. MeKinney and W. Montague Cobb, both of the faculty at Howard, will attend the meeting of the anatomists in Chicago, and Dr. Cobb will be present for convention of the Amerieaan Assoeiation of Physical Anthropologists to be held April 7-8 in Chieago.

SAFE AS THE COUNTRY

Life insurance is often called the safest of all investments. There is a sound reason for that—life insurance literally represents productive America.

The industry's billions of assets—which are the policyholder's guarantee of payment when contracts come due—are invested in government bonds, in the securities of our principal and most stable industries, in mortgages on rural and urban real estate, etc. They are, in short, invested in the institutions and businesses which make the United States a going concern, and which furnish it with its emloyment, income and purchasing power.

Life insurance may be said to be as safe as the country.

We are obliged to look for the good in people and to praise what we find.

THIS PUBLICATION DESIRES TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALL INSTITUTIONS SERVING NEGRO FARMERS

SEND US YOUR NEWS REGULARLY

THE FARM EXTENSION SERVICE
T. M. Campbell, Regional Director, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
J. B. Pierce, Regional Director, Hampton Inst., Hampton, Va.

NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA
Jethro Hill, President, Fordyce, Ark.
Prof. S. B. Simmons, Executive Secretary, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL ASSN. TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
Prof. L. B. Cash, President, Pittsburg, Texas.
Prof. Harley F. Taylor, Executive Secretary, State College, Dover, Delaware.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COLORED FARM WOMEN
Mrs. La Gora Sanders, President, 1944 Maryland, St., Gary, Indiana.
Mrs. Henrietta G. Paige, Secretary, 116 Burlington, Iowa City, Iowa.

ASSOCIATION OF PRESIDENTS NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES
Dr. W. H. Bell, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss.
Dr. R. B. Atwood, Secretary, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Alcorn A. & M. College Has Exhibit at the 6th Annual Southwest Miss. Fat Stock Show

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

Exhibit Sponsored By The Department Of Animal Husbandry

Alcorn, Mississippi, April 7.—On April 1-4, Alcorn A. & M. College, thru its Division of Agriculture, participated at the sixth annual Fat Stock Show of the Southwest Mississippi Fat Stock Show, Inc., held at Port Gibson, Mississippi. The exhibit, sponsored by the Department of Animal Husbandry, consisted of the following items:

1. Beef Herd bulls, one Hereford and one Aberdeen Angus.
2. Work Steers, one pair (weighing 1900 lbs. each).
3. One brood mare
4. Five mule colts
5. Five horse colts
6. Six head registered Poland China hogs
7. Two barred rock capons
8. One cockerel and two white faced Black Spanish pullets
9. One farm wagon, (built by National Defense Work Unit).
10. One Jack (recently purchased from Miss. State College Expt. Station).

The entire livestock exhibit was fitted and managed by students enrolled in the department of Animal Husbandry as part of the training given in animal husbandry.

Much favorable comment was heard about the whole exhibit, the most outstanding features of which were, perhaps, the work steers and

(Continued on Page 7)

ON THE CAMPUS

Dr. Martin D. Jenkins, Professor of Education, Howard University, and Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch, Senior Specialist in the U. S. Department of Education spent Feb. 20-22 on the campus of Alcorn A. & M. College making a study of the Institution's eduational program. This study is a part of a survey which the government is sponsoring to ascertain what is being done and what needs to be done in institutions of higher learning among Negroes. Alcorn is one of the twenty-five colleges that were selected to represent a cross section of all the Negro institutions of higher learning.

On Thursday night, Feb. 20 an elimination contest was held to determine the participants for the Annual March Rhetorical. The winners were as follows: Dicie D

(Continued on Page 7)

OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

With the cooperation of some of the leading practitioners of Mississippi and Louisiana, Alcorn A. & M. College held one of the most far-reaching observances of National Negro Health Week in the history of the institution. The entire period of the celebration—March 30 to April 5—was filled with features which portrayed the importance of health, and certain precautionary and corrective measures were given for the maintenance of good health. Dr. M. Luther Smith, Director of Student Health Service, was in charge of the week's activities.

On Sunday March 30, at the vesper hour, Dr. M. Luther Smith spoke on the subject "Carrying Youth into Old Age," stating that according to figures of the recent census, the population of the United States is growing older, and that youth must now be mindful if they plan to enjoy a healthy old age. At the chapel hour on Monday, a one-act play entitled "Lives Renewed" was presented. The play, which was written by Albert Lott, a member of the senior class, showed the methods that doctors use to diagnose diseases, and what steps are taken to cure them. Dr. Walter A. Zuber of Tupelo, Miss., spoke at the chapel hour Wednesday on "Diseases and Its Effect on History." Dr. Zuber pointed out that disease has influenced the history of nations from earliest times, and placed emphasis on the fact that the important Panama Canal would not be today be ours if the French had conquered yellow fever. On Thursday evening, Dr. Paul T. Erickson of the Mississippi State Department of Health lectured on "The History of National Negro Health Week," and showed movies on cancer, syphilis and tuberculosis. These movies were selected because of their prevalence among members of our race.

The most commendable feature of the week's program was the part played by Dr. George B. Talbert, outstanding dentist of New Orleans, Louisiana, who spoke Friday noon on "Relative Dietary Measures in Dentistry," and conducted a free dental clinic on the campus. A large number of students and patrons from the Alcorn community who had dental defects and were unable to pay for the service were given free treatment including extractions, fillings, instruction on methods of combating pyorrhea and general instructions in mouth hygiene. Dr. Talbert had planned to

(Continued on Page 7)

VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY CAMPAIGN HELD

Alcorn, Mississippi, March 15.—The ninth Vocational Opportunity Campaign was conducted at Alcorn A. & M. College during the week of March 9-15. The opening message of the campaign was delivered in the Vesper Services Sunday evening by Reverend R. L. Thornton, Pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church, Natchez, Mississippi. Speaking on "Holding on to Fundamentals," Reverend Thornton urged the students to take advantage of the opportunities which they have and prepare themselves for the jobs of tomorrow. Mr. G. S. Bluford, Acting Director of the Division of Mechanic Arts, introduced the speaker.

On Monday the following students spoke in the regular chapel exercises: Mr. Alphonse Marks, a senior, "National Defense and the Vocational Opportunities in Agriculture;" Miss Allene Robinson, a senior, "Vocational Opportunities in Home Economics;" and Mr. Cyrus Nero, a junior, "National Defense and the Vocational Opportunities in Mechanic Arts." In a meeting of the Student Forum on Monday night, the students discussed these topics: "Preparing for Civil Service Careers," "How can Negroes be Taught Qualifications Necessary for certain Occupations," and "Should Racial Quotas in Employment be advocated for Minority Groups?" The first topic was led by Professor P. S. Bowles, Director, Placement Bureau.

In the Chapel Exercises on Wednesday there was a round table discussion on "What are the Factors Necessary for Success in any Vocation." Participants were Messrs Cyrus Nero, chairman; Albert Lott, senior; Leo B. Ammons, senior; Joseph D. Leggette, senior; and Misses Audell O'Neal, senior, and Juanita Apperwhite, junior. A motion picture showing vocational opportunities was shown in chapel Wednesday night.

The last public program was presented in chapel Friday when Mr. Oliver Dixon, senior, spoke on "National Defense and the Vocational Opportunities in Science" and Mr. Charles Varnado, junior, "Vocational Opportunities in Business." Mr. Bluford made comments and summarized the main points of the campaign.

Mr. William L. Triplett, junior, presided during the campaign.

F. S. A. AND F. C. A. OFFICIALS SPEAK

Mr. J. H. Dean, Negro Regional Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, [illegible] day, March 13 on the campus lecturing to students enrolled in the divisions of home economics and agriculture. Mr. Dean gave the students valuable information on the function of the F. S. A.—information which they may carry back to their parents and their parents, in turn, may take advantage of the many opportunities which the F. S. A. offers.

Having accepted an invitation from the Division of Agriculture of Alcorn A. & M. College to speak at the College, Mr. Cornelius King, special assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, spent March 17-19 on the campus lecturing to advanced classes in agriculture, home economics and business administration. Mr. King lectured on the services of the Farm Credit Administration and how Negro farmers may benefit by it.

BAND TOURS STATE

Alcorn, Mississippi, March 8—Alcorn A. & M. College's sixty-piece band, of which Mr. Kermit W. Holly is director, left the campus on March 6 for a nine day tour over the state. Its itinerary—including the dates, cities, schools and principals—follows: March 6—Magnolia, Pike County Training School, Mr. L. S. Alexander; Columbia, Marion County Training School, Mr. L. F. Bowles; March 7—Poplarville, Poplarville High School, Mr. Alfred A. Todd; Bay St. Louis, Colored High School, Mr. J. H. Pollard; Pass Christian, Randolph High School, Mr. L. A. Hayden; March 8—Biloxi, Harrison County Training School, Mr. M. F. Nichols; March 9—Pascagoula, Pascagoula High School, Mr. B. B. Jennings; March 10—Moss Point, Colored High School, Mr. G. W. Warren; Wiggins, Stone County Training School, Mr. A. L. D. Jones; Hattiesburg, Eureka High School, Mr. N. R. Burger; March 11—Laurel, Oak Park Vocational School, Mr. L. T. Ellis; Waynesboro, Colored High School, Mr. J. J. Norman; March 12—Meridian, Harris High School, Mr. T. J. Harris.

TOUGALOO TEACHER SPEAKS AT ALCORN

Alcorn, Mississippi, March 29.—The observance of Good English Week at Alcorn A. & M. College ended recently with a very informative address by Mr. Richard K. Barksdale, A. B. Bowdoin, M. A. Syracuse, Department of English, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Other features of the week's programs included a paper by Miss Marjorie Breard on "The Value of Effective Speaking" and the presentation of two original playlets, "First Impressons" and "Guilty or Not Guilty," written by students in the sophomore English classes. The first was written by Misses Inez Ford, Flora Ghist and Ethel Baines, the latter, by Miss Alberta C. Dukes.

BASKETBALL SEASON ENDS

[illegible] scores of the games played by the Alcorn A. & M. College Basketball [illegible] and opponents for the 1941 season are as follows: Alcorn, 30 Southern Christian In

Alcorn	Opponents
30—Southern Christian Institute	25
24—Piney Woods School	11
32—Piney Woods School	8
23—Miss. Industrial College	15
30—Miss. Industrial College	23
38—Okolona Industrial School	10
43—Okolona Industrial School	20
29—Tougaloo College	38
29—Tougaloo College	31
24—Miss. Industrial College	8
26—Miss. Industrial College	14
33—Pike County Coaches	14
33—Tougaloo College	17
**41—Leland College	38
**30—Arkansas Baptist College	23
*22—Tougaloo College	26

** Games played in tournament
* Final game of tournament.

Parmi Nous Club Entertains Junior Young Women

Alcorn, Mississippi, March 8.—The Parmi Nous Club, a local organization of women, entertained the young women of the junior college class at the Practice School on Saturday afternoon, March 1. The auditorium of the Practice School was beautifully decorated with St. Patrick Day's Decorations.

Annually the Parmi Nous Club entertains the young women of the junior class, at which time they explain the requirements for the $50.00 scholarship which is presented to the ranking junior young woman at the commencement exercise. Mrs. Daisy F. Lawson, President of the club, delivered the message to the guests.

Jerry: I don't see how football players ever get clean.

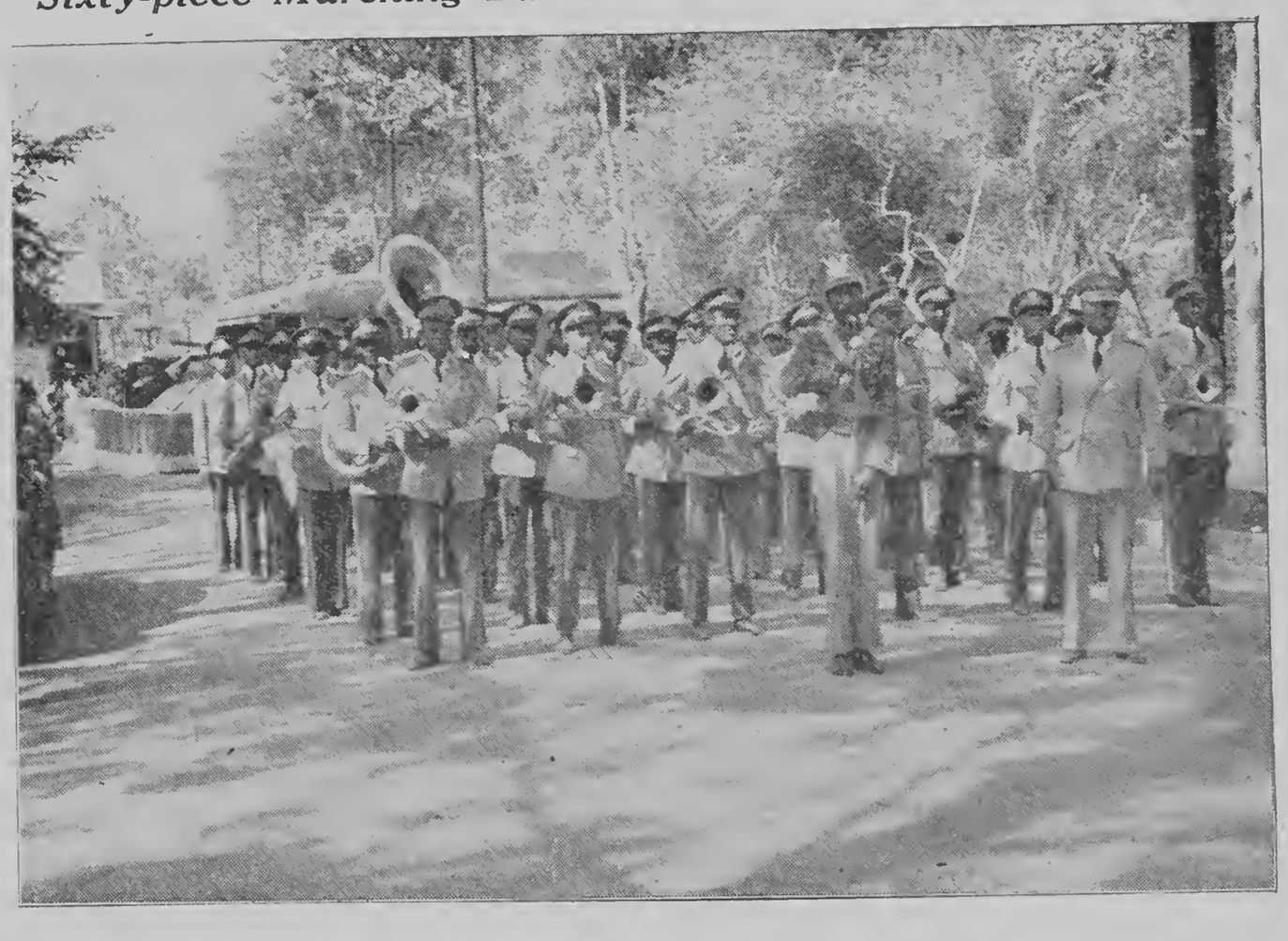
Susie: Silly, what do you suppose the scrub team are for?

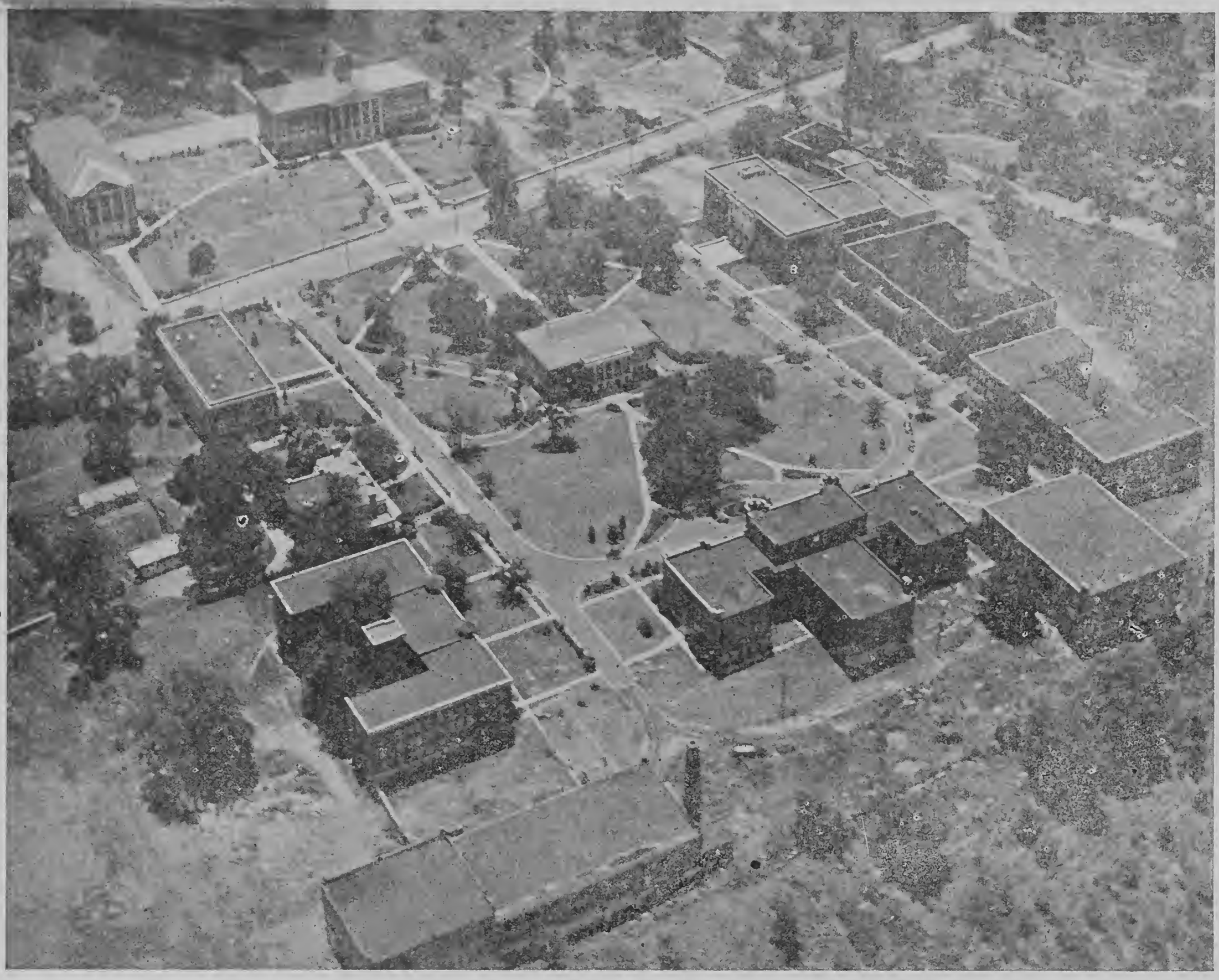
Dora: "Oh, he's so romantic, he always calls me "fair lady."

Jim: Force of habit my dear. He is a bus conductor.

ALCORN BASKETBALL TEAM

Sixty-piece Marching Band of Alcorn A. & M. College





Airplane View of Tennessee A. and I. State College

TENNESSEE A. AND I. STATE COLLEGE

1. Established as a state normal school in 1909 began instruction in 1912, became a four-year teachers' college in 1923, first granted bachelor's degree in 1924.
2. Original plant valued at $100,000; present plant valued at $3,000,000.
3. First student body 247; present student body over 1500, representing practically all counties in Tennessee with a Negro scholastic population.
4. Accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.
5. Faculty of trained workers with advanced degrees, actively engaged in study, research, community work on projects of social and economic betterment and interracial goodwill.
6. National recognition has come to the institution in the form of appropriations from the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund; art materials from the Carnegia Corporation and the Harmon gold award in education; national acclaim to the Concert Singers from National broadcasting systems and the Century of Progress; the presentation of President Hale on the Wings Over Jordan program on a national hook-up in an address on "Interracial Cooperation at Work;" Acceptance of manuscripts by members of the faculty for publication as books, monographs and magazine articles; election into membership in national professional and honorary organizations of teachers and students of the institution.
7. Second largest college for Negroes in the United States.
8. Graduate and former students hold 90 per cent of educational positions in Tennessee as teachers, principals and supervisors.
9. For nearly half-million Negroes of Tennessee, two institutions in one —a state teachers college, and a land grant college.
10. Food served at Legislative dinner raised, prepared and served by students of institution.
11. A. and I. graduates are regarded as good investments by Tennessee public school officials.
12. Institution contains 320 acres, 60 in corn, 30 in oats, 12 in truck gardening, 10 in barley and rye and 208 in pasture and school campus.
13. All janitor service, laundering, farm work and general campus work done by students.
14. Students in secretarial commerce do all job printing in institution; department of secretarial commerce supplies stenographers and secretaries to local business firms, United States Government, and various parts of state.
15. Students in industrial education make and renovate furniture and do general repair.
16. Music students give radio programs, concerts in various parts of the state, and supply music for all occasions.
17. Institution is headquarters for Interracial League, Better Homes Movement, New Farmers of America, Tennessee Negro Education Association, High School Symposium.
18. The institution is regarded as the best expression of interracial good-will in America.

Our motto, "Think, Work, Serve."
Shorten soup lines by lengthening poultry yards.
Enter to learn, go forth to serve.
By the way of the shop, the field, and the skilled hand.

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES, 1912-1939

Anderson	50	Hamilton	2240	Montgomery	490
Bedford	186	Hardeman	196	Moore	25
Benton	12	Hardin	43	Morgan	112
Bledsoe	14	Hawkins	25	Obion	63
Blount	25	Haywood	125	Perry	12
Bradley	134	Henderson	27	Polk	12
Campbell	19	Henry	182	Putnam	125
Cannon	111	Hickman	47	Rhea	29
Carroll	169	Houston	14	Roane	20
Carter	11	Humphreys	13	Robertson	189
Cheatham	116	Jackson	12	Rutherford	456
Chester	12	Jefferson	26	Scott	12
Clay	11	Johnson	12	Sevier	12
Cocke	13	Knox	597	Shelby	2289
Coffee	39	Lake	115	Smith	26
Crockett	26	Lauderdale	168	Stewart	29
Davidson	5644	Lawrence	27	Sullivan	126
Decatur	22	Lewis	12	Sumner	198
DeKalb	24	Lincoln	269	Tipton	42
Dickson	164	Loudon	23	Trousdale	37
Dyer	89	McMinn	40	Union	22
Fayette	264	McNairy	12	Warren	145
Franklin	69	Macon	13	Washington	47
Gibson	102	Madison	1252	Wayne	25
Giles	282	Marion	67	Weakley	37
Grainger	42	Marshall	82	White	36
Greene	45	Maury	346	Williamson	229
Grunday	41	Meigs	12	Wilson	248
Hamblen	38	Monroe	14		

STATISTICS OF ENROLLMENT AND DEGREES, 1912-1939

Year	*Regular School*	*Summer*	*B. S. Degree*	
1912		250		
1912-1913	369	287		
1913-1914	442	441		
1914-1915	401	1008		
1915-1916	506	740		
1916-1917	547	594		
1917-1918	501	470		
1918-1919	495	588		
1919-1920	526	781		
1920-1921	644	931		
1921-1922	583	850		
1922-1923	401	1156		
1923-1924	538	1157	(A. B.)	8
1924-1925	571	1089		6
1925-1926	560	1110		16
1926-1927	839	864		25
1927-1928	893	1049		41
1928-1929	934	946		45
1929-1930	1009	858		84
1930-1931	1076	1014		89
1931-1932	830	909		87
1932-1933	938	524		105
1933-1934	1057	999		105
1934-1935	1524	709		107
1935-1936	1490	698		95
1936-1937	1600	634		128
1937-1938	1736	791		165
1938-1939	1632			
Total Enrollment	1912-1939			28,801

ALCORN A. & M. COLEGE

(Continued from Page 5)

the colts, especially the team of young mules. The jack was awarded a first premium, because of his excellent quality. The trio of Whitefaced Black Spanish chickens, which were donated to the College by Mr. Frank A. (Fay) Young of the **Chicago Defender** Staff, being the only examples of that breed shown, were awarded a second premium. (The rules of the show prohibited awarding of a first premium when only one entry was shown.)

Of the thousands of visitors who attended the show, many were made aware for the first time of the part that Alcorn A. & M. College is playing in the development of more efficient Negro farmers in the State of Mississippi; and from the comments and discussions that were overheard and from the questions that were asked the young men who were caring for the exhibit, a great deal of favorable publicity was given to the College.

Mention should be made of the broadness of the vision and the genuineness of the sympathetic interest evidenced by the officers and management of the Southwest Mississippi Fat Stock Show, which permitted and wholeheartedly cooperated with the Negro participants at the show. Because of this attitude, participation in this event was a matter of pleasure and enjoyment, and perhaps an omen of the better things that await the Negro farmer and citizen of this State, if and when he shall further honestly exert himself to do his share in the big job of pushing Mississippi to the Agricultural fore front in the Nation.

ON THE CAMPUS

(Continued from Page 5)

Brown, freshman, Audrey Spencer, sophomore, and William Brazil, junior.

The elimination contest and March Rhetorical are sponsored by the Department of English.

John D. Rockefeller, III visited Alcorn A. & M. College on Feb. 16. He was accompanied by Mr. Jackson Davis, Mr. Allridge, Mr. Myers of the General Education Board, New York City, Dr. P. H. Easom, State Agent for Negro Schools, and Mr. J. A. Travis, Assistant State Agent, Jackson, Mississippi. On Feb. 10, Mr. W. M. Durr of the State Building Commission and Mr. Hudspeth, Free Textbooks Commissioner for Mississippi visited Alcorn.

The Music Department of Alcorn A. & M. College presented The Young Women's Glee Club, assisted by Mr. Orville Moseley, guest artist (pianist), in a concert on March 5. Mr. Moseley is a member of the faculty of Tougaloo College.

Mrs. Ruth R. Sanders accompanied the Glee Club.

A delegation from the Southwest Fat Stock Show, which was held in Port Gibson, Miss., last week, visited Alcorn A. & M. College Wednesday and was entertained by the College Choir. Two of the group, Honorable Russell Fox, Member of the House of Representatives of the Mississippi Legislature, and Senator B. Calcotte from Franklin County made brief remarks which were most encouraging to the students and faculty.

The Alcorn band gave a concert at the Southwest Fat Stock Show Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

Students and faculty members of Alcorn A. & M. College received a store of information on "The Negro in the New World Order" when Mr. George S. Schuyler lectured to them last Wednesday night. Mr. Schuyler is a well known Pittsburgh Courier columnist. He was one of a series of speakers whom the Lyceum Committee has presented to the students at Alcorn this year.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hedrick of Gary, Indiana were guests of the College last Wednesday. Dr. Hedrick is a former student of Alcorn.

Reverend John B. Falconer, Chaplain and Director of Religious Activities, Prentiss Institute, Miss. spoke in the regular Vesper exercises of Alcorn A. & M. College, Sunday night, March 16, on "Religion, Opiate and Dynamic."

OBSERVANCE

(Continued from page 5)

spend Friday afternoon and Saturday in the dental operatory of the College Infirmary, but after finding that his services were needed longer, he consented to stay through Sunday. Dr. Talbert is a native Mississippian and is now a practicing dentist and a leading member of the dental staff at Flint-Goodridge Hospital contributing four hours of his services each week to the needy. The dental services which he gave while at Alcorn College amounted to $134.50. Dr. Talbert is to be commended for coming such a distance to render this unselfish service to the deserving youth of his state.

Throughout the week protective inoculations against typhoid fever and small pox were given at the College Infirmary by the Student Health Service Staff. The young women and young men inspected each others dormitories through the cooperation of the Home Economics Department. The inspections were conducted by Mrs. Mattye Flowers, head of the department; Mrs. Eunice Powell, instructor in foods; and Mrs. Z. P. Price, teacher-trainer.

Alcorn College is one of the few colleges in the nation offering its students a complete health service. The activities of National Negro Health Week were no great deviation from the routine work of the Health Department of the college, but merely a pause to re-emphasize what is said and done throughout the year.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS WORK OF NEW FARMERS OF AMERICA VALUABLE TO DEFENSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON AS ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEADERS GROUP HOLDS SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.,—President Roosevelt, in a mesage of greeting to the National Board of Trustees of the New Farmers of America, which met Monday through Thursday at Howard University, said that the progressive agricultural program which the organization is sponsoring constitutes one of America's most valuable defense measures.

"We are hearing much these days about the preparation for national defense through the manufacture of implements of war, the development of technical skills, and the recruiting of a great army, "the Chief Executive said. "These things are important; they are essential elements in our first line of defense. Of equal importance, however, is the production, conservation, and distribution of farm products in order that our fighting forces and our civilian population may be properly fed and clothed.

"Your interest and activities in executing this program have been a source of strenght for youth and of hope for adults."

Pays Tribute to Booker T Washington

President Roosevelt, in his message to the New Farmers, which was read Thursday over a nation wide radio broadcast, paid tribute to Booker T. Washington as "one of the world's greatest leaders."

"I am happy to join you in paying homage to the memory of Booker T. Washington, whose birthday you are planning to commemorate, "the president said. "Much of the progress in agriculture which Negroes have achieved during the past half century is due to his wise and courageous leadership.

"He not only understood the problems of his race, but he understood also the problems of the South. The entire Nation is indebted to him for his keen insight, clear vision and sound statesmanship."

The New Farmers of America, a national organization of Negro high school youth who are studying vocational agriculture in 975 Southern rural communities, held a semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees at Howard University to formulate plans for a national convention and to perfect a tentative program of work for 1941-42.

Honors Founder

At a banquet held Thursday night at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., the group of more than fifty persons honored George Washington Owens, who founded the organization in 1926 at Virginia State College. The national organization was perfected at Tuskegee Institute in 1935, and today it is considered the largest organization of Negro farm youth in the world.

The oganization has a membership of 63,000 persons and its purpose is to develop among its members a spirit of thrift, scholarship, cooperation and love for rural life.

Dr. Scott Speaks

The guest speaker at the banquet was Dr. Emmett J. Scott, nationally-known publicist and former Secretary of Howard University Other participants in the program were:

James Warren, toastmaster; Hendy Revels, of Louisiana; Prof J. M. Jenkins, of Cushing, Oklahoma, and Prof. O. J. Thomas. The musical program was directed by A. H. Johnson Director of Public School Music, Washington, D. C.

Participants in the first day's session, which was devoted to leadership training, included J. W. Huguley, Executive Secretary to the President of Howard University; W. M. Elam, of the U. S. Office of Education; W. A. Ross, Drs. Paul B. Cornely and H. A. Poindexter, both of the faculty of Howard University, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Prof. J. R. Thomas, National Adviser James Warren, National President Jethro Hill, former National President, of Pine Bluff, Ark., S. B. Simmons, National Executive Secretary of Greensboro, N. C.

Present Radio Skit

On Thursday afternoon the group presented a short skit on the National Farm and Home Hour which served the purpose of acquainting a national radio audience with the work and achievements for the New Farmers.

Those who participated in the radio broadcast were:

Isaac Coggs, first vice-president; J. R. Thomas, National adviser. Dr. J. M. Ghandy, President of Virginia State College: Lawrence Reddick, of Tallahasse, Fla.; J. W. Lawson, of Prairie View, Texas, and S. B. Simmons, of Greensboro, N. C.

Other officers who took an active part in the conference were: Burke Simpson, 2nd Vice-president of Fort Valley, Ga.; Lawrence Reddick, secretary of Tallahassee, Fla.; Paul Vann, treasurer, of Petersburg, Va., and Hollis Sterns, reporter, of Langston, Oklahoma.

Question:—What is the most widely used food in the world—G. J. J.

Answer: The most widely used food in the world is rice.

PRESIDENT SIGNS BILL GIVING CIVIL SERVICE TO 125,000

(CPS-ANP)—The [illegible] bill, debated so long in the house and senate, finally received the signature of the President last week, thereby bringing under the civil service some 125,000 additional employes who had been on the temporary rolls of the government. Of this number some two or three thousand are Negroes.

All temporary agencies in the country with the exception of the TVA, the WPA, and the war boards are included in this act. This indicates the permanency of the position now held by the members of the federal council and the permanency of the advisors' positions on these various agencies.

Provisions are being made for the classification under civil service of the various functions of these jobs and a simple qualifying examination will be given at an early date to bring them directly under the civil service.

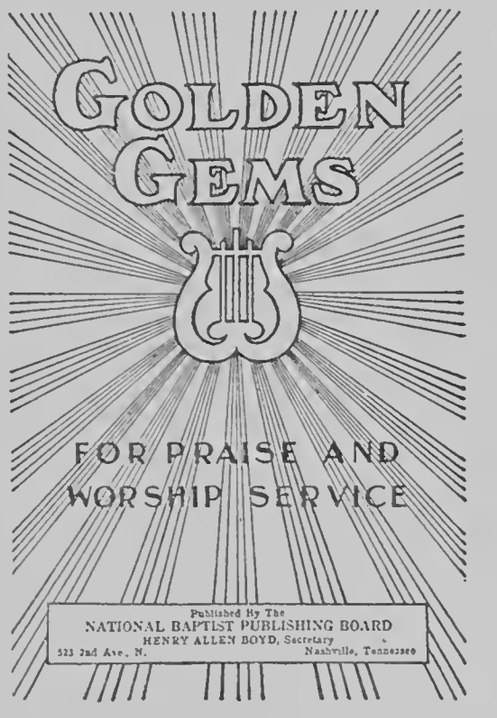
A fellow was tearing up the road at eighty miles an hour when a cop pulled up beside him.

Cop: Where's the fire buddy?

Driver: I'm so sorry, officer, I realize I was going a little too fast.

Cop: You weren't going too fast, you were flying too low.

Our Newest and Most Popular Song Book



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Contains such Popular Songs as:

He is Coming Soon — Singing as We Go
He's My Everything — Over in the Glory Land
He Understands He'll Say Well Done
I'm Out on the Battlefield
Gospel Waves — Is He Yours?
The Unseen King — Only Give Me Jesus

Send all orders to the

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HENRY A. BOYD, Secretary

523 2nd Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

SEGREGATION IN BRITAIN STOPPED IN TIME OF WAR

Negroes And Whites Working Side by Side, Says Report

LONDON, May 15 (ANP)—British government policy is to accept the services of colored peoples in aiding the war effort, according to Iver Cummings, native of Sierra Leone, Africa, who is acting as liaison officer between the British Colonial office and the ministry of labor on behalf of a group of colored technicians who have arrived here from Jamaica, B. W. I., to take part in Great Britain's war program.

"All colored people are now freely accepted among their fellow-workers in the war effort," according to Mr. Cummings, who is also warden of the Aggrey House club here for students of African descent and who formerly acted as advisor to colored students in Great Britain.

"The government's policy is not one of segregation," he adds. "The views of those who favor segregation are only a personal expression and do not reflect the views of the government or of the people as a whole. The acceptance and treatment of my people everywhere in the services and in the factories proves this."

The club members of Aggrey house include A. R. P. workers, senior wardens, auxiliary fire service members and ambulance drivers—in fact, all branches of the civil defense are represented. All the services are open to members of the colored races, any one of whom can receive an officer's commission if he is competent to fulfill the requirements.

At present there are several colored officers—two in the infantry, one in the Royal Army Medical corps and one in the Royal Dental corps. Dabatunde Alkija who is training with the Royal Air Force is a Nigerian of noble birth. He will probably become an officer of one of the West African air crews. There are also three doctors, one dentist and several nurses of African descent working in England.

When the Jamaican technicians arrived in response to British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's call for volunteers, the welfare officer of that area met them and took them to a special luncheon at which the local provost made a speech of welcome. The senior baillie for Scotland and Major Mackintosh, who is Mr. Bevin's deputy in Scotland, also entertained them.

Each technician was employed immediately, and from the outset enjoyed the status of a trades unionist. In the factories, where many of these colored workers have joined special units of the home guard and air raid precautions, they toil side by side with Britons in whose homes they receive hospitality during leisure hours.

Teach Draftees To Read and Write

WASHINGTON, May 14 (ANP)—A large number of the Negro selectees at Fort Belvoir, Va., are learning to read and write under the supervision of WPA teachers. Twenty-five privates with teaching experience in civilian life have been selected to conduct the classes. These men were trained in adult education methods by the WPA and will use a primer prepared by the WPA. Army officers at Fort Bragg, N. C., have requested copies of this primer to see if it will meet needs there. WPA teachers at Fort Jackson, S. C., are also rendering similar service in teaching reading and writing to some 600 men. No break down as to the number of Negroes has been made.:

Kirkum: "Doesn't that mule ever kick you?"

Guice: "He ain't yet, but he kicks the place where I was."

Fisk Alumnus Rated More Noted Scholar And Will Lecture On History At New York College

NEW YORK, May 14—(ANP)—Speculation continued rife as to the true reasons why the College of the City of New York has refused to reappoint Dr. Max Yergan, for four years lecturer in Negro history and culture and now president of the National Negro congress, for the term beginning in September.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the famous Schomburg collection of Negro art and literature of the New York Public Library system who is spending this month in Haiti where he is seeking to foster the development of cultural relations with and among the the natives of Latin America, has been recommended for the lecture assignment and will in all probability be approved by the board of higher education.

In his statement announcing the determination of the administration, Dr. Harry Wright, acting president of the city institution, said:

"Some groups are apparently trying to create a furor about the disinclination of our history department to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for next year. The assignment is entirely unjustfied for the department is considering standards of scholarship. Dr. Yergan has never been a full-time member of the department and has for the past four years been hired from term to term to teach one class a semester at an hourly rate.

"For sometime the department has been considering a replacement for Dr. Yergan. It feels that if a man is to give a course in history, he should be a historian. Dr. Yergan is not. He has published nothing on Negro history and has demonstrated no special scholarship in the field. The department therefore has decided through its democratically-elected appointment committee not to re-appoint Dr. Yergan for the full term."

The intention to continue the course was made clear in the statement of Dr. Wright which continued:

"The course in Negro history and culture will be given by a young scholar, also a Negro, who received his doctorate in history at the University of Chicago and who has been active in Negro scholarship and culture. His appointment has been under consideration for many months and he will be hired as special lecturer to teach the course in the school of education in the fall term and in the college of liberal arts and sciences in the spring semester."

At last year's annual convention of the National Negro congress in Washington, the question of Communist domination became so burning and insistent that A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, refused to continue as president of the Congress. In all the controversy of that convention no clear-cut denial of Communist influence was ever made. It was under such potentially explosive circumstances that Dr. Yergan accepted the helm of that organization.

It is generally known too, that Dr. Yergan's name has been frequently mentioned before the Rapp-Coudert committee, established by the legislature in 1940 to investigate the educational system throughout the state. In New York City the activities of this committee have been directed at uncovering "subversive elements" in the institutions of higher learning run by the city, particularly Brooklyn and City colleges.

The opinion among many therefore has been that Dr. Yergan is now being penalized for "sticking his neck out too far" in pursuing his extra-curricula activities.

His appointment four years ago caused considerable stir in Harlem, it being the first tie a Negro had ever attained such a position in the college. Prior to then he had been a mission secretary for the Y. M. C. A. in South Africa, but is said to have resigned his post over differences of opinion with the association and because he "preferred not to compromise his beliefs." Dr. Yergan is now director of the Council on African Affairs, an organization he founded for the purpose of aiding and improving the condition of natives in South Africa.

Dr. Reddick received both his bachelor and master degree at Fisk University in Nashville and his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1939. He has enjoyed several fellowships. From 1933 to 1935 he was associate professor of history at Kentucky State college, and from 1935 to 1938 held a similar position at Dillard University, New Orleans. Dr. Reddick is an associate editor of the Journal of Negro History, and has membership in both the American historical association and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and Culture.

PREDICT RISE IN FARM GOODS SALE TO BRITAIN

Washington, D. C., March 29 (AP)—The department of agriculture in its first official estimate, said today that the British aid program might more than double the present rate of farm exports, now moving at a low level of $20,000,000 a month. The rate in normal times was about $65,000,000.

The bulk of the anticipated increase, the department said, will go to Great Britain. Plans for making food available to the British are to be laid before President Roosevelt next week by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Surgeon General Thomas Parran of the public health service.

Commodities likely to be affected, the department said, include dried fruits, dried vegetables, evaporated and dried milk, cheese, pork products, lard, canned goods, corn starch, corn sugar, eggs, and tobacco.

Export Prospect Brighter

In reporting on the shrinkage of farm exports since the war began, the department said there were a number of forces operating to improve foreign market aspects.

"Mention may be made," it said "of the establishment on a more regular basis of direct shipping between the United States and Sweden, the efforts of the Red Cross and certain other organizations to distribute food to the people of occupied countries in Europe, the granting of a $5,000,000 food relief credit to Finland by the Export-Import bank, the expression by Vichy authorities of their intention if necessary to use naval convoy for food importations, and the relaxation of the British blockade in favor of certain shipments.

"Far more important than any of these, from the point of view of the volume of exports that might be involved, is the passage of the lend-lease bill.

Large Funds Earmarked

"Coupled, as it appears to be, with a growing shortage of certain foods and tobacco in the United Kingdom, and implemented, as is apparently the intention, by substantial appropriations earmarked for agricultural products, the bill might more than double the present rate of export of farm products."

The department indicated the government would make every effort to get the British to take tobacco. It said that the British have under option in this country tobacco stocks equal to normal purchases.

Restrictions on British cotton consumption makes the outlook for American cotton exports not very bright, the department said.

NEGROES APPEAL FOR JOBS IN U. S. ARMS FACTORIES

New York, March 30 (Special)—Negro stars of the stage, concert hall, radio and sport joined with civic officials today in a nation-wide broadcast to call attention to their claims that Negroes are being excluded from work in the national rearmament industries.

Speakers on the program included Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, Charles Poletti, lieutenant governor of New York; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Elmer Carter, member of the unemployment insurance appeals board, and Joe Louis, world's heavyweight champion.

Luminaries of the entertainment world who contributed their efforts to the program included Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," Broadway's latest hit play; Ethel Waters, actress; Marion Anderson, Negro contralto, who was breaking her resolve never to sing on the radio; Bill Robinson, Rochester, Jack Benny's comic valet, and Comedian Eddie Green. Three bands, Duke Ellington's, Louie Armstrong's, and John Kirby's furnished the music.

The occasion for the broadcast was the ninth annual vocational opportunity campaign staged by the National Urban league, an interracial group whose work is devoted solely to the problems of Negroes. The Columbia Broadcasting system contributed the radio time.

Carter asserted in his speech that at a time when thousands of workers are being employed and smoke is belching from factory chimneys, Negroes are being excluded from jobs in the defense industries.

Joe Louis spoke by phone from St. Louis, where he was preparing to fight Tony Musto on April 8 in defense of his title. He sketched his early career and asserted that Negroes could competently fill jobs in the rearmament industries.

To move 1,000 tons of freight and equipment one mile, the railroads in 1940 used an average of 112 pounds of fuel, a new low record.

EMPLOYERS PROMISE OPM JOBS WILL BE GIVEN NEGRO LABOR

WASHINGTON, May 8 (ANP)—Defense employers including one aircraft manufacturer who plans to train and employ 1,200 Negro skilled and production workers in his plant are—assuring the Office of Production Management of cooperation in the utilization of available Negro labor, according to Sidney Hillman, associate director general of OPM.

The assurances are being given in answers to a recent letter sent by Mr. Hillman to all holders of defense contracts, urging defense contractors to make immediate plans for the training and employment of Negro workers in categories commensurate with their individual skills and aptitudes.

Plans for the training and employment of 1,200 Negro workers in one aircraft plant now under construction were revealed by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Negro training and employment section of OPM, during a conference on this problem Monday.

"We have received definite commitments from this manufacturer," Dr. Weaver told the group, "and defense housing units are already under construction for more than 300 Negro families at the site."

Earlier, Mr. Hillman met with representatives of Negro organizations and outlined the expanded machinery by which OPM plans to secure the integration of Negro workers into defense employment.

"As far as OPM is concerned, both in training and employment," the associate director general said, "you may rest assured that we propose to do everything within our power to accomplish this end."

Pass Bill Reducing Habeas Corpus Fee

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8 (ANP)—The house of the Illinois legislature passed House Bill 419 Thursday. This measure, introduced by Rep. Charles Jenkins, reduces the fee for filing a habeas corpus writ from $15 to $5.

Mr. Carroll: "Mailman, did you mail all those letters"

Mailman: "Yes, but you put the stamps on wrong. The foreign letter had a two-cent stamp and the local letter a five-cent stamp."

A ripple of laughter is worth a flood of tears at any stage of the game.

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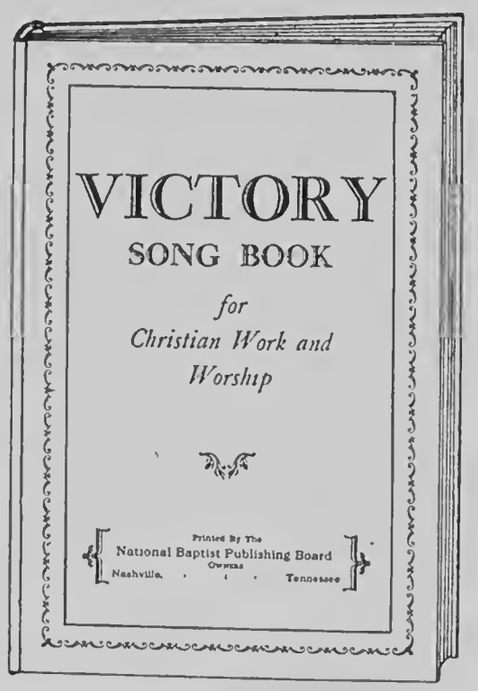

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VAST FARM AID BILL PASSED BY SENATE GROUP

Establishes New Record Of $1,340,610,744

Washington, D. C., March 28 (AP) Acting with the same speed used on armament billions the senate appropriations committee today stamped approval on a $1,340,610,744 farm bill, largest in history. Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), who will act as floor manager for the appropriation in the senate Monday, said there was "not any question" about senate passage.

He and other farm minded senators agreed that a fight, if any, would come when the measure was sent back to the house, which previously had voted only $890,000,000 for the administration's agricultural program.

Exceeds Earlier Plans.

As reported to the senate the annual bill supplying funds for millions of farmers and their families was $449,786,707 above the house total, $444,858,773 higher than President Roosevelt's budget recommendations, and $303,651,822 above last year's appropriations.

"At least we didn't hit the $7,000,000,000 mark," said Senator Gerald P. Nye (R., N. D.), member of the senate "farm bloc," and a critic of the British aid program. Every one of the increases voted yesterday by the agricultural subcommittee won approval from the full committee.

As usual the bulk of funds will be used for benefit payments to farmers cooperating in the administration's attempts to balance production with demand.

Praise Parity Item

The house had provided $500,000,000 for "soil conserving payments," and $212,000,000 for "parity payments." Senators approved the $500,000,000 but raised the "parity" item to $450,000,000, and then directed that $150,000,000 of it be paid out this year to cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and rice growers complying with the farm acts. (Parity is farm buying power based on prices during pre-world war years.)

This $150,000,000 however, would be conditioned upon farmer approval of marketing quotas for the major crops. Quotas already have been approved by tobacco and cotton farmers and will be submitted to wheat growers May 31, because of the huge surplus of bread grain.

Other major increases by the senate group included $35,000,000 for surplus removal operations including the stamp plan; $7,000,000 cash and $25,000,000 loaning power for the Farm Security administration, which handles rural relief, and $4,000,000 additional for forest roads and trails.

Propose Penalty Boost.

The house agricultural committee, meanwhile, recommended passage of legislation to increase penalties for wheat and corn produced on non-quota acreage from 15 to 50 cents a bushel. The penalties would apply only if two-thirds of the producers of a commodity voted for the establishment of quotas.

The committee also approved the setting of the 1941 crop loan rate on corn, cotton, tobacco, and wheat at 75 per cent of parity. This would make the rate for cotton approximately 12 cents a pound and for wheat about 85 cents a bushel. Current rates for both commodities are about 56 per cent of parity. The rate for corn would be about 62 cents a bushel.

WINTER CROWS IN ILLINOIS PUT AT 1,800,000

By Bob Becker

How many crows are there in some of our midwestern states? For years sportsmen and bird authorities have been estimating the crow population in some parts of the United States and in several cases taking accurate counts. But until the last few weeks Illinois, among other states, never had taken a border to border check of the big black birds which do so much damage to the nests and young of many of our desirable song and game birds.

Frank S. Davis, inspector in charge of predator control for the Illinois department of conservation, is the man who has been checking up the crow population. Of all the field operatives in a position to do the job, Davis is the man. For years he has been bombing crowd concentrations and counting the number of birds in rookeries thruout the state.

Accounts for 1,595,000

Now finishing another season of work against the crows, Davis says that he can account by counties for 1,595,000 crows in winter rookeries in Illinois—rookeries that are known to him thru his contacts and studies. He reports another 200,000 crows from rookeries which he has not investigated, but on which he has obtained data, might be added. This makes a total of about 1,800,000 crows in Illinois' winter crow population.

In discussing the number of these birds Illinois supports Davis said: "If you figure that, at a maximum, one-third of this winter crow population leaves Illinois in the spring to go north to nest, we must have more than 1,000,000 of the birds here in the state when song and game birds are nesting."

Calls Estimate Too Low.

Lewis Martin, game propagation superintendent for Illinois, states Davis has set his estimates of the crow situation too low. Here is the way the concentrations of these birds are distributed in the state: In the northern zone of Illinois Davis' investigations of rookeries and his estimates place the crow population at 175,000 birds. The central zone has about 595,000 crows. In the southern zone—the lower one-third area of Illinois—the crows congregate in tremendous numbers. Davis reports he is sure 825,000 birds nest crow kill for the last winter (bomb- of one rookery in the extreme southern part of the state netted more than 50,000 birds last winter. Hundreds of bombs loaded with shot were used.) If you draw a line across the state of Illinois and run this line thru Springfield to divide the state into just a northern and southern half, the crow population reads like this: Northern half of the state about 750,000; southern half, 1,050,000 crows. To date the crow kill for the last winter (bombing alone) totals more than 275,000 birds.

Davis has been traveling thruout Illinois ever since December to find where the large rookeries of crows are located and at the same time carrying hundreds of bombs to shoot some of the biggest concentrations. He wired nearly 500 bombs in the largest rockery discovered last season. It was not far from the Saline river. Wardens and hunters in that region who had watched the flight of birds to the rookery figured that there were more than 200,000 birds in it.

FRESH CARROTS MAKE BOW AS SURPLUS FOOD

Fresh carrots make their 1941 bow as an official Department of Agriculture surplus commodity on April 1, E. F. J. Reilly, local representative of the Surplus Marketing Administration, announced today. Removed from the surplus commodity list are pears and rice, both of which were available during March.

Surplus commodity foods are listed each month by the Department of Agriculture as "blue stamp foods" for relief clients. The department also urges the average housewife to buy them in order to help the American farmer move his surplus crops.

The complete surplus list for April follows: Fresh grapefruit, fresh oranges, fresh carrots, onions (except green onions), Irish potatoes, butter, raisins, pork, lard, all pork (except that in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, dry edible beans, wheat and graham flour.

NEGRO CUSTODIAN LOVES HIS LAW BOOKS, READS FOR 'ENJOYMENT'

By Norman Bradley
Associated Press

A tall, soft-voiced Negro, a one-time field hand with a fifth grade education who reads court opinions "for my own enjoyment," now is an active aide to the finest legal minds of Tennessee.

He is Aaron Taylor, custodian of the 20,000-volume state law library and at 65 a veteran of almost 40 years' continuous service with the state.

Possessing a thorough understanding of most of the technical terms to the legal profession, Aaron converses with lawyers and judges in their own tongue and often is able to help them locate references for briefs and arguments.

Although the clerk of the Supreme Court is ex officio librarian of the state's collection, it is Aaron who has day-to-day supervision over the stacks located in the imposing new Supreme Court building. He takes an obvious pride in the gleaming floors, the beautifully panelled rooms and the modernly arranged shelves filled with the legal volumes he knows so well.

Aaron laughed self-consciously when it was suggested he knew enough law to pass the state bar examination.

"Oh, I doubt that!" he exclaimed. "Besides, I never fancied studying law or being a lawyer myself. I read briefs and abstracts but that's just for my own enjoyment."

DR. CARVER PRESENTS DRUG FOR TREATMENT OF PYORRHEA

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, April 16—Dr. George W. Carver presented to the dental division of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society in session at Tuskegee Institute last week, a new drug for the treatment of the destructive disease of the gums, pyorrhea.

This new drug Dr. Carver has developed from a formula which has the well-known persimmon as its base. The persimmon, the fruit of a tree which grows wild along the roads and in the fields throughout the South, is boiled for its juice, Dr. Carver told the eager dentists. The juice is combined with other ingredients to form a liquid with strong astringent properties.

The dentists received the new treatment with enthusiasm and were lavish in their praise of its value and potentialities. The dental society is to name certain members of their group to be given a quantity of the new drug for controlled experiments. Records of the cases receiving the treatment are to be returned to Dr. Carver for further study.

"FARM LIFE IS DEPENDABLE" RADIO AUDIENCE IS ASSURED

By Alva Taylor

Rev. Settle and Friends of the Radio Audience:

Farm families situated upon farms and on pleasant and profitable farming bases is the ideal situation which America holds up before all farm families in our country today.

This ideal for all farm people was pointed to by the two distinguished Georgians, Senator Hoke Smith and Honorable Dudley M. Hughes when sponsoring the Smith-Hughes Act; and was the philosophy of education which characterized the life and work of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, whose contribution toward the attainment of the ideal has inspired the organization of the National Association of New Farmers of America.

25,000 MEMBERS

This association, an organization of Negro farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the rural public schools throughout the United States, was organized in Virginia in May, 1929, with a few chapters and members and has in 1940, 950 chapters and over 25,000 active members. It has for its purpose the development of its members in their vocational, social and recreational life.

The farming occupation has been a way of life for a high percentage of American Negroes for nearly 300 years, yet studies and investigations reveal that the economic and social conditions among the great majority of Negro farm families are characterized by poverty, lack of land ownership, insecure tenure, and low buying the task of building farmers for proficiency in farming is a challenge and the choice is clear, that there shall be built a generation of technically and skillfully trained Negro farmers for secure occupancy of American farms, or else there shall develop among the Negro farm population a prolonged, if not a permanent depression.

In commemoration of [illegible] of Dr. Booker T. Wa[illegible] fired the inspiration of the founders, Professor G. W. Owens and the late Dr. H. O. Sargent, I wish to call upon all NFA members in America to rededicate their lives to the sections of the creed which I quote in closing:

"I believe in the dignity of farm work and that I shall prosper in proportion as I learn to put knowledge and skill into the occupations of farming.

"I believe that rural organizations should develop their leaders from within: that the boys in the rural communities should look forward to positions of leadership in the civic social and public life surrounding them.

"I believe that each farm boy bears the responsibility for finding and developing his talents to the end that the life of his people may thereby be enriched so that happiness and contentment will come to all."

ALVA TAYLOR

Alva Taylor, who spoke on "Wings Over Jordan" recently has given most of his years since leaving Tuskegee Institute in 1916 to lifting the levels of education in his state, working generally in the rural areas which need help most. At present he is head itinerant teacher-trainer for agricultural education in the Negro schools of the state.

He is the author of several bulletins on agriculture and vocational training, and is collaborator with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the Southern Region. During World War I, he served overseas with the 366th Regiment.

"Wings Over Jordan" is the internationally known Sunday morning program which is heard every week over the Columbia Broadcasting System. It originates over WGAR, Cleveland, except when the group is on tour.

Hines To Seek NAPE Presidency

CHICAGO, May 9 (ANP)—Percy R. Hines, who edited the Postal Alliance, official organ of the National Alliance of Postal employes, from 1935 to 1939, has announced his candidacy for presidency of the organization, the position now held by Lafayette E. Ford of St. Louis, who has headed the body for the past four years.

Prior to being editor of the Postal Alliance, Hines was secretary-treasurer of District six of the organization, composing the state of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. He also is a former president of the Chicago branch of the N. A. P. E., having been active in the local for 15 years.

The election of officers of the alliance for the biennial period will be held in August, at Baltimore, where the 11th convention of the organization will be held.

THINGS HERE AND THERE ABOUT FARMERS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College Ga.—While cannons boom across the sea, field songs of "gee and haw" can be heard again throughout the State as farm activities speed up.

The following is a brief resume of some of the work done at this time as revealed by State Agent P. H. Stone of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

To date, practically every farmer in the Peach-Houston county area has thoroughly broken up the land and they are now ready for planting. They are also pushing the Live-at-Home program. Already, forage, early amber, cane and cat-tail millet have been planted to feed out livestock; a sufficient number of hogs have been chosen for meat and lard, coupled with projects of potatoes, vegetables, etc., for home consumption.

Home gardens in Newton county are gaining much popularity nowaday. The farmers are increasing the size of their gardens and planting a wider variety of vegetables; while greater emphasis is being placed on balanced diets. Fifteen settings of purebred eggs have been placed with farmers for hatching purposes. This will help to build up the farm flock.

Oscar Thomas of the Brooks county area has placed his hogs under sanitary conditions. They are hogging off oats now and these hogs are looking good.
He has three sows with pigs at present.

In Mitchell county, terracing demonstrations were held on four farms—completing terraces on 425 acres.

Austrian winter peas in Meriwether county are making a fine growth since the warm weather began. More farmers have purchased lespedeza seeds, while others are busy with planting activities.

In Dougherty county, fifty farmers have enrolled in garden projects and have pledged to make their gardens conform with Triple "A" requirements; while Liberty county famers are planting more vegetables than in previous years.

George Bateman, a cotton farmer of Baldwin county, has given up the growing of cotton for this year and has turned to livestock production. There are two Hereford bulls and one Angus bull placed to serve three different communities.

Twenty farmers of the Zion Hill community in Dodge county have combined their efforts cooperatively for purchasing fertilizers. It is believed that they will save at least $200 through this method.

Kills Self When His Books Audited

PHILADEL[illegible] May [illegible] (ANP) The books of the Mount Lawn cemetery are being audited for the past five years, following the suicide of John Gordon Baugh, 3rd, scion of an "Old Philadelphia" family, who took his life Friday before last, in the most talked-about tragedy in many years.

Baugh, just 34, was a graduate of the expensive Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, and had worked for the cemetery since his graduation, first as clerk and then as secretary-manager.

In 1928 he married Miss Virginia Alsop, and to them were born three children. But last January they separated amid much whispering. He worried because she would not come back, and finally, the sorrow too much for him, he killed himself by turning on the gas in his kitchen, after he had taped all the windows and had taped the gas hose into his mouth.

He lived on the grounds of the Negro-owned cemetery alone, and to this cemetery his body was returned, after funeral services Tuesday at Faith Presbyterian church, where the Rev. John Dillingham warned of the scandal mongers who had worn the tragedy out.

Baugh was an elder in the church and Supt. of its Sunday school. He was born in Germantown, Philadelphia suburb, while his wife came here from Fredericksburg, Md.

Working for $60 per week, Baugh gave $20 a week for the support of his children—John G., 4th and William and Raymond, 5-year-old twins. He left $10,000 insurance.

The average man thinks that he is broad-minded because he is willing to forgive the wrongs endured by others.

It takes as little to make some men laugh as it does to worry others.

It is a deplorable fact that idle curiosity keeps a lot of people busy

---

Life is made up not of one great sacrifice but of many little kindnesses.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

TO WASH CRYSTAL

Extra care should be exerted when washing fragile crystal stemware. To avoid breakage, line the dishpan with a thick turkish towel and wash only one glass at a time. Use warm water and a good suds and handle carefully. Rinse in another pan of clear, not too hot water also lined with a thick pad and dry with a lintless towel. If soil is stubborn to remove from the cut designs, scrub with a medium stiff brush.

CAST ADDED TO

HOLLYWOOD— Newcomers to the cast of "The Gentle People," now in production at Warner Bros., are Jerome Cowan and Billy Wayne. Stars of the picture are Ida Lupino, John Garfield, Eddie Albert and Thomas Mitchell, and other important roles are being played by John Qualen, Aline MacMahon, George Tobias and Odette Myrtil. The director is Anatole Litvak.

COLOR TIP

You can treat summer curtains lightly. Experiment with color. How about picking out some favored color in the furniture slipcovers, matching it with moss fringe and stitching several well-spaced rows across the bottom of simple lace net curtains?

WASHING MACHINE

Even the automatic washing machine needs frequent cleansing. Wipe the outside with a soapy cloth. Keep covered when not in use. After each laudering, rinse out the inside thoroughly.

ON UMBRELLAS

To prevent umbrellas from rusting and rotting, after using, keep them open indoors until they have dried completely.

PIE WITH A FLOURISH

Next time you serve apple pie, serve it hot, lathered with whipped creame and sprinkled with chopped walnuts.

HAM GARNISH

A nice garnish for panfried ham steak—orange sections or apple rings lightly browned in the ham gravy.

Here is a tasty topping for apple, cherry, rhubarb or apricot pie. When the pie is ready to serve, generously spread one and one-half cups of whipped cream blended with half a cup of grated cheese.

* * *

Chopped salted peanuts mixed with a little dark brown sugar give a crunchy coating to finger lengths of cakes or to date, raisin or coconut sticks. Try this next time you are fixing up a trayful of party cakes for your tea table.

* * *

When the cork breaks in a bottle pour out the liquid it contains and put enough ammonia in the bottle to float the cork. Set away until the cork crumbles.

* * *

It is better to scrape raw potatoes than pare them when preparing them to boil. More food value is thus retained.

* * *

Partly cook cereal in a double boiler the night before using and leave it on the back of the range, being sure to cover well with water.

* * *

Try this dessert method for pancakes. Bake four large pancakes, quickly spread jam on each. Stack the cakes and sprinkle sugar lightly on them. Surround with warm orange sauce, cut in wedge-shaped pieces and serve.

* * *

Paint piazza and garden chairs now so that they may be thoroughly dried before you wish to use them.

* * *

To remove mildew from a leather bag, rub with petroleum ointment and allow it to remain on bag until mildew comes off easily.

* * *

Line your clothes basket with oilcloth cut to fit basket. Fine fabrics will not then catch on loose pieces of cane.

* * *

If iodine is accidently dropped on a linen towel, cover the spot immediately with dry starch and the stain will soon disappear.

* * *

When making rolled cookies it is advisable to chill the dough before rolling. The dough can be handled more easily and the cookies quickly cut out. Our grandmothers frequently rolled the dough on a large board and chilled it out-of-doors for several hours.

* * *

Raisins, dates, currents and figs blend better with other ingredients and are improved in flavor if they are soaked five minutes in a little boiling water. Two tablespoons of boiling water for each half cup of fruit is the correct amount.

* * *

Begonias, Boston fern, rubber plants, English ivy, German ivy, dracaenas, the sansevieria, amaryllis, primroses and geraniums all defy gas fumes and will grow in the house.

NEWS ABOUT YOUR KITCHENS

Off the press in time to help those who are building a new house or remodeling this spring, is "Closets and Storage Spaces," a new publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

REDUCE STEPS

"One of her goals of kitchen planning is to reduce the number of steps necessary in performing routine tasks," according to the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "To accomplish this, modern kitchens are divided into 'work centers.' That is, all the supplies and all the equipment for one kind of kitchen work are grouped together."

In general, there are four work centers in the kitchen—one for food preparation, one for serving, one for cooking and one for dishwashing. Storage spaces should be arranged with reference to the work done at each center.

In a very compact kitchen all of these work centers—except the one for cooking—may be located near the sink. Such an arrangement is illustrated in "Closets and Storage Spaces." It consists of a sink, flanked by drainboards that are really smooth-surface work tops On each side, above and below the work surface are storage cabinets.

WASH DISHES RIGHT TO LEFT

The natural way for a right-handed person to wash dishes is from right to left—stacking the dishes on the right, and putting them to drain at the left. So the logical place to store dishes used more often is near the place where they are dried, in this case above the left drainboard. Such dishes include cereal and sauce dishes, cups, saucers, plates and platters. The logical place to store everyday silverware and dish towels is in drawers below this drainboard.

Dual-purpose, too, is the right drainboard. Not only are dishes stacked here before they are washed, but it is also the food-preparation center. Here vegetables are prepared for cooking, cakes mixed up, pastry rolled, and similar operations carried out. Within easy reach in the cabinet below are cutlery, recipe books, cooking utensils, large supplies of flour and sugar. And in the cabinet above, there is room for spices, baking powder, soda, and all the other staple groceries.

THE COOKING CENTER

As for the cooking center, that naturally revolves around the stove. Here there needs to be storage space for articles used only at the stove, such as frying pans, heavy kettles, and pan lids. For a kitchen that uses a wood or coal range, the new bulletin suggests a combination utensil and fuel storage closet.

Cabinets, built-in or ready-made are the most satisfactory for storing kitchen things. Shelves are best in cabinets above the work surface. Drawers are usually preferred below. But, because shelves are less expensive to build, many save on cabinet construction by using shelves throughout. All shelves should be made adjustable if possible, to avoid waste.

Dining room storage is necessarily planned in relation to kitchen storage. Many articles can be stored with equal convenience in either place. One of the least expensive types of dining room cupboard to build is the corner cupboard. Two such cupboards, placed in adjacent corners of the dining room, are decorative as well as useful.

A free copy of "Closets and Storage Spaces," Farmers' Bulletin 1865, may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PAINT ON GLOSSY ENAMEL

A housewife describes a bathroom finished with dark green enamel. She wants to refinish it in white. As the green chips off, she fears that the new white enamel would chip off also, and asks how this can be prevented.

Paint will chip when it is put on over a glossy surface, as, for instance, over varnish or enamel. This can be avoided by dulling the gloss, for the new paint will then be able to work in and make a good bond. In this particular case, all of the enamel around the chipped places should be scraped off, possibly with a putty knife. The gloss of the green enamel can then be dulled with sandpaper or with steel wool.

Another method is to wash with a solution of washing soda in water, just strong enough to cut into the surface of the old enamel. This can be determined by experiment, for the strength depends on the hardness of the water. After rinsing with clear water and thorough drying, the chipped places can be filled to the level of the surrounding finish with two or more coats of paint, each one being allowed to dry thoroughly before the next goes on.

HARD PLASTER WALLS

Question: My plaster walls are so hard that driving a nail is almost impossible. How can we hang small pictures on them?

Answer: At a stationer's or a hardware store you can get picture hangers that have slender steel points that go into hard plaster easily and without chipping. If the pictures are not too heavy, they can be held by cloth hangers cemented to the wall. These also can be had at a stationer's.

SPOTTED FLOOR.

Question: My new oak floors were sanded, shellacked and waxed. A number of dark spots show, that I am told are sap marks. How can they be cleaned up?

Answer: Those marks should come out with bleaching. Use oxalic acid dissolved in water: One pound to one and one-half gallons. Apply the solution hot and allow to stand all night. This treatment, of course, will destroy the finish, so that refinishing will be necessary. Your best move will be to have the present finish taken off by sanding before applying the bleach. All traces of the bleach should be washed off before refinishing.

WHITEWASHED CEILING

Question: How can a kitchen ceiling be whitewashed so that it will not peel. How can old whitewash be taken off?

Answer: Whitewash should not be used on a kitchen ceiling, for the damp air will take it off. Also it will absorb grease and dirt. The best finish for a kitchen is enamel, for being hard, it will not absorb dirt, and surface soiling can easily be washed off. Old whitewash can be removed by soaking with water and wiping with a sponge.

KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT HIS SHIRTS

A good shirt is a joy to the man who wears it and a satisfaction to the woman who "does it up."

"To insure a comfortable fit and long wear in a shirt—and to save ironing headaches, learn to recognize the marks of quality before you buy," suggests Margaret Smith, specialist in textiles and clothing of the Bureau of Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WHAT KIND OF MATERIAL?

Most shirts are made of cotton, the finer shirtings for dress or business wear, heavier shirtings for work shirts. Best cottons for shirts are those with a firm, smooth, weave. Long floats or loose or fuzzy threads indicate a weak cloth.

Look on the label for shrinkage facts. Good quality shirts are preshrunk in all parts. According to Federal Trade Commission regulations any cotton material marked "pre-shrunk" and which will shrink further should carry the statement "will not shrink more than —per cent." To keep their shirts fit, shirts should be guaranteed not to shrink more than 2 per cent.

When you buy a colored shirt, read labels for facts about colorfastness. Shirts should be fast to light, washing, and perspiration A shirt labeled "vat dyed" usually is fast color.

HOW IT'S MADE

Check the following strategic part of the shirt. Take out pins if you have to look at each part.

THE COLLAR—Get the right height to suit the wearer. Collars are made for long, average and short necks. See that collar points are sharp, evenly stitched and lie flat as possible. A good feature you'll find on some shirts is "quilting" along the neckband. This is several rows of machine stitching to keep the neckband from crumpling down on the neck. Interlining of the color should be fully shrunk as the outer material.

THE FRONT PLEAT— There again, the shirt can be ironed flat and look neat only if the interlining is pre-shrunk to the same extent as the outer cloth. Firm and securely stitched buttonholes, large enough to slip over buttons easily should be in the exact center of this pleat. If there is a design or pattern in the material, this should be matched up along the edge of the pleat.

Best buttons for business shirts are of pearl, four-holed, and sewed on securely, because they will rust as soon as the paint wears off. Also steer clear of compressed paper buttons, or unevenly shaped pearl buttons.

THE SLEEVE—Make sure the sleeve is cut straight—that is, the lengthwise thread of the material runs parallel to the top creases of the sleeve. Any sleeve fullness should be worked in neatly at the back of the cuff—either in pleats or gathers. The placket in the sleeve needs to be long enough so the cuff can be laid out flat to iron.

BACK—Make sure there is plenty of room in the back to allow free arm action. Backs of most work shirts are cut in one piece. Good business shirts have a generous yoke, with a full-cut lower back. Lower back fulness may be eased on to the yoke so it is hardly noticeable. Or it may be set in pleats or gathers. These need to be located over the shoulder blades —not in the exact center back. The yoke of most well-cut shirts is rounded higher at the center back, which makes the lower back at little longer in the center to accommodate the natural rounding of shoulder muscles.

SEAMS AND STITCHING— Look closely at all the seams, for poor stitching is one of the eastiest ways to detect poor workmanship. The stitching should be close and even, with no knots either on the right or wrong side. Work shirts should be triple-stitched at the seams with from to 12 to 16 stitches to the inch. There should be about 18 to 20 stitches per inch on business shirts.

GETTING A GOOD FIT

Full-cut shirts fit better. To check this, look first at the shirt tails. If these are skimpy, he whole shirt probably is cut small. Shirt tails should be well rounded with back and front the same length. On work shirts, tails are not cut so long as they are on business shirts. Nor should skimpily cut shirts be confused with brands of shirts that are cut smaller in some places especially for slender men.

Shirts sizes are ordinarily stamped on the collar or the left lower front. Collar size is stamped first—then sleeve length. For instance, 15-34 or 15-4 mean the shirt is 15 inches around the neck and has a 34-inch sleeve length.

HATLESS

There is always someone in our car—often my husband—who wants to take off a hat and ride bareheaded. I discovered a fine place to put the hats so they would not get on the floor or crushed. I fastened three spring clothespins to the bar at the back of the front seat (tied them to it) and now when anyone takes off his hat he just snaps a clothespin on the rim and it stays "put."

From a reader who has loads of fun with your unusual recipes and ideas. I keep them all on file and when I want an idea I know where to get it.

TIES

When renovating neckties to get a really professional finish, take a piece of lightweight cardboard. Cut shape like the tie only slightly narrower, so the cardboard will slip into the tie, on the top side of the wool lining. Now you can clean and press the tie and it will look like new.

TIES

When your husband's ties are worn out, they make the cutest ties for small boys, from two years and up, by cutting off big end using small end as tie.

Rose E. Loeffel,
Minneapolis, Minn.

KNITTING

When I knit a sweater where I have to sew sleeves to the sweater. I knit both sleeves at the same time. Each sleeve having its own ball of yarn.

In that way I have to read directions only once and my sleeves are always the same shape and size to the stitch.

CHESTNUTS

After chestnuts are roasted place them in a damp cloth and cover over until needed. You will be delighted to find them so deliciously tender.

»«More Woman's Page News»«

GRANDPA WASN'T FOXY ABOUT FOOD

Great Grandpa probably never tasted a tomato salad—a stringless green bean, or a grapefruit. Great Grandpa never knew the indecision that comes from assembling a meal from a cafeteria counter. Great Grandpa never saw a chain grocery sore. And to him vitamins, protective foods, or fresh spinach in December were unheard of.

These are but a few of the developments that have brough changes in our food habits since Great Grandpa's day. What some of these changes have been and how they have affected our diets is pointed out by Dr. Louis Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Food Habits Have Changed

"Both for better and for worse," says Dr. Stanley, "the food habits of the people of this country have changed markedly in the past few generations.

Today, we eat fewer natural and more processed and fabricated foods than we did before. Today we have a far greater variety of foods available. Tastes have changed. And there is much less difference than before in the foods eaten in different parts of the country—or from season to season.

'From the nutritional standpoint," said Doctor Stanley, "one of the most encouraging trends over the past 50 years, is the sharp increase in the amount of milk, tomatoes, citrus fruits, and leafy green vegetables that we eat.

These are all included on the "protective" list of foods. That is, they are foods noted for mineral elements and vitamins in which diets are likely to fall short.

On the Debit Side

On the debit side of the nutritional ledger, Doctor Stanley places some of our developed food prefcrences.

"A modern standard of fastidousness," she says, "has led many of us to use the lean-muscle cuts of meat to the neglect of the organs of animals. An association of goodness with richness in fat has led us to overlook the values of skim milk. Though skim milk lacks the fat in the whole milk it is as rich in protein and in much needed calcium.

"Some food-processing practices, such as a high degree of milling of wheat, refining of cane sugar, and bleaching of vegetables have stripped natural products of certain nutritive qualities. Because we have come to associate whiteness with goodness, we often eat these foods to the exclusion of others."

Diets Short in Vitamins

As a result, unwise food choices tend to offset the benefits of the increased use of protective foods. And diets as they stand today often are short in calcium, and in vitamins A, B1, and C.

"Obviously," points out Doctor Stanley, "many of the nation's food habits could well be reshaped with an eye to nutritional improvement. Sometimes, Dr. Stanley believes, food habits can be reshaped on a national scale. A current instance of this may be the public adoption of the new "enriched" flour, which mills plan to put on the market soon. This flour will be enriched with vitamins and other food values in which American diets are low.

Generally, however, food habits are reshaped on the individual or family basis.

"Any person who is working to reshape his own food habits," says Doctor Stanley, "owes it to himself to change for the better. He needs to check carefully to see how his regular diet measures up to the standards for good nutrition."

Here's Perfect Diet

Here's what a normal adult should have every day according to a check list recently published by the Bureau of Home Economics:

MILK—1 pint or more. LEAFY [illegible] or YELLOW VEGETABLES—[illegible] or more servings. TOMATOES, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT..... OR ANY OTHER VITAMIN-C, RICH RAW FRUIT OR VEGETABLES—1 or more servings. POTATOES, OTHER VEGETABLES OR FRUIT—2 or more servings. EGGS—1 if possible. LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, FISH—1 or more servings. CEREALS AND BREAD—at least 2 servings of whole-grain products. FATS AND SWEETS—as needed to satisfy the appetite. WATER—6 glasses or more.

TUNA

Try heating canned tuna fish in meat gravy. The fish tastes just like meat. I discovered this accidentally one day when some tuna fish fell into the gravy!

PEAS

To keep fresh garden peas fresh for a long time I put them in a milk bottle, put the cap on and seal with parafine. Peas may then be kept a long time.

Cabbage and carrots are winter stand-bys. Chopped green peppers and nuts give cole slaw a new lease on life, while carrots creamed in canned mushroom soup get the family down to dinner in a rush.

CHICKEN

If you want to make that fried chicken have that special tang, slice an onion and put in with the chicken when frying.

Top a meat pie with corn bread, for a change. This kind of topping has good color, if you use yellow corn meal, and it will contribute considerable flavor to your pie. Corn bread is a good topping, too, for fish pies, those made with salmon, shrimp or cooked fish of other kinds.

While you may add sugar to corn bread served with the meal as a topping you will want to omit the sweetening.

EFFECTIVE VISION HANDICAP IN STUDY THREE MILLLION SCHOOL CHILDREN IN U. S. AFFLICTED

New York City,—Approximately 3,000,000 school children in the United States—one-eighth of the entire school population—are handicapped in their education by eyesight. It is disclosed in the report of a joint committee of the National Education association and the American Medical assocation co-operating with the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

Farsightedness is the most common visual defect among American school children, according to the report, prepared under the direction of Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia university. Astigmatism is next in frequency, and nearsightedness is third; ether eye defects mentioned are cross-eyes and inflammation of the eyelid liining.

"The importance of good eyesight among school children cannot be over-estimated." says the report. "We have come to recognize that defective visions or disease in the eyes of the child not only may have deterimental influence on his school progress, but may react upon his general health and upon his adjustment to his school, his playmates, and even to his family. This recognition has given new impetus to the work of discovering and correcting visual defects among chidren, beginning with the preschool age.

Close Work Distresses

"The farsighted child is not usually discomforted by seeing at a distance. It is the close eye work that distresses him. The printed page which the normal eye reads without undue muscular strain at a distance of 14 inches may appear alternately blurred and clear to the farsighted child.

"To the nearsighted child, objects beyond a certain distance appear to be indistinct or hazy in outline, and if the child is very nearsighted he may even pass his playmates in the street with out recognizing them. If the book is too large or too heavy to hold up to his face, he brings his head nearer to the page. Such a position is not ouly harmful to the eye and fatiguing to its muscles, but is also fatiguing to the muscles of the neck and shoulders."

Calling attention to the fact that children with cross-eyes often become extremely sensitive and self-conscious because of the jibes of playmates and the thoughtless remarks of adults. The report says, "The sense of inferiority so often developed in children with squint may breed undesirable personality traits and unhealthful mental attitudes toward life. It cannot be over-stressed that the most satisfactory results are obtained when the child with squaint—no matter how young—is placed under the care of an ophthalmologist as soon as the defect is recognized."

Eye Health Urged.

In its concluding chapter, the report urges particnlarly that the school's provision for eye health should include medical facilities for "children with such serious eye difficulties that after everything possible has been done for them they either cannot see well enough to profit by the usual school equipment or may be harmed by so doing." The report continues: "Probably one in 500 of the school population comes under this classificatiion. This group has been designated as 'partially seeing.' They carry on their close eye work in sight saving classes under the direction of specially trained teachers, but join their normally seeing companions in those schools activities that do not require close eye work."

At the present time 6,000 children are enrolled in the 458 sight-paying classes maintained by 145 communities where the special educational facilities and teaching methods used are similar to those described in the report. Additional classes are needed, however, for about 44,000 other children, according to the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

FOX IS TRAINED TO CHEW GUM BY SHERIFF

Odessa, Texas—Sheriff Reeder Webb prides himself with the achievement of what generally was termed the impossible—training a fox.

The sheriff captured a fox and taught it to search for chewing gum and chew it. He named the fox 'Jojo."

Jojo now has become the mascot of the courthouse family and often carries packages of gum to its master.

TOWN HAS BUCKEYE TREE THAT FORETELLS WEATHER

Chardon, Ohio—Call for Western Reserve university scientific professors and the Cleveland weather bureau!

Chardon has a mystery.

Al W. Timm doesn't need a barometer. A 55-year-old buckeye tree in his front yard foretells accnrately within five to six hours when rain is coming, and has done so for the last two years

His neighbors actually depend on this tree when planning picnics. When rain is coming, although skies may be clondless, wet spots begin to appear on the bark about two feet from the ground, and they increase until the bark is wet all the way to earth.

After the storm the tree becomes dry and remains so until ready for another forecast.

William Facey, who lives in the Timm home, and Timm discovered the phenomena. Charles Repp, retired farmer and a neignbor of Timm, said recently that, in all his long farm experience, he never had seen anything like it.

The tree was struck by lightning several years ago, and the course of the lightning shows plainly. Whether this has anything to do with the tree's propensities is not known.

"Maybe some of these college and weather bureau scientists can figure it out." Timm said "I can't and they're welcome to the problem."

STUDY OF MALARIA GOES FORWARD WITH CANARIES

Atlanta.—Beneath the golden feathers of the singing canary may lie the secret of new methods of treating malaria, according to the theory of Emory university medical students.

Officials of Emory have announced a $3,000 grant from the Abbott Laboratories of North Chicago, Ill., to continue present research work on canaries. Dr. Elizabeth Gambrell, instructer in baeteriology, will direct the research, which was begun several months ago on a preliminary $1,000 award from the researeh organization.

Dr. Gambrell said that the research would be conducted on more than 50 canaries. The canary is the only animal known to be affected by malaria in the same way as human beings.

CLEAN UP PAINT UP FIX UP

In spring man can look at the point of economy Mr. Turtle is getting a break. His waterproof shell never needs repairs, and affords him helmet-like protection. In a few seconds he can haul in his outboard legs and batten down the hatches when the enemy draws near. Maybe he has a pull with Mother Nature.

At any rate, with human beings, the minute we take our eyes off our property something rusts or rots or springs a leak. It follows that the wisest thing is to keep a weather eye on our property at all times.

The first robin's appearance is a signal to think about cleaning up, painting up, and fixing up homes and grounds. It isn't merely a matter of dusting off the summer furniture and setting it up on the porch; or oiling up the lawnmower. Rather, a little tour of inspection around the premises to appraise the extent of the winter's effects on painted surfaces, rain gutters, and windows that winter has kept well hidden.

It is well to start looking for minor wear and tear on the roof, and then work down. Often the flashing around the chimney is corroded and fractured, because the elements have worn away the protective paint film. Immediate repair and painting of this small damage will save a major expense later. While on the roof, look over the shingles. A split or badly warped shingle is a sign of future trouble. It needs replacing and application of shingle stain promptly.

Next, all copper gutters, downspouts and pipe joints should be painted or varnished. Frequently an accumulation of last fall's leaves in a state of decay will cause a lace-like corrosion of downspouts and gutters.

Estimates of damage due to lack of surface protection have set at 600 million dollars annually. Failure to paint causes other losses as well. For example, an unpainted brick house may absorb water during the rainy season to the extent of 30 precent of its own weight. If home exteriors are badly worn, it is wise to call in a painting contractor to make a more thorough check-up prior to any painting plans.

A check-up of the windows around the house, especially those in the cellar, often reveals breakage caused by a badly aimed snowball, or dried out putty, which left the glass at the mercy of winter winds. Broken windows are dangerous and unsightly.

The paint-styling movement is being brought to the public's attention more than ever in 1941, and the Paint-Up, Fix-Up Campaign this year will undonbtedly show surprising results, because the time is now ripe for the long-delayed action of home owners in property improvement. In addition, consumer purchasing power will be greater this year, because of the impetus provided by the vast National Defense program. Many towns and cities the country over whose populations are being greatly increased with the influx of military life, are "dressing up" their landscapes and streets, putting things in order.

Community Service

The paint-up, clean-up movement is broader than individual effort and personal returns. Since it is usually a joint effort of the community, returns are two-fold in that such activity develops community spirit and promotes better citizenship.

Vacant grounds are cleaned up and converted into playgrounds or thrift gardens. Public buildings repaired, beautified, with stone and brickwork cleaned or painted.

Safety enters the picture too, for treacherous stairs, porches, sidewalks, railing are repaired and painted for beter visibility at night. Since they are safer, the hazard to human life and limb is reduced.

A city bending its efforts in this direction suddenly finds it has a reputation. Many communities have actually shown a more rapid growth after such a campaign had been carried on successfully.

THE CLEAN-UP, PAINT-UP, FIX-UP MOVEMENT

The idea of an international Clean-Up, and Paint-Up campaign was conceived in the mind of the late Allen W. Clark, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1912. The following story of the Venus de Milo is credited with having inspired Mr. Clark to found the campaign:

In a tenement district lived a family surrounded by filth and dirt. The whole atmosphere of the little room which they called "home" was one of hopeless depression and squalor. To prove the power of suggestion, a good woman placed on the table a miniature statue of the Venus de Milo. Against this grimy background of dire and wretchedness, the Venus shone out in all her whiteness and purity elevating and brightening her strange surroundings. The good woman called a week later and found that the place had been cleaned up, the dirt had been washed away, and a pathetic but sincere attempt at decoration had been made. The subtle influence was effective.

The Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up Campaign today is a public institution throughout the United States and Canada, and in practically every civilized country, including such distant lands as Australia, India, South Africa, and Japan.

President: "Mr. Duncan where do you work?"

Don: "On the campus."

President: "That's right I see you on the campus everytime I look around."

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AMERICA'S MUDDLED DAYS

By Emmett J. Scott

Washington, D. C.—One of the tragedies of these muddled days is the woeful losses which have been sustained by Labor, by Industry, and by Government these first four months of the current year.

During the more than eight years of the Roosevelt Depression, when 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 men and women were without employment, there was constant cry and demand for the Government "to do something about it."

Government Pump-Priming

Pump-priming, as it was called, was tried, with heavy expenditures in the Billions through WPA, PWA, FERA, CCC, NYA, FHA, AAA USHA, Rural Electrification, Farm Security, and numberless others. Secretary Morganthau, at one time, made report to Congress of 30 Government lending agencies alone.

These, and the alphabetical agencies above mentioned were busily engaged in drawing money from the U. S. Treasury. The announced purpose being to relieve distress and misery, and to provide employment even of uncertain character for persons who were unable to secure regular work in Industry, or as a part of the huge Federal Bureaucracy which has been established by the New Deal at Washington and throughout the country.

A Chaotic Situation Created

And then came the War Scare and the Lend-Lease Bill, with provision for Federal appropriations for defense reaching up to, and going beyond, $10,000,000,000 with the finals not yet computable. This added to regular Budget appropriations.

Naturally, it was thought, these defense employments, while but artificially stimulating recovery, would be eagerly seized upon, with resultant happiness in hundreds and thousands of homes throughout the land.

Instead, there has followed a chaotic situation involving misunderstandings, confusion and disorder, with the forces of Labor and Industry sharply divided, and the Government's Defense Program halted and hindered, bottle-necked and throttled.

Stimulated Prosperity

The return of this stimulated prosperity has given rise to many actions, which, at least, can be referred to now only as being discouraging and disheartening. These embattled forces, with all the troubles inherent in their disputes, were also called upon to face the question as to whether men of dark complexion should also be permitted to share in the golden harvest of dollars released by the Treasury to make secure the freedom, the liberty, and the security of the Nation.

Men, who themselves for years had suffered, their wives and children along with them, overnight became militantly ungenerous in blocking the effort of these others to share in the privileges and opportunities of the hour.

Adequate Defense Efforts Go Awry

And all the while, the well-intentioned plans of the Army and Navy for adequate defense were going awry.

Employment turned to idleness has been a costly thing. Pictured in terms of delay and upset production plans, it has interfered with the uninterrupted utilization of the best energies of all of our people.

National cooperation, so necessary to the attainment of the ends sought by Congress and the enlightened wisdom of the country, has been prevented.

Wasted Idleness

This wasted idleness, for instance, has meant, in one case alone, never-to-be recovered man-days irrevocably lost in providing 12,000 giant cannon-carrying tanks worth $500,000,000.

Bombing-planes, guns and munitions have also failed to come through.

The time wasted during these four months of 1941, it has been computed, amounts to 13,000,000 man-days.

To state it another way, the time wasted on production is the same as if 50,000 men regularly employed had suddenly quit their work for a whole year of 12 months.

Devastating as this has been to the welfare and losses of White labor, it is tragedy magnified to Negro labor. It has had no substantial look-in at all.

Even a portion of these 13,000,000 man-days wasted and lost would have provided opportunities for these eager people who wish, along with their fellow-Americans, to save our country from the destruction and perils which threaten it.

More than that, Relief Rolls would be lessened, non-defense expenditures reduced, and self-respect restored to that all-too-large, proportionately high and excessive number of the Negro group who have been kept out of jobs by the New Deal Depression.

Economic and Racial Discriminations

The economic, racial discriminations practiced all these years have confined these people to a separate relief economy and has served permanently to shut them out of the normal productive employments of the country.

A "permanent reservation of public relief," as fostered for Negroes by the New Deal, has discouraged them in their struggles to establish a rightful and self-respecting station in life, and to provide adequate support for their wives and their children, and aborted their efforts to provide normal comforts for these families and for the education of their children.

They, too, wish to share in progressive living standards and family security. They know and recognize the fact and wish their country to recognize it, that human need is human need whether the complexion be white, black, yellow, red or brown.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Roosevelt's Call for More Bombers Based on Reports of Nazi Production

By Robert Allen And Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Though not announced by the White House, two impelling factors were behind the President's sensational letter to Secretary Stimson, asking for an immediate increase in the monthly output of bombers.

One was the obvious need of providing Britain with more and bigger planes to carry the offensive to Germany. Second, known only to inside authorities, was intelligence information that the Nazis are increasing the bomber force of their Luftwaffe. The reports are that the German air force now consists of the following:

Six main air fleets, each comprising 1,000 bombers, 625 fighters and 75 reconnaisance planes, a total of 10,200. Also there is an independent air unit of 2,750 planes, a naval air service of 1,000, an operational training unit of 650, and a transport organization of 3,500 planes. In addition to these first-line ships, is a reserve of 12,000 others, plus 5,000 trainers and transports.

Grand total: About 35,000 planes.

German Capacity

German airplane production capacity is estimated at 3,000 planes a month, including about 500 bombers. However, except for bombers, Germany is not now using her full production capacity as she doesn't need that many new planes a month.

Nazi March production is estimated at 2,200 ships of all types, but only 1,600 in April. In May, however, intelligence reports are that Nazi plane production is being stepped up to replace Balkan and North African losses.

Reports are vague about what the Nazis are doing with the nine government and 11 private aircraft plants in France, most of them located in the occupied zone; also regarding the eight Dutch factories, including the Fokker works, and the 17 Belgian plants.

These plants have large potential producing capacity, but best information is that the Nazis are stripping them of their machine tools and other equipment. How much this will boost the Nazis' 3,000 planes a month is only a guess.

Weakest link in German plane production is aluminum. From captured planes, the British estimate that the Nazis use about 500 pounds of this vital metal per ship. The American average is 5,000 pounds.

The undisclosed bomber goal of 1941 to which Roosevelt referred in his letter to Stimson, is 600 a month.

The four new assembly plants in Omaha, Tulsa, Kansas City and Fort Worth should produce about 300 bombers a month. To double their output it will be necessary to build and equip at least as many new plants, plus taking over an increased ratio of automobile and other plant facilities to turn out the necessary parts.

Professor: "Young man, how many times have I told you to get to this class on time?"

Fresh Crab: "I don't know, I thought you were keeping score."

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

THE NEGRO AND CHANGING SITUATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

reviewed my own experiences on trips made to this section; talked with people of all walks of life who had lived here the greater portion of their lives; and in addition, I spent considerable time perusing the literature and recorded data concerning the Delta.

You are living on as fertile a plot of land as can be found anywhere in the whole world. Its area covers 4.2 million acres and contains all of the land in 10 counties and part of 9 other counties. In addition to the richness of your soil, you have a most favorable climate, and the two combined have not only made this the most highly specialized cotton-producing area in the world, but it has also enabled yon to produce a longer-staple cotton than that produced in the Cotton Belt generally.

Here, living in the Delta is to be found over 30 percent of the entire colored population of the State of Mississippi. This group comprises 82.4 percent of all the farm people in the Delta.

According to the Agriculture Census for 1935, the colored farm operators constituted 82.6 percent of all operators. They farmed 46 percent of the total acreage either as owners, with 3 out of each 100 in this group as sharecroppers, with 83 out of each 100 in this class; or as other tenants, 14 out of each 100 having this status.

Prior to the beginning of the so-called depression this section, like other portions of the South, enjoyed a "free-and-easy cotton forever" economy. Such a system of farming allowed us plenty of leisure time; we made fairly good money as a rule; and now and then some of us got modestly well-to-do financially.

With good land whose fertility was occasionally renewed by flood waters, many of the more thrifty farmers soon began to accumulate more land than they could work personally. They found plenty of available labor in close proximity to the Delta and brought this in on a share-farming basis. Soon other persons began to realize that cotton farming in this region was a most remunerative investment and they too helped in developing the land for farming purposes. Thus grew up the great "Delta Country" and its large cotton farms with more than 75 percent of its crop land in cotton and nearly all of its cash income from this source. Here, cotton not only reigned as king but also as emperor.

Then came the dark days when a gloomy pall fell over the whole cotton section. Cotton surplnses accumulated due largely to loss of our export markets, prices fell sharply, and on every hand people talked in terms of less cotton acreage. Finally this talk developed into action and pretty soon those of us living in the Delta began to see a changing agricultural situation. There was the usnal hope that the bad times would not last forever, but finally we began to see in the process of gradual development that picture as painted by Stephen Foster in the followuig words:

Where are the hearts once so happy and so free?
The children so dear, that I held upon my knee?

Why do I weep when my heart should feel no pain?
Why do I sigh that my friends come not again?

Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay,
Gone are my friends from the cotton fields away.

Let ns stop a few minutes to visualize some of the changes that have come to this section; see how they have affected the colored population of the area; note the problems that have either resulted from them or else are carryovers from the previous period.

One very noticeable change in the Delta is found in the use of large-scale labor-saving machinery. In the use of tractors alone this increase has amounted to 284 percent and has resulted in a decrease of 15 percent in the number of mules. Use of machines has been further accentuated by the production of livestock feeds on the idle cotton land. This trend toward mechanization is further noted in the progress that has been made in the development of mechanical cotton pickers. Other changes include diversification of crops, changes in cotton varieties and production and a concerted effort to improve both the quality and fertility of the soil.

We cannot afford to bury our heads in the sand, like the ostrich, and ignore these new developments; nor can we afford to be so unwise as to predict their impracticability; or to feel saddened in the belief that there is a tinge of injustice and unfairness on the part of those who would make the best of the situation. These changes are taking place because our present economic situation has practically forced them on us and, human nature being what it is, we will most probably follow the system that is most economical, less laborious, and that provides the most favorable returns for the money invested.

However, in view of all that I have said, we cannot ignore the fact that these changes have brought about and are bringing about serious human adjustments. In this fertile area the effect has been greatest on the Negro group because it constitutes by far the largest number in the landless class of the region.

Let us consider for a moment the effect of the changing agricultural situation on the colored population of the Delta:

1. in 1930, 61 out of each 100 acres were farmed by colored operators. The year 1935 saw this number drop to 46 out of each 100 acres farmed. During this same period the number of colored operators had decreased 14.7 percent.

2. Mechanization has not only served to displace a large amount of plantation labor, but along with other factors, it has contributed greatly to a shifting in the status of small owners and cash tenants to that of sharecroppers and wage hands.

3. Size of farms in the case of Negro operators in the region have either decreased or remained stationary. The 1935 Agriculture Census shows that the size of the average Negro-operator's farm during 1930-35 remained constant around 20 acres, while that of other operators during this same period increased from 70 acres to 111 acres. In the case of sharecroppers, the decrease in acreage amounted to nearly 20 percent.

4. Although this section could be practically self-sufficient, in the production of food crops, full use has not been made of this advantage. Estimates based on the Census records show that 55 percent of the farms are without milk cows, 26 percent without chickens, 30 percent without hogs, and 50 percent without even home vegetable gardens. These figures alone are a fair barometer of existing nutritional problems.

5. The amount of idleness on the part of many of the population is quite evident due to seasonal periods of work, displacement of farm labor, and other conditions. If the situation here follows the usual pattern, Negroes constitute by far the greatest proportion in the unemployed group.

What efforts are being made in the region itself to meet the problems resulting from this period of adjustment? I should like to call attention to a few that concern the colored population in particular.

There is considerable thinking and discussion going on here, as in other sections of the South, regarding the utilization of seasonal surplus labor through the development of part-time industrial enterprises. Should these plans mature, Negro laborers are bound to share in some of the benefits accruing from such projects. The present national emergency will more than likely provide some non-agricultural sources of income for all farmers and more industrial opportunities for surplus farm populations.

I have noted with much interest the Live-at-Home and Plant-to-Prosper campaign fostered by the Delta Council Committee on Agriculture. The thing that impressed me most in the whole campaign was the fact that it was not limited to any racial group, and both Negro tenants and land owners shared in the prizes offered for those ranking highest in the contest.

Our State and Federal Governments are not unmindful of the agricultural situation existing here or elsewhere in the Nation. Through the services of the United States Department of Agriculture, State colleges, and other agencies, assistance is coming in the development of new and improved varieties of crops; in the introduction of better farm practices; in the development of supplementary cash farm enterprises, and through a teaching program emphasizing food production, adequate diets, and better living conditions.

It is indeed encouraging to note the efforts being made by various lending services to improve the credit situation in our agricultural areas. This has been of prime importance in this section devoted to a specialized type of cotton growing. Both the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration have played important roles in improving the credit situation in the region.

The following excerpts from articles appearing in the Delta Leader, under dates of January 21, 1939, and January 20, 1940, illustrate quite vividly how farmers of the Delta are being helped through the services of the organization I represent.

"The meeting of the Production Credit Association on last Wednesday, January 18, at the City Hall, was largely attended by Negroes. This association has been of invaluable aid to Negroes for the past five years. During this time it has granted 912 loans to Negroes. The loans amounted to approximately $500,000, according to a statement received from Mr. E. E. Barwick. Losses gainst this $500,000 have been a mere $76.67. With a deficit against 912 loans amounting to this sum, we proudly note the economic and thrifty characteristics thus manifested by Negroes which have enabled them to repay their loans so well."

"More farms were purchased by farmers in the State of Mississipp. with the aid of financing through agencies under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration during the past four years than in any of the other 47 States of the Nation, according to figures made public by Roy L. Thompson, president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans. During the period from October 1, 1935 to the end of the past year 7,438 farms were purchased by Mississippi farmers involving credit amounting to $10,296,159. This huge amount of credit is in addition to the down payment which all farmers made on the properties which they purchased. Last year 901 farms were purchased with the assistance of $1,354,259 of credit."

" . . . Many of these purchasers were tenant farmers who have become land owners for the first time in their lives."

I have been informed by representatives of the Farm Security Administration that Negro rural rehabilitation clients in the 10 counties lying completely within the Delta have been aided through loans to the value of $245,700. This assistance has helped to increase the average net gain in income per Negro client to the extent of $139, and the average gain in the net worth to the amount of $147 per Negro client. In addition, farm units have been provided for 148 colored farm families on community projects in Bolivar and Holmes Counties.

It was indeed gratifying to note the stand taken by the white educators of Mississippi in behalf of the colored teachers and people of the State. They not only advocated better salaries for Negro teachers; improved school facilities for colored children, and larger support of the colleges at Jackson and Alcorn; but they also urged the establishment of a junior college for Negro youth in the very heart of the Delta area. This is truly a fine example of racial good will, and it is my earnest hope that all of the recommendations will mature into realities and that a well-equipped, properly manned institution will grow up here to serve the life needs of the people of color.

I realize that the Negro population of the Delta has shared very largely in the efforts to solve the problems that have been created as a result of changing agricultural conditions. However, because of the economic status of the race; the limited ownership of land, livestock, equipment, and the other essentials that contribute to the very foundations upon which readjustment is being made; and because of the position of the group in our bi-racial civilization, there are some responsibilities that are peculiarly our own, and that will be solved largely through our own efforts.

You realize, I am sure, that it is practically impossible to point out all of the responsibilities that must be more largely assumed by the colored people themselves, but I do firmly believe that the following are not only essential but are also fundamentally sound. I present them to you for your consideration and as lights to point the way to more glorious jubilees in the years to come:

1. The pursuing of a farming program that will make the farm unit as nearly self-sufficient as is economically possible. This means diversification of crops; the growing and preservation of food and feed crops, maintaining and improving soil fertility; and better farm management practices.

2. A careful determination and analysis of the problems arising as a result of the changing agricultural situation; the getting of the masses to begin thinking and studying along the lines of finding ways and means out of their difficulties; and the development and execution of improvement programs in communities through the area.

The realization of this responsibility calls for the unstinted cooperation and coordination of all institutions and agencies having to do with the welfare and uplift of the Negro race.

3. The directing of our inherent cooperative consciousness into those channels which would contribute to the economic wellbeing as well as the general advancement of the race. This calls for an enlarged, intensified, extensive and extended educational program concerning cooperation for improving our economic position.

Experiences of people of limited means with the cooperative movement would indicate that the credit union serves the best purpose for the initial group effort. In Nova Scotia, after the credit unions, came the cooperative stores, lobster factories, turkey pools, cooperative housing and cooperative marketing of such products as fish, lobsters and pulpwood.

It is quite enlightening and gratifying to know that 51 all-Negro Federal credit unions scattered throughout the Nation reported share balanves aggregating $108,796 as of December 31, 1940. This almost doubles the share balance of $67,117 as of the same date the previous year. The average Negro Federal credit union has a share balance of $2,113 at the close of 1940. The share balance of one organization at the close of 1940 amounted to $13,329.

Loans totaling $445,191 have been made to the members since the first all-colored Federal credit union began business, February 1, 1935. Members of credit unions among Negro groups borrowed $202,529 during 1940. This amount is nearly twice the $125,804 made in loans the previous year. One credit union loaned a total of $35,228 to its members in 1940. Members of that association have borrowed from their mutual savings the sum of $48,209 since the organization began business on June 3, 1938.

The 51 Negro Federal credit unions had accumulated reserves of $6,260 at the end of 1940 as a protection against bad loans. The amount charged off for bad loans was 54 cents per $1,000 of loans made by the organizatons, or approximately .05 of 1 percent.

4. The continuing and redoubling of all of our efforts to improve and advance our places of business, churches, homes, and other institutions; to increase educational opportunities for our children; to widen the job opportunities which our country offers; and to participate more fully in all aspects of our "democratic way of life."

In closing, may I take this opportunity to commend most highly those who conceived the idea of a Delta Cotton Makers' Jubilee, and also those who shared in making it a reality. It is my earnest hope that other celebrations will follow in the years to come and that each one will show exceedingly great progress in the bringing about of a richer and more abundant life, a further extension of racial good will and understanding, and larger opportunities for all people—regardless of race or creed.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN CHICAGO

Sessions Of Body Will Be Held Aug. 18-22; To Discuss Preparing For War

By Dr. John T. Givens, Gen'l Sec.

NORFOLK, Va.—The fact that the 47th annual meeting of the National Medical Association, scheduled for Chicago during the week of August 18 to 22, coincides with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of Chicago's Provident Hospital, one of the largest and one of the oldest colored hospitals in the United States, was revealed here this week by Dr. John T. Givens, general secretary of the NMA.

The secretary pointed out that this significant coincidence may be jointly celebrated by the physicians in attendance at the NMA sessions and the officials and staff of the hospital in a banquet which will be one of the highlights of the social program at Chicago.

Enthusiasm is running high in the Windy City, for what promises to be one of the most outstanding association conventions, it is reported by Dr. Givens, who has made several trips to Chicago to lay groundwork for the organiztion of convention plans and to coordinate the activities of his office with those of the Cook County Physicians Association, host to the 1941 convention.

Special emphasis at the convention will be placed on war medicine and preparedness, and discussions along this line are expected to have added significance because of the national defense effort. The secretary points out that the NMA has officially pledged its full support to the government in this emergency.

Headquarters for the 47th meeting will be DuSable High school and clinics will be held at Provident hospital.

1st Farmer: Quite a wind we had last night.

2nd Farmer: Yes, 'twas.

1st Farmer: Was your barn damaged much by the cyclone?

2nd Farmer: Don't know. Ain't found it yet.

EMPLOYMENT RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

and jobs, the Federal Security Administrator urged those looking for work to use the facilities of their local office.

Stay at Home

He particularly warned workers against leaving their home in search of rumored jobs in other areas before first checking with their local State employment office to find out whether job oppotunities are available for workers with their particular qualifications.

Each local State employment office he said, knows or can quickly find out how many and what kind of workers are needed in other localities. It can refer workers to jobs in any part of the country where there is a need for people with their qualifications. "Check with your local State employment office before you travel," he said, "and you will save yourself needless waste of time and money, as well as probable failure to land the desired job."

—Philadelphia Tribune.

COLLEGES CAN SUPPLY

(Continued from Page 1)

in mind, however, that this condition is not necessary an indictment against the schools themselves, but rather the result of a baised conception of relative standards as they affect various racial groups.

Skilled Labor Needed

"I am still old fashioned enough to believe in the dignity and glorification of labor—in clean hearts and soiled hands. In the matter of education, it is my firm belief that unusual emphasis should be placed on the training of youth to compete in the new order of affairs as they affect the nation. We are passing through a period when skilled labor is at a premium—a time when our technical schools and land grant colleges are in position to render their greatest service.

"The day is at hand when our youth should be taught the vital necessity of knowing how to do something with their hands. During these times when preparedness is the dominant idea in national thinking, skilled labor, regardless of racial identity will find its place."

Mr. Spaulding said he considered it "unfortunate" that in the past "well-meaning individuals devoted their efforts to the cultural development of the Negro at the expense of a more practical type of training" and said he believed today's youth were changing this idea.

Reviews Race's Status

Speaking of the problems confronting Negro businesses, he said they have been laboring under the handicaps of proper appreciation on the part of the public and the public's failure to lend consistent support. This he blamed on the Negro's peculiar status under the American system along with the kind of teaching he has received.

"Inefficiency, irregularities and lack of confidence have long exacted their toll from Negro business in general, yet our businesses have lived and will continue to advance." Mr. Spaulding asserted. "In past years strenuous efforts were made by those interested in the Negro's development to improve many phases of Negro life, but little encouragement was given him along the lines of developing and organizing business enterprises, or the cultivation of commercial talents that would enable him to learn a livelihood in these fields.

"Today we have a different situation in that many of our schools and colleges have established commercial departments property equipped for the development and training of individuals in this field.

DIVISION OF TRADES

(Continued from Page 1.)

barn will have a separate ventilating system.

The creamery will house equipment for the manufacture and refrigeration of cheese, butter, and ice cream. Milk will also be pasterized, separated, and bottled in this unit. The creamery building will house functional classrooms, technical and processing laboratories, and offices.

The project, from start to finish, is the work of both Hampton Institute staff and student body. Plans were developed at student and staff meetings under the direction of Merle S. Klinck, who heads the Division of Agriculture's planning commission. The artist's conception of the two barns, as pictured above, was drawn by Marcellus Portilla, a senior Art Fellow at Hampton.

The Louden Machinery Company of Fairfield, Iowa, and the Jamesway Manufacturing Company of Elmira, New York, will furnish equipment for the barns.

FARMERS AND FARMING

(Continued from Page 1)

the human famiy remains unmindful of the fundamental sources of its existence.

The farmers feed the world. How long would our army last if the farmers did not grow the food that sustains their life? The best soldiers in the world are the soldiers best fed and clothed. When war comes, those who produce nothing are placed in charge of the distribution of the products of the farms while the farmer boys are handed the gun to kill and make democracy safe for the world. The man who produces the food stuffs that the world needs, is just as essential in our economy as the class, who consumes his products. The farmer is entitled to first place in our economic life instead of the last place. The Negro following the trail of the white man thinks it is a disgrace to work on the farm and hunts an easy life in the city. The Negro has the English idea; that it is a disgrace for a gentleman to work with the hands. That work on a farm was for slaves and Negroes and idleness was the dignity of a gentleman.

Booker T. Washington brought to the world a different idea of labor, to the end that all kinkds of idleness was a disgrace, and all kinds of work well done, whether with the hand or head was an honor to be coveted by all honest men and women. We add that the producer who does work well, is the important factor in the industrial, political, economical and religious welfare of the world. We call on the Negro in the South, where the most of us live, to turn the drift from the cities to the farms with the view of producing in greater quantities what the world wants and must have if it continues to exist. Man must eat and wear clothes; he must have fresh air and exercise; and the farm is the place to get these blessings from God that He has so abundantly provided man with, if he will live in the places where they are obtainable.

Let us return to the farm for the health and religion it will bring us. Let us leave the crowded cities beset with so much evil. Let the Negro farmer challenge the Government to spend some of the money it is spending in the cities to wipe out slum districts in providing farm homes for those who would like to return to the country to till the soil as God told Adam and Eve to do when they ate the forbidden fruit. The best blood and finest character our country has produced was on the farm. And the Government owes it to those who feed the rest of us every inducement consistent with good citizenship and industry, to encourage the population that crowds the cities to return to the farm where they can make a better living by tilling the soil.

THE FARMER'S PREDICAMENT

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, recently announced that it has become necessary to "seek milk prices for farmers that will properly reflect increased costs."

As everyone knows, the prices of practically everything the farmer must pay for—labor, taxes, materials and supplies are rising. He can't make both ends meet under these conditions with a selling price structure that was barely adequate in normal times. The farmer can't produce money out of his hat any more than the rest of us.

Consumer income is also going up. The farmer has no choice but to seek more for his crops—he cannot operate otherwise.

NOTED PUBLISHER CITES BIGOTRY OF MIAMI, FLA. LAW

Frank L. Gannett Tells How Negroes Are Disfranchised By Claude Pepper & Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May—Frank Gannett, publisher of the Rochester Times-Union and other newspapers, on his return here from a trip to Florida, is calling to the nation's attention the fact that the legislature of that state has passed a law that is intended to prevent Negro citizens from participating in the elections of that state.

Mr. Gannett states that this law particularly will operate to prevent Negroes from voting in the May primary of this year, and is known as House Bill 973, section 7, on which the publisher comments as follows:

> "The primaries to be held in the City of Miami on the first Tuesday in May, shall be a non-partisan white primary and all candidates for commissioners shall be nominated at such primary. The bill also provides that the name of any elector (voter) of the city qualified to vote in the primary shall be a member of the Caucasian race.

"This law," says Mr. Gannett, "absolutely bars the Negro from taking part in the primary or from getting a place on the ballot. As the primaries in Florida in effect determine the election, this measure deprives the Negro of his voting rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

"Although this law is obviously unconstitutional, it stands on the statute books. There is some agitation for its repeal, but so far, little progress has been made in that direction.

"The Negroes of the North probably are not aware that this discrimination against them has been legalized in this manner in Florida, and it is for that reason that I am calling attention to the facts. It seems to me that a vigorous protest should be made against this legalized disfranchisement of colored voters.

"Here is an opportunity for friends of the Negro race to register their feelings against this discrimination. Probably the best means of regaining the rights of citizenship for them would be to appeal to Gov. Spessard L. Holland at the capital, Tallahassee, Fla., and to the members of the Legislature."

Houston May Get More Policemen

HOUSTON, May 9 (ANP)—Chief of Police Ashworth, recent appointee here, told members of an interracial committee of the chamber of commerce this week that the force of Negro policemen in the city will likely be increased in the future. The committee had indicated at other meetings that more were needed.

Appointments to the force, whether white or black, will be made from civil service lists, Chief Ashworth stated. "I am confident that no inquiry will show any item of mistreatment of Negroes by me or my department," the chief stated.

A recommendation was introduced by a subcommittee urging the relief of overcrowded housing conditions in Negro wards.

Lily-White Party In Texas Upheld By Federal Judge

HOUSTON, May 14—(ANP)—Approval of the lily-white Democratic primary as now in use in Texas was given this week by Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly of the U. S. District Court. He decided in favor of the defendants in the case of Sidney Hasgett vs. election officials.

Defense attorneys argued that Democratic party was a private organization and was entitled to exclude from membership any individual or groups it desired. Judge Kennerly upheld this contention.

The case, which attracted wide attention in the South, was handled through the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., with the assistance of Atty, Thurgood Marshall as associate legal advisor. It was heard on April 17 following many postponements. Judge Kennerly had the case under advisement for 16 days before giving his decision.

The plaintiff, Hasgett, sued election officials, contending he had been damaged to the extent of $5,000 when he was barred from voting in the Democratic primary.

Joining in the battle for the plaintiffs were Attys. H. S. Davis of who do not have influence, within Houston and W. J. Durham of Sherman, Texas.

An appeal to the circuit court in New Orleans is planned by the same attorneys, it was learned following the rendering of the adverse decision.

ROSENWALD FUND ANNOUNCES AWARDS OF FELLOWSHIPS

Three Nashvillians to Receive $1,500 for Post-Graduate Studies

CHICAGO, April 30 (ANP)—The award of 64 fellowships totaling $100,000 was announced Wednesday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund. The fellowships include 40 Negroes and 24 white southerners, selected for their scholarship and special talent from over 500 applicants. The awards are made in two categories: to Negroes in any field and from any part of the United States, and to white Southerners who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South, and who expect to make their careers in that region. The fellowships average $1,500.

The Julius Rosenwald fund has been granting fellowships for 12 years. Among the many notable fellows of earlier years are Marion Anderson, contralto, Katherine Dunham, dancer, William Grant Still, composer, Charles S. Johnson, social scientist, E. E. Just, biologist, Aaron Douglas, painter, Richmond Barthe, and Augusta Savage, sculptors, W. E. B. DuBois and the late James Weldon Johnson, writers.

Under the present fellowship program awards are made once each year by a committee on fellowships consisting of Will W. Alexander, advisor to the Council on National Defense, Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation; Raymond R. Paty, president of Birmingham-Southern college; Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, Office of Production Management; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and George M. Reynolds, director for fellowships.

The 1941 fellows will work on projects in a variety of fields, ranging from southern agriculture and South American forests to a study of the Spanish-speaking settlements of Delacroix island of Louisiana and the painting of scenes of the Southwest. In addition to fellowships in the academic fields, three awards were made in art, three in creative writing, and one in music.

The list of those to whom awards were made includes the following:

Mrs. Edmonia White Grant, principal of Peebles School, Nashville. Mrs. Grant will take studies in adult education.

Miss Estella Harris Scott, head resident of Fisk University Social Center, who has been reappointed to take studies in sociology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Youra Thelma Qualls, assistant in the department of English at Fisk University for studies in the English Language and in literature at Radcliffe College. Miss Qualls was reappointed.

Langston Hughes, noted poet and writer, for writing a series of plays, each to center around an outstanding Negro historical character.

ROOSEVELT ASKED TO GIVE JOBS TO COLORED WORKERS

NEW YORK, May 14—A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is joined by a number of leaders in an open letter to President Roosevelt in which an appeal is made to the President to use his "power and influence to make available more jobs for Negroes in Defense Industries." The signers of the letter represent themselves as being sympathetic with the President's social and labor policies and also his foreign policy.

The signers of the letter inform the President that they do not expect him to get rid of race prejudice by edict, but hold that they believe he will be successful if he insists that industrialists who get government contracts are asked to include Negroes among those selected for work on the basis of their population. Also, they say that the President has the power to prevent the discrimination now being practiced by those who are handling Federal money for the training of defense workers.

The signers say that the defeat of Hitler will be a boon to Negroes and that the Negro race is wholly desirous of the success of Great Britain in the war. But they point out the injustice of expecting wholehearted loyalty of Negroes in a fight against the racial prejudice of Hitler and Mussolini when American Negroes are themselves the victim of race prejudice such as that which is so rampant in plants turning out defense equipment.

The plea to the President is that he will issue an executive order that will stipulate a requirement for those getting defense contracts to hire Negro workers on a fair basis and also that Negroes be trained with a part of the Federal money being spent to train workers.

Others signing the petition to the President are the following: Lyle Lane, vice president American Federation of Teachers; Ralph J. Bunche professor Political Science, Howard University; A. L. Jackson, Chicago; Noah Walters, Asst. Mgr. Laundry Workers Joint Board; Walter White, secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Raymond Pace Alexander, lawyer of Philadelphia.

Gertrude A. Ayer, principal public school, New York; Rev. William Lyold Imes, New York, pastor; Frank C. Crosswaith, chairman Negro Labor Committee; Willard S. Townsend, Int'l president United Transport Service Employes; Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary Federal Council Churches of Christ; William Pickens, field secretary N. A. A. C. P.; Rev. A. Clayton Powell pastor Abyssinian Baptist church, New York; Elmer Carter, of N. Y. State Employment Insurance; Hobson R. Reynolds, Eastern Representative Pittsburg Courier and Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, assistant to the Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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Careful Transplanting Essential If Young Plants Are to Thrive

PRICES OF MEAT HIGHEST FOR MAY IN LAST FOUR YEARS

Federal Purchase Cause 19 Per Cent Rise Over 1940

Consumers' meat bills last week, as measured by prices "on the hoof," were, as a whole, the highest for May in four years, and the second highest since 1930. Packers paid an average of $10.05 a hundred pounds for steers hogs, and lamb, an increase of $1.65 or 19.6 per cent over the corresponding week last year.

The week's average was in contrast to $8.30 two years ago, and the low of $4.95 in May, 1932.

Government pork buying to obtain meat for export to England under the lend-lease bill and to encourage heavier domestic hog production, was considered the strongest factor supporting prices.

Pork's Rise Largest

The sharpest increases over 1940 prices were shown in pork and hogs. Packers paid an average of $8.60 for hogs, which was within 5 cents of the highest weekly price in the last 34 months. The week's average represented an advance of $2.90, or 50 per cent, over last year. A rise of 20 cents occurred during the week despite the heaviest receipts since Januay.

Farmers shipped 102,000 hogs to the stockyards, the largest total for any May week since 1934. The preceding week's run was 89,135 head, and a year ago, 89,466.

Retail butcher shop owners paid up to $19.50 a hundred pounds for top light loins, compared with $18.50 a week ago and $14.50 a year ago. Wholesale prices for the various pork cuts ranged from 25 to 50 per cent higher than in 1940. Top pork shoulders brought $15, compared with $10 a year ago. Butts sold at $17.50, against $12.50 last year, and spare ribs at $12.50, against $10 in 1940.

Beef Below 1940 Levels

Not all meat costs were above a year age. Top cuts of beef, such as ribs, loins, and rounds, wholesaled from 9 per cent lower to 14 per cent higher than in 1940. The best of the ribs, loins, and rounds selling at $23, $32 and $21, respectively, compared with $23, $33, and $20 last

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PEANUT PLANTERS DECIDE TO REDUCE THEIR ACREAGE

Atlanta, Ga., April 28 (AP.)—Production of edible peanuts in the United States went on a restricted basis today for the next three years by virtue of grower ratification of an Agricultural Adjustment Administration crop reduction proposal. By the ratio of seven to one, farmers of 14 states decided planting of limited acreage is preferable to a pegged price and government purchases of the surplus crop. In the referendum, 57,811 growers voted for acreage allotments, and 8,259 growers cast negative votes.

THE POWER OF THE WILL

"'I can't' does nothing; 'I'll try' does something; but 'I will,' works wonders!"—Anon.

HOW TO OBTAIN BETTER GRAIN GIVEN MANY YEARS OF STUDY

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY JUN 22 1941 AGRICULTURE

Over 5,000,000 acres of Fulghum oats are being grown. Almost forgotten is the origin of this excellent variety, for it was on a Sunday morning now nearly 50 years ago, that Mr. J. A. Fulghum of Warrenton, Georgia, walking through his field of Red Rust Proof, selected a single plant which was the ancestor to the variety named in his honor. Mr. Fulghum must have had a keen eye—yet selection was partly by chance. Had that Sunday morning half a century ago been stormy, the chances are that the Fulghum variety would never have been developed.

New Oat Varieties Are Being Developed in Georgia

Today there is more science and less chance in the task of producing high-yielding, disease-resistant grain varieties.

If you were at the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton last May, you may have noticed Station workers under the supervision of Dr. H. S. Garrison of the United States Department of Agriculture gathering grain. The heads of grain from each plot or row were carefully placed in a paper bag, labeled, and tied. Many different prospective new varieties were growing in rows only a few inches apart. As wheat and oats are self-fertile there was no mixing from cross pollination. To insure vigorous growth, the grain nursery was fertilized with 300 pounds of 2-10-4 per acre at planting and was top dressed with nitrate of soda in the spring, and many of the varieties so grown are artificially-produced hybrids. Instead of protecting these against disease, every attempt is made to infect them with smutt and rust. Only those which resist infection are finally advanced to field trials.

The New "Sanford" Wheat

From the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin, Georgia, there was last year released a new wheat variety, "Sanford," named in honor of Dr. S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the university system of Georgia. In a 4-year test at Griffin, "Sanford" produced 6.4 bushels more grain than "Gasta," the variety which previously had given the heaviest yields at the Station.

Back of "Sanford" is a history of 20 years of careful work by Professor R. P. Bledsoe, Agronomist at the Georgia Station. Professor Bledsoe crossed Purplestraw (Blue Stem) on Kanard, a western variety which was resistant to destructive leaf rust. From this cross, selection was made for resistance to rust and the best plants were backcrossed to Purplestraw. This process was repeated three times until a wheat which combined the high-yielding characters of Purplestraw with the rust-resistance of Kanard was produced. Then followed many years of selecting, testing and propagating ending in the 4-year trial mentioned above.

We are proud of our scientists and the wonderful things they achieve. And there can be no end to work of this sort, for—as one who is prominent as a plant breeder has said—"There is scarcely time to congratulate ourselves on the achievements of today, because we have to hustle to do something better for tomorrow."

BALANCED PLANT FOOD HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

From the opening of the gardening season until cold weather checks out warm days, there is always more or less transplanting to do. It is an all-season task whether it is annuals in spring, perennials in late season, or dividing and transplanting perennials.

Careful transplanting into the garden row or border starts the plants on their way with little check. Poor transplanting will kill many of those moved.

Dig a large enough hole to spread out the roots, firm the soil carefully about the roots, soak the transplanted plants into place, and shade

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MIDDLE TENNESSEE FARM MEETING

Tenth Annual Gathering in Connection With Home-Makers' Institute Closing

Columbia, Tenn., (Special)—Success was reported after the rendition of a program at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Negro Farmers and Home-Makers' Institute here. It consumed one entire day, beginning May 25th at 9:10 with Max C. Smith, presiding. The promoters reported a successful one-day meeting. The following program was rendered:

9:10-9:15—Call to order by president.

9:15-9:45—Group Singing led by Miss Bessie L. Walton.

9:45-10:00—Minutes, Mr. James Bell, Sec. Montgomery County.

10:00-10:10—Appointment of Nominating Committee.

10:10-10:30—"Proof of the Pudding"—Sound Picture.

10:30-10:40—Special singing by group of four boys from Lincoln County.

10:40-11:10—"Our Responsibility in the Defense Program," Miss Elizabeth Moreland, Community Service Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville

11:10-11:40—"Adequate Family Diet," Mr. J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Washington.

11:40-12:00—"Milk Goats," Mr. J. W. Unser, Tiffin, Ohio.

12:00-Noon—Lunch.

1:00-1:30—Inspection of Electric Equipment, Mr. M. M. Johns, Rural Electrification Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville.

AFTERNOON

Separate Session—Women

1:30-2:00—Singing.

2:00-2:30—"Why a Nutrition Program,"—Miss Mabel Evans, Home Economist, A. and I. Normal.

2:30-3:00—"First Aid in the Kitchen," Miss Ezetta Coma, State Health Department.

3:00—General Discussion led by Miss Bessie L. Walton, Ass't. State Agent in Negro Work.

Separate Session—Men

1:30-3:00—Tour of Farm led by Mr. L. R. Neel, Supt. Middle Tenn. Experiment Station.

3:00—General Discussion led by Mr. W. H. Wil'iamson, Ass't. State Agent in Negro Work.

COTTON SEED OIL CLOSER TO FIRST WAR'S RECORD

As cottonseed oil prices ascend toward world war levels it becomes increasingly apparent that industry is turning once more from imported fats and oils and is making extensive use of this one time American waste product, dealers say. Yesterday the cottonseed oil market extended its four year price peaks with gains ranging to 0.15 cents a pound.

The cottonseed crop is among the most useful grown in the United States. Oil from the crushed cottonseeds ranks second only to butter and lard as an edible fat. Cottonseed ranks seventh in this country as sources of cash income from crops, bringing its 2 million growers more than 100 million dollars annually.

Cottonseed crushers find a use for everything — turning out products ranging from mattresses to gunpowder.

Put to Many Uses

The small strands of cotton remaining on the seeds after the cotton has been ginned are known as linters. The linters are removed from the cottonseed and used for making nitrocellulose, for smokeless powder, and for making low grade yarns, plastics, and quick-drying lacquers.

The hulls are removed from the seed and ground for cattle feed. Hulls are sold to contractors to spread over fresh concrete as the wet hulls retain moisture longer than many materials and so prevent the concrete from drying too quickly.

The remaining kernels or meats are crushed for oil—and after the oil is out the pressed kernel is a solid mass known as cottonseed cake used widely as a farm feed.

After the cottonseed oil has been refined it is ready for the manufacturer of edible oil products. The most important single use of cottonseed oil is in making shortenings.

Used as Liquid or Solid

It is used either as a liquid cooking oil or a solid cooking fat. It is mixed with lard for high grade shortenings or mixed with milk and salt to make margarine.

Dealers say that large quantities are packaged similarly to foreign olive oils and that the product is meeting wide demand as the war makes olive oil more expensive. Much of the cottonseed oil is used for salad oils and for preservatives for canned fish and cured meats.

With the closing of the Mediterranean to shipping, some of the palm and olive oil used in making soaps is being replaced with domestic products. Dealers say that cottonseed oil is filling the bill. Lack of shipping space has curtailed imports of a wide variety of other oils such as cocoanut and tung oil. While some of these oils continue to arrive in reduced amounts, cottonseed oil is replacing them in many industries, traders say.

Buy in Trainloads

Buying of cottonseed oil by the makers of two popular vegetable shortenings has been in trainload quantities, dealers report. Meantime the crushing season is drawing to a close and little new oil will be produced until the cotton crop is harvested and ginning starts.

This has been a factor in the recent market rise, dealers say, Altho

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AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM SET ON LONG TERM PLAN

Oil, Forestry Farm and Mineral Products Cultivated

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, (ANP)—The government of the United States of America and the Republic of Haiti announced this week that agreement has been reached in principle regarding a long-term program of cooperation in the development of Haitian agriculture and economy.

The central feature of this program will be a broad plan to rubber development; an increase in banana planting; the planting of oil crops, spices, drug plants, food plants, and fiber plants. cacao improvement; the development of Haitian forestry resources; and the stimulation of small handicraft industries.

Although details for the carrying out of the project are yet to be worked out, it is contemplated that the development will begin at carefully selected central plantations from which a small grower industry may be stimulated and directed, and technical information and assistance provided.

The program is based on numerous surveys and long experience of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has already established in Haiti breeding gardens for rubber plants and an experiment station.

This cooperative program will also involve an extension in the amount of up to $500,000 in the existing contract entering into the 1938 by the Export-Import Bank and the J. G. White Engineering corporation, to permit the completion of certain highway and irrigation projects now in process and to provide adequate transportation facilites to the areas suitable for rubber and general agricultural development.

Discussions which have led to the agreements in principle in the above sense have been conducted between the appropriate agencies of the Government of the United States and His Excellency Elie Lescot. Haitian minister to Washington and President-elect of the Republic of Haiti. —Exchange.

POTATOES NOW BEING RATIONED IN NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam, The Netherlands, via Berlin, April 28 (AP.)—Potatoes are being rationed in the Netherlands for the first time the allowance being approximately 3 pounds a person a week.

The restriction ranks as the severest measure yet taken in food rationing in the Netherlands.

At the same time the bread allowance was increased to 2,000 grams (4.4 pounds) every six days instead of for a whole week. In measures taken 10 days ago milk was rationed for the first time and the butter and meat rations were reduced.

FARMERS EAT MANY EGGS

Each farm family consumes an average of 28 eggs a week in Oklahoma.

WHAT NOW? HAMPTON GRADUATES LEARN HOW TO GET AND HOLD JOBS

Hampton Institute, Va.—The first annual "Senior Career Week" at Hampton Institute began on Monday, May 19, it was announced recently by Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier.

"Realizing that the graduate's main concern at this stage of his college career was that of "What now?" Hampton Institute pushed all final examinations of seniors a week ahead for the first time this year, in order to give all seniors the advantage of a solid week of personnel counseling, guidance, and advice by key figures in government, business, and industry.

Dean Lanier says that the seniors will receive orientation in job-hunting, just as they received orientation in college life on their arrival at Hampton Institute. For six days, speakers, lecturers, and advisers in many fields of endeavor were brought to Hampton for personal talks with the graduates who wanted to know what to do and how to do it.

Outstanding among those who were present were Thomas W. Young, of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, who spoke on "Opportunities in Journalism;" Miss Marie McIver, of the State Department of Education of North Carolina, "Opportunities in the Field of Elementary Education"; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Office of Production Management, "Opportunities for Employment in the Federal Goverment"; Mrs. Constance D. H. Daniel, of the Farm. Security Administration, "Careers for Women"; Giles Hubert, of the Department of Agriculture, "Opportunities in Agriculture"; T. Arnold Hill, assistant director of the Division of Negro Affairs, National Youth Administration, "Opportunities in Private Industry"; Dr. Frank P. Horne, of the United States Housing Administration, "Opportunities in Housing;" and many others.

Senior Career Week, a new concept which fits into the Hampton Institute doctrine of "education for life," opened Monday morning with a discussion of the aims and objectives of the week by Dean Lanier. Miss Eunice Lewis told the graduates of the services offered by the Hampton Institute Placement Office, and Arthur E. Burke spoke to the graduates on the written application for a job. Guest speakers Monday morning were Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, of the Farm Securities Administration, "Careers for Women;" Edgar J. Brown, of the Civilian Conservation Corps, "Opportunities in CCC"; and Giles A. Hubert, Department of Agriculture, "Opportunities in Opportunities in Agriculture."

Monday afternoon, and every afternoon for the duration of the week, was set aside for personal interviews. Students were given an opportunity to discuss their problems with any of the guest speakers and authorities who were brought to Hampton Institute. There were special meetings of seniors in Agriculture and Home Economics with J. B. Pierce, of the Department of Agriculture; and special session in such specific fields as "Opportunities for Men and Women in the Farm Security Administration" and "Opportunity in Agricultural Extension." Seniors in Elementary Education also met.

Mrs. Alexander Purves spoke Tuesday morning on the role of interested patrons of Hampton Institute and their relation with the Hampton graduate. Talks were made on mistakes made by recent Hampton graduates on their first jobs; the Selective Service System as it pertains to college students; opportunities in elementary education, and opportunities in the Church for college students. Speakers were Miss Marie McIver, Major Campbell O. Johnson, executive assistant of the Selective Service System, and Acting Chaplain Camille A. Chazeaud, R. B. DeFrantz, personnel secretary of the National Council of the Y. W. C. A., discussed Y. M. C. A. as a life career.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean addressed the seniors on Wednesday morning on "Attitudes and Careers," and Dean Flemmie P. Kittrell spoke on "Personality and Jobs." Some of the characteristics of earlier Hampton graduates who have become nationally famous was discussed by Major Walter R. Brown, Dean of Men, and Don A. Davis, Bursar, spoke on "Starting a Business of Your Own." The opportunities in industry were discussed by Dr. Russelll A. Dixon, Dean of the College of Dentistry of Howard University; Journalism, by Thomas W. Young, of the Journal and Guide; and the field of insurance by W. D. Hill, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insuranse Company.

Dr. MacLean also started the Thursday morning session with a discussion on "Overcoming Mistakes Made in Choice of a Vocation;" Charles H, Williams,, supervisor of Physical Education discussed "Present Opportunities in the Recreation Field;" and Charles H. Flax spoke on the adjustment a graduate must make to the community. G. James Feming, managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, spoke on Journalism and the graduate's relation to the alumni.

All of these talks were followed up by personal conferences and interviews and practical suggestions for each of the 234 graduates.

Friday morning was devoted to discussions on "Careers in Private Industry," by T. Arnold Hill; "Training for the Needs of National Defense," by W. E. Carter, director of the Division of Trades and Industries and discussion of the present occupational picture with reference to National Defense by Dr. B. A. Turner.

Mrs. Catherine W. Adams, of Baltimore, Maryland, spoke about the Hampton alumni.

Saturday was the closing day of Senior Career Week, which ended as the four days of gala commencement events begin. Among the speakers Saturday who discussed the Federal Civil service. Defense Housing, and other fields of interest to the graduate, were William J. Trent of the Federal Works Agency; Dr. Frank S. Horne, of the U. S. Housing Authority; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the Office of Production Management; and Theodore Poston, of the Commission on National Defense.

ARMY RECRUITS HOMING PIGEONS

HUNDREDS TO BE ADDED UNDER DEFENSE PLANS TO 2,000 NOW IN SERVICE

Washington,—Under defense plans the army signal crops will add hundreds of homing pigeons to the 2,000 now in the service.

Close to a half million served the opposing armed forces during the last World War.

The pigeons, capable of flying up to 600 miles a day at an average speed of 35 miles per hour, are used to carry headquarters messages from combat and observation aircraft, tanks and units cut off from ordinary channels of communication. The messages are placed in a capsule attached to a band on the bird's leg.

Among the 20,000 pigeons in the United States army during the last war were many whose deeds of valor equaled those of any soldier.

Tributes to Heroic Birds

The Signal Corps Manual for pigeon-handlers pictures two of them with these tributes:

"'The Mocker,' with one eye destroyed by a piece of shrapnel and his head a welter of clotted blood, homed in from the Beaumont front (in France) early in the morning of Sept. 12, 1918. This bird carried a message of great importance which gave the location of several of the advancing heavy batteries that were doing terrible execution on American troops. The information enabled the American artillery to silence the enemy's guns within twenty minutes."

"'The President Wilson,' on the morning of Nov. 5, 1918 through heavy fog and with a leg shot off, arrived at his loft (on the Western Front) with an important message.'"

Mounted and preserved in the United States Museum of Natural History in Washington is "Cher Ami," known as the army's most famous pigeon of the World War. He was credited with carrying—with one leg shattered and a machine gun bullet in the breast—a message that saved the "Lost Battalion."

Training Pigeons

At Fort Monmouth, N. J., the signal corps school and training base for pigeons, is one of the bird veterans of the World War. He served with the German army 23 years ago and was captured and brought to the United States. He has attained an age seldom equaled by his kind.

Mobile lofts, each housing 60 birds, are being assigned to various army posts.

Army records disclosed that the first extensive use of the birds by American troops in battle was during the Aisne-Marne offensive in the World War between August 29 and September 11, 1918. A Mobile loft operating near the line received 78 important messages and 148 test messages.

Of the 72 birds used from this loft not one failed to return. However, casualties in other engagements were not uncommon.

At the beginning of the last World War Germany operated an efficient and well-established pigeon service in all arms. The allies developed similar service early in the war and the German army resorted to trained hawks—in addition to gunfire—to destroy the enemy's pigeons.

"YES" TO THESE QUESTIONS MEANS FAMILY ADEQUATELY FED

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Spring is a good time to check up on our diet requirements Have you ever wondered if members of your family are getting the proper foods?

Miss Maud L. Guthrie, nutritionist with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, says if you can answer "Yes" to the following questions you have the makings of a good diet at low cost. She says, however, the way these foods, are prepared has much to do with their food value.

Does each child have three to four cups of milk every day? Is there a pint of milk for each grown-up every day? Do you have potatoes or sweet potatoes at least daily? Do you have dried peas or beans or nuts two or three times per week? Do you have tomatoes, oranges, grapefruit, or other citrus fruit daily? Do you have leafy, green or yellow vegetables daily? Do you have other vegetables and fruits (or more of the ones mentioned above) nine or ten times per week? Do you have at least four eggs per person per week? Do you have at least six or seven servings of lean meat, fish, or poultry per week? Do you have a whole grain cereal dish at least once a day? Do you have enough food, and not too much, to keep body weights right?

Publication 207, "A Food Supply Program for Tennessee Farm Homes," has a conveniently arranged list of family food requirements. Copies may be obtained from county home demonstration agents, or by writing the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extenision Service, Knoxville.

IRON DEFICIENCY

Listlessness and lack of pep, which are often attributed to laziness, may be symptoms of a deficiency of iron in the blood of an individual. Although iron occurs in the human body in very small quantities, the entire amount being less than a quarter of an ounce, it is of greatest importance. Iron is an essential constituent of hemoglobin, the red coloring matter of the blood which enables it to carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Without enough iron in the blood, persons lose their healthy color, become pale and tire easily, and have a condition which is known as anemia.

A diet of milk alone does not furnish a sufficient amount of iron. This is one reason for feeding babies rather early in life. We must get our iron from the food we eat and if we leave it to chance we may not get enough to supply our needs. Not all of the iron in our food is available for our use; some foods are much better source than others. Potatoes furnish almost three times as much iron as is found in white bread. Whole grain cereals have three or four times that found in refined cereals.

INEXPENSIVE SOURCE

Adults and children both need foods rich in iron that can be used by the body. Among the inexpensive foods that are good sources of iron are: dried peas and beans, beef liver and heart, dried fruits, whole grain cereals, potatoes and molasses. Excellent sources are: Calf's liver, egg yolk, lean meat and greens.

To obtain the proper amount of iron as well as other nutrients, the food eaten each day should include a pint of milk, one egg, a serving of whole grain cereal, and two slices of whole wheat bread, a serving of meat or fish, servings of potato and two other vegetables such as cabbage and carrots, one serving of cooked dried fruit. Liver, kidney or heart should be added to the diet at least once a week.

A NEEDLESS WASTE

While certain losses are unavoidable considerable quantities of these valuable substances are needlessly thrown away every day and the minerals and vitamins which are most apt to be low in diet, are lost to the greatest extent.

The oxygen of the air and certain light rays are destructive to vitamin content of foods. Therefore fruits and vegetables should be as fresh as possible. For this reason, frozen foods may have a higher vitamin content than fresh market vegetables since freezing does not appear appreciably to affect the vitamin content. Frozen foods rapidly lose vitamin C if allowed to stand after thawing, and it is recommended that cooking be started while they are in the frozen condition. Frozen fruits which are to be used uncooked should be served immediately after thawing.

Perhaps the greatest loss, and the one most easily controlled in the home, occurs through the dissolution of nutrients into water which is then discarded. This loss can be minimized by first—not soaking the vegetables before cooking; second—using as small a quantity of water as possible; third— having as short a period of cooking as possible; and fourth—utilizing the cooking water The cooking period can be shortened by having the water boiling before the vegetable is put in and removing the vegetable just as soon as tender. Covering the cooking vessel also reduces the cooking time but green and strong-juiced vegetables have a better appearance and flavor if cooked uncovered.

WINE STOREKEEPER FINDS WAR RUINS HIS BUSINESS

Columbus,—"I can't fight the whole of Europe, I surrender," exclaimed Byron Goldsmith, several thousand miles away from military hostilities as he closed up his Columbus wine store.

First came the Spanish Civil War Columbus citizens took sides and Spanish wines were boycotted. The public boycott was extended to Rhine wines when Hitler began to march.

Italy entered the war and people shunned Goldsmith's Italian wines. Italy blockaded Greece and stopped exports of Grecian wines.

Then no Hungarian, no French and very little Portugal wine came to Goldsmith's store. So he closed it, "victim" of "unsettled international conditions."

WANTED—A MAN

A man who can find things to be done without the help of a manager and three assistants.

A man who gets to work on time in the morning and does not imperil the lives of others in an attempt to be the first to quit work at night.

A man who is neat in appearance and does not sulk because of an hour overtime in emergencies.

A man who listens carefully when he is spoken to and asks only enough questions to insure the accurate carrying out of instructions.

A man who looks you straight in the eye and tells the truth every time.

A man who does not pity himself for having to work.

A man who is cheerful, courteous to everyone and always determined to "make good."

A man who, when he does not know, says: "I don't know," and when he is asked to do anything says: "I'll try."

—The Louis Allis Messenger.

A GRANDMOTHER 3 TIMES IN 5 WEEKS

Milwaukee, Wis.,—Three times a grandmother within five weeks—that is the achievement boasted of this week by Mrs. Narcissus Butler. Two daughters and one son have made their presentations of one grandson and two granddaughters since April 7.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Benning presented a boy on April 7 and on April 20, Mr. and Mrs. Taft Parson, became the parents of a girl May 6, is the birthday of the latest child, a boy, born to Mr. and Mrs. George Butler. When told that the board of health at state capital had announced this week that there were 432 Indians born in the state last year to only 172 colored babies for the same period. Mrs. Narcissus Butler the grandmother, replied that the Butler family was "keeping up with the Indians."

BURKE COUNTY 4-H BOYS MAKING MONEY

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Georgia,—Burke County 4-H club boys are making some money from their livestock projects. Recently, Arthur and Roosevelt Ports, two brothers of Munnerlyn, fed-out three steers—one of a good grade and two home-grown common animals. Two of them sold for $65.60 and the other $46.90.

During the time these steers were being fed-out for show and sale, the Ports brothers had two hogs apiece which followed behind their calves for feed. At sale time, Roosevelt's two hogs weighed 460 pounds and sold for $36.70. Arthur's weighed 375 pounds and brought a total of $30.38.

These two boys are wide awake and are always ahead of schedule with their club projects. While seeking new channels through which they might forge ahead this year, they tried method of feeding hogs. It was thought by several of their neighbors that it was a foolish idea and that the hogs would not thrive and bring them anything But the Ports boys didn't yield to these statements, for once their minds are made up to carry out a project they tackle it with a will to put over a good job.

Through this venture, they reduced the cost of feeding hogs and proved to their neighbors that it could be done successfully and with very little work. In fact they introduced a new method of feeding-out hogs to some of their club mates which will be duplicated by many of them in that area.

Sticking to business has figured prominently in their success in club work. The Ports brothers are two of Burke county's up and coming 4-H club members and are making plans to expand their livestock business next year.

Ken: Willard is a tremendously convincing talker, don't you think so?

Rob: I did until I heard him try to convince a traffic officer.

PLENTY TO EAT

The effect of the defense program on demand and supply of food products, and means by which the entire food industry can cooperate to help make that program effective, was the vital topic recently discussed by the National Food and Grocery Conference Committtee. The Committee is composed of all braneches of the food industry, including chains, independents, cooperatives and others.

The Committee's discussion produced some good news for the consumer. It acknowledged and reaffirmed the industry's obligation to feed the nation with maximum economy during these trying times. It stated that a survey of available and potential food supplies reveals no eause for alarm on the part of the public. It pointed out that purehasing in excess of normal requirements is unwarranted and inadvisable, and only creates artificial shortages which result in nuneessarily raising the cost of food to all.

Speculation and profiteering in foods were especially eondemned.

This Committee represents practically the entire food industry and speaks for it. That industry renders this country a far greater service than is generally realized. The American consumer ean walk into a store almost anywhere in the country, in a little town, no less than a great city, and buy precisely what he wants and at a standard, competitive price. An extraordinarily effieient system must prevail in warehouse and distribution center, in proeessing plant and transportation system, no less than in the actual retail outlets themselves, to make that possible.

What is true of food, is true of most other eonsumer goods. There is plenty of all, and if shortages of certain raw materials appear, adequate and instores and independent stores expensive substitutes are known. The entire retail industry, ehain alike, is today working harder than it ever did to keep priees down and so maintain our standard of living. There will be no bread lines here.

—oOo—

A NATION'S SAVINGS

Life insurance makes you save. Cash on hand is easily dissipated. But the average man or woman will undergo a good deal of privation and exhaust every other possible source of revenue, before impairing the value of his life insurance.

The statistics prove that a life insurance policy constitutes the bulk of most men's estates. Without life insuranee, their dependents would be next to penniless. And without life insurance, few men would have an independent income in old age.

There is no better form of security—and no safer form.

NATURE NOTES

HAWKS

By John Kieran

DON'T shoot that hawk! And don't tell Johnny to run and get his gun. It has been shown by scientific investigation—and the federal government has issued bulletins about it—that most hawks are beneficial whereas most citizens consider all hawks eruel and pestiferous, which isn't so. Of the dozens of varieties of hawks in this counntry, only a few are real killers of birds or farm poultry.

BUTTERFLIES

WHEREVER thistles grow there will be found the beautiful butterfly known as the painted lad, sipping the sweets of the thistle flowers in season. Sinee thistles grow in North and South Ameriea, Europe, Asia, Afriea, Australia and all the islands of temperates seas, the distribution of this butterfly is world-wide. It may be found in a New England dooryard, or in Greece, Arabia, Indo-China.

Honorary Doctor Of Science From Lincoln U. (Mo.)

Paul Williams, Los Angeles Architect, was honored by Lincoln University (Mo.) this week with the honorary doctor of science degree.

Parent-Teacher Work In State Shows Results

The Annual Report of the Tennessee Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers recently compiled from the National Report shows a great gain in numbers and finance during the past year. The 1941 reports show a total of 5,802 active members, a 28 per cent gain over last year. There have been 57 new schools added to the roll, and thirty counties were represented at the State Meeting in Knoxville. There was a gain of 65 per cent in Founder's Day dues reports. This year, 165 delegates from all over the state attended the convention.

For the second consecutive year, Tennessee is eligible for the gold certificate given by the National Congress to all states showing an increase of 20 per cent or over. The Tennessee units will set up two new special funds this year, first, a donation to the Crippled Children's Hospital at Tuskegee, to be raised at the President's birthday parties in January and second, a special scholarship loan fund of $100.00 to assist needy children in completing their high school or college work.

Nearly $10,000 was raised in the past year by Parent-Teacher Associations for the improvement of school and the special care of needy children. One-fourth of this amount ws raised by the nineteen Junior and Senior Hifih Schools throughout the stte.

Short Term Course In Agriculture To Be Given at A. & I.

Thirty-six agriculture teachers are expected to enroll in the annual short term course for Smith-Hughes teachers in agriculture at A. and I. State College, June 24 - July 16 inclusive. Courses of instruction in both professional and technical fields will be offered.

Mr. G. E. Freeman, Director of Vocational Education and State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture will be in direct charge, while Professor W. S. Davis, Smith-Hughes Teacher Trainer and Professor Wade Wlison, Director of Industrial Education at A. and I. State College, will assist.

TUBERCULOSIS TO BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF N. M. A.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first draft of a program for the 47th annual convention of the National Medical Association, to be held at the local DuSable High School and at Provident Hospital, here, August 18 to 22, reveals that the important national problem of tuberculosis will come in for special attention by the country's Negro physicians, according to Dr. John T. Givens, General Secretary, NMA.

As a part of the general program of the NMA's commission on the eradication of tuberculosis, the convention will feature an innovation in annual convention procedures. It will have, for the first time in its history, a portable X-ray machine set up at the headquarters of the convention and pictures will be taken of all persons who desire them.

In addition, the program will feature a demonstration and panel discussion on the dread disease. The demonstration will be conducted by the staff of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Association and its medical director of research, Dr. Henry C. Sweeney, will have charge and will also speak on the subject, "X-Ray Diagnosis in Relation to Tuberculosis."

Dr. Clarence H. Payne of Chicago will preside over the panel discussion. Among those who will contribute papers are: Dr. Roderick Brown, of Pittsburgh; Drs. H. H. Frielich and A. Freedman of Chicago; Dr. Oliver C. Ballard, Waverly Hills Sanatorium, Ky.; Dr. Frederick Stubbs, Douglas Hospital, Philadelphia; and Dr. G. W. I. Ish, Little Rock, Ark.

A. & I. Students Receive Awards For "T. B." Essays

As a result of the Tuberculosis Essay contest conducted among Negro Colleges throughout the State of Tennessee, first, second and third place awards went to students of Tennessee A. and I. College, according to communication received from Mr. J. P. Kranz, executive secretary of the association.

Judging on the basis of content and manuscript form, prizes were awarded Mrs. Naomi S. Wilson, 1st prize $10.00; Mrs. Helen B. Howard, 2nd prize, $5.00; and Miss Emma Battle, 3rd prize $3.00. Writing of the essays was under the direction of Miss Zelma L. Redmond, division of Language and Literature.

Poor Eve and Adam really were
In circumstances dire;
They may have owned a motor car
But did not have attire.

Honorary Doctor Of Laws From Lincoln U. (Mo.)

J. Ernest Wilkins, Chicago attorney and former Lincoln University (Mo.) student, received the honorary doctor of laws degree from the Missouri institution this week.

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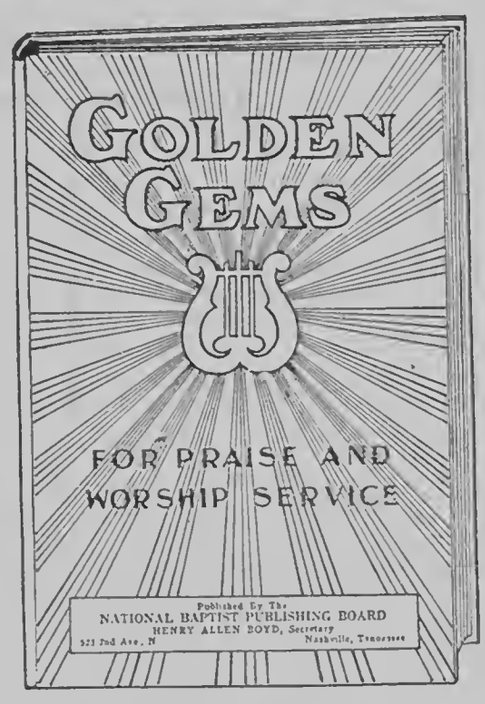

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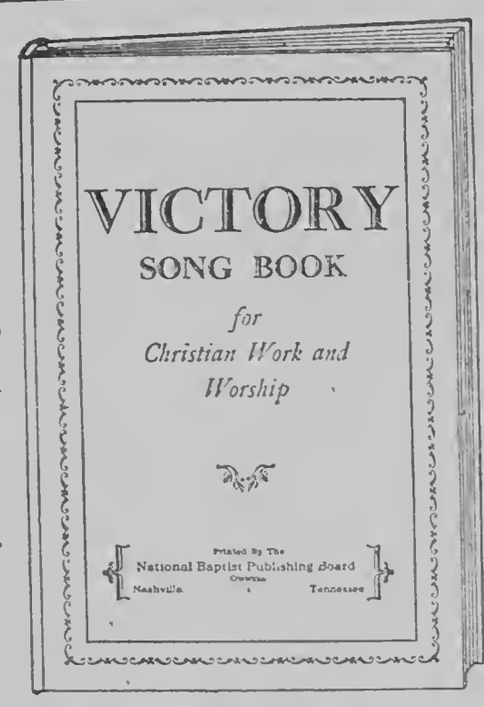

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

A PERUSAL OF THE NEGRO WOMAN DOMESTIC WORKER

By Frankie V. Adams

Miss Adams is head of the Department of Group Work and Instructor in Industrial Problems and The Negro . . . Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga. —Editor

Consistently since 1930, the second highest percentage of gainfully employed Negroes in the South has been in Domestic and Personal services. Included in this classification are several specialized jobs such as chauffeurs, janitors, and even beauticians. The latter named of which is frequently listed as tradesmen. It is the group of women workers in D and P employed as cooks, maids, laundresses, and general house workers to whom this article may have interest or meaning.

In 1938, at the request of the Industrial Committee of the Atlanta Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., a group of students from the Atlanta University School of Social Work made a study of Domestic and Personal Servants.

Five hundred schedules were filled out by employed workers who were contacted either in their own homes or on their jobs. This was not the first study of the occupation in this community. Nevertheless, it was the first one which had a definite purpose behind it, beyond mere production of information. The expressed purpose was, of course, to get information—but information to build a program in the local Y. W. C. A. which would aid the workers.

The workers, themselves, were in accord with this definite purpose for, time and again when the interviewers asked for the schedule information, the employees expressed their willingness to supply all needed answers "If something was going to be done."

An analysis of the completed schedules was made in respect to age, marital status, wages, hours, working conditions, and the relationship of education to wages.

In general the domestic workers contacted were in the age range of younger adults. Of 424 who gave age answers, 246 were between 15 and 35, against 178 between the ages 35 and 55. When these age ranges were compared to the marital status, several program possibilities were suggested.

First, the group is largely of the marriageable age. In fact the persons in this particular study above 25 were generally married or had been married. The social implications for married Negro women working out of the home for long hours and with low wages are many, of which lack of supervision of the children and higher rates of juvenile delinquency among Negroes is one often mentioned.

Again the relative youth of domestic and personal workers contributes to a wide range of group and individual activities. Persons between the age of 15 and 35 generally are more susceptible to group work objectives such as increasing personal satisfaction and developing major social goals. And this does not mean to imply that the older group is too old to learn or to be interested but merely to say that the younger group of D. and P. workers may be more easily aroused to participation in groups designed to encourage general social and economic advancement. To offer such group opportunities is incomplete accord with the ideals and purposes of the Y. W. C. A.

At the time of the initiation of the study there were approximately 25,000 Negro women in the age group 15 to 35 in Atlanta. However, a very small number of Domestic and Personal Servants of the age group was represented in the association's programs.

Finally, an asset to program development with this age group is in the facts that it is largely city born, and has a relatively longer life expectancy. Being largely city born, this group may be judged to have a homogeniety of interests which would contribute to unity in selection of activities and purposes. The relative longer life expectancy makes the social and financial investments higher to the agencies and purposes. The relative longer life expectancy makes the social and financial investments higher to the agencies, the communities and to the individuals themselves.

Wages of D and P. servants of the work classifications of cooks, general house workers, maids, laundresses, and children's nurses showed to chief basis of rating—by the day and by the week.

Of the sixty persons in the entire contacts, who were doing work by the day, 47 averaged a dollar per day, and two earned $1.50 per day. All day workers live away from the place of employment and therefore, have to pay carfare daily and rent. If the average day worker were successful in getting employment daily, her income expectancy would be $6 per week. However in a number of cases, the day worker said they had only two or three days work per week. In several of the cases of day workers, carefare and other wage remuneration in clothes and food were received.

The second scale of wages on the basis of weekly rates showed the wide range of $1 to $13 per week. A total of 372 persons was contacted representing these classifications. Of this group, 65 per cent showed earnings from $3 to $6 per week; 3 per cent earned less than $3 per week; 29.5 per cent earned over $5 with the largest concentration between $8 and $10. Information from 2.5 per cent was not available for tabulation. Most of these workers pay their own carfare, but may receive clothes supplement to their weekly earnings.

In the analysis of women's weekly wages, whether a definite work classifications, such as cook or maid was found, the tendency was for the age to be higher. This suggests that employers will pay more for a degree of specialization.

The amount of wages received by domestic and personal workers shows a relationship to the occupacational status of the employer, that is, the professional employer pays the highest wage, $7 to $13 dollars per week, while the business person pays $5 to $8 dollars and other occupational groups smaller wages ranging from $1 to $4 per week.

A selected sample of general houseworkers consisting of 140 women was examined as to the details of wages, age, marrital status, and conditions.

Again the findings concerning age were an average age of 34 and the highest number between the ages 25 and 29. This group too, was either married or had been married.

The wages of the general houseworkers range from $3.50 per week to $10.00 with an average of $6.14. The average grade completed in school was the fifth. And there was little indication that a higher schooling contributed to higher wages. For within this group, women, who had completed high school were receiving $10.00 a week and like-wise, those who had completed only the fifth grade were receiving $10.00 per week. On the other hand, those who had some specialized training related to the occupations of domestic and personal servants received generally higher rates of pay. Nevertheless, the formal schooling shows little correlation with wages of the lowest or highest paid workers.

Hours and working conditions of the general houseworker demonstrate a lack of planning and consideration on the part of employers as well as a lack of organized direction on the part of the employees. For example, the number of rooms to be cared for by general house workers shows little or no relation to the amount of wages. Five persons worked in homes of 6 to 8 rooms and received $2.00 to $3.00 per week. Likewise workers were found who worked in homes of 6 rooms and received $10.00 per week. On the number of persons in the family, the number of rooms to be cared for and the variety of work requirements under general house work suggest tremendous need for study of the methods of compensation to say the least.

This briefly is the picture of the D and P servants of one large southern urban community.

On comparison with studies of greater detail and volume, the impressions for need of social planning are many. Furthermore the workers, themselves expressed a desire for and a need of social work agencies help in certain phases of their life improvements.

The expressed attitudes on work schedules, employers preferences, and the "way out" served to sugges: the first steps in program planning.

A definite perference for one racial group, rather than another, and frequently not the race of the worker, was backed up by reasons which were based on poor working conditions, extra requirements or race hatreds.

For the most part work schedules had never been used, were not understood, or considered "a new fangled idea" developed by an employer to speed up the day. The few in use were of a weekly nature and kept only on the "by the week basis" viz., "wash on Monday, if it doesn't rain, and clean upstairs Friday if you've finished the ironing by then."

Nevertheless, there was a feeling that scheduling of work could have an advantage but the question was how to begin? Finally, when the contacted persons were asked, "What is the way out?" every type of answer was returned. Some expressed the opinion—that there was nothing to be done, others that they had not thought about it, still others that the government would give them a New Deal and yet others that their problems should be approached from two angles.

It has been this last "way out" which the local Y. W. C. A. has accepted. The facts on working conditions of the Negro domestic and personal servant worker have been printed, distributed and interpreted to various employer groups, representing all races. Individual employees have been personally recruited into the Y. W. C. A. membership and to a small, but growing club to study and to plan under expert leadership for economic, social and personal improvement.

As yet there has been no crystallization of a definite training program for D and P workers apart from those of the schools but the movement is toward such a program. The hesitation at initiation of training in housework skills is related to the agency's finances and its need to coordinate its work with other community welfare agencies.

Commercial Dietetics students are becoming increasingly popular wherever foods are prepared and served by them.

So great have been the demands for Tuskegee Commercial Dietectics students and graduates that Acting Mauger Ramsey recently saw fit to send Mr. Howell out on a scouting tour of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington, D. C., in search of more students for the Commercial Dietetics Course.

—Service Magazine.

YOUNG FARMERS

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin

The man and woman walking there
were young;
They held each other by the hand
and swung
Their joined hands over their
mounded garden row
Where sprouting beans were
starting in to show.

It was as if these beans were all
there was
To the universe, as if the laws
Of spring had waited all these
years to strew
These dots of green between these
loving two.

Their first-born beans broke
through the crumbling loam
Like crooked-up fingers, like the
ones at home,
Where the first son of this man and
wife
Slept with month-old fists gripped
full of life.

They could hold in no more, this
wife and man;
With hands still clasped, they
quickened step and ran,
Ran like the children they were
yesterday,
When school was out and they
were bound for play.

A sixty-year-old farmer riding by
Saw the couple running, and his
eyes
Filled up with fire as an eagle's
might
High in the sunset over coming
night.

Filling Station Attendant: Now Sir, shall I check the oil?

Eccentric Patron: Never mind, I checked the oil."

Attendant: Shall I fill the battery?

Patron: No, I filled the battery.

Attendant: Wipe the windshield?

Patron: No, I'll wipe the windshield.

Attendant: Fill the raditaor?

Patron: Never mind, I'll fill the radiator.

Attendant: Shall I put air in the tires?

Patron: No, I'll do that—where's your gauge?

Attendant: Right inside the door, to your left, hanging on a nail, and by the way; if you take a notion to cut your hair, you'll find a pair of shears hanging there too.

Most of us take better care of our automobiles than we do of ourselves.

VITAMINS CALLED OUT FOR HEALTH DEFENSE

Draftee number 1 on the nation's food defense program is Mr. Vitamin. The daily glass of orange juice and the daily salad take on new importance in the light of our nation's need for better food for better national health.

Draft boards are finding young men unfit for service, often as a result of malnutrition. The nation's attention is centering again on this condition which came to light with the first World War.

It's up to the women in the home to help here, for they buy the food and plan the meals. The rule to follow is—be sure your food is giving you and your family an adequate supply of the elements needed, especially those vitamins which are not stored by the body but must be eaten every day.

One of these vitamins—vitamin B— is being added under government supervision to breads and other cereal products. Vitamin B is found naturally in certain other foods, such as oranges, yeast and peanut butter.

Vitamin C is another vitamin that the body does not store. Most important every day sources of this vitamin are the citrus fruits— oranges and lemons. These fruits are fortunately available every day in the year, for growers in California have discovered that the near-tropical climate of that state permits the growing and harvesting of these fruis all year 'round.

In the winter and early spring months, the Washington Navel orange comes to market. It is seedless and has a firm meat, easy to slice and section. In the summer there is the juiceful Valencia.

A large glass or orange juice served for breakfast furnishes one day's vitamin C defense. A salad is another delicious way of serving htis fruit. Here are several salad recipes including a description of the one pictured.

Orange Prune Cheese Salad

Fill center of salad plate with a generous serving of orange slices. For these peel a large orange and cut in ¼-inch slices. Circle plate with 5 or 6 cooked prunes stuffed with cottage cheese, and laid on leaves of crisp romaine or lettuce.

The prunes may be stuffed with peanut butter; or dates stuffed with cream cheese may be substituted for the prunes.

Serve with Lemon French Dressing made by blending: ¼ cup lemon juice, ¼ cup salad oil, 1 tablespoon honey or sugar; ½ teaspoon each salt and paprika.

With bread and butter and a beverage, such as milk, you have a complete luncheon or supper meal, packed with protective vitamins.

Orange Salad Combinations

Other popular orange salad combinations are:

Orange and Strawberries—Arrange a circle of orange slices on lttuce. Top each slice with a strawberry. Cherries or other berries may replace strawebrries.

Orange Watercress—Arrange orange slices on bed of watercress. Top with sliced stuffed olives.

The open season is here again for trying to beat railroad trains at grade crossings. Mud on their car wheels distresses some folks a whole lot more than dirt in their minds.

Golf Fiend: I got a new niblick and paid only $12.00 for it.

Dumb Dora: Why didn't you pay a little more and get a Buick?

Narrow roads and wide trucks make full cemeteries.

Oscar: He who hesitates is lost.

Herman: Yeah, also he is liable to have his car caved in by the fool driver behind.

And in Massachusetts Too

Worcester, Mass.—Wm. Nutall, David McDonald and Charles Cadorette were arrested for driving while intoxicated. They were operating a water wagon.

Sign on a Highway: The man around the curve wants to live as long as you.

THREE FACTORS DETERMINE THE YIELD OF SWEET POTATOES

Three important points governing the yield of sweet potatoes are: (1) Length of growing period; (2) Spacing in rows; (3) Fertilizer.

These were discussed in the light of new experimental data by Mr. Otis Woodard, Horticulturist at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia, in a recent talk before the State Horticultural Society. He reported results of tests which supply actual measurements of the factors that mean the difference between only a fair crop—and one that is outstanding. We give here the high-spots of his presentation.

Length of Growing Period: Sweet Potatoes must have about 175 growing days to make 200 bushels per acre—that is, when 1, at the left, based on Mr. Woodard's data, shows this. If a grower gives the crop less time, he must make up in price received what he loses in yield.

HOW CLOSELY SHOULD SWEET POTATOES BE SPACED IN THE ROW? Mr. Woodard's data shows that the greatest money returns came from 8-inch spacing.

With the 4-inch spacing, the total yield was 220 bushels, of which 152 bushels were No. 1's. However, this spacing was not as profitable as 8-inch.

Fertilizer: The closer the spacing, the more fertilizer it will pay to use. For example, if 800 pounds per acre of 4-6-8 is used for a 16-inch spacing, then 1200 pounds per acre is best for a 12-inch spacing, and 1600 pounds per acre when the vines are set 8 inches apart in the row.

It was suggested that if more than 800 pounds per acre be applied, the extra go on as a side dressing.

On the Coastal Plains soil at Tifton, where these results were obtained, the most profitable of plant food for sweet potatoes was 32 pound nitrogen (N), 32 pounds phosphoric acid (P 2O 5), and 48 pounds potash (K2O) per acre. However, the yields began to climb when additional nitrogen and potash were used.

HAMPTON ALUMNI CHAPTERS VOTE FOR OUTSTANDING GRADUATE

Hampton Institute, Va.,—The office of the President of Hampton Institute of an annual award to the outstanding Hampton Institute alumnus of the year.

The winner of the award will be selected annually by the Hampton Alumni Chapters throughtout the United States, Dr. MacLean announced. Winner of this year's award was announced at the commencement exercises on May 27.

In order to recognize the outstanding achievements of Hampton graduates, the Alumni Chapters were notified that any alumnus who has been a credit to the Negro community in business, politics, education, drama, music, trades, industry, or in any other field, was eligible for election.

Though the chapters have voted and the winner of the first award gained first honors by a wide majority. the name was not released until the actual commencement exercises begun.

Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. College, delivered the commencement address on Tuesday afternoon, May 27, following a three-day round of campus-wide commencement activities.

The 71st class of Seniors to graduate from the Tidewater Virginia college held its annual Class Night in Ogden Hall on Saturday evening. May 24. Bishop L. H King delivered the sermon at the baccalaureate service in Memorial Church on Sunday morning, and the remainder of the day was devoted to the Senior Class dinner, concert, and chapel services.

President and Mrs. MacLean received the graduating class, visiting friends, and alumni in the Mansion House Monday evening to be followed by the annual Graduation Ball.

The Alumni Reunion was also held during the week-end.

CONFERDNCE RECOMMENDS HAMPTON INSTITUTE AS COOPERATIVE CENTER OF SOUTH

Hampton Institute, Va.,—Recommending that a broad program of education in the consumer cooperative idea be immediately launched, the Regional Conference of the Southeastern Cooperative Education Association at Hampton Institute last week asked that Hampton Institute be made the center of the cooperative movement in the South.

Closing the two-day meeting on Tuesday, May 6, after addresses by leading figures in the consumer cooperative and Federal Credit Union movement in the United States, the conference findings suggested that Hampton Institute sponsor a regional institute each summer, where managers and all interested in cooperatives could meet to discuss common problems in consumer cooperation, in recreation, and in every phase of the movement.

In a short address opening the conference Monday evening, President Malcoln S. MacLean of Hampton Institute said: "I like cooperatives..because they have all, since I first knew and joined them, given me a somewhat higher standard of living than I could have otherwise received.....because we find that in the realm of ideas, for example, cooperation sets up a cooperative federation that produces more good ideas than any single individual can possibly produce alone, no matter how great he may be, no matter how much of a genius. Most of the great ideas of the world come from impact of cooperative thinking."

The conference went on record as favoring an annual meeting. that further educational institutions be asked to add courses in education in cooperation to their curriculum, that apprenticeships be set up as a means of training managers, and adopted a three-point plan which called for short term intensive training for present and potential cooperative employees, more cooperative courses by Hampton, and field training for Hampton cooperative students.

Speaking on "The Philosophy and Practice of Agricultural Co operatives," W. G. Wyson, general manager of the Southern States Cooperative, told of the remarkable strides made by farmers in the cooperative movement. Stating the basic philosophy which has guided farmers in this undertaking, he said that the Association represented an organized attempt, within the framework of our capitalistic society, to narrow the spread between the price of farm products and the cost of goods and services farmers must buy. Mr. Wysor insisted that farm cooperatives have no fight with the profit system or the capitalistic system, but, on the contrary, their purpose is to make the profit system work better for farmers. He said farmers want no cooperative monopolies because without competition, the cooperatives will become soft and inefficient just as have some of the private businesses serving agriculture.

"The trouble in the world today is lack of cooperation," said Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Cooperative League of the United States, in his talk to representatives from Southeastern states. "We are going to need some cooperation in Europe to clear up our economic system when the war in Europe is settled. We will still have the peace to settle."

Mr. Campbell traced the growth of cooperatives throughout the nation and told how young people in colleges and high schools were successfully setting up profitable cooperatives. He said that the "front line in the Battle of America isn't one that has a barricade on it, but the front lines in America are the front rooms in the towns, cities, and villages in rural areas where people get together to discuss economic matters, to realize that they, as units and individuals, are the least common denominators in solving their problems."

Other principal speakers were E. A. Storrs, president of the Red Circle Cooperative of Richmond, Virginia; W. E. Allen, of the Federal Credit Union, and J. H. Gadson, Jr., director of business practice at Georgia State College.

HELPING WIN A WAR

John Thomas Cain is a 15-year old London costerboy. Over here. we would say that he peddled vegetables. He has been given the George medal, one of the highest awards for gallantry, and is the youngest Briton to wear it.

This is how he got his medal. One night he heard the crash of a bomb, looked out of the window and saw a paint factory down the street start to go up in a roar of flames. John didn't lose any time With the help of four policemen, he dug into the basement of the paint factory and waded through a fourfoot flood of paint. Then he and the policemen hauled ten workmen into the street. six alive. As they were carrying the last one away, the building collapsed. John woke up in the morning to find himself a hero.

When incendiary bombs first started dropping on Britain, citizens had not yet been aroused to their responsibility. A nation-wide fire prevention campaign was started. The British were made to feel that every incendiary bomb was an individual challenge. They learned, not to sit and take it, but to stand up and do something about it.

America would do well to take this example to heart. Great Britian, in the midst of total war, is fighting fire by means of the intelligent cooperation of all her citizens. Why can't we Americans. in time of peace, do the same? Our annual fire bill is nearly one-third of a billion dollars. This is money tragically wasted, since most fires could be prevented by the exercise of care and thoughtfulness. At this time of national befense emergency, one-third of a billion dollars would give us 15 more light cruisers. It would give us destroyers, airplanes, and anti-aircraft guns.

The success of such a program depends on every American citizen. Fortunately, our men and women do not need to take the risks that John Thomas Cain took. But they, like him, can be watchful. They, like him, can feel a sense every fire that may occur in their homes or communities.

"BIG BUSINESS"

The value of business done by dairy marketing cooperatives exceeds that of any other type of farm organization, according to the Dairymen's League News of New York.

These co-ops. the News continues. handles 40 per cent of all milk. Inasmuch as three-fourths of all the nation's farms are dairy farms, and the annual output exceeds 100,000,000,000 pounds of milk, the dairy marketing groups really are "big business."

Furthermore, they are big for just one reason—they have rendered a signal service to producer and consumer alike. They obtain for the farmer a fairer share of the final selling price of his produce—they assure the consumer a supply of high-quality, reasonably—priced dairy products at all times.

FORM COOPERATIVE GROCERY ASSOCIATION IN NORFOLK

A group of Norfolk citizens has recently organized a cooperative grocery enterprise, named the Eureka Cooperative Association. The plan of the Association is to open a consumers cooperative grocery store and meat market.

The store is to be patterned after the successfully operated Red Circle Cooperative Grocery in Richmond, and the Aberdeen Cooperative in Aberdeen Gardens, Virginia. Goods are sold at regular chain store prices and for cash only. Net profits will be distributed to the members in the form of patronage dividends.

Officers of this Association are: J. O. Gilliam, president; G. W. Mason, secretary; Miss Marian Greenway, assistant secretary, and W. C. Fulford, treasurer.

It takes as little to make some men laugh as it does to worry others.

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Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Buttons. White, with black letters. Price 10c, $1.00 per doz.

Star Light Band Buttons. Attractive size for small children. Price 5c each, 60c per doz.

Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Girls' Auxiliary Buttons. Worded "The Miss in Missions." Gold and blue. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Bible Band Buttons. Worded "Thy Will Be Done." Color, yellow with black letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

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COL. LOUIS CARTER, RETIRED CHAPLAIN OF U. S. ARMY, DIES

Had Served 30 Years As Spiritual Advisor of Negro Regiments

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.—Flags at half mast, last military rites for Colonel Louis A. Carter, retired Chaplain, were held at Fort Huachuca, this afternoon, where he last served the army from which he retired in February, 1940.

The funeral services were conducted by Chaplan A. DeVeaux, who succeeded Chaplain Carter at this post.

The entire 25th Infantry, which Chaplain Carter twice served with, from 1921 to 1931, and then again from 1935 until his retirement at Fort Huachuca, attended the services, and formed the funeral procession, under the command of Colonel Lee D. Davis.

A firing squad from the 1st Platoon, Company "A", 25th Infantry fired a salute as the last tribute to the man who for thirty years had served the men of the Army.

Active pallbearers, selected by ter were, 1st Sergeant Johnson, Sgt. Wieden, Sgt. O. C. Marshall, Sgt. Gaston, Sgt. Armstrong and Sgt. E. R. Peters; and Honorary pallbearers representing the regiment were Lt. Col. W. A. McMajor Henry Fisher, Major John W. Childs, Major W. L. Loyd, and Captain J. M. Lovell.

Colonel William F. Robinson, Jr., Inspector-General for the Eighth Corps Area, former commandier of the 25th Infantry, came from San Antonio for the last rites.

Colonel Louis A. Carter was born February 20, 1876, at Auburn, Alabama, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1899. He attended Tuskegee Institute, Selma University, and Virginia Union University where he graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1904.

He attended the Chaplain's School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and held Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Divinity from Guadalupe College, Texas, 1907, and Western University, Kansas, in 1926.

He entered the military service as a Chaplain in 1910, and in his thirty years of service had served all four of the regular Colored regiments of the army, the 24th Infantry at Sacket Harbor, Madison Barrocks, N. Y.; the 10th Calvary at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont and this post; the 9th Calvary, at Camp Harry J. Jone, Douglas, Arizona and Stotsenberg, Pampanga, P. I.; and the 25th Infantry, at Stephen D. Little, Nogales, and at Fort Huachuca.

He retired from active service, February 29, 1940, and had been living in Los Angeles, California, until recently, when he returned to Tucson with his widow, Mary M. Carter, only recently appointed hostess at this post, who survives him. Shortly after arriving at Tucson he became ill, and passed away at the Veterans Hospital there, June 16th.

WILLS HALF OF ESTATE TO N. A. A. C. P.

Washington, D. C.—Charles Edward Russell, 80, white, poet and defender of civil rights directed that half of his $70,000 estate be ultimately given to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, according to a petition for probate of his will filed on Thursday.

Russell died here on April 23. After making small specific bequests, Russell directed that his property be held in trust for his widow and son. Upon their deaths, one-half the property is to go to the N. A. A. C. P. and half to a granddaughter.

The deceased also directed that his collection of poetry, except for Shakespeare, be given to Howard University. Russell also gave $1,000 each to Atlanta (Ga.) university and Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., for scholarships for girls.

Dentists Plan National Convention at Richmond, Virginia

Meeting in executive session, these members of the Peter B. Ramsey Dental society, Richmond, Va., are drawing the complete plans for the 28th annual convention of the National Dental association to be held in Richmond, August 11-15, on the campus of Union university.

The Ramsey Dental society will entertain the association with a "Dental Education Vacation" program with the day time being divided between scientific lectures and clinics as well as the most modern office equipment and materials. Outstanding lecturers and demonstrators already have been secured and the exhibitors will occupy one entire floor of the university building. The great advancements made in dentistry will be educational to the dentists attending and will make dental services more beautiful and more comfortable for the patients.

The facilities of Union university dormitories will be available for the dentists and their families and many social events are included in each evening's entertainment, as a boat ride, dinner dances and sporting events.

The Peter B. Ramsey Dental Society seated left to right: Dr. A. Leon A. Red; Dr. J. M. G. Ramsey; Dr. J. C. Wilson; Dr. O. R. Johnson; Dr. W. A. Green; Dr. J. M. Tinsley. Standing left to right: Dr. W. M. Logan; Dr. J. A. Chiles; Dr. S. D. Calloway; Dr. King Watts; Dr. J. L. Brown; Dr. E. E. Bassette; Dr. R. O. Wilson and Dr. G. Norris.

Officers of the National Dental association are: Dr. Leroy Baxter, Orange, N. J., president; Dr. A. Leon Reid, Richmond, Va., president-elect; Dr. William O. Claytor, Washington, D. C., vice president; Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer; Dr. H. C. Edwards, Washington, D. C., assistant secretary; Dr. S. B. Smith, Ambler, Pa., assistant secretary.

Executive board is composed of Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, chairman; Dr. R. H. Thompson, Westfield, N. J., secretary; Dr. C. W. Dorsey, Philadelphia; Dr. D. H. Turpin, Nashville; Dr. L. A. Howell, Tampa; Dr. C. L. Barnes, Houston; Dr. R. E. Beamon, Cincinnati; Dr. M. D. Wiseman, Washington, D. C. and Dr. M. R. Hebert, Chicago.

(A. N. P. photo).

WHITE ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS HAS NEGRO ON PROGRAM

Members Praise Address of Dr. Leonidas Berry of Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A significant tribute to the Negro medical profession, generally, and to the National Medical Association, specifically, was the thundering, spontaneous ovation which was given by the assembled members of the American Medical Association, white, which met here recently, for Dr. Leonidas Berry, of Chicago, when he completed his address bebefore that body during its annual convention. according to Dr. John T. Givens, General Secretary, NMA.

Dr. Berry was the first Negro physician to ever deliver a paper before the AMA convention and his lecture was so well received that it is thought that this incident might lead to more professional cooperation between the two races in solving the vital problems facing all doctors.

Dr. Berry made a "Report on 100 cases of Gastroscopic Study of Chronic Alcoholic Addicts." He was one of several Negro physicians who attended the AMA convention for the first time in its history. The officers of the National Medical Association were on hand at the special invitation of the AMA. Dr. Berry, a native of Norfolk, Va., is a member of both national conventions.

Due recognition of this splendid achievement by Dr. Berry will be made by the NMA when it holds its annual convention at DuSable High School and Provident Hospital in Chicago, August 18 to 22.

EMMETT J. SCOTT ON COMMITTEE OF IBERO-AMERICA

Washington Political Leader to Serve With 150 Eminent Scholars

WASHINGTON, June 25 (ANP)—The "Sign," national Catholic magazine, announces the appointment of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Southern Educational Foundation, Inc., and of the publicity department of the Republican National committee, as a member of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Ibero-America.

This committee is composed of men of letters of outstanding importance representing every section of the country. These members constitute the inter-American panel who vote annually on "Las Americas awards."

This movement, to strengthen spiritual contacts between the people of the Americas, will interest scholars, educators, students, and other persons whose record has qualified them to present authentic information on the inter-American scene.

This spiritual and cultural approach, it is hoped, will become the spearhead of a larger movement ultimately reaching all professional, artistic, industrial, and agricultural workers of the Americas. The complete inter-American panel is composed of approximately 150 scholars, ecclesiastical leaders, publicists, and professional men of the United States.

Horace Mann Bond Appointed To Major Defense Committee

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—The appointment of H. M Bond, president of the Fort Valley State College for Negroes, to a sub-committee on education of the Joint Army and Navy committee on Welfare and Recreation, has just been announced by Mr. Frederick Osborn through the War Department.

The function of the Committee is to discuss areas of educational service and means of assisting military agencies in making such service available.

Other members of the sub-committee include Clarence A. Dykstra, Chairman, President of the University of Wisconsin and formerly head of the Labor Mediation Board, More A. Cartwright, head of the American Association for Adult Education; Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor, New York University, Lindley H. Dennis, American Vocational Association; Willard E. Givens, National Education Association; John O. Keller, Pennsylvania State College; Cary H. Milam, Executive Secretary, American Library Association; Donald Slesinger, The American Film Center; Guy E. Snavely, Association of American Colleges; Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; Charles H. Thompson, Dean Howard University, Thomas O. Walton, President, Texas A. & M. College; Arthur C. Willard, President University of Illinois; George F. Zook, President, American Council on Education; George V. Denny, Jr., President of Town Hall, Inc.; the Reverend George Johnson, Director, Education Department, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

CONSERVATION FARMING SWELL SUPPLY OF MILK

Amherst, Mass.,—With 1940 feed supplies and pastures improved by conservation farming, dairymen could provide every person in the United States with 45 quarts more milk and cream this year than in 1939, according to the Agricultural Adjustment administration. It is also reported that they could furnish 81 pounds more cheese, butter and ice cream than last year.

BOY'S NOTE ASKS CARE FOR ABANDONED PUPPY

Philadelphia,—How it must have hurt!

A shivering, whimpering puppy was found on a doorstep with this note, in boyish scrawl:

"Her name is Dixie Spider. She was 9 months old Nov. 25. Things she can do. Sit up and shake hands—also walks on two feet—Please take care of her."

MATCH IS BELIEVED CAUSE OF THIS ROOSTER'S DEATH

Paris, Mo.,—A scorched rooster-gizzard was recently displayed here by Mrs. Longnecker.

It came from a Rhode Island Red rooster which Mrs. Longnecker saw in convulsions.

Investigation revealed a burnt match and scorched places on the gizzard lining.

She believed the grit in the gizzard ignited the match.

National Defense Agricultural Service Data

FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A. FLORDIA A. & M. COLLEGE WAS HOST TO TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL BOYS' AND GIRLS' STATE (FLORIDA) 4-H CLUBS' SHORT COURSE

Group convened May 27-31, 1941
Course was given under direction of the Negro State Extension Service
Course given by faculty members of Florida A. & M. State Extension
Specialists and Marketing Bureau Experts.
Background of course: **National Defense Program for Our Own and Our Country**

B. Teacher Trainer of Florida A. & M. College helps advance National Defense Program in Agriculture. Assistant teacher trainer is Professor G. W. Conoly of the Florida A. & M. College. The National Defense Training Program in Florida, under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, and Prof. L. A. Marshall, Teacher Trainer, has established training centers in all of the Negro departments of Vocational Agriculture. Forty-nine courses have been offered in the following trades: (1) The Operation, Care, and Repair of Tractors, Trucks and Automobiles; (2) General Metal Work, including heating, treating, tempering and simple welds; (3) Woodworking; and (4) Elementary Electricity. Seven hundred eighty out-of-school rural and non-rural youths enrolled in these courses. Many of these young men have completed the eight weeks' training period already and have received their certificates, which qualify them as helpers to Auto Mechanics, Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Electricians.

C. "Famcee" Professors on Florida State N. F. A. Day Program at Florida State Fair.

D. Short Course in Vocational Agriculture to be given at Florida A. & M. College.

E. Florida A. & M. College to be host to National Convention of New Farmers of America, August 17-20, 1941.

F. Florida State Convention N. F. A. Convened at Florida A. & M. College, May 27, 28, 1941. Ninety boys from thirty N. F. A Chapters participated in the live stock and crop judging contest. There were also quartette, public speaking and parliamentary procedure contest at the time of the convention. More than 150 New Farmers and their advisers were present.

G. STATE CONFERENCE AND SUMMER SCHOOL: A joint State Conference and Summer School was held June 2-28, inclusive. The program was devoted to shop work, details of which were given to the teachers at the time of the State N. F. A. Convention.

IS THERE A "NEGRO PROBLEM"

By Ruth Taylor

New York, N. Y.,—Read the papers carefully today and somewhere, in some connection, you will find the words "Negro problem."

Little incidents are played up. Whenever a Negro commits a crime—his being a Negro is stressed—and so the ball grows. Discrimination, injustice, and a gradual fanning of the flames have kept it growing.

What is back of this raising of the cry—Negro problems? Who is fanning the fires of hatred and blind and senseless race prejudice? Who is it that benefits by the application of the slogan "Divide—and conquer"?

Negroes in America are citizens of the United States—subject to the same Constitution as other citizens, entitled to the same rights, and responsible for the same obligations. That is the law of the land—regardless of how selfish and self-interested individuals may interpret it.

The existing status of Negroes is one for both race to change. The totalitarian states have solved it by relegating the Negro to a state of lowest inferiority. They believe in driving him all the way down. Faulty though the application of democratic principles may be, unjust and unfair though many of the restrictions and discriminations are, the trend of our democracy is to raise the Negro to the full stature of citizenship. Consider the gains that have been made over the years. Negroes have gained their rights far more rapidly than the women of the nation did theirs.

The larger responsibility for the solution of the problem lies with the majority denominator by which a common denominator by which both groups can live in the same country and respect the rights of both—honoring the individual as a man.

There are ways in which Negroes may greatly aid in bringing a better day in race relations. Let them strive to stand out and be counted as individuals. Let them show by every act and word that they are citizens in full cooperation with their government. Let them publicize the good their leaders have done and do—even more than the injustices done them. George Washington Carver has done much for Negro advancement by being the man that he is.

Let every Negro count himself as an American—and live up to that high standard in every way. By the force of his own initiative and integrity—he can compel the respect and acceptance he desires and the equality as a citizen that is his under the Constitution.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

When some decades ago we took up Cornell's **First Steps in Geography**, the map of Africa contained in the interior a chain of mountains running north and south which were called the Mountains of the Moon.

How they ever found a place there in that area then unexplored and totally unknown to civilization we do not know. Some geographer was evidently a little "moony" when **he** started the suggestion.

At any rate, we are now told that the erstwhile Mountains of the Moon are in reality nothing more than the vast marshes of the upper basin of the Congo River. What a transformation the explorer has wrought in the Dark Continent!

Here , as often elsewhere, fuller knowledge often works great changes so that what we once thought to be a mountain is only a marsh.

REDS DIM LIGHTS

Moscow—The Moscow City Soviet ordered a reduction of electric heating and ligthing during the winter.

ENCOURAGING CHILDREN TO STAY FOR CHURCH

By Adelaide Blanton

At a little country church in Southern Indiana, called Mt. Tabor, the pastor had an interesting and helpful way of persuading the children to remain for a church period. He called it the Children's Church Hour, although it was never longer than twenty or thirty minutes. He conducted it at ten thirty, directly before his regular preaching service.

The service really consisted of an illustrated sermonette especially prepared for children. It was always illustrated by some object lesson or an interesting demonstration of a blackboard drawing. He announced that it was for all boys and girls under fourteen years of age, and a certain space was reserved in the front section of the church for the children. He had no difficulty in persuading them to stay after the Sunday school was over, for his object lessons were so interesting. The children simply wanted to stay. They were allowed to choose the song they wanted to sing, then he offered a short, earnest prayer in their behalf and one that they could all understand.

Then some object was exhibited. For instance, it might be a bushel basket and a candle or lamp from which he would take his subject, using the Scripture found in Matthew 5:14, 15: "Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house." He would then demonstrate a hidden light by actually putting the bushel over it.

Sometimes his object lesson would be drawn from a rose or other flower, and his subject would be about the greatness of God. He would tear the flower into many pieces and show how anyone could destroy it, but only God could make it beautiful, as it had naturally grown.

Once he brought a family of candles, some large and some small. He lighted some and let those that were burning brightly represent people who were touched by the love of Christ. He also showed how one member of the family could be the means of giving light to someone else right in his own family.

Some of his sermonetts were illustrated with coins or money, some with clothes, others with books or household articles. Once I saw him take into the pulpit a heavy farm tool, a pick that was intended to dig deep into the ground. He drew from it the lesson of digging deep, and encouraged the children to begin reading their Bibles, digging down after some of the good things that are stored in there for children as well as older folks.

Each lesson was founded upon a text in the Bible.

After the sermon and illustration were given, he excused the children if they wanted to go home, requesting them to march out as quietly as possible. All the smaller children that had to remain with their parents were asked to move quietly and sit with their parents. The children who were dismissed, if they cared to go, learned to leave reverently and quietly without disturbing the other service that followed.

The adult sermon and service then followed. The adults were of course allowed to listen in on the children's service, and often remarks were heard that the parents enjoyed the children's sermons just as much as, if not more than they did their own.

Cars would last longer, says Dad Reynolds, if tires were inflated more and the Ego at the steering wheel less.

Pedestrains don't make very good shock Absorbers.

Here's a hot one from home: "Stepping on the gas instead of holding it down makes it go up."

BOOKS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FOR MOTHER—By J. P. Moore. 140 pages. The writer hoped through the pages of this book to call more practical attention to home in all the little details of every-day life, because there, around the fireside, is where character is formed for good or ill. Twenty-five cents per copy. Order this book and all others in this list from the National Baptist Publishing Board, 523 Second Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

LITTLE KNOWN WOMEN OF THE BIBLE—By Eveleen Harrison. $1.25.

Young women, wives and mothers will find in this fascinating, easily read book a woman's interpretation of the little-known women of the Bible. Many of these humble characters played decisive roles at important moments in the days of Old Testament and New Testament history. Their silent influence and their heroism when men's hearts quaked, inspire devotion and hope even in our day. Illuminating are its explanations of the customs of the period in which these women lived. Useful for class discussion, too. Easily adapted for dramatization or pageant.

GOD AND MY GARDEN—By Margaret Sangster. Cloth, $1.00.

Bringing solace and encouragement to those experiencing an hour of bereavement, Miss Sangster in this book explains how her own garden brought to her, in its unfolding development, an understanding of the seemingly purposeless purposes of God. Published in attractive gift format.

SINGING ON THE ROAD—By Margaret Sangster. Cloth, $1.00.

Miss Sangster sees so many little things, finds so much meaning in half-hidden flowers, in fresh running springs, in trees and meadows, and relates them with such delightful unexpectedness to life's often wearisome rounds, that living becomes richer from the reading of these pages. Bound in covers of cheerful bright blue, gold-stamped.

EIGHTEEN: THE ART OF BEING A WOMAN—By Catherine Atkinson Miller. Cloth, $1.50.

A helpful book for every girl who faces the adventure of becoming a woman, written by one who has dealt with the problems of thousands of young people in many countries.

Catherine Atkinson Miller speaks with charm as well as with practical idealism to those of eighteen or older on such vital questions as personal winsomeness, friendships with other young women and with young men, the comfort and sympahty of home and family, the activities of social life, the problem of earning a living, the selection of a helpmate, and the vocation of homemaking. Her book is brimful of information, with a generous sprinkling of inspiring and instructive examples of women who have done significant things in the home and in the world at large. (Third printing.)—M. P. H.

THE PAGAN'S BULLOCK

You have heard of the old heathen worshiper who realized the helplessness of his god and the worthlessness of sacrificing to a carved block of wood and stone. He, therefore, determined to cheat his god during one of the sacrificial feasts.

It is said that he killed the prescribed animal, which was a bullock, but after he had skinned it, he stuffed its hide with straw and then offered his straw-stuffed bullock to his god. Meantime, he ate the flesh himself!

The old pagan was never punished for his perfidy. He was bigger than his god. He was more clever than his idol. However, we do not worship a God who can be cheated. Solemnly, we are told that "God is not mocked."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

HELPING JESUS
Geane A. Roop

The new people are coming,
Heigh-ho! Heigh-ho!
The new people are coming,
Heigh-ho! Heigh-ho!

Donald made a little song as he ran to tell Sue the news. "Daddy says they have a little boy, too," he cried. "And they'll be here tomorrow."

The next day the big truck drove in. Then a car came. The children wanted to go right oved. But mother said, "No, you might be in the way."

From the window, they watched a man get out of the car. Then they saw a woman get out. Where was the little boy? "It's a baby," said Sue, watching the man lift carefully a bundle from the back seat.

"A baby can't play with us," said Donald, disappointed. "It's an awfully big baby, though," continued Sut. Then they were quiet. It was not a baby at all! It was a boy. And he was as large as Donald. "Do you suppose he can't walk?" asked Donald. "He must be crippled," said Mother. "He looks ill, too."

Later the children went over to see him. He was five years old. He had been hurt ni an accident, and could not walk. "He is so white, and he has to stay in bed," said Sue. Some days he can look out of the window, but he can't go out-of-doors at all," said Donald. "And his name is Wesley," added Sue.

After that, the children went over to see Wesley every day. They shared their pictures, their books, and their toys with him. One day on their way to Sunday School, they ran in to leave a card for him, and a little book that they had made.

"We asked God today to make you well," said Sue. "Oh, did you? I am asking him, too," answered Wesley. .

"I am glad you are making Wesley happy," said Miss Johns at Sunday School. "The happier people, the more quickly they get well. I think you are helping." She told them, then, how Jesus chose helpers to go about with him, telling people of God. "There were twelve of these first helpers," she said Then she named them and the children named them after her.

"I wish I could have been one of them," said Donald. "I should liked to have walked with Jesus, and ridden in that little boat with him."

"You can be Jesus' helper, now," answered Miss Johns. Then they talked of how they could help Jesus—by feeding the squirrels, and the birds, and helping Mother and by taking things to sick people.

Then they sang a little song about it.

"I must be a little helper,
Every, every day;
Doing things to help dear Jesus,
In a happy way.

Once when Miss Johns gave the children some bright packages of flower seed, Donald and Sue planted their, with Wesley's, in a little garden under Wesley's window.

It was not long until the flowers began to come up. Then the children watered them, and pulled the weeds. Wesley would watch them from the window, and smile as he heard Donald singing about "the little flowers peeping through the ground."

As soon as the flowers began to bloom, Wesley's father carried him out-of-doors and let him lie on a cot. The children played some games that Wesley could play and what a happy time they had together!

One day after Doctor Grimes had examined Wesley, he said, "Our boy is much better. Day by day he grows stronger. Soon he will be walking. The sunshine and the fresh air have helped, but the best his. They are keeping him so happy." He smiled at Donald and Sue. Wesley's mother said, "I don't know how we would do with-Wesley so much."

That made Donald and Sue so happy that they went away singing:

"I must be a little helper,
Every, every day,
Doing things to help dear Jesus,
In a happy way."

And Sue said, "It makes me happy to be Jesus' helper."

Donald replied, "I want to be a helper every day."

FRUITFULNESS

By Rev. Richard K. Morton
Service a Christian Virtue. "Actions Speak Louder than Words."

One of the sure tests of discipleship is that of fruitfulness. By our fruits we are known. What we actually do matters much. Down through the cenutries, it has been the besetting sin of the church and of religious people in general that they have so often fallen into the way of creating buildings, organizations, creeds, and programs without actually bringing anything spiritual to fruition. The greatest argument for faith to someone who does not now believe lies in something done, rather than something said. Even with the idea of God, few of us would worship him simply because we believe he exists and exalts noble ideas and cherishes love. We worship because of what we believe God has done.

A Christian churchman told me this year that he had recently lost a fine, talented son on the foreign field in medical service. The youth had given himself freely, and a treasure chest sent home to his parents was filled with testimonials to his unselfish service and bills never rendered to his patients. That indeed was a treasure chest. His story was like that of young Dr. Wilbur, son of a former United States Secretary of the Navy, who likewise died in medical service in China.

Dr. Merton S. Rice, speaking recently at a Northfield conference, told of the nonreligious father who finally consented to take his son to a special Sunday school program. He slipped unwillingly into a rear seat. He heard his son offer a public prayer for his injured brother, and then finally for his father. The whole scene so touched the father that he jumped up and said if any baptizing were to be done that day, he wanted it to start with him.

Some time ago, I read of an interesting bequest. A wealthy woman had left a considerable sum to a young man who a short while before had been a bell boy in a hotel where this women often stopped. So pleasant and accommodating was he that she remembered and thus rewarded him.

A religious meeting in a certain city was admitted to be a rather flat failure. No one, it appeared, had been turned to religion or the more aboundant life by it. The chief speaker felt this keenly. He did not know, however, that he had spoken very warmly and appealingly to a young man in his office building. That young man made a decision to change and dedicate his life to higher things from that moment.

Many of us have been interested to see in the public press two especially worthwhile stories of fruitful living. One is that of those who are making possible the Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn of South Athol, Massachusetts, where boy drifters are cared for and given a real start. The other is that of the Chinese boy who had saved money for two years that he might have a bicycle. Reading of the needs of Chinese boys back in the homeland, he decided to give that money to the rielief fund. It is fruitfulness like this that will strengthen the faith and bring victory.

—Watchman Examiner.

She: Do you call that a tent that you've stretched between those two buildings?

He: Oh, no, that's just a house-to-house canvas.

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A STANDARD "CLASS-A" COLLEGE

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AUDITORIUM

Year	Regular Session	Summer Session	Extension Division	Degrees Awarded	Diplomas Awarded
1924-25	420	123			9
1925-26	531	310	229		23
1926-27	510	327	210	9	31
1927-28	585	365	216	20	53
1928-29	557	419	263	12	49
1929-30	627	504	310	15	71
1930-31	654	715	407	22	96
1931-32	693	1035	614	38	68
1932-33	718	842	562	46	81
1933-34	809	1028	Non-Operative	44	84
1934-35	1015	1015	432	71	80
1935-36	1017	1055	475	95	64
1936-37	1129	1215	733	108	65
1937-38	1098	1218	776	128	69
1938-39	1061	1003	625	143	63
1939-40	1125	875	450	156	68

Year	Buildings and Improvements	Valuation
1925	Administration Building	$250,000.00
	Dining Room Annex	25,000.00
	Mechanic Arts Building Annex	12,500.00
1926	Nurses Cottage	5,400.00
	Water and Sewerage System	25,000.00
1927	Jackson-Davis Hall (College Women's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Science Hall Annex	12,000.00
1928	Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Dormitory)	90,000.00
	Dairy Barn Annex	10,000.00
1929	Refectory Annex	35,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Purchase	5,000.00
	Gibbs Estate Renovation	6,000.00
1930	Hospital Annex	15,000.00
	Western Electric Sound Equipment	10,000.00
	Farm Land Purchase (107 acres)	10,500.00
1931	Model School	54,000.00
1932	Hard Surfacing Campus Roads	79,000.00
1933-34	Gibbs Park	9,000.00
	Athletic Field	10,000.00
	Pipe Organ	28,000.00
	Light System	5,000.00
1938	South Hall for Women	152,000.00
	South Hall for Men	130,000.00
	Valuation of Plant	$1,500,000.00
	Total Acreage	400

ACCREDITATION AND MEMBERSHIP

1931 Accredited as a Class "A" College by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

Admitted to membership in the Association of American Colleges and Universities and the American Council on Education.

THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IS OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:

Division of Agriculture
Division of Education
Division of Home Economics
Division of Liberal Arts and Sciences
(Confers B. A. Degree also.)
Division of Mechanic Arts
Division of Nurse Training and Health

WOMAN'S PAGE

Nut Bread

1 cup sugar
1 cup milk
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup chopped nuts
3 cups flour
1 egg
1-2 teaspoon salt

Mix sugar and milk, beat egg and add to mixture. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, heat thoroughly and add nuts, and pour in bread pan; let it stand 1-2 hour. Bake in a slow oven 1 hour

Ice Box Dessert

3 egg yolks
1 2 cup sugar
1-2 package lemon jello
1-2 cup cherry juice

Pour in double boiler, cook until thick, cool, add beaten egg whites, stir well. Place a layer of vanilla cookies in pan, cover with the custard, sprinkle chopped nuts on custard, add another layer of cookies, more custard cherries and nuts. Put in ice box to chill, serve with whipped cream.

Lemon Cream Rice

1-2 cup rice
3 cups milk
1-2 cup sugar
Grated rind of lemon
1 1-2 tablespoons lemon juice
3-4 teaspoons salt
2 egg yolks, slightly beaten
2 egg whites, beaten until stiff
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
1-4 teaspoon lemon extract

Cook rice in double boiler until soft. Add sugar, lemon rind and juice, salt and egg yolks. Stir gently and cook until thickened, pour into buttered baking dish. Beat egg whites, add powdered sugar and lemon extract. Cover top of pudding, bake until brown, serve with strawberry sauce.

Coconut Cream Tapioca

1 quart scalded milk
1-4 teaspoons minute tapioca
1 1-2 cups sugar
3-4 cups shredded coconut
4 eggs, slightly beaten
4 egg whites, beaten until stiff

Add salt and tapioca to scalded milk and cook 15 minutes, stirring frequently. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1-4 cup coconut and egg yolks. Combine with tapioca and stir vigorously. Cook until thickened. Pour into baking dish. Beat egg whites, fold in sugar, pile on top of pudding, cover with coconut. Bake until brown.

Rhubarb Pie

Pastry for double crust
4 cups diced rhubarb, unpeeled
1 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
3 tablespoons butter

Mix sugar, salt and flour together and add to rhubarb. Beat eggs and mix them in. Fill unbaked pastry, dot butter over the top of the filling, and top with lattice strips or a well pricked upper crust. Bake at 450 degrees for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate. 350 degrees, and bake half an hour longer.

A CHEESE PASTRY ADDS SOPHISTICATED TOUCH TO FAVORITE OF PIES

Among the most versatile of desserts are baked apples which may be simple and artless or bright and sophisticated, according to the fancy of the cook and the seasoning she uses. Just right for festive desserts are apples stuffed with raisins and nuts and bake in a fragrant mixture of honey and white grape juice or ginger ale.

Apples baked with fruit juice may be served with whipped cream to which small amounts of sugar is added.

Honey Baked Apples

6 large baking apples
3-4 cup strained honey
6 tablespoons blanched split almonds
6 tablespoons raisins
3-4 cup white grape juice or gingerale
Whipped cream

Core the apples and peel them down about one inch from the bottom end. Set in shallow baking pan, stem end down. Fill each cavity with two tablespoons honey, one tablespoon raisins and as many almonds as can be measured in one tablespoon.

Cover bottom of pan with hot water and bake the apples in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for approximately one-half hour. Remove from oven and pour two tablespoons juice over each apple. Bake twenty minutes longer or until apples are done. Baste frequently with the syrup from bottom of the pan.

Strawberries may be used instead of raisins for the stuffing, adding a springlike note.

Another favorite apple dessert is apple tapioca, in its ordinary which comes out a delicate pink.

Blushing Apple Tapioca

1-2 cup sugar
1 1-2 cups boiling water
1 lemon, thinly sliced
2 tablespoons red cinnamon drops
4 large apples, cored and pared
2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Combine sugar, water, lemon, and cinnamon drops; cook until cinnamon drops are dissolved, stirring constantly. Add apples and cook until tender, being careful that syrup does not boil away. Remove apples, strain, measure syrup, and add enough water to make 1 cup. Combine quick-cooking tapioca and liquid in saucepan and mix well. Bring mixture quickly to a full boil over direct heat, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. (Mixture will be thin. Do not overcook.) Add lemon juice. Cool, stirring occasionally—mixture thickens as it cools. Chill. Fill chilled apples to overflowing with tapioca mixture. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 4.

Baked Apple Tapioca

3 cups water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
3 tart apples, pared and sliced
1-2 cup quick-cooking tapioca
1 cup light brown sugar, firmly packed
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoons mace
3 tablespoons melted butter

Combine water and lemon juice and pour over apples in greased shallow baking dish. Cover and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 15 minutes, or until apples are partially cooked. Mix together quick-cooking tapioca, sugar, salt, and mace. Sprinkle over apples, mixing thoroughly Add butter. Continue baking 10 minutes. Then stir well and bake 5 minutes longer. Serve warm or cold with cream. Serves 6 to 8.

Strawberries are true harbingers of spring. Served with cream and sugar they start the day right. Combining them with apples, as in the following recipe gives something good and different.

Strawberry Meringues

8 medium-sized cooking apples
2 cups sugar
1 1-2 cups crushed strawberries
1-4 cup almonds, blanched and crushed
1-4 lb. marshmallows
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup almonds, blanched and split lengthwise

Pare apples and remove core, leaving apples intact. Combine sugar and water and boil to thin syrupy consistency. Place in saucepan (four at a time if saucepan is small) cover and cook until tender but not soft, turning once during the process. Remove from syrup and cool. Then fill centers with chopped amonds.

To make the meringue place the marshmallows and 2 tablespoons of the syrup in which apples were cooked in a saucepan. Heat over low heat, folding over and over until marshmallows are about half melted. Remve from heat and continue folding until mixture is smooth and fluffy. Cool.

Beat egg whites until stiff and then slowly add sugar, beating constantly. Add the syrup and the salt and blend well. Then carefully fold the meringue into the softened marshmallow mixture. Spread over the apples in swirls and stick almonds in meringue. Brown in hot oven (450 degrees F.) for 1-2 minute. Serve when desired. Recipe serves eight.

Pie is welcome any day, and probably the favorite of pies is apple. Here is a recipe for apple pie which is delicious when made in cheese pastry.

TRY SWEETENING RHUBARB WITH MARSHMALLOWS

Apple Pie Cheese Pastry

2 cups chopped apples
Juice of 1-2 lemon
2 cups sugar
1-2 orange sliced and quartered

Cover apples with water; add sugar, lemon juice, a little grated rind, orange pieces; cook slowly until apples are tender. Remove apples; place in pastry. Cook syrup, after apples are removed until thick; put pastry strips crossed. Bake in hot oven until pastry is cooked and browned.

Cheese Pastry

1 cup flour
3 tablespoons shortening
1-2 teaspoon shortening
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons cheese

Sift flour, salt and cut in shortening and cheese with knife Mix lightly with ice water. Fold and chill.

This variation of apple pie is easy to prepare.

Applesauce Pie

No. 2 can apple sauce
1-2 cup sugar
1 tablespoon quick cooking tapioca
1-4 teaspoon salt
Pinch cinnamon
Pinch nutmeg
2 tablespoons butter
Pastry for 2-crust pie

Heat applesauce over low heat to boiling point, stirring often. Mix sugar, tapioca and seasonings and stir into hot apple sauce. Add butter. Pour into pastry-lined pie pan. Cover with pastry that has been slit in several places. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) 30 to 35 minutes until lightly and evenly browned. Yield: 5 to 6 servings.

Here are some ways in which you may find marshmallow useful.

Drain slices of canned pineapple well. Brown slightly on both sides in hot butter and lay in shallow pan. Top each with a marshmallow and brown in hot oven. Serve hot.

Make pink apple sauce by adding one or two medium sized stick of pepperment to regular hot apple sauce. When dissolved fold in 8 to 10 marshmallows

Cut marshmallows into small pieces and add to crushed strawberries: let stand. Use this mixture for short cake. The marshmallows "stretch" the strawberry mixture and sweeten it at the same time. No sugar needed.

Melt marshmallows in saucepan over slow heat. Remove from heat when marshmallows are half melted; beat until smooth and fluffy. Spread on hot pancakes and roll up. Sprinkle with sugar. Serve at once.

Sweeten cooked rhubarb with sauce and adds flavor. Add cut marshmallows. Gives body to sauce and adds flavor, Add marshmallows to hot sauce.

Nearly everyone like pork. This delicacy, one most common to the masses, can be delicious, succulent and made to serve many purposes and in many ways—Have you tried these recipes? If not do so soon.

When you are eating a juicy pork chop you are not thinking of vitamins and minerals or how much good the food is doing you nutrionally. You merely enjoy the well-seasoned meat and feel that you are having a splendid meal. That is the way it should be, since eating satisfaction is the ultimate goal of every cook.

But the dietitian and the home maker are concerned with food values and they see to it that you are fed healthfully as well as appealingly.

Scientists have discovered that pork is your best natural food source of thiamine, perhaps the most significiant factor in the vitamin B complex.

Whether you are having pork chops, baked ham or sizzling bacon, your menu will be healthful and appetizing, too. To bring out the best flavor in any cut of pork, cook it slowly.

Country Style Pork Chops

The substance of most working women's meat cookery is either sauted or broiled. But if you become tired of these types of cooking, plan to serve the meal a little later and bake the pork chops country style.

Begin them on top of the stove and pop them into the oven while you attend to fixing the salad and to whipping potatoes.

Wipe six pork chops with a damp cloth. Dredge them in flour and season with one teaspoon of salt and one-eight teaspoon of pepper. Brown the chops on both sides in a hot frying pan. Pour in one-half cup of water, cover closely and bake in a moderately slow oven (325 degrees Fahrenheit) for 45 minutes. The cooking process may be done on top of the stove over low heat.

Make a paste of two tablespoons of flour and two tablespoons of water. Add this to drippings and cook, stirring constantly for 10 minutes until thickened. The recipe yields six portions.

Sausage with Baked Potatoes

For luncheon, serve a variation of your standby, stuffed potatoes You will need some link sausage for this one.

Wash six large baking potatoes clean, remove spots, and dry Brush with fat to attain a soft skin. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) for 30 to 40 minutes. To test doneness, press the potatoes in a clean cloth. When soft, they are done.

Cut a narrow lengthwise piece from each potato and carefully remove contents. Whip with one half cup of milk and three tablespoons of butter. Season with one and one-half teaspoons of salt and one-eighth teaspoon of pepper.

Saute slowly one-half pound link sausages until they are browned on all sides. Cut in one-half inch pieces and add these to mashed potatoes and blend. Fill each potato casing with the mixture. Place in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 10 minutes to heat through. The recipe is for six servings.

FRESH PICNIC SHOULDER

Serve a fresh picnic shoulder dinner if you are wondering what meat to have. For the festive manner on a small income, this can't be surpassed.

Have the butcher bone a square-cut fresh picnic shoulder and sew it on two sides. This way, there is an opening to insert stuffing. Season both inside and out with salt and pepper.

Stuff the meat with spinach dressing. Sew or skewer the other sides closed. Place fat side up on a rack in a roasting pan. Roast, uncovered, in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) allowing 40 to 45 minutes per pound.

To make the stuffing, combine one and one-half cups of drained cooked spinach with two tablespoons of grated onions, four tablespoons of melted butter, two tablespoons of lemon juice and two cups of soft bread crumbs. Season with one teaspoon of salt and one-eighth teaspoon of pepper.

Bacon Biscuits

You may always add to your hot breads list. Serve bacon biscuits when your meal contains a number of sweet foods, for a welcome contrast.

Sift flour and measure two cups. Add two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder and one half teaspoon of salt. Sift together several times.

With a pastry blender cut in three tablespoons of shortening to the consistency of small peas. Pour in one-half cup of milk. Stir until combined. Turn the dough out on a floured board and knead lightly with the heel of the hand. Roll out to a thickness of one half inch in a rectangular piece.

Saute eight strips of bacon slowly until they are crisp, then break them in small pieces. Sprinkle these over the dough. Roll up like a jelly roll. Cut this in one-inch pieces and lay cut side down on ungreased baking sheets. Bake in a hot oven 450 degrees Fahrenheit, for 12 to 15 minutes. The recipe yields two dozen biscuits.

Ham with Orange (Serves 6)

6 serving fried ham (about 1 1-2 pounds)
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups orange juice
Parsely
2 to 3 oranges for slices

Fry ham. Add flour to 2 tablespoons of fat from frying ham. Cook until lightly browned. Add orange juice, stirring well to avoid lumps. Cook 5 minutes or until sauce is thick. Pour sauce around ham on serving dish. Garnish with parsley and orange slices.

Try Adding Cheese to Some of Your Dishes and see What a Rich, Tempting Dish you Will have.

Light, fluffy, cheese biscuit triangles are new "topers" for chicken cream pies. Good, old-fashioned biscuit dough is made extra palatabe by the addition of richly flavored American cheese. Butter is used for shortening—it gives a delicate flavor to the light crusty biscuit triangles. It compliments the creamy mixture of chicken and vegetable.

Chicken cream pie is a toothsome, "meal-in-one." the whole family will enjoy. The tempting cheese and butter biscuits make it extra nutritious. It is a chick-

(Continued on Page 15)

ARE YOU AFRAID OF GETTING TOO FAT?

Do You Have To Exercise Care When Eating Things You Like? If You Do, Then Study This Chart Of Calories Found In Various Foods.

CALORIES IN CANDIES AND NUTS

Almonds, salted, 10-12 nuts, 100 calories.

Almonds, sugared, 1 almond, 40 calories.

Brazil nuts, 2 nuts, 100 calories.

Chocolate cream mint, 3 in. diameter, 175 calories.

Chocolate fudge, piece 1 1-2 by 3-4 by 1 inch, 100 calories. (More calories in same size piece with nuts).

Chocolate nut caramels, 2 (3-4 in. cubes). 100 calories.

Chocolate peppermints, 3 mints 1 in. diam., 100 calories.

Gumdrops, 3 large, 100 calories.

Marshmallows, 5, 100 calories.

Peanut brittle, 2 squars, 1 1-4 by 1 1-4 by 3-8 in., 100 calories.

Peanuts, 6 cup shelled, 332 calories.

Pecans, 1-2 cu shelled, 573 calories.

Penuche, piece 1 by 1 by 1 1-3 in., 100 calories.

Pine nuts, 1-4 cup, 100 calories.

Walnuts, English, 1-2 cup chopped, 200 calories. (8-16 meats, 100 calories).
calories).

White mountain cake icing, 2 1-2 tablespoons, 100 calories.

CALORIES IN COMMON DESSERTS

CAKES

Angel food, piece 1 1-4 by 2 by 2 1-2 inches, 100 calories.

Two egg plain cake, piece 2 by 2 1-4 by 1 inch, 100 calories.

Chocolate cake, 2 1-2 by 2 1-2 by 7-8 inch slice, 100 calories.

Cupcakes, 1-2 cake 2 in. diam., and 2 in. high, 100 calories.

Doughnut, 1 doughnut, 300 calories.

Fruit cake, piece 1 7-8 by 1 7-8 by 3-8 inch, 100 calories.

Gingerbread, sour milk, piece 1 by 2 by 2 inches, 100 calories.

Sponge cake, 6 eggs, 1 1-2 by 1 1-2 by 2 inch piece, 100 calories.

COOKIES

Chocolate drop cookies, 1 1-2 (2 1-4 in. diam.), 100 calories.

Gingersnaps, 6 cookies, 100 calories.

Molasses cookies, 3 cookies 2 in. diam., 100 calories.

Oatmeal, raisin, nut cookies, 1 cookie, 3 in. diam., 133 calories.

Peanut cookies, 2 small, 100 calories.

PIES

(Note small size of 100 calories portions).

Apple wedge 1 1-2 inches at outer crust, 100 calories. (Other fruit pies approximately the same).

Coconut custard, piece 1 inch at outer edge, 100 calories.

Plain custard, piece 1 3-4 inches at outer edge, 100 calories.

Cream pie, meringue, piece 1 3-4 in. at outer edge, 100 calories.

Lemon meringue, piece 1 inch at outer edge, 100 calories.

YOUNG MEHARRY NURSE SAVES LIFE OF PREMATURE INFANT

Tennessee can claim one more tireless devotion of a young woman trained nurse and the complete facilities of Hubbard hospital, at Meharry Medical college. Otherwise stilled forever, the voice of a tiny baby, born prematurely recently rises shrill and clear in the maternity ward at Meharry.

The girl baby miraculously alive is the daughter of Beatrice and John Lewis Carney. Lavelle Fields, supervisor of obstetrics at Meharry, is the person who through uncreasing care and watchfulness has contributed most toward making life possible for the infant.

Dora Louise Carney can hardly be classed as a heavyweight, even now. This weak, body and soul together, she weighed exactly three pounds. But that is exactly one pound and one encouraging ounce more than she weighed at birth, on March 12. And slowly, sleepily. Cradled in an incubator, she is fighting her way toward life.

Attending physicians glanced at each other significantly after they first saw Dora Louise; but they went about their lifesaving task swiftly and methodically nevertheless.

We had to use every known method of resuscitation,' one Meharry physician said, "We had to employ artificial respiration for 40 minutes before breathing could be established, and to stimulate the child's heart we used a metrazol hypodermic injection. It worked. Then, too, the baby's temperature was only 94. degrees—altogether, a pretty bad outlook."

The incubator-world in which Doras Louise is passing her still vague days consists of a covered hollow jacket of monel metal. Its inner temperature is maintained at degrees varying between 70 and 80 by means of hot water which circulates between double walls, and the occupants receives oxygen through tubes in the top of the device.

The tiny, feebly-wriggling bit of human life and blood has demanded—and received—almost the 24-hour services of Lavelle Fields. For one thing, she must see to it that the child receives, without fail, every minute attention which is so imperative for its survival: and for another—she is deeply fond of it.

"We just can't lose that baby, now," she said, wearily but with grim determination. "It mustn't happen, that's all. We have worked too hard to have that happen now"

The obstetrics supervisor said that the child would remain in the incubator until it had attained a weight of at least five pounds. "But we won't feel really safe until two or three pounds have been added to that," she explained.

With a smile the nurse added: "I'd like to talk about the case some more, but it's time for the baby to have her feeding."

The implement she picked up for that purpose, was a medicine dropper.

TRAINED FRUIT TREES

The gardener who has tried everything has just about lost his interest. If he has tried everything except trained fruit trees, he has neglected one of the most interesting garden plants.

Trained fruit trees are not difficult to raise. They are a joy to the eye when in blossom, and like their kinfolk that grow without training, they produce tasty fruit. In most cases, the product of the trained fruit tree is richer in taste than other varieties.

The trained fruit tree takes almost no ground or air space and instead of crowding the lawn or garden, it can spread its branches over a building wall, or a fence where it becomes unusually decorative. Training a fruit tree against a wall is generally spoken of as espaliering them. The word means trellissing.

When purchased from the nurserymen, it will be noted, that some branches are trained horizontally, and others perpendicularly. This treatment permits sunlight to reach every part of them.

Before purchasing, the walls or fences against which they are to be trained should be wired horizontally with about a foot between the wires. The dormant trees require only normal transplanting care. Tie the branches to prearranged wires.

During the late summer months shorten all shoots at least once a month.

THE "HOW" AND THE "WHY"

Remember the old saying: "The man who knows HOW will always have a job, but the man who knows WHY will be his boss"?

Unfortunately, there are many men today who know how yet are without jobs, and there are also many who know why yet have no chance to supervise anybody's work.

Nevertheless, the real meaning of the old saying is still true. The more a man knows about his work, the better will be the quality of the work he turns out, and the better qualified he will be to instruct others in doing that work.

Most men wish to improve their knowledge and ability so they can make progress. The first step is always to acquire a thorough understanding of the HOW and WHY of the work one is doing now' In no other way can one prepare for the next job up.

The day of opportunities has not passed—and will not pass—for those who want to know HOW and WHY. Listen carefully, understand instructions, ask questions, seek information. THINK, READ, PLAN!

Ray: So you are to be operated on, eh?

James: Yes, Doc says he wants to take out my appendix, but I think what he really wants to get out of me is a new car.

A couple of California students were hauled into traffic court the other day on a charge of highway hurdling in their collegiate flivver.

Judge: Have you a lawyer to act as counsel for your defense?

Student: No, Your Honor, we won't want a lawyer, we are going to tell the truth.

Samuels: Why does a chauffeur wear a uniform?

Simmons: To distinguish him from the owner of the car.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With . . . . Associate Members . . . .

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

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Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
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WHITE NEIGHBORS AID NEGRO FAMILY FACING EVICTION

NEW YORK, June 19—(ANP) — Joint effort on the part of a mixed tenant organization and at least one other civic group won a six weeks' stay of eviction for one Negro and one Porto Rican family occupying an apartment house along with many whites here when the landlord sought to dispossess them, allegedly because of their color. The case was heard by Judge Benjamin Shallick in the municipal court Wednesday.

Dispossess notices handed to Charles Elder and Joseph Sodermeyer, returnable to the court last week, provoked a storm of protest from neighbors when it was learned that the agent for John J. Hoeckh, Inc., landlord, had told Mr. Elder that Negroes were not wanted in the same house with whites. The Elders, who have four children, had been living at the address for three months, and the Sodermeyers, with one child, had been tenants since January.

Word spread like wild fire and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants league, a mixed organization, plunged into the fray and were immediately followed by the Manhattan council Negro National congress. It was the tenants' league who furnished Hyman Joseph, white, as counsel for the defandants.

It was a crowded courtroom that heard Judge Shallick grant the stay, which permits the two families to remain on the premises for six weeks without paying rent until they can obtain other quarters. There is a possibility, however, that they may continue to live there beyond this period as a result of a conference between Att.y Joseph and a representative of the landlord following the court session.

The plaintiff, it seems, had not expected the racial issue to be raised and rather than experience a fight along that line, he is said to have retreated from his original position.

According to the landlord, the dispossess notices were based upon complaints received from persons in the neighborhood other than tenants in the house who objected to music rehearsals that were held in the apartment of Mr. Elder and Mr. Sodermeyer.

The facts reveal that Elder, who had participated in the recent bus boycott in Harlem and who had written a little song about it, had now organized his neighbors into a choral group for the house. Rehearsals were held in his apartment and that of Mr. Sodermeyer. It was on one such occasion that the landlord's agent visited Mr. Elder to hand him the notice and remarked that the whites in the house objected to his presence. Mr. Elder is said to have opened his door and permitted the agent to see the neighbors pleasantly engaged in friendly intercourse.

120 HOSPITALS MAY GET GOVERNMENT AID, IF SOUGHT

CHICAGO, June 19—(ANP)—A bill now in the public building committee of the Senate provides for an appropriation of $150,000,000 to be used for defense work, including the improvement and enlargement of hospitals near military camps.

Authorities of the National Hospital association see in this bill an opportunity to improve conditions in 120 colored hospitals over the country, only 30 of which have an "A" rating. Dr. S. W. Smith, executive secretary of the association, urges that all interested persons and agencies contact Paul McNutt, federal administrator, asking that Negro hospitals be included in the hospitalization plan.

The National Hospital association and National Medical association officers have declared themselves willing to cooperate with all groups who wish information and assistance in obtaining for Negro hospitals aid in bettering their facilities.

WHITE POSTMASTER IS UNDER CRIMINAL INDICTMENT BY U. S.

FBI Nabs Paul R. Younts Who Was on Leave And In Army

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 19—(ANP)—Criminal indictment proceedings against Lt.-Col. Paul R. Younts, white, postmaster on military leave, of this city, and 13 other post office employes, including two Negroes, were ordered in Washington, on Thursday, by Asst. U. S. Atty-Gen. Wendell Berge, in charge of the criminal division of the department of justice.

The indictment proceedings were ordered as a result of the sweeping three-way investigation of the political activities of Younts and his henchmen, by FBI—Civil Service, and post office department inspectors, held here last summer, and was done after the department of justice called Lamar Caudle, U. S. district attorney of the western federal district of North Carolina, to come to Washington from a South Carolina summer vacation spot, and he was given orders to proceed with the charges at once. Joseph Young and Frank James are the two Negroes involved.

It had been thought here that Younts had been able to have the affair "hushed up," after no action had been taken by the post office department or the civil service commission, and the sudden action came like a bolt, and set the entire city agog.

Younts was formerly president of the National Association of Postmasters, and it was with him that a local Negro mail clerk, Trezzvant Anderson, had been for nearly two years trying to persuade Younts to appoint a certified Negro eligible to the carrier force. Younts had sought Mr. Anderson's removal from the railway mail department as a result of his activities.

CAFETERIA WORKERS OF S. AND W. CHAIN ON STRIKE IN D. C

Seek $2.00 Week Raise And 48 Instead of 54-Hour Week

WASHINGTON, June 19—(ANP)—Employees of the huge S. & W. Cafeteria in midtown, now on strike, have won the support of local organizations and have been promised their aid in sercuring the benefits they ask.

An organizer, James Harris, for the United Cafeteria Workers, C. I. O., stated that almost all of the workers are colored and that they have been receiving a basic wage of $11 for a 54-hour week. The split-shift, which affects 85 per cent of the staff, requires them to be at work at 7 o'clock in the morning and they are not free until 8:30 p. m. One hundred and thirty of the 180 workers in the cafeteria are on strike, asking for a wage increase of $2 per week, a 48-hour week, 4 paid holidays a year and the abolition of the split-shift.

This is one of a chain of cafeterias operated in a number of large cities in the South. It is the largest privately owned cafeteria in Washington and a successcul conclusion to this strike will have far-reaching effects in the organization of other cafeteria workers and the improvement of their employment conditions.

The United States Conciliation service of the department of labor has been asked to use its influence to settle the strike.

GROUP NAMED ON NEGRO ACTIVITIES BY GOP CHAIRMAN

Mississippi's Two Members Of RNC Chosen On Committee

WASHINGTON, June 19—(ANP)—When Joseph W. Martin, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced members of several important committees one of these was "the committee on Negro activities." In naming these advisory committees, Chairman Martin said he wished to "stress the fact that these committees are chiefly study committees." He said they were created for the purpose "of assembling facts and information and to make recommendations as how best to proceed to advance the efficiency of our organization."

The Committee on Negro Activities includes: Barak T. Mattingly of Missouri, chairman; Perry W. Howard, Mississippi; Mrs. Mary G. Booze, Mississippi; O. E. Weller, Maryland; Mrs. Ruby Roach McLane, Tennessee; David S. Ingalls, Ohio; Lew H. Wentz, Oklahoma; Dr. O. F. Hume, Kentucky; Mrs F. G. Tallman, Delaware; Mrs. Murray Boocock, Virginia; Mrs. Virginia White Speel, District of Columbia.

There was no representation for New York or Illinois or Pennsylvania where there is a heavy concentration of Negro votes. Massachusetts was not represented either. as well as several other spots where there is a heavy Negro registration and vote. No other Negroes were named on any of the other six committees which were: Organization, Rural Vote, Southern States, Women's Activities, Large City Problems, Publicity.

Pat: Why do the traffic lights flash amber before they turn green?

Mike: It is a warning signal—It gives the Scotchmen a chance to start their motors before it's time to go.

KEEPING OUR SCHOOLS GOING

A short time ago, the secretary of a local Grange in a Southern state wrote an interesting letter. He said, "Perhaps it would interest you to know that when our legislature was debating on a bill to legalize an increase in size and tonnage of trucks on our highways, our Grange here refused to report the bill. We refused because the railroad track that runs through our school district makes it possible for our schoo to run nine months in the year. Without the taxes received from the railroad, it is doubtful that could have a school at all. much less a four-teacher nine-months school."

This Southern school district has plenty of company. Countless school districts depend on railroad taxes for much, and often nearly all of the money that pays for the education of local children. Tens of thousands of young people can thank the railroads for their education each year. In few localities are the tax payments of other transportation agencies to local government at all comparable to those made by the iron horse.

Schools aren't the only beneficiaries of the gigantic taxes the railroads pay. That money goes to maintain police and fire departments, to pay for courts, to build roads and streets—to do a thousand and one jobs in the public interest. And the railroad pay big sums to the Federal government which uses the money, among other things, to help pay the gigantic cost of national defense.

The railroads, in short, are a vital industry for two highly important reasons. They provide an essential service that no other kind of carrier. operating on land or in the sea or air, can provide. And while doing that, they are a financial mainstay of government in all its multitude of branches. The welfare of the railroads and the welfare of the nation as a whole are vitually inseparable.

Helen: What are you doing?

Dora: Enameling our car.

Helen: Why are you doing it so quickly?

Dora: To get it finished before all the enamel is used up.

What we need is a windshield that will magnify, think Lewis. A cow is just as stupid as a chicken, but motorists run over very few of them.

WHAT IS MEANT BY CLEAN-UP WEEK

Is it just a week when we stay
out of school?
When we tread along and break
a rule,
Is it a week when we act a
freak?
Just what's meant by "Cean-up
Week"?

Is it a time when we buy a
broom?
Just for a show and not a room;
Or was it the time when we opened a leak,
By cleaning dirt on "Clean-Up
Week"?

Is it one of our national holidays—
Or just a time we act and mind—
Is it a rest to the soul and mind?
Or just a week we act too kind?

Now just stop joking and making
cracks,
We're getting down to real true
facts—
The question before us as stated
meek—
Just what is meant by 'Clean-Up
Week"?

Maybe I'm wrong—but I'll
promise to pay,
I think "Clean-Up Week" leads
the healthy way,
I think it a time we destroy
breeding caus,
And rid back yards of old tin
pans,
I thing it was the week for a general cleaning
So we'll take that for the final
meaning.

—EUNICE COLEMAN

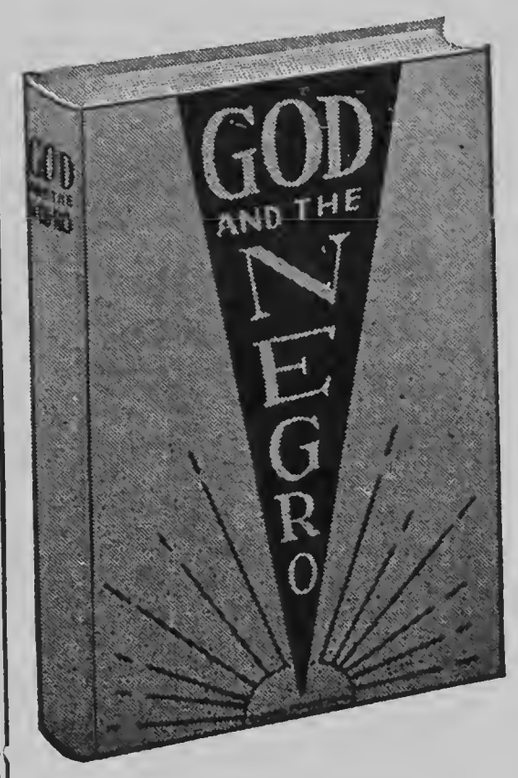
Gladys (in parked car with her boy friend) My, how fast your heart is beating. It sounds like a drum.

Clarence: Yes, that's the call to arms.

Harrison: Here's a brand new story for you. It seems that a fellow and his girl went for a drive out in the country and just when they got to a secluded spot where the moon could be seen shining thru the big oaks and there was a general atmosphere of romance, the fellow got out and looked at the tank and told the girl that the car was out of gas and—

Edward: Hay, wait a minute, What do you mean 'new story?' That's as old as the hills.

Harrison: You didn't let me finish. It seems that the car was actually out of gas, and the fellow walked two miles to town for more.



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MORE WOMAN'S PAGE

(Continued from Page 11.)

en pie that pleases the most fastidious taste.

You can use the cheese biscuits as a topping for your own favorite pie if you wish. You'll like the recipe given and can vary the vegetables to suit your taste. Be sure to top your pies with fragrant, cheese, butter made biscuits for eye and flavor appeal.

Chicken Cream Pie

2 1-2 cups diced, cooked chicken
4 carrots, cooked
4 medium cooked potatoes, diced
1 cup peas, cooked
1 teaspoon celery salt
Paprika
2 1-2 cups medium white sauce

Cut cooked chicken in small pieces, dice potatoes and slice carrots. Season chicken and vegetables with celery salt and paprika, and add white sauce. Pour into one large or individual, well-buttered casseroles and cove with rich cheese Biscuit triangles. Bake in hot oven, 450 dg. F. for 5 minutes, then at 400 dg. F. for 15 minutes, or until biscuits are golden brown. Serves 6-8.

Rich Cheese Biscuits

2 cups flour.
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup butter
3-4 cup milk
1 cup grated American cheese

Sift flour, measure and sift with salt and baking powder. Cut in butter; add grated cheese and milk, mixing gently. Roll out to 1-4 inch thickness and cut in triangles or other shape, using floured biscuit cutter. Place on top of the cream chicken pies and bake as directed.

Orange Cookies

Delicately flavored orange cookies are the perfect accompaniment when fresh fruits are served for dessert. They are particularly good with pineapple or with any fresh berries in season.

Cream one cup of shortening until it is soft, then add one and one-half cups of brown sugar. Cream well and add two unbeaten eggs. Add one teaspoon of vanilla and one tablespoon of orange rind. Sift flour and measure three cups. Sift again with two teaspoons of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt. Add one teaspoon of soda to one cup of sour milk.

Add the sour milk alternately with the dry ingredients to the creamed mixture. Drop the dough from a spoon onto a greased cooky sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) about 12 minutes.

Crumb Sauce

Cooked green vegetables have added importance when served with this sauce, which you'll find a bit out of the ordinary and decidedly simple to make. This sauce is also good served hot over baked onions or cauliflower.

Mix one-half cup of melted butter with five tablespoons of dry bread crumbs and one teaspoon of minced chives. Season with one-fourth teaspoon of salt and a few grains of pepper. Saute until browned and serve hot.

This amount will make about three-fourths cup of sauce: it may be increased by doubling the quantities given if a larger amount is desired.

White Nut Cake

White cake is not new, but rather has an enviable reputation in the list of the favorites. Here is a recipe you will learn to depend upon when you want to serve a cake that is sure to be liked.

Cream one-half cup of butter and add gradually one and one-half cups of sugar. Continue creaming the mixture until it is fluffy. Sift flour and measure two and one-fourth cups of it, then sift again with two teaspoons of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoon of salt.

Put one cup of finely chopped nut meats into the dry ingredients and add alternately to the creamed mixture with one cup of milk. Add one teaspoon of vanilla and beat until smooth.

Fold in three well-beaten egg whites. Pour the batter into a loaf cake pan and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for one hour.

Sauted Liver Moderne

Liver rates high as a valuable food. Not only does it give us iron, copper and protein, but it is one of our best sources of vitamins A and B. Because this nutritious food is good for the entire family, it should be included in the menu at least once a week. with onions, which makes use of canned onions soup.

Here is a new vision of liver

Have one pound of liver cut into one-fourth inch slices. Dredge it in flour seasoned with salt and pepper; then brown in four tablespoons of bacon drippings and add one No. 1 can (one and one-third cups) of onion soup. Cover and let simmer for 15 minutes or until the sauce thickens.

Ginger Snap Marguerites

Afternoon tea has added appeal when old-fashioned ginger snap cookies topped with orange meringue are served with it. You can use ginger snaps from the grocery store or from your own cooky jar.

To make ginger snap marguerites beat the white of one egg until it is a stiff foam. Fold in two tablespoons of sugar, one-eight teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of grated orange rind. Drop this mixture by teaspoonfuls on ginger snaps, then brown lightly under the broiler. Serve immediately.

This amount of meringue will top 10 small cookies. If more are desired the recipe may be doubled.

Maple Sugar Sauce

1 quart whole milk
6 eggs
1-2 cup soft maple sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon vanilla (optional)

Scald milk in top of double boiler, keeping water just below the boiling point. Beat eggs, maple sugar and salt until thoroughly mixed. Stir into this the scalded milk. Return to top of double boiler and cook until custard coats the spoon, stirring constantly. Chill and serve with puddings. Sauce may be topped with unsweetened whipped cream and shavings of maple sugar and nuts.

After a big dinner a dessert such as this is alway enjoyed.

If you are a traditionalist, you probably will waut to make pound cake by weighing your ingredients rather than measuring them. The old fashioned pound cake, made with a pound each of butter sugar, eggs and flour, and plenty of elbow grease for beating....is a bit large for the average modern family.

This one, made with half pound meaures, will be more in scale. A small amount of baking powder and water is added, too

Pound Cake

1-2 pound butter (1 cup)
1-2 pound sugar (1 cup)
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-4 teaspoon ground mace
1-2 pound eggs (4 or 5)
1-2 pound sifted flour (2 cups)
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 cup water

Cream butter until soft and pastic. Add the sugar, a small amount at a time, creaming the two together until the mixture is light and fluffy. Add the orange rind, vanilla and mace. Beat in the eggs, one at a time, beating vigorously after each add-seasons and stock until it is smooth.

Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and add this mixture to the first mixture alternately with the water, mixing after each addition, until smooth. Pour into a well greased loaf pan about 9 by 4 by 3 1-2 inches in size or into a medium-size tube pan. Bake in a 325-degree F. oven about 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 hours, or until done.

Cool a few minutes in the pan before removing the cake.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Worn thresholds should always be rubbed with linseed oil and the oil should be allowed to dry for a day before varnish is put on.

* * *

Brass beds may be successfully painted if given two coats of flat white inside paint, then two coats of light or dark enamel, whichever is preferred. Let the paint dry thoroughly before putting on the enamel.

* * *

Individual fruit salads are attractive and delicious when served with a ball of cream cheese sprinkled with cinnamon.

* * *

If you have any bacon left over from breakfast cut it into small pieces with scissors and add it to muffins or cornbread. The flavors go very well together.

To Make Good Sauces

It is a mistake to use water for sauce since it only makes the sauce go farther without giving it anything. Use broth, consomme, meat stock. wine or milk for a good sauce.

MRS. IDA BACON'S CHICKEN MONEY SOLVES MANY PROBLEMS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—When a farmer needs a little money to buy commodities that cannot be grown on the farm, a good poultry flock may solve that problem. This was the experience of (Mrs.) Ida Bacon, a farm woman on the Dry Lake Road in the Brooks county area, who entered the poultry business eight years ago.

This enterprise was begun with her boy in order to help with his —education. He handled it for four years under his mother's supervision, but after leaving for College, she saw the value of poultry production and took it over, and it's still going strong.

Recently, 150 baby chicks were purchased from a hatchery to expand this project. At four weeks old, only three of them have been lost. For the eight years Mrs. Bacon has dealt with chickens, she has never lost more than fifteen out of a hundred. This project has varied from 60 to 120 hens since its beginning. At present there are 81 hens from which an average of 70 eggs are collected daily.

Eggs are sold the year round to six families in this community for twenty-five cents per dozen. From three to four dozen of eggs are sold them weekly; while others are sold on open markets. These eggs are graded too and whenever all of them are not sold on the markets and the streets, they are exchanged at stores for supplies needed for family maintenance.

Since this farm woman has turned to poultry production, the family is living better now and she has proven that a few laying hens can save the day.

LOOK TO YOUR LEADERS!

By Ruth Taylor

From the beginning of time the favorite alibi of a man, a nation or a race, for going astray has been the defection of the leader. He was the one to blame. His was the sin. The others simply followed.

But that is one alibi that won't hold water in a democratic society. For where the people determine upon their leader—he is their servant—their representative.

Wherever a corrupt or dishonorable leader is in authority he stays there with the consent or through the toleration of those who place him in such position—or which is most usual, through their indifference.

David Harum said, "You can't have an honest horse race until you have an honest human race." And you can't have honest and honorable leaders unless the honest and honorable people will get out and put them into power and help them in every way to carry out their appointed tasks.

The crying need of the world today is leadership—in inter-national relations, in national affairs, in local offices—and in all branches of our daily life. Good leaders are hard to find because the task of conscientious, honest, objective leadership is a difficult, thankless one.

As a people we are too apt to put up with mediocrity rather than to get out and bestir ourselves to find men who can properly represent us. We are too easily taken in by a glib tongue and easy, confident manner.

What we must do is to remember that our leaders represennt us—they are the embodiment of the things for which we stand, of the the principles in which we believe. We must be as sure of their integrity in all things as we are of our own. They must measure up to our highest standard Once we have found such men we must ask them wholeheartedly, in action as well as in speech—for we are responsible for them.

If they turn out well, we can take the credit. If they turn out badly—there is no alibi, for we chose them. As long as we tolerate them we remainn responsible. Let us look to our leaders!

MARYLAND GRIST MILL HAS OPERATED FOR 270 YEARS

Denton, Md.,—A grist mill that turned out flour for Washington's army during the Revolution is in daily use here in what tradition says is its 270th year of operation.

The water-powered mill, said to be unchanged since Colonial days, is operated by F. S. Langrell. The frame building, large and roomy, is known as James Murray's mill, on the banks of the mill stream, Hunting creek.

When Maj. Nathaniel Potter of Potter's Landing near here was commissioned to buy flour for General Washington's troops, he went to Murray, who ground corn meal for the soldiers.

HOUSING PROJECT SITE ON GLACIAL LAKE BED

Cincinnati,—Engineers at the Winton Terrace low-rent housing project face a problem whose origin dates back thousands of years to the glacial period.

The housing project site was once the bottom of a glacial lake where fine particles of mud and sand settled into concave layers Today rain that falls on comparatively high grounds runs through underground layers of sand, then accumulates at the concave bottom, turning layers of clay into mud too soft to bear foundations.

Cincinnati's metropolitan housing authority, to meet this problem, recently approved a proposal whereby deep ditches, carrying regular sewer lines, will be filled with gravel or rock to carry away excess water before reaching the building foundations.

GOLDEN FLEECE IS FOUND! NO MYTH FOR BULGARIANS

Bucharest,—This is a modern story of the golden fleece.

Rumanian customs officials became suspicious of blood on a flock of sheep some Bulgarian peasants were taking out of Rumania into Dobruja, now part of Bulgaria.

Investigation showed hides had been cut, gold inserted under the skin and the cuts sewed up. Some sheep wore gold bells around their necks, others had gold pieces hidden by long wool.

The Bulgarians were arrested.

The automobile saturation point, according to Tim, has been reached, and now it's plain soggy.

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ALLEN-WHITE SCHOOL BUILDS LAUNDRY AS PART OF SERVICE TRAINING STUDENT MANAGER AND OPERATE UNIT

—o—

By A. C. Williams

The Allen-White High School has in operation a complete Laundry Unit for the training of its students to render service. The building in which the work is being done was constructed by the Trades students of this school. . . . Work in this school laundry is done by Domestic Service students as a part unit —a very necessary part of the Service curriculum because so many modern homes are being built with small home laundries as a part of the equipment. Therefore, a girl who is to fit capably into a home of this kind must be, of a necessity, trained to handle such equipment as is found there.

Student Articles Laundered

The school laundry gives work to a total of eleven girls and one boy in its operation and management. These students are entirely responsible for the type of work put out there and they are rendering a very creditable service. They wash and iron all of the school's flatwork which alone is a large job. There are seventy (70) boarding students on the campus and a change of linen on each of the individual beds involves several hundred sheets, pillow cases, slips, spreads, and the like. Table cloths, napkins and all other dining room accessories are also laundered by these students. In addition each of the boarding students is allowed to bring his personal clothing to the laundry for cleaning each week. The girls bring dresses and other articles, the boys shirts, socks, and the like. This serves the purpose of cutting time and expenses of laundry for these students. On a recent tabulation it was shown that the laundry each week saves the students an aggregate total of over $28.00.

Valuable Training Given

Students working in the laundry are receiving valuable training that they would not receive otherwise. They are given a number of pieces to clean and finish and are expected to put out work of highest quality and in a reasonable length of time. As a result, four of these students are now employed at small laundries here in the county.

Small Unit Is Complete

The unit is complete enough to give those in charge of operations experience with at least a few of the machines that might be found in a larger business. It has in it two (2) washing machines which require for operation two girls, to each machine. These girls select and assemble like pieces to be washed at one time, place them in the machine and remove them when clean. Two other students are responsible for the drying of the clothes. Six ironing boards make places for other girls who iron the pieces that are best done by hand.

Students Operate Mangle

A small mangel completes the equipment of the laundry unit. It is operated by two girls who work at this station whenever they are on duty. All of the flatwork is done upon this machine. From time to time as one group of students are working in the laundry, the jobs are changed. This is done in order that each students in the group might get the experience needed in all jobs. When the group has been thoroughly trained they are replaced by others who are seeking this type of training.

Student Manager

After the first week has passed and a new group of students enter the laundry work, a students manager is selected from the group. She is usually selected on the basis of dependability and on the manner in which she adapts herself to all of the jobs. After her selection she is in charge of the other girls and is held responsible for the entire operation of the laundry. Her duties require her to keep record of each shirt, dress, sheet, etc., checked in and after they are cleaned to check them out again. If any clothes are lost it is the problem of the manager to locate and reclaim them. She is responsible for keeping a ready supply of soap, powder, (these are furnished by the school upon requisition) and to report upon the progress of the work and the students who are employed with her.

Woodboy and Fireman

Usually one boy is employed to do the heavy work such as keeping up a good supply of wood and firing the stoves, etc. It is also his job to start the machines and keep them always in good running order.

Other articles cleaned by the laundry are rag rugs, furniture covers, automobile seat covers, and curtains which are stretched and finished after being laundered. Plans are being made to add on a bleaching and dyeing department and to attach a small shoproom in back for minor alterations on some of the pieces. All of this represents a part of the service training which the students of the Allen-White High School receive, and which the faculty holds as essential to the girl who expects to be a finished domestic servant.

—Service Magazine.

COLQUITT COUNTY'S CRUSADE FOR CORN

Two years ago, a five-year program was started in Colquitt County, Georgia, to increase the average yield of corn from the then fifteen-year average of 11.3 bushels per acre, to 40 bushels per acre as the ultimate goal. To do this, a 10-Acre Corn Contest was started. Any farmer in the county was eligible. Substantial prizes were pledged.

Last year, participation in the Contest by over 300 farmers, with all of them striving for top yields, resulted in an increase of nearly 500,000 bushels of corn for Colquitt! This corn, marketed through livestock, has added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the income of the farmers of the county. By 1944, the leaders hope to see this boosted to $1,500,000 through further increases in corn yields.

In 1940, all "corn alone" in the Contest averaged 43 bushels per acre, while the interplanted corn averaged 31½ bushels. In the latter case, the value of the interplanted crops must, of course, be taken into consideration. The average cost of fertilizer used was 10 cents per bushel for all corn grown in the Contest.

Other counties in Georgia have become very much interested in the plan. Brooks County, for instance, is starting a similar contest this Spring. Details of the Colquitt contest and copies of the rules may be had from W. D. Hillis, County Agent, or H. B. Franklin, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Moultrie, Georgia.

THE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY AND NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS

As a means of calling the attention of the farmers and citizens of America to the readiness of the fertilizer industry to serve in the present emergency, the National Fertilizer Association in recent convention in Atlanta went on record as follows:

"The commercial fertilizer industry of the United States is prepared to furnish all of the chemical plant food which may be needed during the present national emergency, even if conditions during the next few years should make necssary an increase in corp production, with a consequent increase in the demand for fertilizer.

"The situation which now confronts the country, in regard to supplies of commercial fertilizer, both actual and potential, is quite different from that which existed at the time of the great war of a generation ago.

"Developments since that time have made this country self-sufficient and independent with reference to our potash needs, have provided substantial capacity for the production of nitrate of soda and made it possible readily to expand this capacity, and we have released a considerable portion of the sulphuric acid formerly required for the prouction of nitric acid for explosives.

"The officers and personnel of the fertilizer industry and the staff of The National Fertilizer Association may be depended upon to do their part to put into successful operation any emergency task they may be called upon to perform, to the end that the farmers of America may be assured that during the present national emergency and in the years to follow, there will be vailable all of the fertilizer they nay require."

BILL WOULD KEEP GEN. "BEN" DAVIS ON ACTIVE LIST

WASHINGTON, June 19—(ANP)—That Gen. Benjamin O. Davis does not lack friends is evidenced by the further introduction of a bill in Congress by Rep. Guyer of Kansas as follows:

"H. R. 5006 A bill to authorize the secretary of war to retain Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, United States army, on active duty with combat troops. Referred to the commeet on military Affairs."

This bill, in addition to other remarks in the house, was introduced Monday of this past week.

Perry W. Howard, Republican National committeeman from Mississippi, has also petitioned Senator Robert W. Taft of Ohio, asking that the senator introduce a similar bill or resolution in the Senate.

GLYN COUNTY 4-H CLUB BEGINNING TO ORGANIZE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—The 4-H club members of Glynn county are putting forth greater efforts than ever before to organize their club councils for promoting a better type of work. Recently 75 boys and girls met at the Sterling Consolidated School and elected their council members for the year. They were assisted by the adult advisors which consisted of several teachers from the county schools in this area.

Those elected as council officers were Lovenia Woodruff, president; Lenora Massey and Herbert Lucas, vice-presidents; Levinia Carter, secretary; Ruth Bailey, treasurer; and Wilmantine Cash, club reporter. These officials were elected from the offices of various clubs throughout the county by club members.

County Agent Wesley Myers and Club Agent Alexander Hurse directed the entire group on how a council should be formed and the general function of such an organization in the county. Those elected as project chairmen were instructed on how they should choose those projects most suited for a community and how they should keep the council informed of the activities within the county.

Club Agent Alexander Hurse pointed out that several of these county teachers were contributing much to keep 4-H club work on a high level and that they were as near a model of what teachers should be when it comes to the interest or rural children. It is believed that much of the junior 4-H club work is due to the splendid way in which these teachers are cooperating with the county agent.

Already, project chairmen and other members of the council are busily engaged in boosting those projects which are most needed throughout the Glynn county area.

According to Ken Freeman, a midget car painted green was parked in Oakland. The car created the usual interest. Finally one fellow walked up and thumped it on the top A bystander asked him, what do you think it is—a watermelon?"

THE BIRDS OF THE AIR

It was a noisy night up above: from about midnight it had been a veritable bedlam in the sky. Nothing but an endless "honk, honk" from the air. The night was foggy and the street lamps of the city by the sea shed a dismal light through the thick mist.

The birds were confused. The lights had thrown them off their path and they were circling the city constantly in a vain effort to get their bearings. At last, as the day dawned they gave up the quest and settled down on an ocean bay to feed and rest. Near night, again they winged their way northward to their summer nesting grounds.

Ever since man made his appearance on the earth he had been intrigued by this wandering north and south of the birds of the air. Why should they quit some lands just when food seemed most plentiful? Why should some pass over fine winter areas to go on for thousands of miles? No answer can be given that will satisfy, for the mystery of the wandering traveler of the night remains.

Most birds do make their long, long flight in the night. By doing so they have the day in which to feed and rest. Some go all alone; others flock together. It is a usual sight in the early fall to see the swallows gathering in large flocks to travel to their winter feeding grounds. So the robins—although some of these birds are to be found almost every winter in some sheltered part of the colder countries. But when spring comes the birds return. Often it is suspected that the new arrival is an old-timer in the district. A robin that came back to a certain city backyard certainly acted as if he knew all about the place in advance.

The poet looked at the flight of the birds and drew lessons for the helping of mankind.

"He who from zone to zone,
Guards through the boundless sky the certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone
Will lead my steps aright."

—Canadian Baptist.

NEGRO GROCERS AND THE FOOD STAMP PLANS

In connection with the distribution of surplus food products under the Food Stamp Plan, Negro grocers participate along with other local merchants.

A few weeks ago when preparations were being made to extend the plan into Miami, Florida, Captain J. E. Scott, resident manager of the Liberty Square Housing Project, was asked to invite the Negro grocers to attend a round table discussion on methods which were conducted by local representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration. Some 75 grocers and their helpers attended this meeting.

When New York City was selected, over 3,000 Manhattan grocers met at the call of Mayor LaGuardia. Herbert L. Cooke, chairman of the National Negro Grocers Association, was an active participant in this conference.

Under the Food Stamp Plan, unemployed families may purchase orange stamps and receive fifty per cent more blue stamps. For example, for each $1.00 they spend for orange stamps they receive fifty cents worth of blue stamps free.

With the orange stamps they may purchase any product in the store while for the blue stamps their purchases are limited to the food products which have been placed on the Surplus list by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Most of the patients admitted in the accident ward of a hospital are in a run-down condition. If you must toot your horn, don't toot it so loudly that you will drown out the tooting of some other fellow who thinks that's one way to attract favorable attention.

There's a reckless driver born every minute.

COTTON SEED OIL

(Continued from Page 1)

cottonseed oil usually sells slightly below the price of lard, it has been selling higher than lard thruout most of the last two years. The July delivery on the futures market closed yesterday at about 10 1-2 cents a pound while the lard market closed at 9.6 cents.

—Exchange.

PRICES OF MEAT

(Continued from page 1)

year.

Beef chucks at $13.50 to $15.50 showed gains of 3 to 12 per cent, while plates at $10.50 to $11 were up 10 to 31 per cent. Lamb meat ranged from 9 per cent lower to 13 per cent higher than a year ago.

Most steers averaged only slightly higher for the week. The average was up 5 cents to $10.30, compared with $9.85 a year ago and $10.05 two years ago.

Steers Firm to Higher

Steers and yearlings closed steady to 25 cents higher than a week earlier. Heifers held firm. Beef cows advanced 25 to 40 cents. Valves sold 50 cents higher.

Packers paid an average of $11.25 for the lamb supply, the highest weekly price since September, 1937. The cost a year ago was $9.70 and two years ago, $10.05.

Friday's purchases by the government, as reported to the trade yesterday, were 18,882,500 pounds of pork products and 10,428,000 pounds of lard. A few lots of hogs sold at steady rates. The top was $8.80 for 210 pound averages.

—Exchange.

BALANCED PLANT FOOD

(Continued from page 1)

newly transplanted plants from hot sun for a few days. These are elemental points in successful transplanting.

Another factor is that of trimming the tops to balance the root system, which is bound to be somewhat disturbed and shortened in moving. This is done by trimming off half the leaves.

Include Balanced Plant Food

Mix a level tablespoonful of balanced plant food thoroughly with the soil in which the seeding is to be planted.

For making holes to receive seedlings from seed rows or boxes, a dibber is the handiest tool. This is merely a steel of cast-iron rather blunt pointed instrument which you stab into the soil, give a twist, and the hole is ready for the plant. It is much faster than digging each hole with a trowel. The dibber will also be very useful for bulb planting in the fall. You need one in your garden tool kit.

Observe distances carefully in transplanting. The little seedlings may look lost and lonely when put a foot apart, as in the case of zinnias, but remember the size they will attain if given a chance to do their best. It will pay you and you will get more from your plants than if you crowd them so no plant can reach its best development.

Transplant on Cloudy Day

Select a cloudy day if possible and also preferably a cool one to avoid the wilting of the plants. Pour a little water in the hole before you set the plant and then soak it in afterwards.

The object is to get the earth in as close and perfect contact with the roots of the plant as possible so that the roots will at once begin the work of supporting the plant and starting it into renewed growth.

After transplanting, recovery is quickest if the plant is shaded from the hot sun for a day or so. Paper tents are easily made from newspaper, anchored with a few clods. Strawberry boxes may be saved for the purpose, as they are easily handled.

—Exchange.

Horace says an old automobile has become as much of a curiosity as a horse and buggy.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, JULY 15, 1941 No. 6

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY AUG - 4 1941

Cornelius King, Special Assistant To The Governor, Farm Credit Address

CREDIT UNIONS AND THE NEGRO CHURCH

Washington, D. C.—Why should the church be concerned with cooperative thrift or the credit union movement? My answer is that the cooperative movement offers a way to help remove or at least reduce poverty, and the eradication of poverty is and always has been a real problem of the church. Disease, crime, juvenile delinquency and other misfortunes in a community, as a rule, have poverty as their main source.

Charity, which is offered by the church, gives only temporary relief from poverty, but cooperation offers a little more—it provides the means of helping individuals to help themselves along economic lines; it teaches them how to use the power within their own hands; it creates in the individual a feeling of pride and self-reliance; it develops the spirit of brotherhood, and, as said by Rev. M. A. Dawber in "The Cooperative Movement and the Church" (Annals, May 1937), "There can be no brotherhood unless there is a recognition of a fatherhood." The church provides this philosophy. The cooperative agrees, upholds, and represents it in a practical way, by reducing poverty, and along with it the concomitants of poverty—disease, crime, and juvenile delinquency. Surely any vehicle which does so much good in the world must be regarded as a very definite asset to the church.

The cooperative thrift, or credit union movement, as applied to the church is carried out by a group of church people bonded together by some tie of common interest The church itself, or perhaps some particular club, circle, or society of this institution may constitute the bond of interest. However, the credit union is formed around the group as a nucleus, and, as an organization, it trains its members in habits of thrift so that in difficult times they are in a position to help each other by means of loans from their combined savings.

As of this date there are 4 Federal unions operating among Negro churches in this country, and 2 of these have been in operation less than one year. The first Negro church credit union was organized in Houston, Texas, in May 1936; the second in New York City, June 1937; the third, Los Angeles, California, in September 1940; and the fourth in New York City, December 1940. As the third and fourth of these church credit unions have been established less than one year, data concerning their operations are not included in this article.

At the close of 1940, 149 members of one church credit union had share savings of $1247, and 175 members in the other saved together $2074. During 1940 these organizations turned over their savings in loans to the members to the extent of $1417 and $3605, respectively. One organization paid a 4 per cent dividend, and the other was in position to make a small payment but preferred to defer doing so until another year, with the hope of increasing the amount due to larger earnings.

These 2 church credit unions—despite their small number—are performing an important service to their organizations and in their communities by teaching them habits of thrift—helping them to save their money and at the same time

(Continued on page 16)

NEW COTTON, OIL MILK USES ARE GIVEN

The first Southern Chemurgic Conference adjourned here yesterday after hearing descriptions of the development of a new type of cotton fiber, of the tung oil industry in the United States, and of chemurgic products from silk.

Chemists, agriculturists and industrialists attended the three-day conference, in which about 25 specialists, many of them research chemists, explained how chemurgy is transforming farm products for industrial use.

Dr. K. L. Hertel, head of the University of Tennessee physics department, said that the new cotton fiber was developed after conferences between cotton researchers, growers and manufacturers, who needed a particular kind of cotton to replace Egyptian and Sea Island staples no longer available in quantities great enough to meet their needs.

A main use of the new fiber is in the manufacture of tire fabrics.

"A great many new industrial uses for cotton may be discovered if we obtain concrete knowledge of its properties, of methods of processing it, and of consumers' needs for cotton products," he said. "We have a shortage of knowledge of cotton, along with a surplus of supply.

Walter M. Smith, Jr., technical advisor of Reasor Tung Plantations, Inc., Chicago, Ill., said that tung oil is an exemplification of chemurgy, and "we hope to continue to receive the aid of chemurgy in building up an industry which has had a 40-fold increase in the last 10 years.

Never a Surplus

He said that tung oil would never become a surplus commodity in this country because of its restricted growing range, and that only 3 per cent of the normal needs is now being produced.

As an example of chemurgic products from milk, Dr. F. C. Atwood, president of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., Newtonville, Mass., said that casein from skimmed milk now is being used in felt hats to replace rabbit fur, formerly imported, for which there is now no shipping space. Many millions of pounds of casein fiber are being used this year, he said.

Arnold P. Yerkes of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, presided at the final session.

YOUTH, 18 BUYS STORE WITH LIVE STOCK PROFITS

STAPLEHURST, Neb. — Earnings from 4-H club live-stock activities have enabled Arden Aegerter, Seward county farm youth, to purchase a half interest in one of Staplehurst's three grocery stores.

Aegerter, who is 18, had the reserve grand champion Hereford in 1936, grand champion lamb in 1935, reserve grand champion lamb in 1937 at Ak-Sar-Ben shows. At state fair exhibitions he had a grand champion in 1937 and generally showed the champion or prize pen of lambs.

Aegerter said his gross earnings and winnings have been about $3,500, for a net of approximately $800

Arden and his brother, Harold, 23, pooled their finances and bought the store in the town of 300 population.

PRODUCE DEPENDENT ON DISTRIBUTION

W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., recently wrote a letter to one of the principal chain store associations, in reply to a bulletin detailing the chain's participation in National Cotton Week. "It is always a pleasure to receive letters similar to yours," he said, "because they indicate that the distributing and merchandising industries are coming to realize that the welfare of argicultural producers must be promoted if our economy is to rest on a sound and secure foundation.....I want to congratulate you on taking the position that your welfare is dependent upon the welfare of the producers of commodities in which you deal."

The work of chain stores on behalf of agriculture has unquestionably resulted in increasing farm income by millions of dollars over the years. This work has been of wo kinds. First, the chains have steadily reduced marketing spread, to the end that the producer receives a higher proportion of the final selling prices of his crop. Second, the chains have carried on dozens of specail promotional campaigns on behalf of "distressed crops"—basic crops in which the supply was dangerously larger than the normal demand. Practically every principal farm crop—dairy products, meat, fruits, nuts, fowl, cotton, etc.—has been aided in this way. And in every case, demand has been substantially increased, a fair price structure has been maintained and, last but not least, the consumer has been given excellent buys.

The farmer represents our largest domestic market for manufactured goods—and when farm incomes ris-

(Continued on page 16)

BANKS IN A NEW ROLE

Writing in Banking, Albert W. Atwood makes this observation: 'Shakespeare said that one man in his time plays many parts, and so it is with the banks. Throughout the long depression they absorbed the mounting national debt, then as the defense program got underway their leading function became of vital importance, and now they have still another great role to play. It is their privilege and duty alike to educate and assist the public to invest in the three new kinds of United States savings bonds."

The banks of this nation are taking on this job purly as a necessary public service in a time of unprecedented spending. The banker knows the dangers of inflation. He knows that thrift and common sense must rule if we aren't going to go on a spending spree that will produce the worst hangover in our history. He knows that the worker who has a reserve fund in the form of government bonds has a cushion which both he and the country may require in the future, when the wars end and the boom deflates.

Thousands of banks are now selling the new defense bonds. For those who are unable to buy bonds now, inexpensive defense stamps may be purchased and accumulated until a total sufficient to obtain a bond is reached. All of the stamps and bonds are fully guaranteed by the United States Treas-

(Continued on Page 16)

719,071 Non-White Farm Operators

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Items Submitted By W. A. Hagins

Cackling hens, grunting hogs, mooing cows, year-round gardening, and diversified farming may ease the hard-time blues which many farmers now sing. "More and more, it's becoming clear that hard work and planning will enable better farm living," declares P. H. Stone, State Agent for Georgia Negro Agricultural Extension work.

Up at the Million Pine Farm in Hancock county—so called because pine trees grow there in profusion—can be found a successful farmer who strongly believes in producing a living at home. He is W. F. Heath, a wise father of eleven children, a minister, and a good farmer.

He came to the present farm two years ago after farming thirty-five years on one farm in Warren county. It was in this county that he produced the largest crop yields in his district—plenty of corn, hay, etc., and from thirty-five to fifty bales of cotton each year with only family assistance.

Rev. Heath is now operating a four-horse farm from which twenty bales of cotton, 120 bushels of wheat, soybeans, oats, and corn were produced for home use and plenty to sell neighboring farmers last year. His wife feeds the family well from extensive garden acreage with vegetables to spare in all seasons. She leads in community activities and church work. Likewise, seven of the Heath children stick with their parents in home-life and farm operations—each feeling he has a personal interest. They carry club projects in livestock and farm crops—feeder calves, melons, corn, gardens, and other food producing enterprises.

Recently, this farmer represented his county at a farm and home improvement meeting here at Georgia State College. He was asked to tell what the A. A. A. Program had done for him and this is his story: "I feel like this program started back yonder in my father's day, for

(Continued on page 16)

AGRICULTURE AND CONSCRIPTION

According to an editorial in the Dairymen's League News of New York, Brigadier General Ames T. Brown, New York State Director of Selective Service, states that conscription boards serving rural areas have as great a responsibility to not increase the shortage of skilled farm labor as do boards in urban areas not to drain the supply of skilled industrial workers. "Agriculture," the General said, "is among the nation's chief defense industries and it would endanger the health and safety of the nation if farmers were to be deprived of irreplaceable workers."

Here is an example all states should follow. For every man under arms, there must be men in the fields and in the factories to supply his needs—and to supply civilian needs as well. All conscription boards face a tremendous responsibility in this.

FIGURES RELEASED BY DR. VERGIL D. REED

Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census,
Washington, D. C.

There were 719,071 nonwhite farm operators in the United States on April 1, 1940, according to figures released by Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Acting Director of the Bureau of the Census. Ninety-four and six-tenths per cent of the nonwhite farm operators were in the South. A comparison of the States according to the number of nonwhite farm operators reported shows that Mississippi with 158,540 ranked first; Alabama with 73,364, second; and South Carolina, with 61,307, third. Other states for which large numbers of nonwhite farm operators are reported include North Carolina, 60,268; Louisiana, 59,584; Georgia, 59, 132; Arkansas, 57,025; Texas, 52,753; and Virginia, 35,090.

Between 1930 and 1940 nonwhite farm operators decreased from 916,070 to 719,071, a decrease of 196,999, or 21.5 per cent. Of the nine divisions, the largest proportions of decrease (32.7 per cent) is shown for the West North Central States, but the percentage of decrease for those states represented only 3,634 operators. Far larger decreases in the number of nonwhite farm operators were reported for the West South Central, South Atlantic, and East South Central divisions, the decreases being 79,415, 67,473 and 54,533, respectively.

Decreases in nonwhite farm operators were reported for the District of Columbia and 32 States; the decrease in Texas alone was 33,310. Other States for which large decreases were reported are Georgia, 27,657; Mississippi, 23,348; Arkansas, 22,554, and Alabama, 20,465.

Increases in nonwhite farm operators reported for 16 States ranged from one in Maine to 4,276 in Arizona, and totaled 9,214. It is interesting to note that in Massachusetts, New Jersey and West Virginia, three of the 16 States, more than 96 per cent of the nonwhite farm operators reported in 1930 were Negroes. The same report shows that in each of the remaining States for which increases are presented, very few nonwhite persons were engaged as farm operators or the proportions of Negro farm operators were small. The latter was especially true for the States of Arizona, California and New Mexico which accounted for 84.1 per cent of the total increase for the 16 States.

Nonwhite Farm Operators in the Southern States

Of the 680,266 nonwhite farm operators in the South 20.9 per cent were full owners, 4.6 per cent part owners and 74.5 per cent tenants.

In the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia, full owners increased between 1930 and 1940.

In the District of Columbia and the States of Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Virginia, nonwhite full owners decreased, the largest decrease being 1,638 in Oklahoma.

Part owners declined from 41,523 in 1930 to 31,361 in 1940. A de-

(Continued on page 16)

National Defense Agricultural Service Data

FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A. FLORDIA A. & M. COLLEGE WAS HOST TO TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL BOYS' AND GIRLS' STATE (FLORIDA) 4-H CLUBS' SHORT COURSE

Group convened May 27-31, 1941
Course was given under direction of the Negro State Extension Service
Course given by faculty members of Florida A. & M. State Extension
Specialists and Marketing Bureau Experts.
Background of course: **National Defense Program for Our Own and Our Country**

B. Teacher Trainer of Florida A. & M. College helps advance National Defense Program in Agriculture. Assistant teacher trainer is Professor G. W. Conoly of the Florida A. & M. College. The National Defense Training Program in Florida, under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, and Prof. L. A. Marshall, Teacher Trainer, has established training centers in all of the Negro departments of Vocational Agriculture. Forty-nine courses have been offered in the following trades: (1) The Operation, Care, and Repair of Tractors, Trucks and Automobiles; (2) General Metal Work, including heating, treating, tempering and simple welds; (3) Woodworking; and (4) Elementary Electricity. Seven hundred eighty out-of-school rural and non-rural youths enrolled in these courses. Many of these young men have completed the eight weeks' training period already and have received their certificates, which qualify them as helpers to Auto Mechanics, Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Electricians.

C. "Famcee" Professors on Florida State N. F. A. Day Program at Florida State Fair.

D. Short Course in Vocational Agriculture to be given at Florida A. & M. College.

E. Florida A. & M. College to be host to National Convention of New Farmers of America, August 17-20, 1941.

F. Florida State Convention N. F. A. Convened at Florida A. & M. College, May 27, 28, 1941. Ninety boys from thirty N. F. A Chapters participated in the live stock and crop judging contest. There were also quartette, public speaking and parliamentary procedure contest at the time of the convention. More than 150 New Farmers and their advisers were present.

G. STATE CONFERENCE AND SUMMER SCHOOL: A joint State Conference and Summer School was held June 2-28, inclusive. The program was devoted to shop work, details of which were given to the teachers at the time of the State N. F. A. Convention.

GENERAL FLEMING ASKS HIGH COURT TO REVIEW RED CAP CASE

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court has been asked to review the question of whether tips are wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act in a memorandum filed by the Solicitor General in behalf of General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor.

The Administrator, as a friend of the court, has intervened in the suit brought by red caps employed at the Union Terminal Company, Texas, against the terminal company for restitution of wages under the Wage and Hour Law. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth District last month found that the tips received by red caps constituted wages paid to them, reversing the judgment of the court below which had found in favor of the red caps and awarded them $77,753.98 in back pay and liquidated damages.

The memorandum was submitted in support of a petition for a writ of certiorari which seeks to bring this case before the Supreme Court as a test case and thus judicially settle a question which affects the method of compensation of the more than 6,000 red caps employed in railroad terminals throughout the country. Over fifteen suits by red caps against railroads on this question involving several million dollars are now pending.

Indirectly affected are all workers who receive all or part of their remuneration in the form of tips. A recent government survey estimates their number throughout the country to be approximately 888,500. Most of these are waiters, who are not covered by the Wage and Hour Law. Many of them are under state minimum wage orders.

The red caps maintain that tips cannot be considered as part of wages paid, but that the statutory minimum wage of 30 cents an hour should be paid by the terminals without regard to tips. The terminals on the other hand take the position that tips can be considered part of the 30 cents minimum wage.

Under a so-called accounting and guarantee plan the Dallas Terminal had required the red caps to report the amount of tips received and the number of hours worked and at the end of the week had paid the difference if tips did not equal the minimum wage.

This accounting and guarantee plan was put into operation by the Dallas Terminal Company at the time of the Wage and Hour Law became effective in October, 1938. Similar plans were used by numerous terminal companies to pay their red caps. These plans have since been abandoned in favor of a ten cents a parcel plan utilizing tickets.

The memorandum points out that from the beginning the plan was a source of dissatisfaction and that it violates the Wage and Hour Law. It cites the interest of Congress in the question of tips as wages as shown by a resolution passed by the Senate authorizing an investigation by the Administrator of this question.

The memorandum states that "in view of the long-continued administrative concern with the problem, the evident interest of Congress in its solution, and the large number of pending suits which involve the same issue as that here presented, the importance of a determinative decision of this case by this Court seems manifest."

It contends that the duty imposed by the Wage and Hour Law upon the Terminal Company to pay wages to the red caps is not discharged by permitting the red caps to retain the tips they receive from passengers. Such tips are not the property of the terminal company but belong to the red caps, it is argued. It points out that the red caps themselves had never consented to this accounting and guarantee plan of compensation, nor had they by continuing to work under this plan waived their original right to ownership of tips; and furthermore, the passenger who pays the tip intends such a tip to be the property of the red cap.

The Solicitor General contends that the action of the terminal company in allowing the red caps to keep their property did not constitute the payment of wages within the meaning of the Wage and Hour Law.

The accounting and guarantee system "could not prevent the tips, when given, from becoming the property of the red caps in the first instance, for the passengers who gave the tips were not made aware of the agreement and consequently still intended their gratuities to belong to the red caps. Accordingly, when given to the red caps, the tip money became their property, even though they were under a contractual obligation to account to the terminal company for the amount received.

"Since the tips became the property of the red caps when given, the accounting and guarantee system amounted at most to an agreement whereby the red caps turned over some of their own property to their employer and received that property back from the employer as 'wages.' This is not, we submit, a compliance with the Act. The Act requires the actual payment of the minimum wage, not an agreement that the employer will pay the minimum wage provided that the employee gives to the employer, not only his service, but some of his property as well."

The memorandum includes for the court's consideration a report prepared last November by the Administrator for Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, in which he reviewed the problem of wages and other conditions of employment of red caps at various terminals .

THE NEGRO FARMER AND AGRICULTURAL PREPAREDNESS

(By Albon L. Holsey, Field Officer AAA for A. N. P.)

The Negro consumer has a definite stake in the programs in which Negro farmers are so actively participating.

Our government has taken precautionary steps to prevent that speculation in food products which was so prevalent in the first World war and which so heavily bore down upon the purse of middle class and low-income groups.

In announcing the department of agriculture to increase supplies of certain food products, Sec. Claude R. Wickard said:

"Should unwarranted speculation drive prices up to unduly high levels at any time, the supplies in the hands of the government will be released to stabilize reasonable levels. Under this ever-normal food program, consumers will be protected and farmers will benefit by selling more products at fairer prices than those that have prevailed during the past few years.

Farmers are requested by Sec Wickard to increase pork and dairy production and enlarge poultry flocks.

In turn for the farmers' intensive cooperation in this plan, the department will stabilize prices by making purchases in the open market for the next two years "at levels approximately as follows: hogs, $9 per hundredweight; butter, 31 cents per pound; chickens, 15 cents per pound and eggs, 22 cents per dozen."

The 654,000 Negro farm operators in the 10 cotton-producing states are, therefore, an important factor in the development of this program to build up adequate reserves of food.

Negro extension workers, FSA leaders, vocational agriculture teachers and others are emphasizing the importance of the AAA which provides extra payments and inducements for reducing cotton acreages and stepping up the production of food for the family and food for hogs, cows, chickens, and work stock.

E. A. Miller, assistant to director, southern division, AAA, while on a recent tour of the South, told Negro farm groups that 'food grown on your farms for family use helps to insure the nation's food reserves because such families do not have to tap the supplies which flow through regular trade channels for urban and other non-producing families."

Sod effective has been the educational work of the AAA and other agencies in showing farmers the advantages of community planning and cooperation for better balanced crops, that such appeals as those of Sec. Wickard find immediate and willing response.

A typical instance is reported by Sanford H. Lee, Negro county agent at Macon, Ga. In speaking of a county-wide drive for building home-made brooder houses for baby chicks he says that the local FSA office is helping to finance the projects and that through the interest of the camp commander "material for most of these brooders was donated from the scrap piles at Camp Wheeler."

E. P. Smith, Negro county agent at Ocala, Fla., reports that since the home garden program is so effectively organized in his county, he is now operating in the development of a city-defense garden program with 26 Negro city families already enrolled.

Of such is the spirit of patriots.

CUSHION FOR THE FUTURE

"Saving now begins to appear as a super factor of safety," wrote Paul F. Cadman, Economist of the American Bankers Association, recently. "In every instance it comes about either through abstinence or sacrifice or the willingness to conserve. It calls for a conscious and moral effort on the part of the owners and custodians of wealth.. The process of saving . . . will store up purchasing power against the day when defense will have been completed, peace declared, and a new depression will have fallen."

It is to the credit of the bankers of this country that they fully realize this. That realization is back of their current efforts to encourage the public to buy as large a quantity of the new defense stamps and bonds as possible. These securities, which are fully guaranteed by the United States Government, offer the citizen the opportunity to do his individual part to finance defense. They offer him at the same time the opportunity to place what earnings and capital he can spare into an investment which provides the highest attainable degree of safety. And they offer him the chance to build up a cushion against the possible economic shocks of the unpredictable future.

Plans, highly theoretical for the most part, have already been laid for preventing depression when the wars end. But, if the lessons of the past have any bearing whatever on the present, the coming of peace will bring with it tremendous economic dislocations and problems of one kind or another. The money we are able to store up now will come in mighty handy then. The banks, in cooperation with the Federal Treasury, are doing a job that has to be done.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO APPOINT NEGRO EXECUTIVE

With the signing of the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill by President Roosevelt, Negroes became immediately active to protect the several thousand Negroes now employed by NYA, CCC and all other agencies brought under the Civil Service.

A committee headed by Edgar Brown called at the White House and at the offices of the Civil Service Commission. One of the objects of the committee was to secure the appointment of a Negro in an executive capacity on the Commission. This was accomplished. The name of the Negro has not been announced, though the committee felt no doubt that it would be in the near future. The Commission, according to the committee, intends to enforce the provision against discrimination on account of race. The Negro who will be appointed to a "high administrative position" is to "report and investigate cases of discrimination."

Some groups are said to have opposed this move at a previous hearing on the McAlpin case on the grounds that it would be a disservice to Negro workers to be "shunted off to another individual of their own race, whose hands might or might not be tied to prevent an effective job being done."

The present administration has followed the policy of appointing Negroes on all boards and agencies which handle many cases involving the welfare of Negroes.

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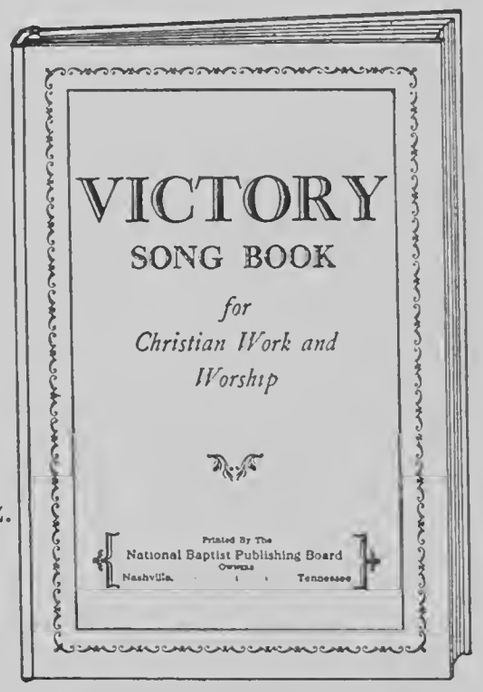

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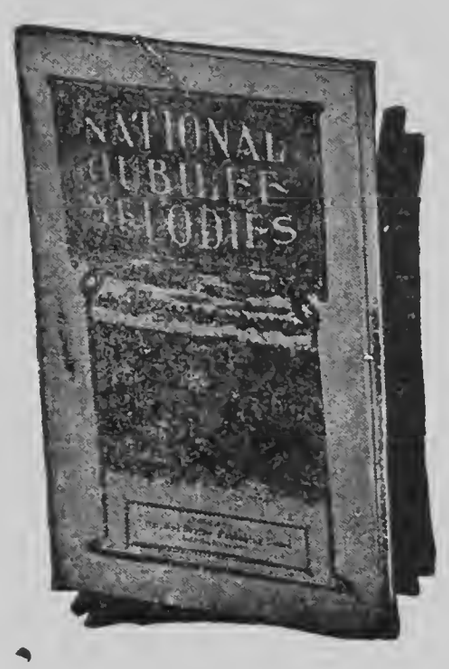

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5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

FARMERS CAN'T DO IT ALL

Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, recently said this: "Farmers cannot raise defense food at low prices in the face of shortage of help and rising costs. Farmers should be patriotic, but patriotism does not consist of letting labor leaders tie up munitions, arms and supply industries, and expect to get continually higher wages and shorter hours."

Agriculture, in short, can't be expected to make all sacrifices. They must be shared by other groups. If general price levels continue to go up, due to higher labor and other costs, the price of farm-produced goods must follow the trend.

WONDER HORSE LEADS FIELD

Few of us realize to how great an extent the arms program depends upon adequate transportation.

The factories that are making the materials and munitions of war are located in all sections of the country. Much of the goods is produced by sub-contractors—by shops that make small parts which must be shipped hundreds or thousands of miles to the points where they are assembled. Gigantic quantities of steel, lumber and other basic materials must be carried across the continent—and then carried, in fabricated form, to the places where they will be used. Load after load of materials of all kinds, from food to cannon, must go in a steady stream for shipment to England, and to our own widely-spaced army camps and air and naval bases. On top of that, the normal needs of the country must be met.

The great bulk of this transportation load is borne by the railroads—the other carriers are simply valuable adjuncts of rail service. Today, as in the past, the iron horse is the backbone of American commerce—his pulling power today far surpasses all past records. Luckily for American security, the railroads have been preparing, over a twenty-year period, for just such an emergency as the country faces today.

They have speeded up trains. They have bought and are buying new cars by the hundreds of thousands. They have bought new and more powerful locomotives. They have improved their roadbeds. They have rebuilt great quantities of old equipment. That is why, despite record-breaking peaks in traffic, there has been no delay and no congestion in railroad service. Here is an industry which is going the biggest job ever given it, with maximum speed, efficiency and smoothness. It is a record of which the nation may well be proud.

DANGER ON THE HIGHWAYS

Last March, the Interstate Commerce Commission Bureau of Motor Carriers, Section of Safety, issued a report on the brake performance of commercial highway vehicles which fully deserves the description "startling." It shows that the brakes of an incredibly high percentage of these vehicles are definitely unsafe.

The tests were made with a standard machine for determining brake performance. All of the testing stations were located on paved roads with not over one per cent grades where a large volume of traffic is carried. The bulk of the vehicles were tested with load. Approximately 1,700 vehicles were tested, and here is what the inspectors found:

1. Busses made the best showing. Even so, only slightly more than 50 per cent were able to meet the I. C. C. stopping requirement—a stop within 30 feet at a speed of 20 miles per hour.

2. Only 42 per cent of loaded 2-axle trucks were able to meet this requirement.

3. Tractor-semitrailer and truck-full trailer combinations generally showed poor braking performance. Only in the lowest weight classes (under 20,000 pounds gross vehicle weight) did performance even closely approach the I. C. C. standard.

4. As a rule, braking performance decreased as gross vehicle weight increased. The exception to this was busses where weight increases caused a little change either way in braking performance

Suppose that half of the railroad trains were permitted to operate with brakes less effective than the law demands! That seems to be the rule with the vehicles which use our highways for commercial purposes, according to this report. And their brakes grow poorer as their weight, and therefore their potential danger, rises

It is true that the better bus and truck lines keep their equipment up to standard at all times. But the percentage of commercial motor carriers below the standard is inexcusable. The man who drives his car along a public highway is entitled to know that the commercial vehicles he meets are mechanically safe. Something should be done—and done right now about the findings of this report.

TWO JOBS FOR FARMERS

In a recent address, Fred R. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said that farmers have two jobs before them now: First, they must produce this nation's food and food for export as well; second, they must insist upon prices sufficient to keep food production at the necessary level, and to maintain the farm population's standard of living.

This doesn't mean that the farmer is out to profiteer and to cash in on the nation's emergency. It does mean, however, that the farmer can't be expected to pay higher wages, higher taxes to government, and higher prices for supplies of all kinds without receiving a proportionately higher return for what he sells. The farmer is not a magician; he can't produce money out of the air.

The big job of the farmers' marketing co-ops now is to establish an equitable relation between operating cost and selling cost. Agriculture remains the backbone of the nation. If it starves, we'll all starve with it.

MONUMENT TO AMERICAN MEDICINE

Outside a famous Southern city there is an old cemetery where the dead of long-past generations lie buried. There are 1,396 graves in that cemetery—and in only four cases were the persons buried there more than 45 years old at the time of death. In other words, only one-fifth of one per cent of them reached what in these modern times is regarded as the prime of life.

There could be no more graphic illustration of what American medicine and American medical science have done for the health of America. One hundred and fifty years ago the life expentancy of man in the United States was 35 years. Today it is 62 years.

That has been the result of endless striving, under a free system of medicine which gives every doctor, every scientists, the chance to achieve to the very utmost of his abilities and energies. Researchers in great laboratories—specialists in big cities—country doctors in villages and hamlets—all have contributed. They have spent their lives working to make the lives of others longer, fuller, happier.

In those hundred and fifty years typhoid fever has almost disappeared; smallpox has been subdued; diphtheria has been practically conquered; tuberculosis has been robbed of much of its terror. The monument to American medicine is written in the standards of health of the American people—standards which are not equaled anywhere else on earth.

FARMERS DECLARE CROWS FEAST ON HIS PECANS?

STILLWATER, Okla.—Ever hear of crows cracking pecans?

J. C. Cox of near Stillwater has seen them do it, he insists. Here's how:

"The crows carry pecans to a fence post and dump them in a pile. Then a crow will take one pecan in his bill and hold on to the edge of the fence post with his claws.

"He hammers that pecan against the top of the post until it is cracked. Some of my posts have half a peck of hulls around where the crows have feasted."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE GRADUATES FROM TENNESSEE

Degree of Bachelor of Science in Education—Thomas Franklin Brady, Johnson City.

Trade School Diploma—Russell Malcolm Bradley (printing) Knoxville.

Trade School Certificate—Vivian Bernard Boyd (Upholstering) Knoxville.

FARM ORGANIZATION OPPOSES PUNITIVE LEGISLATION

Texas Agriculture, the publication of the Texas Farm Bureau Federation, recently ran a thoughtful editorial on class taxation which deserves wide reading. It said: "The Texas Farm Bureau Federation and our national affiliate, the American Farm Bureau Federation, have gone on record, time after time, as being against any taxes on special groups. As a result of this, our organization must, of necessity, look with strong disfavor upon all proposed taxes against chain stores.

"This may look like the strongest sort of discrimination against the small town merchant, but it can hardly be classified as such. The Texas Farm Bureau Federation would likewise be just as strongly against any sort of special, 'finagled' legislation against the small merchant. Either would constitute a barrier to free trade within and between states.....Legislation leveled against any certain group as such is strongly undemocratic..... Again, legislation aimed directly at taxing chain stores would hamper seriously, economical distribution of goods. In the final analysis, it is the farmer who foots the bills when commodities cannot be distributed efficiently and economically."

It should never be forgotten that punitive legislation of any kind is apt to turn into a boomerang. If you penalize one group with class taxation, the precedent is established for penalizing another group. And when that happens, no man's business is safe—any man may be next in line for the same kind of treatment.

The attitude taken by the Texas Farm Bureau Federation has been taken by scores of other farm groups, press associations, consumer organizations, high government officials, etc. There is no room for class legislation in a democratic country—and no room for any kind of legislation which artificially inflates prices and narrows markets.

THE DOCTOR IS A SOLDIER

Early in June, more than 7,500 American doctors went to Cleveland, Ohio. They went there to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which is the largest meeting of its kind in the world. And this year the gathering was of more than ordinary interest, for its dominant note was the role of medicine in the national preparedness program.

It is apparent that the public health is a very vital factor in defense. And that concerns more than the health of our new and fast-expanding army, important as that is. It concerns the health of the millions of men who work in our factories, and who operate the machines which produce the implements of war. It concerns the health of farmers, who raise our food. It concerns the health of the civilian population, which must play its part in one way or another to speed the defense drive to a successful consummation.

The doctors of America are the custodians of the public health. Upon them rests the gigantic responsibility of curbing and fighting those diseases which take men's lives, which reduce men's productive capacities, which waste and destroy great human resources. And any layman, attending the Medical Association's meetings, would have been mightily impressed by how the doctors are meeting that responsibility. More than 250 papers describing advances in medicine were read, and elaborate scientific and technical exhibits were shown.

The doctor is a soldier—a soldier fighting an everlasting war against disease and plague and death. Today medicine is mobilized to make that fight even more effective.

NEGRO MEDICAL OFFICERS SERVE BOTH GROUPS AT LOUISIANA ARMY CAMP

CAMP LIVINGSTONE, La. —(ANP)—There are 6,000 colored troops stationed here in Camp Livingstone among the 32,000 occupying the camp. Most of the white troops are from Wisconsin and Michigan and relationships between the enlisted personnel, white and colored, as well as the officers of both races is fairly cordial. There are 19 colored commissioned officers, 15 medical, two dental and two chaplains. Two of the colored officers are captains, the rest hold lieutenant rank.

The nearest city to Camp Livingstone is Alexandria, La., which is about 14 miles north. Alexandria has its prejudices but no more than is common in any southern community. At one time when the draitees from Wisconsin and Michigan first arrived there was a tendency toward considerable mingling between them and colored girls. So much was this true that soldiers developed a habit of walking about the streets with these darker damsels, a custom which brought prompt protest from white residents of the city. The custom has been checked.

The base hospital located at the camp is one of the most interesting aspects of the cantonment. A large institution, it has 1,500 beds. There are wards for both colored and white, identical in equipment and in the number of personnel. Some of the wards are mixed containing both white and colored patients. Some of the colored doctors are working in white wards.

The medical conferences and meetings are attended by colored and white officers alike with entire equality in the presentation of cases and discussion of them. Incidentally most of the medical officers, white, are southern men. An army hospital is in many respects similar to a civilian hospital. The duties are similar. Medical officers do not drill and therefore experience very little of the ordinary routine of real army life.

The conduct of the hospital here, while developed without fanfare, belies the attitude of certain high officers in the army who some months ago told a delegation from the National Association that inclusion of Negro medical men on the staffs of army hospitals on the same basis as white officers, in other words, a mixed staff, was unthinkable.

LOUISVILLE SCHOOL BOARD AGREES TO EQUAL SALARIES

Louisville, Ky.—Indication that Louisville teachers will be victorious in their fight for equal salaries came Tuesday, May 27, when members of the local school board agreed in writing that contracts for the coming school year would be issued without discrimination on the basis of race or color.

The agreement was reached at a preliminary hearing on the complaint for the salary equalization held in the chamber of Judge Shackelford Miller.

Actual trial of the case was postponed to July 2 when counsels for the school board and for the plaintiff, Miss Valla Dudley Abbington, suing in her own behalf and on behalf of other Negro teachers in Louisville, will submit briefs on the question of wehther or not the issues raised in Miss Abbington's complaint have become moot.

The teachers are represented by Prentice Thomas of Louisville and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P.

Hoover's food plan is reported gaining in Congress. Legislators must think there is more pork in it.

MOTHER EARTH HAS BEST SPRING TONIC

By Helen Jameson

Women who are getting on in years are willing to acknowledge that the old days weren't so good. In the winter season little girls wore underwear made of red fiannel that made them itch like all get out; in the spring they had to take a terrible mixture of molasses and sulphur, supposed to have been a spring tonic.

We know now that no tonic is needed in the spring—if one has health and vitality—other than those excellent ones produced by Mother Earth and delivered to us by the grocer's boy. In no other country in the world are available such an array of delectable fruits and vegetables as grace tables of Uncle Sam's citizens. They are crammed full of vitamins, mineral salts and other food elements that are precisely and exactly what the digestive works need to go on clicking.

HOT HOUSE PLANTS

Spring fever comes in the first warm days and brings a sense of laziness and lassitude, and there's a reason for it. During the winter season we don't have enough sunshine and fresh air. With our comfortable living conditions—not having to chop wood or draw water as did our foremothers—our muscles are not sufficiently active. Many of us who are pretty hot house plants, hibernate in the winter because we hate cold winds and bad weather, are in special need of pepping-upping.

Practically all the leafy vegetables contain mineral salts. Children need them because without them and calcium, which is in milk, bones do not develop properly. They're a wonderful help to nervous, tired women. Yes, and to women who nag, not because they are ill-natured always but because they are suffering from some diet deficiency and feel wretched.

There is a wide choice: spinach, cabbage, beet tops, dandelion greens, chard, mustard tops. Once a day a raw vegetable should be included on the family menu—lettuce, endive, tomatoes, chickory, raw onions, romaine, celery or raw carrots. They are complexion beautifiers because of their action upon the intestinal tract and the blood streams.

INSULTING YOUR STOMACH

If you limit your intake of chow to meat, bread, potatoes and pastries, you are insulting your stomach and imperiling the fine texture of your skin. Meat is necessary, but the diet should be varied.

Rhubard and apples, either raw or cooked, are good foods for young people who are afflicted with acne, should take the place of pastries, which excite the sebaceous glands. Oranges, lemons and graefruit will often act as bleaching agents, clear up a sallow skin.

Tomato juice is palatable and it is good for a lot of things that might ail one. What a girl puts into her tummy has more to do with the improvement of her complexion than what she puts on her face.

A Negro walked into George Johnston's office hesitatingly and said, "Colonel Johnston, I'se buying five acres o' land and I wants you to fix me up a mawgage on it."

"But," replied George Johnston, "if you are buying the land you want a deed, not a mortgage."

"Naw suh, Judge," said the Negro. "The last time I bought land I had a deed, but the fellow that had the mawgage done took the land 'way fum me. This time I wants de mawgage."

—Bulloch (Georgia) Herald.

Help me the slow of heart to move
By some clear winning word of love;
Teach me the wayward feet to stay.
And guide them in the homeward

J. McC.

STEADY THERE!

By Ruth Taylor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Have you ever been caught in a panic stricken crowd? If you have, you will never forget the experience. I was on an overcrowded, overbalanced boat one time when I was a child and I remember the blind panic of the crowd as the ship listed heavily.. They rushed from one side to another—pushing and crowding, hysteria rising rapidly as the panic spread and the vessel listed more heavily with each surge of the mob.

Then, just when it seemed the ship would overturn with the next rush—a man jumped up on the rail and cried out in a calm, determined voice, "Steady, there!" The surging crowd stood still for a moment. And in that pause he told them that if they kept their heads, they would be safe. They must stand quietly where they were and then cooperate in order to keep the balance of the boat until the captain could bring it to shore again. The crowd steadied to his calm counsel and the vessel came safely to its dock.

In this hour of international strife and national turmoil, we need men who can cry "Steady, there!" who can recognize the danger, and plan the way to face it. But even more than this we need people everywhere who can stand steady in the face of impending disaster, and avert it because they know the value of cooperation and will not be led into blind panic; who can wait until they know the facts; and who then can take their proper places in the fight so as to assist the leaders at the helm to bring the ship of state to shore.

Even though danger threatens, even though the clouds grow darker, and the storm draws closer, it has not broken. There is no need for panic in this country—now—or later.

We must hold steady. Resolution is needed and also work and sacrifice for the all out task of defense. A false sense of security or undue optimism is dangerous—but we must not slip into the corresponding fault of the pessimism that accepts the worst as an established fact—the pessimism that ends in disruptive panic.

We must hold steady against those subversive forces who try to arouse suspicion and fear and whip them into the unthinking, unreasoning terror that sends the crowd into wild rout.

Over three hundred years ago—John Bunyan wrote in his "Holy War," "For here lay the excellent wisdom of him that built Mansoul, that the walls could never be broken down nor hurt by the most mighty adverse potentate **unless the townsmen gave consent there to.**"

Steady there! That is the immediate task for all of us.

4-H CLUB NEWS

Georgia 4-H club members are deeply concerned about present-day changes and are facing them bravely. "They've chosen projects that will tide theem over during this period of uncetainty and greater interest is shown in their work than previously," says State Club Agent Alexander Hurse of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

There are quite a few Baldwin county club members with poultry projects that are growing off nicely, but Warren Hurse is leading the group with his New Hampshire Reds. Throughout the county, the mortality among the chicks is lower than in the past.

Dodge county club boys have completed and distributed throughout the area, 267 home-made brooders since April 22 and baby chicks have been placed in more than half of them.

While Annie Smith and Eunice Brown of Jenkins county have chosen poultry projects of 100 chicks each, Charlie Lane, Jr, is conducting a fact-finding corn demonstration with the hopes of having plenty of corn for his beef cattle project.

Eleven Newton county boys have chosen steers for their projects averaging 298 pounds in weight. These animals have been treated for various diseases and are grazing on pastures now. They'll bring cash money to the boys when fed-out and sold at next spring's fat stock shows and sales.

The pig projects of boys in the Peach-Houston county area are making progress. Greater care is given the pigs and they are gaining weight rapidly.

There are 208 Randolph county 4-H club members enrolled in garden development projects, and despite the drought, several of them have good possibilities for supplying family tables with vegetables and also canning purposes.

Evans county club members have well underway 361 garden projects; 35 in corn, 21 in poultry, and 162 with pigs; while 14 Greene county boys have corn projects that will make good provided rain is had.

Club members in Glynn county are wildlife conscious now; recently 48 boys and girls planted seeds to feed and house game; while others are canning a supply of peas for winter food consumption.

BABY INDULGES TASTE FOR SECRETING MONEY

KANSAS CITY—Mary Josephine Wonsetler, two years old, has developed a taste for money.

She found 40 cents in a dresser drawer and swallowed a quarter. Then she downed a dime just as her parents rushed in.

Later she returned to gulp down the remaining nickel. Her dad took her to a hospital.

FINDS $12,900 WHILE DIGGING BUT MAN IS NOT RICH FOR LONG

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (ANP)—Testifying in an equity suit to determine the rightful owner of a large sum of money, Joseph Johnson, 71, told the court how he found nearly $13,000 while cleaning bricks December 18, at the razing of an old home.

Johnson told the court he now receives an old-age pension.

"I saw a tin box and threw it aside," he said "Then I got another notion. I got the box and opened it. In two sacks inside it, I saw plenty of green stuff. I looked to see if anyone was watching me and then pushed the money in my hip pocket. I started right away thinking about going South but I kept on working until 5 o'clock."

Flippant Witness

When a tin box and two sacks were introduced as the containers which held the money, Johnson said emphatically:

"That's not the box. If these are the only boxes you have we all might as well go home."

After finding the money at 2:30 and waiting until 5 p. m., Johnson said he went to the home of a friend, Harry Jacobs, where they counted the money several times and found a total of $12,900, the amount indicated by figures on the sacks.

"I don't know how many times we counted that money," Johnson said. "We counted and counted until we were worn out. There were four $1,000 bills, six $500 bills and 49 $100 bills." However police recovered only $12,700.

Taken to Woman

The man testified that he took the money home and placed it in a suitcase under his bed intending to take it to the federal reserve bank the next morning because most of it was gold notes. Next morning, however, he read that the police thought the money had been found, so he took it to a woman friend's home and gave it to her to keep. When he got back home, two police were waiting for him.

"At police headquarters I was taken before Chief Reed. After listening to him awhile, I finally told him I had found it. Reed was anxious to go to the woman's house. He reached into a drawer and took out a pistol, and put it in his pocket. I said to him, "What are you taking that thing for? You aren't going where there's a bear!"

An automobile advertisement says that "you will be struck by the superior accessories provided." We hope that doesn't include the bumper.

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This is a beautiful set of Pulpit Furniture consisting of three chairs and the pulpit — For other styles and prices send for illustrations and price list.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

Cherries, Berries, Peaches and other fruits are available now. Housewives should begin their canning, preserving and drying these fruits, so that they will be able during the winter months to have pies, rolls, puddings and other delectable desserts so dear to the hearts of her entire family.

Many of us are apt to forget that our own health defense program is an important part of national defense. We are blessed with a plentiful supply of all the foods necessary for a well-balanced diet, yet too often our diet is lacking in fruits and vegetables.

Jellied salads and desserts offer ways of including these foods in the diet.

Here are some new ways of using fruits and vegetables that will win approval from your family.

GRAPEJUICE LOAF

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1-2 cup boiling water
1 cup cold grape juice
1-4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup chopped celery
1-2 cup chopped apple
1-2 cup cut up fresh grapefruit segments.

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in boiling water. Add grapejuice, sugar, lemon juice and salt. Stir well and cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in celery, apple and grapefruit. Turn into loaf mold which has been oiled first, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise. Bottom of mold may be garnished with circles or wedges of unpeeled red apple before pouring in gelatin mixture, if desired.

TOMATO-VEGETABLE RING

1 envelope plain unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
1 1-2 cups strained tomato juice
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon mild vinegar
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 teaspoon onion juice
Few drops tobasco sauce
1-2 cup shredded raw carrots
1-2 cup shredded raw cabbage
1-4 cup sliced radishes
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve in 1-2 cup hot tomato juice. Add remaining 1 cup cold tomato juice, salt, vinegar, lemon juice, onion juice and tobasco sauce. Stir well and cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in remaining ingredients. Turn into ring mold which has been oiled first, and chill. When firm, unmold onto platter, garnish with lettuce or chickory and serve with mayonnaise.

Tomato mixture may be molded in ring mold and vegetables tossed together and marinated in French dressing may be served in the center, if desired. Also, any desired combination of cooked or fresh vegetables may be used instead of the above.

Here is a delicious salad that may be quickly and easily prepared on a moment's notice, if you will always see that you have a can of fruit cocktail and a box of gelatin on hand.

QUICK FRUIT SALAD

1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1-4 cup cold water
3 1-2 cups canned fruit cocktail and juice (No. 2 1-2 can)
1-4 cup lemon juice
1-4 teaspoon salt

Soften gelatin in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Add lemon juice, salt and dissolved gelatin to fruit cocktail and juice. Stir thoroughly. Turn into individual molds that have been rinsed out in cold water first, and chill. When firm, unmold onto lettuce and serve with salad dressing.

This may be served on a base of cottage cheese, if desired. Press cottage cheese into individual ring molds which have been rubbed with salad oil. Chill and turn out onto lettuce. Turn individual molds of fruit salad on center of the cottage cheese rings.

You might try using a special cheese spread made of cottage cheese which is now on the market.

With cherries now abundant we should make good use of this delicious fruit.

Cherry preserves dress up the hot biscuits that go so well with fruit and cheese salads, and chicken a la king. Pat or roll biscuit dough 1-3 inch thick. Cut into rounds. Place a small spoonful of preserves on a round, cover with another biscuit, and seal down the edges. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

Here are two cherry recipes you may like..

CHERRY ROLL PUDDING

2 cups sifted soft wheat flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 cup shortening
2-3 to 3-4 cup milk
2 1-2 cups (No. 2 can) unsweetened cherries, drained or fresh cherries cooked.
2 cups sugar
2 1-2 cups cherry juice and water.

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together. Cut in shortening. Add milk to make soft dough. Roll into rectangular sheet 1-4 inch thick. Spread cherries over dough and roll up jelly-roll fashion. Cut slices about 1 1-2 inches thick and place cut side down in deep greased baking dish. Heat cherry juice and dissolve 2 cups sugar in it. Pour over rolls. Bake 45 minutes in moderate oven (376 degrees, F.). Yield: 1 dozen rolls. (Other berries may be used in place of cherries.)

SWEET POTATO STUFFED LOAF

2 cups mashed cooked sweet potatoes
1-4 teaspoon mace
1-4 teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon cream
2 tablespoons butter
1 pound chopped beef
1-3 teasoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1-4 teaspoon minced onions

Mix potatoes, mace, pepper, cream and butter. Blend rest of ingredients and at out until one-fourth inch thick on heavy waxed paper. Place potato mixture in center. Roll up meat and sprinkle with flour. Fit into greased pan. Spread a tablespoon butter on top of roll. Bake sixty minutes in moderate oven. Baste three times with two tablespoons butter melted in one-third cup boiling water.

Unmold and serve hot.

RAISIN MERINGUE PIE

1 1-2 cups raisins
1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons cornstarch
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
2 cups boiling water
3 eggs, separated
1-4 cup orange juice

Wash raisins, chop, combine sugar, cornstarch and salt. Melt butter, add boiling water, stirring well. Bring to boiling point and cook for 5 minutes, add egg yolks, cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from heat, add orange juice and rind; cool; pour into baked pie shell. Top with meringue made from egg whites. Brown in a slow oven.

STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-3 cup butter
3-4 cup sugar
1 egg well beaten
3 squares of chocolate
1 1-2 cups milk
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour and baking powder. Cream butter, add sugar, add egg and chocolate, add flour mixture; alternate with milk, add vanilla and salt. Turn into mold, cover tightly and steam for two hours.

BROWN DERBY PUDDING

2 tabespoons rice (uncooked)
1 cup milk
1-3 cup raisins
1-3 cup sugar
1 egg yolk
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups light cream
1-8 teaspoon cinnamon

Wash rice, combine with milk and cinnamon. Cook in double boiler until rice is soft. Add raisins and cook 5 minutes. Mix in sugar, egg yolk and vanilla. Add cream. Boil two minutes, place in baking dish, sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg. Make meringue from egg white and put on top of pudding. Brown in a slow oven.

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN

2 fryers (about 2 pounds each)
1-3 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-8 teaspoon white pepper
1-8 teaspoon celery salt
1-2 cup fat (part butter)
1-4 cup boiling water

Wash and cut fryers into serving pieces. Chill until time to prepare. Coat with flour and seasonings shaken together in paper sack. (Add two pieces of chicken at a time to coat.) Heat fat in frying pan (or two pans will save time). Add chicken and brown well. Transfer to baking pan (shallow kind). Pour in water and cover tightly. Bake an hour in moderate oven (350 degrees).

AVOCADO TANGY SALAD

1 cup sliced avocado
2 tablespoons French dressing
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 cup sliced cucumbers
1-2 cup sliced radishes
1-2 up diced celery
1-4 cup grated raw carrots
1-4 cup green pepper strips
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon paprika

Mix and chill avocado, dressing and juice. Chill rest of ingredients. Arrange all ingredients on shredded lettuce.

THE GRAND CAKE FOR A GRAND MEAL

It's a layered devil's food, attractively decorated with green-tinted mint frosting. Melted chocolate poured over the frosted cake forms an eye-appealing "candle-drip." And Spry, the "flavor-saver" shortening, lets all of the rich chocolate flavor come through at its best. Clip this now for your Father's Day party.

CHOCOLATE MINT CAKE

2-3 cup Spry
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 1-3 cups sugar
3 eggs, unbeaten
4 ounces chocolate, melted
1 1-4 teaspoons soda
2 cups sifted flour
1 1-3 cups milk

Blend Spry, salt and vanilla. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Add eggs, singly, beating well after each addition. Add chocoate and blend.

Sift soda with flour 3 times. Add to creamed mixture, alternately with the milk, mixing after each addition until smooth.

Bake in two Sprycoated 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 to 35 minutes.

Spread Fluffy Mint Frosting between layers and on top and sides. Melt an additional ounce of chocolate with 1 teaspoon Spry and pour over top of cake, spreading to the edges so that the chocolate will drip down sides.

FLUFFY MINT FROSTING

2 tablespoons Spry
1 tablespoon butter
4 drops peppermint extract
1-4 teaspoon salt
3 cups sifted confectioner's sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
2 tablespoons scalded cream (about)
Green coloring

Blend Spry, butter, peppermint extract and salt. Beat in 1-2 cup sugar. Add egg and beat well.

Add hot cream, alternately with remaining sugar, beating well after each addition. Add only enough cream to make a nice sreading consistency. Color a light green.

The recipe below describes a corned beef loaf that certainly fits into the schedule of a busy day.

It's a good main-course dish for dinner, an excellent lunchbox dainty and just the thing for that bite before bed or an after-Bridge luncheon. Best of all, it is easy to make and far from expensive.

Corned Beed Loaf

1 package lemon-flavored gelatin; 1 pint hot beef stock or 1 pint hot water and 4 bouillon cubes; 2 tablespoons vinegar; 2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce; 3 cups finely chopped cooked corned beef; dash of cayenne; 1 tablespoon scraped onion; 2 teaspoons prepared mustard; 2 tablesoons horse-radish.

Dissolve gelatin in hot stock. Add vinegar and Worcestershire sauce. Chill. Combine remaining slightly thickened, fold in corned beef mixture. Turn into loaf pan. Chill until firm. Unmold. Serve in slices. Serves 8 to 10.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS
A NEW TYPE HANGER

Right now to keep your new spring suit in shape, and later on to keep slacks suits tidy, is a new type clothes hanger of heavy, gay-colored enamel wire. Merely pinch its arms to contract the hanger's shoulders to insert the skirt. As you release, their light pressure holds the skirt firmly, automatically adjusting to waistband size. There is no necessity for clips or pins to mark the fabric, as the rubber-covered ends that hold the skirt prevent slipping. The hanger will also accommodate your jacket and either jacket or skirt may be removed separately.

BACON ALLDS FILLIP

Add a fillip to your potatoes au gratin by crumbling into them two or three rashers of crisp bacon. This is nice with hamburgers and quite as good with broiled fish.

SOFTER

When I find that my cookies are hard—either because I baked them too long or because they are stale—I can remedy this by peeling an apple, cutting it in quarters and putting it in a covered container surrounded by cookies to be softened. Close the lid and the moisture from the apple will work wonders on cookies. Always be careful not to allow the cookies to touch the apple or it will moisten the cookie too much or change its flavor.

LOAF

If your family does not care for spinach and liver—which is so often the case—add it to a well-seasoned meat loaf. I boil the liver first and grind it..

"LEMONY"

When my last lemon pie did not taste as "lemony" as it should, I grated 1-2 lemon rind and added 1 tablespoon lemon juice to the meringue with grand results.

WOOLENS

In washing baby's woolen stockings or woolen sweaters, wash and turn on wrong side to dry; that prevents the little knobs that form on wool.

EASY

To move your mechanical refrigerator for cleaning behind it, wet your linoleum with soapy water, then rub on some cake soap.. When ready to move it back, repeat the process. Your refrigerator will slide over this without the use of too much energy. Be careful not to slip yourself.

QUICKIE

For a quick, nourishing dessert on busy days, slice a banana for each person to be served; top with bits of red maraschino cherries and pour 1 tablespoon of the cherry syrup over each. Serve with cream and cookies..

SHORTEN

When your son's trousers are too long at first, baste a little pleat under each cuff. Then later it is very simple to lengthen trousers by removing pleats.

LUNCH

Sandwiches made with butter, raisin bread and sliced bananas; a dish of applesauce or sliced strawberries and a glass of pineapple juice. It's almost an all-fruit lunch and certainly fine in the Summer.

BRUSHING

I made up a chart for the children to hang on the bathroom wall, as a reminder to brush their teeth. They put two check marks each day; then Sunday I look over the charts. If there are two checks for each day I give them a prize. All the children are not old enough to read so I put their age in a corner of the chart and we have no mistakes. I hang the five charts up on the wall with two brushes each, and the idea works nicely

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Bishop L. W. Kyles, Of AME Zion Church, Dies In N. Carolina

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Bishop Lynwood W. Kyles, who had been in failing health since last summer, died here on Tuesday of last week. He was the senior bishop of the A. M. E. Zion church. Only three weeks ago the connection observed the Silver Jubilee of his election to the bishopric.

Bishop Kyles was chosen bishop at the General Conference held in Broadway Temple, Louisville, Ky., in 1916, succeeding to the office from the editorship of the A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review, and was ordained by the late Bishop Alexander Walters.

He was twice married and is survived by a large family.

FLYS PLANE; CAN'T DRIVE

Miss Alene Williams of Conway, Hendrix college senior, has just passed the final flight test in a Civil Aeronautics authority flying course. She never has driven an automobile. Her marks in the flying courses were better than any made by boys taking the course at Hendrix. She was the only young woman in the Hendrix flying course.

BIG JOB

The question of government price control has been much in the headlines of late. The problem of just how far the government will eventually have to go to keep prices within justifiable bonds, remains unsolved. In the meantime, important voluntary price control action has been taken by the retail industry.

Retailers in all lines long ago realized the danger of price inflation resulting from war abroad, with all its dislocating effect on world economy, and our unprecedented defense program at home which is releasing billions of dollars in a relatively short period of time. So, led by the chain systems, they decided to do all they could to keep prices in line. They pledged themselves to fight profiteering. They pledged themselves to make further efforts to reduce overhead costs and narrow marketing spreads. They pledged themselves to refrain from "scarce advertising." They pledged themselves to buy normally, so as to not unnecessarily disturb the wholesale markets. They pledged themselves to inform consumers of true conditions in order to prevent hysterical buying.

You can see the fruits of this wise policy today. The cost of necessities has generally risen very little, and nothing resembling a price inflation has appeared. The cost of distribution continues to go down, and the producer continues to receive a rising proportion of the final selling price of his product. In short, the American standard of living is being maintained during a time when the standard of living of other nations has dropped to rock-bottom.

Your retailer, whether he operates a chain store or an independent store, is doing a big job in your interest. He's working harder than ever to help make your dollar buy as much as possible. That job deserves national recognition.

NON-DENOMINATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

Industrial College, Ga—On August 13-14, a State-wide non-denominational religious conference for rural ministers will be conducted by the National office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration here at the Georgia State College. The aim of this Institute is to instruct and guide the ministers on the objectives of the A. A. A. Program in order that they might be better equipped to disseminate this vital information among the thousands of farm people whom they serve daily in promoting the work of God's kingdom here on earth. From all indications, scores of prelates will lay aside their chores and flock to this institution to participate in the event.

This conference will be under the direction of E. A. Miller, Assistant to the Director of the Southern Division, A. A. A., Washington, D. C., and his staff assisted by James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, A. A. A., Little Rock, Arkansas; A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, A. A. A., Tuskegee Institute; and the local State Directors of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill, and Bishop W. A. Fountain, Presiding Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Georgia, will deliver the keynote addresses; while Dr. B. F. Hubert, President, Georgia State College will welcome the group.

The event holds great promise and points towards stimulating a deeper interest in the field of agriculture during these crucial times as the farmers play a very significant part in the national emergency program.

In the day of our discouragements we must lift up our hearts to God, our Father, the strengthener of men's hearts.

SCHOOL LUNCHES USING FARM SURPLUSES

By Rowena Schmidt Carpenter, foods and nutrition specialist, and Fanny Walker Yeatman, junior specialist in foods, Foods and Nutrition Division, Bureau of Home Economics.

Children must have nourishing food if they are to grow properly, be healthy, and develop normally in every way. Each meal in the day does its bit toward good nutrition. Lunches served to children at school should be well-rounded in food value. For children from underprivileged homes, this lunch may be the best meal of the day.

The foods children eat must provide the building materials for the soft tissues of the body, for sound teeth and bones, and for good, red blood. At the same time, these foods must supply a source of energy for almost ceaseless activity.

A well-rounded school lunch includes each of the following kinds of food:

Milk (½ pint to drink; some in cooking).
Whole-grain cereal or whole-grain bread.
Vegetable or fruit (or both).
Egg, lean meat, fish, or cheese.
Butter or another fat.
Sweets, as dessert.

The most inexpensive nourishing meals are built on milk and whole-grain cereal products, with just enough of other kinds of food to make sure that protein, vitamin, and mineral needs are not slighted.

The school-lunch menus and recipes in this publication suggest uses for cereals, dried beans, dried fruit, smoked ham and shoulder, bacon, salt pork, lard, butter, and a few other foods that have been made available as surplus commodities, and for additional foods that must be purchased or contributed to make the school lunch a satisfactory meal. Whether the contribution of the sponsor is in cash or food, or both, the items should be chosen with a view to supplementing the food value, as well as the flavor, texture, and other appetizing qualities of the surplus commodities. If milk is not available as a surplus, it should head the list of foods to be contributed by the sponsor. Other foods, as well as seasoning materials, can help to round out the lunch.

Ideally, a school lunch consists of one nourishing main dish, a glass or two of milk, fruit or vegetable in some form, bread and butter or a sandwich, and a simple dessert. It is possible to provide a meal of this kind with very simple equipment, limited assistance for preparation and service, and a carefully chosen list of items provided by the sponsor to supplement surplus commodities.

The pattern of the meal varies according to the food value of the main dish. If the main dish is very substantial (as meat loaf, creamed eggs, or chipped beef), the rest of the school lunch will be lighter than if the main dish is a cooked vegetable or a salad. If a good deal of cereal is used in the main dish, the dessert will be fruit rather than cake or cereal pudding

The menu pattern may have to vary also with cooking equipment and work and food-storage space available for the lunch project. If it is out of the question for the lunchroom kitchen to have an oven, the cereals provided as surplus can be used to advantage in chowders and in the various types of cereal desserts for which recipes are suggested on page 20, and pages 32-34. If stove facilities allow for the preparation of only one cooked dish during the morning, it is often possible by planning ahead for one of the workers to prepare a cereal dessert after the lunch period and store it in a cool place for serving on the following day. The prune cottage pudding, the dried-fruit cake, or the cookies suggested on pages 35, 37-38, may be baked during the clearing-up period and saved for the next day's lunch. If it is impossible to have a refrigerator for the storage of perishable foods in the school, some cool room in the building or, in some climates, a window-box type of cool storage space may suffice.

Some children may come to school without an adequate breakfast. In such cases it is desirable to arrange for one of the cooks to arrive early and serve hot cereal and milk to the pupils before they take up their school work. (See proportions for cereal cookery, pp. 9-10.)

If it is impossible to serve a complete meal at noon, a school-lunch program is still worth while. It may conisist of one nourishing hot dish, milk, and fruit if available; or fruit and milk or cocoa may be provided at school to supplement the carried lunch; or a sandwich filling may be prepared to go with bread brought from home, and supplemented with a glass of milk. Recipes in this bulletin especially suitable for schools without stoves are the raw-vegetable an fruit salads, and the dried-fruit balls. It is, of course, highly desirable to have cooking equipment so that something hot—a substantial main dish, soup, or cocoa—can be served at least during the winter months.

Suggestions for the Sponsor

When the foods suggested below either are not available as surpluses or cannot be supplied free in adequate amounts, this list is useful as a guide in selecting foods to round out the nutritive value of the school lunch.

Milk:
Fresh, fluid, whole
Dry skim.
Evaporated.

Vegetables:
Cabbage.
Carrots.
Tomatoes, canned or fresh.
Turnips.
Potatoes.
Leafy green vegetables in season.
Other fresh and canned vegetables.

Fruit: Fresh or canned.

Meat and fish:
Soup bone or stew meat.
Ground beef.
Chipped beef.
Caned salmon or herring.
Salted or smoked fish.
Fillet or haddock.
Fresh fish, local.

Cheese:
American cheddar.
Cottage.

Eggs: (When inexpensive).

Bread and cookies: When there are no baking facilities).

Miscellaneous:
Sugar, molasses.
Salt.
Baking powder.
Yeast
Peanut Butter.
Cocoa.
Vinegar.
Mustard.
Cinnamon.
Vanilla.

The above list is merely suggestive. Only a few of these items would be needed at any time to supplement the surplus commodities available for the school lunch program. Local conditions as to price and food habits should determine food purchases. In some places schools may be able to arrange with local markets or growers to buy, at low cost, surpluses of fruits and vegetables that are in good condition. In any case, in selecting these perishable foods, choose those that are at the height of their season and are therefore inexpensive. Edible wild greens (such as dandelion, mustard, lambsquarters, water cress from unpolluted streams) and wild berries can occasionally be gathered by the school children. They may be a real asset to low-cost meals in many sections of the country because of the food value and pleasing variety they contribute without adding to the cost.

Remember that the green leafy vegetables and the deeply yellow-colored vegetables provide valuable vitamins and minerals. Tomatoes and the citrus fruits—grapefruit, oranges—(fresh or canned) are rich in vitamin C, which is needed in the diet every day because the body does not store this vitamin to any considerable extent. Cabbage and turnips are also rich in vitamin C, especially when served raw.

Gardening and Canning Projects

The school, especially if it is located in the country or in a village, may well plan to have a garden in the spring and the fall. Radishes, leaf lettuce, and otner greens, green onions, and parsley are quick and easy to grow, and are usfeul in salads and sandwich fillings, and for seasoning. In many sections of the country where there is a long growing season during the school session, or in localities where a National Youth Administration or Works Project Administration group can carry the project through the summer vacation, other vegetables may be planted, and there may be sufficient surplus from the garden to allow for a canning project. When this is possible, the home-economics teacher, the county home-demonstration agent of the Extension Service, or the Farm Security agent should be consulted.

The Extension Services of many States have worked out suggested garden plans and canning budgets and methods for families, which could easily be adjusted as guides for a school group. Large-scale canning equipment, available in some localities for use in community canning centers, might be used for a school canning project. Schools that have or can obtain the use of land for a school garden should apply to the Extension Service for bulletins and advice.

Buying Commercially Canned Foods

For schools that must buy their canned fruits and vegetables, information about commercial can sizes is helpful. In buying any canned or packaged goods it is important to find out the contents by reading the label. For some time, consumers have felt the need for standardization of can sizes because cans that appear to be similar in size may vary considerably in net weight of contents. One large can is generally a more economical purchase than several small ones.

THOUSANDS OF WIVES CAN'T COOK REAL APPLESAUCE

A wife seeker of Candia, N. H, claims that at least 5,000 women don't know how to make applesauce.

But that is just part of the complaint of Joseph Cronan, 50-year-old farmer, who has spent the last three years advertising for a wife to keep house for him so he can run his farm.

In response to his advertisements, Cronan says he has received about 5,000 replies from women eager to share his life on a 180-acre farm "one of the best in the state." But none of the would-be brides suit him.

Cronan admits his standards may be high, but at the same time he thinks middle aged women lack cooking ability. "None of them can make applesauce," he moans, to prove his point.

The applesauce question is important to Cronan who says, "I like good eats and I want a woman who can cook while I run the farm." Unable to find his ideal by himself, Cronan now has offered $100 to an person who introduces him to the "right woman."

"I test them out with sponge cake recipes," he says, "and if they tell me they sift the flour or beat the eggs, then I drop them right away." That's not Cronan's idea of the best way to make this delicacy, that because it hits the right spot in the stomach is supposed to be the shortest way to any man's heart.

The applicants for positions as Cronan's wife don't get a personal interview or the sponge cake test just by answering his ads. They have to sit down with pen or pencil and do some thinking. The first thing they receive is a penny post card with a questionnaire composed by Cronan to ease the burden of his extensive correspondence.

HAMPTON SENIORS WARNED OF JOB AHEAD

Hampton Institute, Va.—Senior students at Hampton Institute were jolted out of four years of campus complacency and brought face to face with the realities of job hunting, in an intensive, six-day "Senior Career Week" program prior to commencement activities this week.

From every side they were consulted, advised, and warned of the pitfalls and obstacles that they must face after college. Experts from government, education, business, industry, and other fields of activity gave individual counsel and advice to the 200-odd members of the graduating class at Hampton Institute.

One of the innovations of the new administration of Hampton Institute, Senior Career Week, which will be held annually, was instituted to orientate the graduates for the job of "job hunting" which lies ahead for them after graduation.

Step by step, they were advised how to write letters of application, how to be interviewed, whom to see, what to say, and given an idea of proper job-hunting attitudes.

Principal speakers and consultants of Senior Career Week were Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, senior adminstrative assistant of the Farm Security Administration; Giles A. Hubert, assistant director of the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Agriculture; Miss Maybelle Hardee, Y. W. C. A. secretary at Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia; John B. Pierce, field agent of the Department of Agriculture Extension Service; Miss Marie McIver, supervisor of Negro schools for North Carolina; Mrs. Robert R. Moton, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Major Campbell O. Johnson, of the Selective Service System; Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the Howard University College of Dentistry; Thomas W. Young, business manager of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Mrs. Felicia Howard, oral hygienist of Howard University; Dr. Neil Van Steenberg, assistant director of youth personnel of NYA; Messrs. Z. H. Millburn, Ellis, and Poug of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; G. James Fleming, managing editor of the Philadelphia Tribune; R. B. DeFrantz, personnel secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A; W. D. Hill, comptroller, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; George Millner, vice president of the International Longshoreman's Union, Norfolk, Virginia; William J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer, Federal Works Agency; Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator, U. S. Housing Authority; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, administrative assistant, Office of Production Management; and Theodore Poston, field assistant, Commission on National Defense.

Others to speak were Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Dean of Instruction R. O'Hara Lanier; Vice President and Treasurer Robert Ogden Burves; Miss Eunice Lewis of the Hampton Placement Office; Arthur E. Burke of the Hampton English Department; William M. Cooper, director of Summer and Extension Service; Mrs. Alexander Purves; Acting Chaplain Camille A. Chezeaud; Dean of Women, Flemmie P. Kittrell; Dean of Men Walter R. Brown; Don A. Davis, Sr., bursar; Supervisor of Athletics Charles H. Williams; Charles H. Flax, adviser to the Student Christian Association; Director of Trades and Industries W. E. Carter; Dr. B. A. Turner, consultant in Trades and Industries; Peter B. Schroeder and Samuel A. Rosenberg, of the Hampton Institute faculty.

Climate

Hostess (sympathetically) You are not very good at small talk are you?

Guest: No, not very! You see I come from California where everything is so big.

DOROTHY MAYNOR HONORED AT HAMPTON COMMENCEMENT

Hampton Institute, Va.—Dorothy Maynor, America's most celebrated young soprano, today received the Alumni Award of her Alma Mater, Hampton Institute, at its 71st annual commencement exercises at Hampton, Virginia.

225 graduates, who received master of arts and bachelor of science degrees and diplomas, 16 certificate winners, and the thousands who packed spacious Ogden Hall on the Hampton Institute campus, heard President Malcolm S. MacLean make the award voted to Miss Maynor as the outstanding alumnus of 1940 by the 54 Hampton alumni chapters throughout the country.

President J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. and M. College, delivered the principal address, "America's Permanent Bases of National Defense."

Dr. MacLean awarded the annual James E. Gregg Prize for the student who has made the most of his opportunities in the Trade School to Isaac Bismark Ridley, of New Bern, North Carolina, who majored in electricity. The James E. Gregg Prize for the student who made the most of her opportunities in Home Economics was divided between Miss Calander L. Riddick, of Powellisville, North Carolina, a junior in the Division of Home Economics, and Miss E. Virginia Robinson, of Newport News, Virginia, also a junior in the Division of Home Economics. The James E. Gregg prizes were $20.00 each.

Emanuel A. Bertrand, of the Virgin Islands, a freshman work student in the Division of Business, was awarded the $2500 first prize in the Armstrong League Essay Contest, and the second prize of $15 00 went to Ako Adjei, of Accra, Gold Coast, British West Africa.

Esther Fairfax King, of Beckley, West Virginia, was awarded the bachelor of science degree in Education with highest honors for having finished with an average over 2.5. Calista Virginia Sheppard, of Norfolk, Virginia, of the class of 1940, also was awarded the B. S. in Education with highest honors.

Lillie Mae Williams, of Wilmington, North Carolina, was awarded the bachelor of science degree in Education with high honors.

12 graduates of the Division of Education, four from the Division of Business, and one from the Division of Home Economics were awarded their degrees with honors. They are: Washington DuBois Ross, Ashland, Ky, Education; Serlena Hunt, N. Braddock, Pa., Education; Elsie Elizabeth Pierce, Roanoke, Va., Education; Ethel Archer, So. Richmond, Va., Education; Elizabeth E. McCombs, Pittsburg, Pa., Education; Cora Mae Booton, Charlotte, N. C, Education; Lillian Beatrice Watson, Charlottesville. Va., Education; Inez Gatewood, Carlisle, Pa., Business; Walter Dozier, Lafayette, Ala., Business; Evelyn E. Matthews, Philadelphia, Pa, Education; Andrew Spurgeon Young, Bowling Green, Va., Business; Beulah Dewess Moore, Charlotte, N. C., Education; Victoria E. Anderson, Springfield, Mass., Education; Prudence Elizabeth Hammond, Bryan, Texas, Business; Marjorie Mann, New Bern, N. C., Education; Bessie H. Greene, Washington, D. C., Home Economics; William Neal Brown, Aliquippa, Pa., Education.

The commencement exercises, which climaxed a full week of graduation activities, began at 2:00 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, when the academic procession marched into Ogden Hall. After the processional, Acting Chaplain Camille A. Chazeaud delivered the invocation, an the entire audience sang "O Beautiful for Spacious Skies."

President Lee then delivered the commencment address, which was followed by the singing of "Oh, Freedom," the presentation of the Alumni Award to Miss Maynor and prizes to graduates and undergraduates.

Then followed the conferring of diplomas and degrees to 225 graduates and the awarding of 16 certificates to Trade School students.

Of the 173 bachelor of science degrees awarded to the college students, nine were for Agriculture, 25 for Business, 102 for Education, and 22 for Home Economics; 15 bachelor of science degrees went to graduates in the Division of Trades and Industries, of which seven were Building Construction, six in Industrial Arts Education, and two in Trade Education. 45 graduates were awarded diplomas.

The seven honor graduates to receive the master of arts degree were: Richard Lawrence Armistead, of Lynchburg, Virginia, who received his B. S. at Virginia Union in 1932; John Franklin Banks, of Machipongo, Virginia, who received his B. A. at Wilberforce University in 1932; Henry DeHart Cooper, of Ahoskie, North Carolina, who received his B. S. at Shaw University in 1929; William Charles Edwards, of Halifax, Virginia, who received his B. S. at Virginia State College in 1933; Jessie Evangeline Gladden, of Columbia, South Carolina, who received her A. B. at Benedict College in 1929; Elizabeth Olive Manley Hines of Sunbury, N. Carolina, who received her A. B. at Shaw University in 1934; and Robert Davis Tynes, of Acne, North Carolina, who received his B. S. at Virginia State College in 1932.

The commencement activities began Saturday, when the Senior Class presented "Spring Fever," a comedy in three acts, in Ogden Hall.

The baccalaureate address was delivered in the Memorial Church Sunday morning by Bishop Lorenzo H. King, of Atlanta, Ga. The Hampton Institute Band gave its annual concert Sunday afternoon, followed by the Senior Chapel exercises in Ogden Hall that evening.

Over 300 Hampton Institute alumni came back for their biennial reunion Sunday evening and continued their programs through Tuesday.

The Junior and Senior classes held their annual festival on Virginia Hall lawn Monday afternoon, and President and Mrs. Malcolm S. MacLean received graduates and their parents in the Mansion House Monday evening, prior to the Graduation Dance in the Gymnasium.

TWOFOLD GOAL OF MEDICINE

The public is not sufficiently informed as to the continuous, aggressive efforts of American medicine to provide the maximum distribution of effective service to all the people, whatever their social or economic station.

In California, Michigan, New York, New Jersey and Texas, for example, attempts are being made to provide state-wide service, on a prepayment basis, under medical association auspices. The Wisconsin and Minnesota legislatures, at the urging of the medical fraternity, have passed enabling acts making possible the extension of such a service. And recently two state medical societies—in Ohio and Tennessee— sponsored similar legislation. As an authority observed, "These and other efforts in practically every state provide conclusive evidence of organized medicine's awareness of the need, and its determination to provide for all a truly effective service."

American medicine never stands still. Stupendous as have been its achievements of the past, it regards them as a challenge to greater achievements in the future. The standard of public health in this country —unequaled anywhere else in the world—is the best possible proof of medicine's realization of its responsibilities.

American doctors oppose political tinkering in the field of medicine which would in all probability make for retrogression not progress, in medical science. The goal of American medicine is twofold—first, to prevent disease; second, to cure disease.

DAILY 20-MILE HIKE IS 'GOOD EXERCISE' AT 75

MASSILON, Ohio.—To Niles Smith, who is 75 years old, a 20-mile hike each day is "good exercise."

A liking for window-shopping is the reason for Smith's daily jaunts. He lives almost exactly half-way between the downtown sections of Massillon and Canton, on the Lincoln highway. Since he has difficulty in deciding which city to visit, he often compromises and looks at the shops in both.

Streetcars, Smith explains, are not for him. "If you have any regard for your health," he says, "you'll walk."

The secret of healthful walking, according to Smith, is to swing your arms. "Exercise every muscle in your body," he advises, "and you'll drive out all the poisons in your body and probably live happily ever after."

U. S. IMPORTS OF COFFEE REACH NEW RECORD HIGH

"Advertising pays," the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange said in an announcement which showed that imports of coffee in the crop year ended June 30 had reached a record total of 15,482,830 bags of 132 pounds each, or 15½ pounds for each person in the United States.

They said imports, which about parallel domestic comparison, had risen 2,346,615 bags, or 22 pounds per person, in the past two years. During that period a promotion campaign in newspapers, magazines, the trade press and on billboards has been conducted here jointly by six Latin American countries banded together in the Pan American Coffee bureau. A United States trade organization, Associated Coffee Industries of America, cooperated.

The American people consumed 620 cups of coffee a year (40 cups to the pound) for every man, woman and child in the United States in the latest crop year. This was 88 more cups a year than two years ago, when the promotion campaign began.

SCREAM BOMBS ANCIENT

Millions of victims of the "new order" in Europe know the terrifying sound that "scream bombs" make as they hurtle earthward And it is more than likely that most of these people think that this noisy missile is an ultra-modern creation demonstrating, in a scientific way, the old story of man's inhumanity to man.

But, as is the case with so many supposedly up-to-date inventions, the principle of the scream bomb is at least 2,000 years old. The Chinese had the idea a century before the beginning of the Christian era. With them it was the whistling arrow. The arrow heads were so made that they screeched in their flight through the air.

They were not like the present-day scream bomb, especially deadly weapons. Their chief use was to frighten people off the streets when the emperor rode by.

PLATES ON SHOES AROUSE SCHOOL; BAN PROTESTED

A furor was created at Soldan high school at St. Louis by protests about students who wore steel plates on the heels and toes of their shoes to keep them from wearing down.

They made so much nose walking through the corridors and classrooms that school authorities requested the students not to wear the plates in the school building.

At least one student protested the ban as "undemocratic."

H. P. Stillwagen, principal of the school, denied any strict orders had been issued. He said "that when several hundred students came to school wearing steel shoe plates, the clatter could be heard the full length of the building." He said:

"We courteously requested the students not to wear the plates."

HOW GOSSIP STARTED

To associate "gossip" with God would at first sight seem sacrilegious, yet, strange indeed in the way of words, the two are closely connected.

For "gossip" stems from the Anglo-Saxon godsibb, which is a combination of God and sib relation, the whole meaning "akin to God" or "a kinsman of the Lord"

This accounts for the earliest meaning in English of gossip as a godfather or godmother, one, that is, who sponsored a child, a sense exemplified in the usuage of the word by Selden in the line:

"Should a great lady that was invited to be a gossip, in her place send her kitchen maid, it would be ill taken."

The next natural evolution in beaning of "gossip" was its now obsolete sense of a friend, companion or intimate, and finally its modern significance of one, frequently a confidante, who tells tales out of school.

Many unseen things are the most certain realities.

Some pile up debts they can never pay.

As we sit at our daily bread is God forgotten?

PASTOR OFFERS SONGS FOR FAST DRIVERS TO SING

MANITOU SPRINGS, Colo. — The motorist with any "regard for his future abode" should sing hymns as the speedometer climbs upward, the Rev. L. C. Miller said in a safety sermon at the Mennonite church. His selections at different speeds:

At 25 miles per hour, "I'm but a Stranger Here, Heaven Is My Home."

At 45 miles, "Nearer My God to Thee."

At 55 miles, "I'm Nearing the Port and Will Soon Be at Home."

At 65 miles, "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder I'll Be There."

At 75 miles, "Lord, I'm Coming Home."

THRESHING MACHINES ANTIQUES TODAY

The threshing machine, with steam engine and belt-driven separator, was a familiar sight on American wheat farms in 1912. Today tractor-powered combines make cutting and threshing grain a single operation, have practically driven the old machines from the American scene.

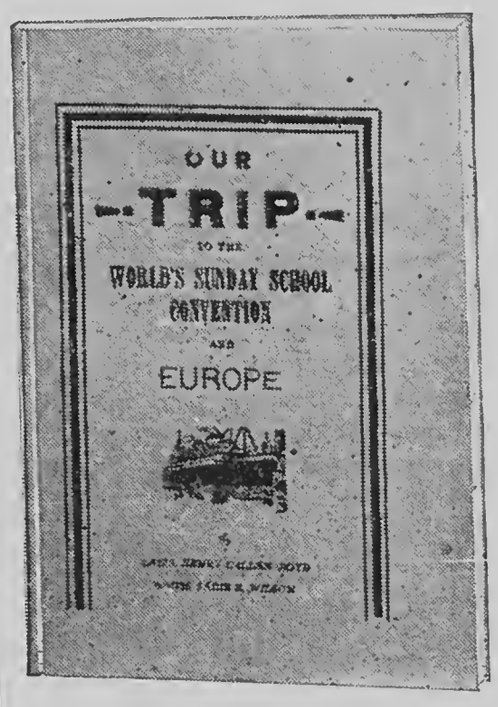
Combines are used almost exclusively in winter wheat areas and are rapidly moving into spring wheat districts. Three men do the work of 10, in less time. The tractor was almost unknown in 1915; today there are approximately 1,600,000 in use.

The passing of the threshing machine robs farming of much of the co-operative spirit that marked agriculture's growth in the U. S. "breadbasket." Neighbors worked without pay to bring grain from fields to machine, knowing they would be similarly repaid. Only the owner of the outfit and his mechanics were paid in cash.

The coming of the threshers was an important annual event. And no banquet can match the meals farm-wives cooked for the crews.

LIGHTED MATCH VISIBLE HALF-MILE

German scientists have been conducting experiments with the blackout to determine how serious infractions of regulations may afford possible guidance to British fliers. They have discovered among other things, it is reported, that a lighted match is visible for more than a half mile, a stable lantern for a mile and a quarter, and the light from one window of a fully lighted room for 12½ miles.



OUR TRIP

TO THE

WORLD'S S. S. ASSOCIATION

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N.F.A. And Y.H.A. Hold State Convention At Alcorn A. And M. College

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

ALCORN, Miss., June 10. With over six hundred New Farmers and Young Homemakers of America, Teachers of Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics, and friends of agriculture representing all sections of the state. The Mississippi Association of New Farmers of America and Young Homemakers of America held their Annual State Convention and Judging Contest at Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi May 28, 29, and 30. This meeting represented the Fourth Annual Meeting for the New Farmers and the first for the Young Homemakers. In keeping with the times, the program was built around the general theme "Rural People for the Common Defense."

President Wm. H. Bell gave the welcome address to the group and Mr. A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, United States Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, gave the keynote address on "The Ultimate Aims of Agriculture." Mr. L. F. Simpkins, General Ordinary Supervisor, Universal Life Insurance Company, Nashville, Tennessee, generalized on N. F. A., and Y. H. A. activities and their part in Rural Life Development. Other activities for the convention included judging agricultural events, of which Scott County Training School, Forest, was declared the highest scoring team in all events; Total score, 1242; recreational activities, tours, movies, quartet singing contest, public speaking contest, group elections, jitterbug contest and the annual dinner-dance.

Newly elected officers for the Mississippi Association of New Farmers of America for 1941-42 are: President, Ralph C. King, Weir; Vice President, Earl W. Shelton, Sweatman; Secretary, Brasco Coleman, Harperville; Treasurer, Hernando C. Farmer, Eupora; Chaplain, Joe Robertson, Magnolia; Reporter, Henry T. Drake, Winona; Parliamentarian, John L. Smart, Moorhead; Watch Dog, Timothy Grudup, Forest.

Young Homemakers of America officers are: President, Ernestine Holland, Columbus; Vice-President, Elaine Davis, Brookhaven; Secretary, Ida B. Collins, Doddsville; Treasurer, Uetta Lewis, Monticello; Parliamentarian, Herdicine Johnson, Hub; Chaplain, Mary Lewis, Canton; Reporter, Annie Kate Johnson, Laurel.

The annual dinner-dance honored the boys and girls, and the leaders awarded the prizes for meritorious activities in judging agricultural events and contests. Mr. L. F. Simpkins presented the awards.

The joint meeting was held under the direction of the Teacher Training Departments of Vocational Agriculture and Vocational Home Economics headed by Mr. W. A. Flowers and Mrs. Zxlema P. Price respectively.

The following prizes and awards were made:

Boxing (Winners in their bouts)
- Ernest Johnson
- Harry Hamilton
- Edward Steele
- Roosevelt Morris

Draw: Between B. W. Brown and Joe Davis.

Calf Scramble:
- First Place—Edward Steele—Time: 3 minutes
- Second Place—W. A. Foster—Time 3½ minutes.
- Third Place—Arthur Johnson—Time 4 minutes.

Soft Ball Games:

The Northwest Mississippi Team won over the Northeast Mississippi Team.

The Southeast Mississippi Team won over the Southwest Mississippi Team.

(Finals: Not Played)

Judging Agricultural Events:

Highest scoring individuals in each event:

Corn—Oradell Wroy, 91.2, Union County Training School, New Albany, Teacher, Professor B. F. Ford. Award, Medal.

Poultry—Arthur Lee Bailey, 97.0, Bailey Colored School, Meridian, Teacher, Professor Louis S. McLaurin. Award, Chickens

Potatoes—Robert Lee Triplett, 94.0, Noxapater Vocational School, Noxapater, Teacher, Professor L. C. Eiland. Award, Desk Set.

Mules—Floyd N. Hobbs, 92.8, Spring Hill Vocational School, Sweatman, Teacher, C. H. Dukes. Award, Medal.

Dairy Cows—Edison Smiley, 82.0, Spring Hill Vocational School, Montrose, Teacher, J. W. Grantham. Award, Desk Set.

Gilts—R. A. Shelton, 85.0, Spring Hill Vocational School, Sweatman; Teacher, Professor C. H. Dukes. Award, Medal.

Highest Scoring Individual in All Events:

Arthur Lee Bailey, Total Score—450. Bailey Colored Vocational School, Meridian; Teacher, Professor Louis S. McLaurin. Award, Pure Bred Calf.

Second Highest Scoring Individual in All Events:

Ernest Moore, Total Score—446. Humphreys County Training School, Louise; Teacher, Professor R. A. Fisher. Award $5.00.

Third Highest Scoring Individual in All Events:

Jonathan Booth, Total Score—443. Hopewell Vocational School, Collins; Teacher, Professor Albert M. Coney. Award—Honorable Mention.

Highest Scoring Team in All Events: Scott County Training School, Forest. Award, Victory Loving Cup.

Melvin Scott	Score: 423
Henry J. Timms	389
Timothy Crudup	430
Total Score for Team	1242

Teacher: Prof. E. T. Hawkins.

N. F. A. And Y. H. A. Annual Convention And Judging Contest May 28, 29, 30

ALCORN'S 53 GRADUATES HEAR DOCTORS B. E. MAYS AND F. D. PATTERSON

ALCORN Miss., May 30.—Alcorn A. & M. College observed its 71st annual commencement exercises on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 24-26.

The exercises began with an "At Home" to the graduating class and Alumni at the home of President and Mrs. Bell at 4:00 p. m., and Class Day Exercises at 8:00 p. m. Saturday. On Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, preached the baccalaureate sermon. The Alumni Memorial and Business Session was held at 2:00 p. m., the band concert at 5:00 p. m., and at 8:00 p. m., the Annual Alumni program was held with J. H. Mosley, class of '02, President, General Alumni Association, Principal, Grenada County Training School, Grenada, Mississippi delivering the address. He was introduced by Dr. Q. L. Toler, Vice President of the Alumni Association.

The graduating exercises were held at 10:00 a. m. Monday with Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, addressing the graduates.

The following students received honors and prizes: Emmett Stringer a senior, was presented the Meyer Gold Medal for ranking as the best student citizen in the college department; Mattie Bious, a sophomore, was presented the Simons Studio of Chicago Prize, a music charm, for having made the greatest contribution to the music department. Because of his scholarship and contribution to the Forum activities, Lee Evans, a sophomore, received the Student Forum Prize of $35.00; Hattie Martin, a junior, received the Parmi Nous Club scholarship of $50.00. Parmi Nous Club prizes of $12.50 each were awarded to Thelma Miller, a freshman, and Ethel Baines a sophomore, respectively, for their contributions to the division of home economics and the department of English. The Bell Key, awarded for scholarship and contribution to the Choir, was given to Albert Lott, a senior. He was also first honor student in his class. The Robert Ross Prize of $5.00 and the R. A. Fisher Prize of $5.00, awarded respectively to the young man and young woman who had kept the cleanest room throughout the year, was presented to Joseph Stewart and Lamar Lenoir, freshmen, and Dorris Williams and Lois Bowen seniors. The Harmonica Club, Inc., music progress prize of $2.50 and the Mary Church Terrell Literary Club prize of $1.50 high school student. For the third were awarded to Phillip Smith, a consecutive year, Charles Varnado, a junior was presented the Universal Life Insurance Company prize, a scholarship, of $50.00 for having maintained the highest average in the department of business administration. George Robinson, a junior, received the M. M. Hubert Leadership prize of $10.00; Montague Lawrence, a freshman, received the Knights of Pythias School Citizenship award. The Poor Man's Friend Society Agricultural prize was awarded to Richard Brandon, a high school student.

Lula Belle Stewart was second honor student.

The announcement of honors and prizes was made by Registrar Horace D. Murdock.

President Wm. H. Bell conferred degrees upon the following students: Bachelor of Arts—Odelia

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)

BUSINESS LEAGUE TO HOLD MEETING IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

Local Committees Appointed to Make Arrangements for Delegates

MEMPHIS, July 17 (By Lewis O. Swingler for ANP)—Memphis—of Beale street fame and cotton capitol of the world, will serve as host to the 40th annual convention of the National Negro Business league Aug. 27-30. In a joint statement to this correspondent, O. T. Westbrooks, president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, host organization; and T. J. Johnson, executive secretary, predicted an attendance of 500 delegates and approximately 300 visitors.

Convention plans will call for a full discussion of business trends, analysis and appraisal of the Negro market during the past year, educational approaches in the commercial field, and the Negro in national defense industries. Augmenting these discussions will be reports of officers of the league, and the National Housewives' league, organized as an affiliated organization in Detroit last year. Mrs. Fannie B. Peck is president.

Memphis business leaders have already quickened the tempo of preparation to entertain the League under general guidance of the national president, Dr. J. E. Walker, who resides in the Bluff City. With the league convention coming to Memphis for the first time within its long history, the Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce is manifestly inspired to offer to its delegation of visitors from over the country the fullest measure of hospitality. President Walker has expressed general satisfaction with pre-convention activities to date. He issued the following statement:

"More than 100 organizations are affiliated with the National Negro Business league, the greatest number in its history. Oklahoma has already promised to send 50 delegates to the convention, Arkansas 25, and I am confident other states will send delegations of comparative numbers."

B. G. Olive, Jr., chairman of the executive committee, and veteran league leader who has served on the national steering committee for several years, announced the appointment of the following committees and chairmen to handle the various phases of activities incident to the session:—

HOUSING—Eddie F. Hayes mortician, and Mrs. Irene Cotton, president of the North Memphis Housewives league, co-chairmen.

SMOKER—Irby Fogleman, Esso Service station owner, and W. F. Nabors, manager of the Dixie homes, co-chairman.

BARBECUE & PICNIC—T. C. D. Hayes, president of the National Progressive Funeral Directors association, and Edward R. Kirk, prominent real estate man, co-chairman.

GOOD WILL TOUR—Prof. L. C. Sharpe, principal of Douglass Junior high school, and J. A. Beauchamp, executive secretary of the Negro Boy Scout work, co-chairman.

PUBLIC MEETING—H. David Whalum, president-founder of Union Protective Assurance Company, chairman.

DANCE—Dr. Julian Kelso, vice-president and medical director for Universal Life, and Mrs. Al Thompson, wife of the LeMoyne Gardens project manager, co-chairman.

REGISTRATION—Mrs. Marion Simpkins, correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier, chairman.

LADIES BRIDGE—Mrs. J. E. Walker, wife of the national president, chairman; Mrs. Addie Jones, secretary of Manassas high school, co-chairman.

FINANCE—A. W. Willis, first vice president of Universal Life Insurance company, chairman.

PUBLICITY—Lewis O. Swingler, managing editor of the Memphis World, and Mrs. Marion Simpkins, co-chairman.

Albon L. Holsey, of Tuskegege Institute, secretary of the league, and his assistant, R. R. Moton, Jr., have been to Memphis on several occasions during the year to assist the Memphis chamber in its preparation to entertain the convention.

IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITIOUS LUNCHES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Foreword

The importance of nutritious lunches for children at school is almost universally recognized. Educators, classroom teachers, social workers, parent-teachers associations, public health officials, and others interested in child welfare agree that better health, better attendance, and improved scholarship, work habits, and attitudes result from regular school lunches.

The Department of Agriculture, through the Surplus Marketing Administration, has during recent years been able to give very direct aid in the work of expanding school-lunch programs. Surplus farm commodities have been made available for free-lunch distribution in thousands of schools in the United States.

Various surplus-distribution programs, which seek to bridge the gap between surplus production on the farm and need for these same products among millions of underprivileged families, are carried out by the Department under congressional authorizations. Free school lunches for undernourished children are made possible through one of these programs. The surplus farm commodities, bought by the S. M. A. to improve marketing conditions for producers, are donated to State welfare agencies. These agencies then distribute the foodstuffs for use in locally sponsored school-lunch programs. As a result large numbers of underfed children receive at least one good meal each day.

To become eligible for surplus commodities, a school must be supported by funds derived from Federal, State and local government sources. Other schools supported in whole or in part with funds provided by educational, religious, or charitable organizations may, at the discretion and direction of State or local certifying agencies, be determined eligible for surplus commodities in connection with school-lunch programs.

Experience has shown that a school-lunch program, to have proper management, must be underwritten by a reliable sponsor who can arrange for the procurement of facilities and equipment for the preparation and serving of lunches. The sponsor also sees that the non-surplus foodstuffs required for the preparation of balanced meals are provided. County superintendents of schools, boards of education, county commissioners, other city and county officials, and even teachers in charge of one-room rural schools have sponsored the operation of lunch programs.

In addition to public officials or agencies, such civic bodies as parent-teacher associations, service clubs, churches, and fraternal organizations sponsor school-lunch programs or act as cooperating sponsors in many communities These groups help in the raising of funds, through various community activities, for the equipment and additional foodstuffs usually required. Additional local cooperation and guidance have been secured through the establishment of an advisory committee. The advisory committee may include representatives of the department of health, school or county public health nurses, members of the faculty, or representatives of any of the public or civic groups interested in the school-lunch program.

The planning of individual lunch programs presents specific problems which must, of necessity, be adapted to local conditions. While each program functions in accordance with the same basic regulations, insofar as the utilization of surplus commodities is concerned, the one-room rural school and the large urban school naturally operate lunch programs under vastly different conditions.

In the small school the teacher often not only sponsors the program but also must direct the cooking and serving of the lunches, with only the assistance of her pupils. Cooks and other labor are usually furnished under a Work Projects Administration project for the arge city schools. In many instances help is secured through the National Youth Administration, and the cooperation and assistance of representatives of other agencies and services is frequently available. In all cases, however, whether the work is done by or through the local sponsors or as a W. P. A. project, surplus commodities are available if the school is otherwise eligible.

Surplus Marketing Administration.

COLORED JANITOR TO ACT IN RADIO PLAY; AND HE IS AUTHOR

NEW YCRK, July 10—(ANP)—Horace Willard is probably the only janitor in the United States who has written a radio play and will also act in it.

A janitor at Columbia's station in Hollywood, KNX, Willard first made his radio debut four years ago as an actor on Fletcher Wiley's "Sunrise Serenade" appearing thrice weekly. When KNX recently announced to its non-professional employees—including janitors, page boys, mail clerks, and stenographers—that it would give them the opportunity to produce, direct, cast and perform a new series of dramatic programs, Willard jumped at this chance.

Since his ambition has always been to be a producer of Negro radio plays, he went to work immediately and wrote an amusing 15-minute play called "One Way to Glory." In addition to writing this play, he will also act in it. His playwill be produced on a new series named Young Ideas, June 29. "Young Ideas" is a direct outgrowth of the KNX Junior workshop, an experimental radio theater sponsored by Donald W. Thornburgh, vice president in charge of CBS Pacific coast operations, and the KNX educational director, Mrs. Frances Wilder. The KNX Junior workshop was established in 1938 as a training school for young employes with ambition and talent to give them practical experience in actual production methods.

On this new series Willard will work along with professional radio directors supervising these programs. Each director will supervise one show of the series, so that apprentices may receive the benefit of working with as many different producers as possible.

Since Willard has appeared as an actor on such outstanding programs as "Scattergood Baines" "Blondie", "Silver Theatre", "Screen Guild" starring Jean Arthur, "Dr Christian" and several others, he finds that his experience has been of great assistance in his radio play-writing.

Proud of the fact that he was born on the fourth of July, Willard has always lived in Los Angeles. He is 27, married, and has two children: Eva, 5, and Richard, 3. A graduate of Jordan High school, he also attended Compton Junior college where he majored in dramatics.

Although he has worked as a janitor at KNX for the past six years, some day Horace Willard hopes to devote all his time to writing short stories and radio plays.

MRS. THORBOURNE LEAVES CITY FOR DUTIES IN PANAMA

Noted Missionary of Baptist S. S. Congress Will Sail from New York Friday

Mrs. Bessie Martin Thorbourne left the city at 7:20 on Wednesday morning for New York. She arrived there on the morning of the 17th at 8:35. She is to sail on Friday at 5:00 p. m. on the Grace Steamship Liner's big boat for the Canal Zone. Mrs. Thorbourne has been in this city since returning with the Congress Special from the Sunday School Congress in Chicago It will be remembered that she left the Canal Zone about the middle of May, coming to the states via New York, from there to Louisville, Ky., to visit her sister, from Louisville to Chicago to attend the Congress and then on here to headquarters. She is leaving her daughter, Orena, who is now registered at A. & I. State College, where she will remain to complete a special course in education.

Mrs. Thorbourne has been the recipient of many social courtesies during her brief stay at home. She has appeared also on many church programs. She was accompanied to New York by Rev. and Mrs. Henry Allen Boyd, whose house guest she has been during her stay.

The trio on arriving in New York was registered at Hotel Theresa, 7th Avenue and 125th Street. Mrs. Thorbourne has been a life long friend of Mrs. Georgia Bradford Boyd, the wife of Secretary Boyd. She was bridesmaid to the Boyds when they were united in holy matrimony in this city many years ago, and she is employed as a missionary by the Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Publishing Board, National Baptist Convention of America.

Many were the good wishes expressed for her safe journey. There were quite a number of farewell messages received before she left the city.

ALCORN'S 53 GRADUATES HEAR DOCTORS B. E. MAYS AND F. D. PATTERSON

(Continued from Page 1.)

Feanna Griffin, Theodore Kenneth Griffin, Claude Nichols Higgins, Ernest Amos Holtzclaw, Jr., Jesse Joshua Smith, Jr., Amos Wesley Wright; Bachelor of Science—John Wesley Davis, Oliver Wesley Dixon, Woodrow George Knox, Albert Lott, Audell Annie O'Neal, Horace Douglas Robinson, Rupert Theodore Searcy, Lula Belle Stewart, Emmett James Stringer, Quitman Charles Walker, Dorris Elizabeth Williams, Evelyn Loulovie Conaway, Ernestine Scaes McNease, Odessia T. Montgomery Rials, Willa Pearls Nobles, Josephine Tevoy Washington, Luberta Marilyn Gross, Dessarea Jennette Pope, Florrie Mae Pope, Ruth Evelyn Ulma Willye Marie Yancy, Edward William Barrett, Charles Bernard Bryant, John Wesley Collins, Henry Lee Gillespie, Joseph David Leggette, Joseph Burnard McLaurin, Aphonse Marks, Joseph Stephen Price, Annie Algurtia Bailey, Elois Evelyn Bell, Lois LaVerne Bowen, Lela Althea Hawkins, Thelma Mydtis Jones, Ruth Lindsey, Syna Lee McNair, Dessye Denonya Moman, Aurabelle Deniece Mondy, Allene Dolores Robinson, Etheline Blanche Stewart, Violet Lucille Taylor, Leo Brock Ammons, Walter Mo Downs, Solomon Richard Kelly, Willie Dean Smith, Leonard Raft Walker and Ephriam Mancel Grimes.

So great is the reward if the price be paid.

Our surroundings conquer most of us.

U. S. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT MAKES TWO APPOINTMENTS

Roberts and Briscoe Given Good Positions on Staff

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the promotion of Thomas N. Roberts formerly of Tuskegee Institute and the appointment of its staff of Sherman Briscoe, formerly of the Chicago Defender. Mr. Roberts, who first joined the Department in 1935, has been named special assistant to the Director of Personnel. Mr. Briscoe has been assigned to the Department's Press service as assistant agricultural research writer.

In his new position, Mr. Robert, who spent the last 10 months at the University of Wisconsin on a Rosenwald fellowship, will give special attention to problems in connection with the obtaining and placement of persons in the minority groups. His special field is economics and during the six years he has been associated with the Department he has been engaged by the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Roberts work in land policy and land development has attracted wide attention.

Mr. Briscoe, who has been in the newspaper field for several years, publishing the Monroe, La. Southern Broadcast and serving in both business office and editorial capacities on the staff of the Chicago Defender, will devote his full time to interpretive writing. Through his office situated here, more information from the Department of Agriculture will be made accessible to the Negro press. He will also answer queries from editors and other persons interested in various phases of the department. Mr. Briscoe is a graduate of Southern university, Louisiana's agricultural and mechanical college for Negroes.

BUS FIRMS EMPLOY COLORED MEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Jobs Secured By Boycott, Says Rev. A. Clayton Powell

NEW YORK—The Coordinating Committee for Employment, through its chairman, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., announced the employment of ten more Negroes in the Omnibus Corporation of New York, maintenance division.

These Negroes who were picked from the Vocational High Schools of Brooklyn and Harlem, have been placed in various jobs in the company at basic salaries of not less than $25 per week.

Two of them were placed in the stock room, marking the second time Negroes were ever employed in that division where they have opportunities for raises up to $45 per week.

There are now over 50 Negro employees in the Omnibus Corporation of New York City, making an average salary of $35 per week.

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., said when interviewed, "the employment of ten more Negroes in the Omnibus Corporation of New York City continues to bear witness to the success of the work of the Negro people of Harlem in the boycott and picketing of the Omnibus Corporation and shows also the good faith the company's executives are manifesting toward the Negro consumer."

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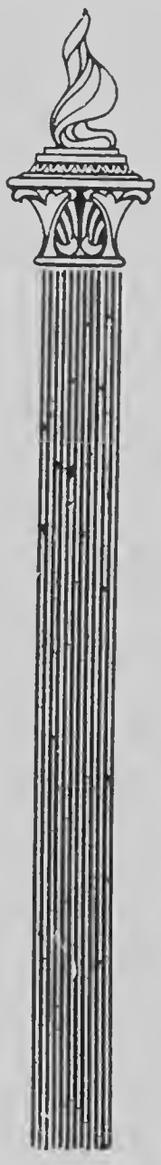

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"NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION"

An Address Delivered by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, President of Hampton Institute.

Dinner of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University, Thursday, April 17, 1941.

My Colleagues:

Simple truths, self-evident though they be, never lose their flavor. They possess, no matter how blunt or sharp, how grim or soft and delicate, always a beauty and a goodness unmistakable, undeniable, untarnishable. Among these truths that we examine together tonight are these:

That over the long centuries since men first walked upright, shed our tails, and abandoned the high trees for deep, dry caves, we have been moving with the ultraslow motion of the sloth through the first elementary ABC's of learning to live, work and play together. At intervals we lose our lessons and our wits. We plunge into an orgy of "blood and sweat, of toil and tears" from tribal war to world shambles. Out of the agony and exhaustion of battle over the bloodstained earth, on and under the bright, restless sea, and in the breathless sky we move again all stiff and sore towards learning a little more about how to live, play and work together. We call it co-operation. We call it collectivism. We call it Democracy.

That what we want most out of life is happiness.

That happiness consists never in being anything (certainly not contended cows) nor in arriving anywhere but in being under way towards real and true goals, pouring out our energy through always deepening and widening channels, apply whatever power we possess in achieving two things only, personal satisfaction and social usefulness.

It is in this framework that I deem it a privilege to be here tonight as a member of the American Committee on Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. You are a group of men and women who have learned your ABC's in these plain truths; who have poured and are pouring out your power in combined personally satisfying and socially useful directions; who have dynamited away most of the dams of prejudice, greed and fear. You have already proved yourselves valiant, skillful, and impervious against the chicanery of lawyers, the probes of unfair, undemocratic, and prejudiced investigating committees, the assaults of the predatory. You grow daily more able to spot and to attack those who would undermine evolving democracy, who would cabin and confine freedom of thinknig and drive it underground where, in the dark, thought itself grows pale, slimy and poisonous.

It is a source of pride to me to have a small share in the broader labors of the Committee, to carry on its concepts in the field of Negro higher education, to feel its growing strength behind the work we do. More power to you.

In the age-long struggle of the human race towards democracy and towards intellectual freedom, we can set the problem of our American Negro and the specific area of his higher education. But what I say tonight must be taken only as the fresh impressions of an old campaigner in a new field of action. I am now only in my eighth month at Hampton Institute. In that time I have visited only fourteen out of more than a hundred Negro universities, colleges, and junior colleges, a dozen or two high schools, fifteen or more meetings of staff and administrative officers. And I have read as much of the literature of research in this area as the daily exploration of the general field and the pressures of Hampton itself would allow. These are the things I find:

Nearly the whole American process of handling its Negro problem is a fundamental violation of both democracy and intellectual freedom. Further it is an enormous wastage of human resources, a wastage that no nation, certainly no democracy, can afford. If there is any one thing that will finally bring about the collapse of the dictatorships, it is the vast draining away of brains and ability from Germany, Poland, Austria, Belgium, and occupied France by their slaughter and supression of brilliant, skilled, and trained Jews and Negroes and others on the basis of a fantastic and exploded theory of race superiority. If there is any one thing that will finally ruin this and other democracies and stop in its tracks the flowering of intellectual freedom, it will be our failure to stamp out any semblance of hatred, suspicion, and oppression based on similar nonsense. Our only hope in this area is to examine all human resources in America of whatever color or creed, to develop these to the fullest possible capacity, to apply without any reservations the principles of collectivism and democracy so that we may work, live and play together.

The South has been declared the Number One economic problem of the nation. It is so because it has wasted many of its physical resources and has spent so much time nursing its memories and its prejudices, so much energy "keeping the Negro in his place" instead of managing and developing both its physical and human resources, both white and Negro.

We have our choice of either whites lifting Negro, Japanese, Chinese and other black, brown and yellow folks up to an even higher standard of living, or of whites being dragged down to an even lower by our blind failure to follow the pattern of democracy and intellectual freedom. Certainly, on the present basis, there is a potential for conflict and disaster of which bloodshed is perhaps the least important part. In whatever we do, the higher education of Negroes is core and key.

There are in these United States upwards of 13,000,000 Negroes. In our economic structure at the present time they are estimated to be contributing about three billion dollars annually to the national income. Although their total power to produce goods and services cannot even be guessed it, it is clear that even a partial release of the phychological, social, and political slave chains with which they are now bound would shortly more than double their contribution to national wealth. By effective selection and college training of the easily identified most able among them they could cut by millions of dollars the present national costs of crime, police court trials, prostitution, disease and death. They could build houses, manufacture goods, fly planes, man ships, plow the sweet land, grow meaty animals, reforest the starved and eroded earth, guide power machines, teach the young, serve the sick, explore the unknown by research and bring back new knowledge for our use. They could contribute ten to one hundred times as much as we are now allowing them to give if we released them to sing more songs, play plays, paint pictures, make movies, write books. How do I know that they could? Because I see them rehearsing these things every day. Just the young Negro men and women whom I know, a little handful out of thirteen millions thrown up by inefficient forces into a college called Hampton, do these things every day. Altogether among the millions we have a great living river of human talent, damned up by our own prejudice and stupidity, battering against the dam walls, going over in a thin trickle to baby generators producing only a tiny minimum of its potential power and light for America.

The dam that holds them back is made up of many masses of materials. First is that attitudinal complex of prejudice and fear arising from the "high visibility" of a dark skin in a largely lighted colored world of human animals. While we make no bones about our fondness for black, brown, and white horses, dogs, cats, or birds, we do wrap up in the same kind of differences in pigmentation among humans all kinds of strange beliefs and fantasies. Many of these are being blasted by research in Negro higher education. Parenthetically, you may be astonished to know that in 1939-40 there were completed 212 Master's theses and 25 doctoral dissertations on topics concerning the Negro by scholars of both races. Concerning mental ability, a whole body of research winds up in the conclusions:

"That experimentation to date has neither demonstrated that there are any inherent mental differences between American Negroes and American whites, nor corroborated the 'mullatto hypothesis' that Negroes with more white blood are inherently mentally different from Negroes with less white blood."

"That Negroes of very superior intelligence emerge when environmental conditions are propitious."

"That differences in intelligence are a matter of individual rather than racial differences," and

"That any program looking towards the development of the American Negro must be based on the assumption that the race is fully capable in mental ability, of assuming a position of equality in the social order.

Associated with the restrictive illusion of mental inferiority are other old wives' tales of Negro extra susceptibility to syphilis, gonorrhea, tuberculosis and pneumonia and that this is race characteristic. The evidence all points to validity of an assumption that this is not a race difference but that the high incidence of these diseases among Negroes is caused wholly by dietary deficiencies and rotten living conditions, both in turn caused by poverty and neglect.

The second mass in dam that blocks the flow of human talent in the Negro out into power and light for our American Democracy is this very poverty which in turn is largely attributable to the stupidities of fear, prejudice, and superstition. I need not review how race prejudice has operated in the past and is operating still too much in the present to prevent Negroes from attaining the economic levels of which they are capable. By tradition he is supposed to "keep in his place" which means roughly and generally that he may work in any subservient and non-competitive fields in which whites do not want to work. There are men prejudiced to the partial degree of proposing that the Negro build his own separate economic system, like but outside of the white economic system. This sounds to me strangely like the Hitler concept of a pure Aryan science. Insofar as I know the forces of either science or economics they refuse to cooperate as a duality. They either die alone or they grow in vigor by fusion and cooperation. Negroes alone, and whites alone, as Lewis says, cannot solve the cotton problem, or the labor problem, or the wage problem, or the health problem. The only answer is united action. "Buy American" or "Buy White" or "Buy Negro" programs have never worked satisfactorily yet nor are they likely to. Moreover it is obvious that it would be impossible to segregate capital by race. No, if we reorganize our economy as we must, it will have to be an altogether reorganization. Dollars and goods have no way of discriminating between one skin pigment and another. And in reorganization towards a better democratic economy, the Negro must be assured of a fair and just share in whatever advance is made.

This holds true also in whatever this democracy does about the solution of that great complex known oversimply as the "farm problem," with its idle lands, its plowing under, its allotted planting, federal bonuses, surplus commodities, tariffs, food stamps, all overhung by a grim spectre of stepped-up mechanization, such as cotton pickers, and tractors, new and potent chemical fertilizers, vitaminized or electric shocked seeds and what have you. What of the Negro cotton pickers, the sharecroppers, the tenants, one and two-mule farms? What of the social, economic, and psychology pressure that sends the thousands of Negro farm girls and boys on the road to New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Chicago? Again there can be no solution except on an altogether bassis, Negro and White, Japanese and Hawaiian, Mexican and Argententian, if you will.

I could go on into other phases of the problem, into labor and labor unions and discrimination, into health, crime, home and family life, into reproductive and population curves and their impilvations. But there is time now only to ask "What has the Higher Education of the Negro to do with all this?" and "What is it doing " and "What can it do?"

All answers to these questions must be tentative, of course. because, in terms of higher education in general, that for Negroes is in its infancy. The first record of an American Negro to graduate from an American college was that of John Russwurm from Bowdoin in 1826. The first institution to enroll principally Negroes was Lincoln University, Pennsylvania in 1854. Others followed in the reconstruction after the Civil War, notably Hampton and later Tuskegee. But the development of well-staffed and adequately equipped colleges has come principally in the last twenty years only, the impulsion for this development being in large measure in a 1916 survey by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones whom many of you know. He showed that in the sometimes valiant, sometimes profiteering drive to try to meet the obvious needs of Negroes in higher education there were more than 200 institutions, most of them starvelings, trying or claiming to give college work. Of these many have now folded up, others consolidated. With the help of Federal, State, Foundation and private funds, the picture has, in these twenty years, changed remarkably. While, as with our white colleges, there are still many struggling against poverty, understaffed, living in collegiate slums, there are others with large and efficient modern plants, enrolling hundreds of students, and staffed by men and women trained through the Master's and doctorate degrees in the best of our Northern institutions.

On the whole, this looks like a happy and healthy picture of an emerging, sound and sane system of higher education for Negroes that would now and might increasingly in the future train young and able men and women to tackle the bewildering national, regional, and state, economic, political and social problems I have just sketched. While there are evidences that some of this is taking place, there are other signs of danger, warnings of processes needing immediate and vigorous attention. Permit me to brief some of these.

In the first place in a democracy and with intellectual freedom we may raise the question as to how the economically poorest section of the country, the poorest states in the Union can possibly afford the costs of an expensive duplication of plant and staff in a dual system. They cannot but they are insistent on trying to. The result is that in the dual system the Negro scanted badly. He gets far less money per student and by racial proportion from all sources. He gets fewer buildings and has t

(Continued on Page 15)

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"WHAT NOW, GRADUATES?"

By R. O'Hara Lanier
Dean of Instruction, Hampton Institute, Virginia

Note to Editor: With thousands of high school and college graduates beginning the weary task of job hunting this month, these remarks, made by Dean R. O'Hara Lanier at the "Senior Career Week" of Hampton Institute last week, can well be read and considered by every young man and woman looking for a job. The remarks will make an interesting column, not only for these fledglings, but for all those who are dissatisfied with their jobs and are wondering why. The Senior Career Week at Hampton Institute brought scores of outstanding personalities to the Hampton Institute campus to advise and consult with every member of the Senior Class on their careers and plans for the future.

For most of you the immediate problem is to find a job. In seeing you off to a good start I wish to point out a few things that will help you, particularly on your first job. There must be a willingness on your part to assume, even under difficulties, a positive approach to your problems, your prospective employer, and your job possibilities.

Because first impressions are of great importance, any applicant should try to cultivate a cheerful, friendly approach to prospective employers. An employer is not likely to hire an applicant who appears worried or downcast or bewildered, even though the person may have just cause to feel that way. The employer can seldom take the time to investigate the applicants home life—he is interested ONLY in filling a vacancy with the person best fitted for that particular job. An applicant must take the initiative in bringing his qualifications to the attention of the prospective employer, and he must sell himself. An applicant is usually very nervous when applying for a job. One reason may be that he needs employment and feels that he must secure the particular job for which he is applying. Because of the ever-present feeling that he must not fail, he becomes nervous and restless. His carefully planned method of procedure leaves his mind and words fail him. What can a person do to regain poise?

One of the best ways of gaining poise starts at home with the applicant analyzing himself—even listing the things he has to offer an employer. Now suppose you are the applicant. Ask yourself: Would I be cooperative? Do I have the ability to get along well with others? Do I know how to meet people? Ask yourself what you can offer an employer in personality, education, experience, health, ambition, any special training, and the knowledge of the particular job you want. By preparing yourself in this way for an interview you are able to answer the prospective employer with positive statements concerning your abiliites and interests and specific details of your training and experience; you will know certain important facts about the job for which you are applying, compensation offered, etc. By having in his possession all the facts he will need, the applicant will feel confident and more at ease because he will be anticipating the questions the prospective employer will ask him.

Job-finding is a business, and while success in finding the job depends in large measure upon wholesome and constructive ideas and approach toward this business of job-seeking, these ideas and approaches must be reinforced with accurate information concerning occupational fields and employment possibilities. It is a good idea for the out-of-work person to keep his friends and relatives informed of his need of a job, of his qualications, training, and special abilities, for often they are able to give information of a vacancy where they work, or have heard through friends of openings in various places. Former teachers, priests, rabbis or ministers, business associates, fellow church member, fellow club members, YMCA and YWCA secretaries, neighbors, and merchants may prove valuable aids in suggesting prospective jobs. If one of them knows of an opening and is acquainted with the employer it would not be out of place for the out-of-work person to ask him to write a letter of introduction.. Needless to say, helps of this kind are of great value in securing interviews.

One characteristic which employers especially look for in those they hire is the ability to get along with others. The importance of a positive outlook—determination to succeed—cannot be overemphasized because you still need it after your job is landed. It's this positive approach that helps you, first, to do the job well and, second, to get along with all of your associates, employers, co-workers, and subordinates.

Learn to take orders cheerfully, and to carry them out promptly and well, especially when you would rather be doing something else. When you do something you do not like, remember that that is what you are paid for. One young shipping clerk almost got fired from his first job because he refused to climb up on top of a dirty, greasy freight elevator in the factory where he worked. He thought that was someone else's job, but the boss did not think so. There are often jobs like that which have to be done—jobs which are outside of your daily routine, jobs which you did not expect to do when you were hired, jobs you may think no one should ask you to do. But if you want to get along with your employer, do them. No employer likes the person who has to be treated with gloves on. Every boss likes the person who will do promptly and well whatever is assigned to him. Every unpleasant task gives you another chance to show your boss that you are the kind of person he wants to have around.

Your boss has a job to do. You have been assigned to him to help him get that job done. He is held responsible for your work as well as for his own. That is why he must watch you and see that you do your work right. Usually he will know more about the job than you do. If he tells you to do something a certain way, do it that way, even if you think you know a better way. Try his way first. Study it.. Try to understand why he told you to do it that way. Do not ask him why, but try to understand it yourself. Beware of any suggestion that will make your work easier by making his work harder.

You will make a mistake some day and your boss will have to tell you about it. There is no need to tremble, or weep, or act like a whipped cur; your boss has made mistakes, too. All he wants is to be sure you know that what you did was wrong and that you will avoid doing it again. The best thing to do usually is to admit whatever you did and indicate your desire not to make the same mistake again, even though it may not be altogether your fault.

It might be well to find out about the union question in the particular place where you hope to be employed—whether it is an open or closed shop and what the employer's attitude towards unions is—which will more or less influence your joining or not joining a union.

When you go to look for another job, you will be asked for references, especially from the last place where you worked. If your last employer will not recommend you, your chances of getting another job will be much poorer.

It may be you cannot undo all the habits and attitudes learned in the years you have been in school, but you can at least re-examine your philosophy of life, your plan for the future, check and double check them, and talk with people who have had experience, so that you will be prepared to get and hold that job!

SOUTHERN COURTS COMPLY WITH SUPREME COURT RULING NEGROES SERVE ON GRAND JURIES

For the first time in the history of Harris County, (Texas) the grand jury commission had a Negro, N. Q. Henderson, serving as one of three to select the April grand jury. The appointment of Henderson is the result of the Supreme Court decision in regard to Negro service on grand juries in the opinion of the Harris County Court. There may have been Negroes on grand jury commissions in reconstruction days, according to Judge L. G. King who swore in Henderson, but not at any time since. Henderson has been principal of the Bruce Elementary School for the past thirty-two years and is seventy-five years old.

In Lexington, Kentucky, two Negroes, George Johnson and Chas. F. Call, Jr., were appointed to the Fayette County Grand Jury. Until recently no Negroes had been drawn for grand jury service in this county. Johnson is a plumbing contractor and Call owns and operates a tailoring business.

Joe: Now that the Williams have their new car, I suppose they are out quite a bit.
Neighbor Bill: Oh no, just the first installment.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With . . . . Associate Members . . . .

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
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Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
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Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
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Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
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"NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION"

(Continued from Page 13)

struggle harder and argue or plead longer. He has to employ fewer staff at usually lower salaries. And now, within the past few years, the Supreme Court has ruled both that teachers with equal training performing similar jobs must have equal pay, and again that each state must furnish equivalent postgraduate work to Negro citizens either by developing such graduate work in its Negro colleges or by appropriating state funds for ample fellowships to send the young scholars to Northern white institutions which accept Negro students. Both solutions are obviously very costly in face of the fact that large plants and staffs in white Southern colleges and universities are already available and uncrowded. Hence on the basis of race prejudice alone, higher education in the South is moving farther and farther away from the economic and educational efficiency of cooperation, consolidation and united action that are together one of the chief benefits of both democracy and intellectual freedom. From time to time our educational statesman have proposed national and regional planning for higher education, great coordinated centers for teaching agriculture, others for medicine, law, engineering—a democratic retreat from the rivalry, jealousy, and wasteful competition between dear old Siwash and dear old Hogwash. If, in future, we exercise our intellectual freedom and our democratic power to do planning and practice on a regional and national front, certainly Negro higher education must be given its full share in this advance. In fact, it seems clear to me that even now there is more cooperative planning by far among Negro colleges than among the white and, if they continue this trend, they are more than likely to set and to lead this pattern of progress than to follow it. I should urge my colleagues in higher education, therefore, to watch, to support, and to stimulate this process since it may well demonstrate for their institutions the benefits to be derived from cooperation as against competition in general national higher education.

Because Negro colleges are comparatively so young, and because we are now working increasingly well together, and because the development of sound techniques and intelligent basic philosophies and practices are of greatest importance to any minority, and because we are poor we can, if we will, move more swiftly in the wise solution of the many problems of higher education than can institutions which must buck against the heavy dead weight of long tradition and set patterns. Among these many problems are some of first rank.

In the selection of students, for example, Negro colleges are studying and must study how to search out and bring to their campuses the most able students. In doing so, they cannot afford to make the thousands of mistakes made yearly by most higher institutions generally in their admissions so that a considerable portion of college budget and teacher resources are spent on young people who should not be in that college, or in the course they are taking. We must not be misled, poor as we are, in letting economic determinism control our selection so that in general only those who can pay for college go through college. We must not be fooled in our selection by too narrow criteria such as high academic ability. We should not choose students just because they can pass badly made examinations or intelligence tests. We should look for many intelligences rather than one, for creative intelligence in the fine and practical arts and music and literature, for practical intelligence in the handling of money and the management of business and industry, and perhaps, above all, for social and political intelligence. We should, in other words, scout unceasingly for human talent of every kind and spend our college resources in nourishing and developing these talents rather than, as happens too much in higher education in general, looking for deficiencies to tinker with and repair.

In planning and replanning our curricula for Negro higher education we must not imitate the majority of colleges and universities with their cancerous masses of special courses and sequences branching endlessly like beds of coral with consequent confusion and wasteful duplication, but seek always those syntheses, those sound, direct routes to learning that must emerge in time from the present struggle to reorganize general higher education in America. And all curricula must be based upon the direct, realistic, present and future needs of Negro students and American democratic society's needs and use for them. Only so can we build them towards our formula of personal satisfaction and social usefulness.

Negro collges in this setting can by no means afford the luxury of indulging in the ofttimes silly four-cornered battle over liberal arts versus professional versus general versus vocational education and whether one is higher and the other secondary. It is obvious that each of these, however defined, is a proper and needed facet of total education for all young men and women and that we must seek out our collegiate resources those combinations and patterns that will lead again to the highest development of the talents of each youth whatever they may be. I do not forget that one of the greatest losses the South has permitted is the continuation of the line of those great Master Negro craftsmen who wrought the metal beauties that make New Orleans in large measure a city of great charm or that other Negro builders and carpenters, masons and carvers, erected the gracious and lovely mansions and public buildings of the old South. Should we dare to question the comparatve value of such a mansion or room in it with a painting done for a master's degree in art or a thesis on "Deism in the Letters of Shenstone"?

The selection of administrative and teaching staffs, and the problems of their ranking, salaries, and tenure must be perfected to a higher degree in our Negro colleges than in higher education in general again because we deal with a minority and because we are poor. We cannot by tenure systems permit in any avoidable degree that all too easy transition of the college professor from aggressive, effective growing independence into a state of parasitism where in a warm, comfortable, and nutritive environment he loses, like the hookworm, nearly all his functions except the digestive and reproductive

Placement and follow-up of alumni becomes of paramount importance in our Negro colleges. By inter-institutional cooperative planning we may move steadily towards a clear sound pattern in this area of higher education. The structure of it will consist of field men attached to a group of institutions whose job it is to explore continuously society's job market for our college graduates. These field men must work with the United States Employment Office, with all other public and private employment agencies and agents. They must watch the trends in the closing down and opening up of jobs for trained Negro personnel. They must bring back to the colleges news of these trends and be insistent about the colleges unceasingly modifying their courses and processes to meet the changing needs of society We cannot afford to leave, as general higher education has tended to do, a gap of sometimes years between the training we give and practice on the job. Moreover, whether placements are to be made in the vocations or the professions, jobs must be studied not only in terms of essential training in skills and knowledge, but in terms of attitudes and personality, as well since new insight is teaching us rapidly that job failure and firing is in the majority of cases directly traceable to faulty attitudes, warped behavior, and maladjustments of personality rather than to inadequate techincal skills and knowledge.

These men or others assigned by the institution, and certainly some of the faculty and administration must carry on an organized follow-up program. This would involve planned check-ups on how graduates are carrying on the jobs making judgments on institutional in which they have been placed success in effective preparation for successful job holding and growth on the job; checking causes of dissatisfaction and failure against college practices and modifying these to cut down such cases as far as possible. It implies, also, pulling alumni back to college for brief refresher courses, or through extension giving them in-service training, or calling the attention of employed graduates to community resources of all kinds for self-improvement not only in their job life, but in their personal, home and family, social and civic life as well.

In all this evolutionary process of Negro higher education, Northern and white institutions have, in my judgment, a barely explored opportunity to share and profit. I shall mention only one of many forms this might take. This is a two-way flow of teaching personnel. A number of Negro colleges have biracial staffs on a permanent basis. Knowing the extraordinary contribution that many Negroes have to make to Northern white college and university students, I suggest that they would profit greatly by employing Negro professors. I can visualize totalitarian administrators cringing in horror from such a proposal, but in democracy it makes the most obvious common sense. I would further suggest that the Negro colleges invite more white teachers than they do to take a year's or a semester's or a summer's leave to lecture and give classes, and that the white universities and colleges reciprocate. I assure that we cannot afford to neglect or delay the development of this practice.

There are many more aspects of the evolving complex of problems in Negro higher education. I hope that each of you and especially the members of the American Committee of Democracy and Intellectual Freedom may explore hereafter the basic problems and questions demanding answers in this area of national human resources far beyond the preliminary sketch I have drawn for you tonight. If you did no more than to read President Horace Mann Bond's chapter on "Negro Education" in the newly issued "Encylcopedia of Educational Research" and browsed through the yearbooks of "The Journal of Negro Education" so ably edited by Professor Charles Thompson of Howard you would attain at little cost in time and energy an increasingly satisfying insight into the inner meanings of both Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, and, I expect, a powerful compulsion to make the necessary moves toward sharing in the attack and continuing solution. We cannot, I know, either preserve or develop either American democracy or the power to let our minds play freely towards the discovery and practice of elemental truth if we fail to move all together towards the better education of that important tenth of our population who are colored.

SIX-YEAR OLD GIRL HEIR TO $150,000

MIAMI — (ANP) — The recent death of her foster parents, Mr., and Mrs. T. Dorsey, leaves six-year-old Susie Augusta Dorsey to inherit their sizeable fortune as sole heir. Papers filed in the probate court here last week by Kelsey Pharr, administrator, described the fortune left to the little girl as "more than $150.000." Mr. Dorsey, who sold realty holdings, including an island close to Miami during the Florida land boom some years ago, was reputed at that time to be a millionaire.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS STILL STAND

By Ruth Taylor

"In vain we call old notions fudge
And bend yur conscience to our dealing,
The Ten Commandments will not budge
And stealing will continue stealing."

James Russell Lowell.

No matter how we may hedge and beat around the bush on all sorts of current questions, there is one fact we all do know—and one issue we can't dodge—we know when we take something that isn't ours—it is stealing—whether it is done by an individual, a group or a nation.

We can't alibi theft by saying the person it was stolen from also stole. There is no alibi in that in our system of jurisprudence. No man or nation has a right to take the law into his own hands. As individuals and as groups we have struggled towards that ideal for centuries.

Some of the modern theorists try to rationalize away the creeds by which we were brought up—but no one has ever yet succeeded in wiping out the Ten Commandments—and they still make the best yardstick for individual or community life.

There is no problem of statecraft today that cannot be held up to them for judgment. We can make our own decision on the rights and wrongs of any case without recourse to any outsider.

Those who are spreading foreign ideologies in this country are shedding crocodile tears over the poor downtrodden people who were forced to go out and take all that they wanted because they didn't have what they wished. They point to every misdemeanor on the part of the defenders of democracy and try to excuse themselves because of it.

But—when held up against the yardstick of the Ten Commandments, their protestations appear in their proper light. And the answer to the question of what is right is very plain.

There is no longer any time for debate and argumentation on all the issues involved. Unfortunately we are in a position where we are forced to take our stand—definitely and strongly on one side or the other. We must not be swayed by personality or prejudice—but by a clear sense of what is right and what is wrong. And as the yardstick by which to measure—the Ten Commandments still stand pre-eminent.

ANIMALS LIVING ON MARS WOULD BE FAST BREATHERS

Speculations that life COULD exist on Mars, the earth's nearest neighbor next outward from the sun, has been renewed by Dr. Walter S. Adams, director of the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson observatory, who has reported on some recent studies of the ruddy planet.

Any animal living on the planet, however, would have to be a fast-breathing creature, because of the thin atmosphere, probably would be dired up because of the lack of moisture and, above all, would have to be adapted to weather extremes—particularly extreme cold, Dr. Adams observed.

Studying the sun's light as reflected from Mars—which reflects this light exactly as does our moon—Dr. Adams found the planet's atmosphere contains less than one-twentieth as much water vapor as that of the earth. This would make it a dry place, indeed—hence the dried-up aspect of any life that might exist there.

And temperatures on the planet, he found, vary as much as 90 degrees from day to night—from mildly cold, to far below zero.

Other studies have shown the mean average temperature to be 60 degrees below zero.

LIVE-AT-HOME PROGRAMS ARE WORTHWHILE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—While the Office of Production Management is pushing the National Defense Program to make America safe for democracy, Georgia farmers are cooperating by streamlining their Live-at-home Programs to provide more food and feed for home maintenance.

Many of Mitchell county farmers are carrying small truck gardens to supplement cash crops. Already, they have more spring vegetables for the family's diet than ever before and most of them are still planting for a continued flow of vegetables the year-round. Quite a number of Newton county farmers are spending at least thirty minutes in their garden each day at work or observation. They are practicing reliable methods of insect control and their gardens are thriving better.

Early in the year when so many farmers were worrying and fretting about their small cotton acreage allotments, Moses Coley of Bibb county was quietly and painstakingly bedding approximately fifty bushels of sweet potatoes. A report on April 19th reveals that he had set out eight acres of potatoes and had slips enough to plant many more. In July, this farmer plans to have potatoes ready for market.

Quite a few members of the Baldwin county farmers' club are conducting five acre corn demonstrations to determine what can be produced on this amount of land. The interest is very high as the farmer producing the greatest yield will be crowned as the "corn king."

Sixteen wheat result demonstrations in Peach-Houston counties are well underway. The county program for producing plenty of wheat for home use and some for markets is taking a stronger hold. In each community and on practically every farm, there can be seen an abundance of wheat growing and the outlook is bright for good yields. Also there are farmers on 786 farms who are pushing well-rounded Live-at-Home Programs. They are determined to produce more food and feed for home use and defense purposes.

Meriwether county farmers are keeping their brood sows as long as they will farrow five or more pigs. Two farmers have peanuts planted to feed their hogs and smokehouses throughout the county are showing a good quality of cured hams.

In Chatham county, ten poultry brooding units were recently started. These projects include 1200 chicks; while Liberty county farmers have made six lamp brooders and placed 350 Barred Plymouth Rocks in them.

Several Burke county farmers have enough meat to sell; recently three of them sold 180½ pounds of cured hams which brought a total of $60.77.

FARMERS WILL REBEL

The Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, recently called upon the Federal government to halt strikes and lockouts in defense industry and labor.

It is clear that such a program is vital to national unity, and to the consummation of the defense effort. The farmer must receive prices that will meet production costs, and return a fair profit. We can't expect the farmer to go on working on a dawn-to-dusk basis, when government refuses to take adequate steps to prevent strikes in industries where pay is the highest in the world and hours the shortest. The cost of food will skyrocket if this continues.

FIGURES RELEASED

(Continued from Page 1)

crease in nonwhite part owners is shown for the District of Columbia and each Southern State.

The 506,638 nonwhite tenants reported for 1940 represents only 72.5 per cent of the total number of nonwhite tenants reported at the 1930 census. Tenancy declined in each Sate except West Virginia for which an increase is shown. In both Kentucky and Texas, nonwhite tenants decreased more than 50 per cent. During the ten years, croppers who totaled 392,897 in 1930 decreased 93,779 or 23.9 per cent. However, in 1930 croppers represented 56.2 per cent of all tenants but 59.0 per cent in 1940.

Implications of the Data

The figures presented above are for Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and other nonwhite operators. However, a comparison of these data with the figures for Negro operators in the 1930 census shows that the figures for nonwhite operators are indicative of the status of Negro operators of most of the States.

The losses suffered in nonwhite farm operators, and the scarcity of jobs in cities during the depression years indicate that many Negro farm operators have been forced off the land by factors over which they could exercise little or no control. In an effort to decrease the cost of production, large landowners turned to machinery and more improved methods of production, and dispensed with many of their tenants, especially sharecroppers who depended on them for work stock, and to some extent food and feed.

These and possibly other changes undoubtedly have been more to the disadvantage of Negro operators than to white operators, among whom there has been a much smaller proportion of tenancy. Evidence of this conclusion is found not only in the large proportion of decrease for the white and nonwhite operators but also in a comparison of figures for the white rural-farm population. From 1930 to 1940 the white farm population decreased only 1.4 percentage points, that is from 22.9 per cent to 21.5 per cent. During the same period the nonwhite rural-farm population decreased 4.3 percentage points of from 39.5 per cent to 35.2 per cent.

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

(Continued from Page 1)

there were fourteen children in the family and I never knew my father to buy a dozen of eggs or anything for the table except sugar, salt, etc. I am duplicating his methods and never have to go hungry. All my land ain't planted in cotton either because I want plenty to eat. The A. A. A. has helped me to build up my land and my production has more than doubled what it used to be. I'm going to follow these practices as long as I farm for they are sound. Money just comes in easy from Triple 'A' practices. Yes, I'm really enjoying myself for the program is right down my alley."

The Heath home is a well built house, with screens and electric lights, which was put in splendid shape by recent repairs. There is plenty of room for the family and occasional guests who visit the Million Pine farm. One easily sees that this is a family that lives and enjoys country life.

For years, Z. T. Hubert, Assistant Negro State Club Agent, worked the Hancock county area and reveals that it's a relief to visit this home and sense the good fellowship that prevails. Now, this is a hard working family and takes pleasure in farming in order to produce the things they need for home maintenance.

PRODUCE DEPENDENT

(Continued from page 1)

es, farm consumption rises with it. That means more jobs, better wages, increased opportunity and income, for millions. Mass merchandising is doing far more for this country than most realize. And now, in these critical days, it is rendering still another vital service by fighting profiteering, speculation and price inflation.

HOUSE CLEANING AND FIRE

Mrs. America is now turning her expert to the job of house cleaning, and woe betide all interference! There she stands—a towel guarding her coiffure, with a broom and a scrubbing brush—mistress of all she surveys.

There is panic amid the cobwebs, the dust particles shudder despairingly. Wise husbands stay downtown for dinner. Smart children absent themselves.

But the National Board of Fire Underwriters dares to raise a voice. "Mrs. America," it says, "there were 1,500 fires a day in this country in 1940. Most of them were in homes. They cost the lives of thousands of loved ones, the loss of cherished possessions, of hundreds of millions of dollars. Can't we do better than that from now on?"

And so the National Board, which observed its 75th anniversary this year, tries to show Mrs. America the best way to fight fire is before it starts. House-clean the fire hazards, it advises. Beware of rubbish in the attic and basement. Never clean with gasoline—it's liquid dynamite. Discard nonmetal waste baskets and ash containers. Use only approved electrical devices and equipment. Put all oil or paint-soaked rags and clothing in the furnace, lest spontaneous ignition break out.

"Fire-proof the American home" is a good slogan for house cleaning time. And Mr. America, along with his Mrs., has a dividend-paying job laid out for him here.

ONE TAX BILL

The other day a large Western light and power utility added up its 1940 tax bill. The compilation shows vividly what the electric industry means to the United States.

This one company's total bill for taxes was something over $22,531,000, and was by far its largest item of expense. This amounted to an increase of almost $4,500,000 over its 1939 tax bill. About three-fourths of the increase represented a jump in Federal income taxes.

Total Federal taxes came to a little more than $10,000,000. State taxes added up to more than $2,500,000. And local taxes—paid to the 57 counties and 158 municipalities in which the company operates—exceeded $9,916,000. The largest city served by the company drew over $1,845,000.

What is true in this case is true in the 48 states where such companies pay annually some $400,000,000 in taxes. The private power industry is one of the biggest and most dependable taxpayers. It will bear a very important share of defense tax increases now needed.

Government-owned power projects—socialized power—by contrast, pay little or nothing in taxes. Instead, being subsidized, they consume tax money. In this time of unprecedented taxation we need private industries which contribute gigantic sums to government, instead of socialized, politically operated industry which is an insatiable tax eater.

THE FARMER IN WARTIME

In normal times, the farmer must grapple with difficult problems. In abnormal times, such as the present, those problems are doubled.

That is where such institutions as the farmer-owned marketing cooperatives enter the picture. They can deal with the problems of dwindling export markets, of higher production costs, of changing domestic markets, of improved production methods.

These cooperatives are growing in size and influence. The intelligent farmer knows that he needs their services more than he ever did.

BANKS IN A NEW ROLE

(Continued from Page 1)

ury.

Visit your bank and investigate this method of defense investment. A defense bond is a safe place for your money—and each one purchased helps build a barrier against inflation. Buy all you can.

TAXES IN THE HEADLINES

The problem of taxation today has three sides to it. First, our tax rates must be adequate to produce necessary revenue. Second, the burden must be distributed so as to fall equitably on all classes of taxpayers. Third, we must not unnecessarily imperil our standard of living and our productive capacity by excessively burdening either industry or the individual.

One criticism of the new tax bill is that it places far too great a burden on the middle-income groups—those who earn from $5,000 to $15,000 a year. The bill would force these groups to pay for a percentage of government expenditures which is out of all proportion to their size or financial capacity. And, as now proposed, it would not place anything like a commensurate tax load on taxpayers in the lower income groups.

The proposed bill has also been severely criticized for the staggering taxes it would levy against industry. What this country needs is production—and still more production. Any tax bill which takes too high a percentage of the earnings industry must use for expansion and to attract new investment, will have a deleterious effect on production.

Criticism is increasing because of the refusal of lawmakers and government bureaus to make cuts in non-defense expenditures which would reduce new tax demands. There must be "sacrifices" by tax eaters as well as taxpayers.

The critics of the new tax measure include government experts as well as private citizens. They should be listened to—and Congress should take all the time needed to frame a tax law that is in accord with the emergency of the time.

CREDIT UNIONS AND THE NEGRO

(Continued from page 1)

providing a place where they can borrow in time of need at reasonable rates of interest. And, to repeat the words of a member of one of these associations, "We have quite a few members too who borrow to pay their church obligations."

As a further evidence of real service that can be carried out by church credit unions, let me tell you about a group in Muskegon, Michigan, and how their church building difficulties were met. There was a certain group of colored people in that city who for several years had been holding their services in the completed basement of what they had hopefully looked forward to as their future church; but economic conditions in the community were rather discouraging and consequently the group met considerable difficulty in raising church collections of any appreciable amount to apply to the fund for the completion of their church building. They had begun to feel that the matter of completing their edifice was far too remote to consider seriously, when one of the trustees happened to think about the local Federal credit union—composed of both white and colored members—and how it might be able to help them out.

A visit was made to the president of the credit union and all the details were discussed with him. The president took up the matter with the credit committee, informing them "that no individual member of the church group desired to assume the obligation but that the loan was requested by 12 members of the church who were also members of the credit union."

After a careful investigation of all the facts, the committee finally agreed to make the loan, provided "one member of the group was willing to have the loan made in his name and provided three additional members of the group were willing to co-sign on the note." The church representatives agreed to the plan, but a striking problem still remained. Can you imagine what the problem was? There were eight other members who wanted to assume part of the responsibility, so "individual assignments were taken from these men payable on the loan in the amount of $1.00 per pay-day per man."

Today, the loan has been repaid in full and the church proper has been completed. The members furnished most of the labor and did a construction job which is looked upon as a credit to the community.

Here's another example of how a credit union and a church in Houston, Texas, helped each other. The Houston church was very much in need of a steel safe for the proper protection of its records and important documents. Instead of buying the safe on the installment plan, someone hit upon the happy idea of saving the carrying charges by borrowing the money from the credit union and paying cash for the safe.

After the safe was purchased and installed, the credit union realized that they too needed a place of greater safety for their own records, and so an arrangement was made with the church whereby a space in the steel locker was rented to the credit union for the safe-keeping of its books and records. In this way the credit union helped the church by lending the money for the cash purchase of the safe, thereby effecting a saving to the church in the cost of the carrying charges which an installment purchase would have imposed; it helped the church by paying rent to the church for locker space. (The money that the credit union paid to the church for locker space just about balanced the interest charges payable to the credit union on the loan.) And the church helped the credit union by paying the interest on the money loaned.

Church groups, like all others, have numerous needs for extra funds, and the credit unions discussed here have provided the means for some of them—in cases of sickness, death, consolidation of debts, paying off high-rate money lenders, purchasing household equipment, paying grocery bills, financing business ventures, for school tuition, for the purchase of books and school supplies, to help relatives. Some have used these loans for tax payments, some for the refinancing of mortgage indebtedness, some for insurance premiums, and some have used loans to meet their church obligations.

Let some of the church credit union members themselves tell us about it:

(1) "A credit union gives one an opportunity to deposit savings in small or large amounts, thereby making you secure against adverse financial liabilties."

(2) "I know of no better agency for aiding the laboring class who has to borrow a little, than the credit union."

(3) "Our credit union lends money at the lowest possible rate of interest which enables the borrower to pay the loan with ease."

(4) "Our credit union is rendering a much-needed service to the members of our church."

Churches are very close to the daily lives of the people and are thus in an excellent position to render a very real service to the community as well as to the immediate church group. Churches in general, have intelligent and unselfish leadership and offer perhaps the largest field for the successful operation of credit unions among the Negro race. Besides the spiritual and educational advantages that come about through this type of cooperation, there is also a material or financial advantage to the church, for under proper management these associations are the means of reducing poverty in the church and placing the members in a position where they can support the church more substantially.

Within recent years the church is increasingly extending its influence and program in helping its members with their social, economic, recreational, and other problems. Present indications point to a continuation and even enlargement of the efforts in this direction.

When we consider the service, the assets, and numerical strength of our church institutions, we not only marvel at our past accomplishments but we are as thrilled when we think of their future possibilities. Latest available data show that there are about 42,585 Negro churches in this country—32,427 rural and 10,158 city—representing a total membership of 5,203,487. The Baptists alone claim a membership of well over 3 million. The value of our church property is conservatively estimated at over two hundred million dollars.

In an article appearing in the Pittsburgh Courier, under the date of March 9, 1940, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., expressed a fundamental and basic need of all low-income groups in this statement: "Cooperation is the only way out" Referring specifically to colored people, he said: "No group needs cooperation as much as Negroes."

Utilizing the sound advice given by this great religious leader, let us take a forward look at a probable spread of the cooperative thrift movement to 10 per cent of the Negro churches. On the basis of the average savings of the two church credit unions discussed here, the potential thrift strength of our church groups would amount to approximately $7,000,000 within a three-year period. Their consumer credit possibilities would total $29,000,000 during the same period. How effectively this amount could be used in relieving distress, reducing poverty, and improving the general economic well-being of the people! It is in this way that cooperation along economic lines could bring some very material aid to the church.

More and more, church leadership is becoming interested in the credit union movement. This is evidenced by the plan recently worked out by the Harlem Consumers Cooperative Society, the Federal Council of Churches, and the local church organizations to make Harlem a cooperative community.

A similar idea is developing in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, where the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance has endorsed and is sponsoring the organization of credit union study groups. In Columbus, Ohio, the Baptist Ministerial Alliance has also initiated a program for developing cooperatives.

The increasing realization (on the part of church leaders) of the cooperative thrift way as a means of improving the economic status of their members is further shown in the establishment of two new church Federal credit unions during the closing months of 1940. One such organization was formed in Los Angeles, California, and the other in New York City. Concerning the latter association, one has above $12,000 in share balances."

Any person, church or other group interested in the credit union plan is invited to communicate with our office here in the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C. A variety of educational material can be furnished by this office for the use of credit union study groups—including a study procedure outline, credit union charts showing the progress of colored Federal credit unions, an organization chart showing the general setup of a credit union, a copy of the Federal Credit Union By-laws, a report showing the number and variety of loans made by colored credit unions to members, and other material explaining the details of organization and service of these cooperative thrift associations.

THE MODERN FARMER

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Educational Program To Increase Productive Wealth For Negro Families

A MILLION DOLLAR SET-UP ANNOUNCED

State Agent John W. Mitchell of AAA Extension Service

Greensboro, N. C.—An educational program to increase the productive wealth Negro families in North Carolina by at least a million dollars annually is announced by John W. Mitchell, State agent in charge of Negro work for the Agricultural Extension Service. It is a program broad in its scope and possibilities, but comparatively simple in its operation, Mitchell explained.

"There are 60,000 or more Negro farm operators in North Carolina,' the State Negro farm agent declared, "and if only one third, or 20,000 of them, increase their food production to the extent of $50 each during the next year, it will represent a million-dollar increase of productive wealth in the State. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to call this a 'Million Dollar Program'."

The undertaking has the endorsement and pledge of active support of Governor J. M. Broughton, Dean I. O. Schaub, director of the State College Extension Service, and other leaders. In a publication describing plans for the campaign, Mitchell has solicited the support of rural ministers, teachers, landlords, farm and home demonstration leaders, and other agricultural workers—Negro and white.

Negro Home Agent Is Co-Sponsor

Mrs. Dazelle F. Lowe, Negro district home demonstration agent, is co-sponsor of the program with Mitchell. They propose, through educational methods, to show Negro farm families that it is easy to increase their wealth by $50 worth in one year in numerous ways.

"For instance," said Mitchell, "if 20,000 Negro farm families increase vegetable production by $50 each, 20,000 times $50 equals $1,000,000. The vegetables which can be grown in a one-acre garden would cost the housewife $450 if bought at retail prices. One-tenth of an acre of garden will supply vegetables for one person for a year.

"Swine production is another way Negro farmers can increase their productive wealth. With prices supported by the Government at $9.00 per 100 pounds, Chicago market basis, two hogs fattened to 200 pounds each should return a profit of $25. If 20,000 Negro farm families can be induced to fatten two more hogs this year, 20,000 times $25 equals $500,000."

Other ways suggested by the Negro farm leaders for a $50 increase in wealth annually are by keeping a cow, or if the family has a cow, by keeping two cows and selling surplus milk; by canning surplus vegetables, meats, and fruits; or by keeping more and better poultry.

"Actual records kept by farmers," Mitchell stated, "have shown that 50 hens produce more gross income than the value of two bales of cotton."

Governor Broughton expressed satisfaction when informed of the program. "It can succeed," he said, "and, with the support of all forces interested in rural welfare, it will succeed.

Need To Grow More To Eat

"North Carolina is a great agricultural empire," the Governor continued. "In it crops grow in diversity, and livestock may be made to flourish to the extent that animal production may be balanced with crop production. We need to grow more of the things we eat and wear

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Annual National AAA Conference Closed In Washington

N. C. Leader

JOHN W. MITCHEL, Negro State Extension Agent of North Carolina.

MILITARY CEREMONY SCHEDULED

Washington, D. C.—The first of the Army's 555 chapels, now under construction in troop centers throughout the nation, will be formally opened Sunday, July 27, when a military ceremony will be held at the new chapel located at Arlington Cantonment.

The ceremony will start at 1:35 P. M., and will be broadcast over a nation-wide network by the Columbia Broadcasting Company.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Major General Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General, and Chaplain William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, are included in the program for the event. The United States Army Band and troops of the Washington Provisional Brigade will also participate.

The complete program for the Sunday afternoon ceremony is as follows:

Music, The Army Band.

Invocation, Maurice W. Reynolds, Chaplain, Third Corps Area.

Introduction, Chaplain William R.

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ANTARTIC ISLAND DOOMED; HUNGRY RATS RUINING IT

South Georgia, a tiny island situated in the lower regions of the south Atlantic ocean, is doomed, because it is infested with probably more rats per square mile than any other place on earth.

A peculiar fact is that these rodents are of the brown species, which are native to Asia which is away over on the opposite side of the globe. The rat ridden island borders on the Antarctic and is covered with the everlasting ice and snow of latitude 55 degrees. But this frigid condition, however, does not seem to hold back the speedy propagation of countless devastating invaders which are responsible for the island's inevitable fate, for they have thrived mightily in a comparatively short time.

The Orient is the original habitat

(Continued on Page 16)

TOBACCO GROWERS NOW RAISE OTHER MARKETABLE PRODUCE

By John Lipscomb

Tobacco growers are not as hard-headed and as set in their ways as a lot of folk would have you believe. If you want proof, take a jaunt through the Tennessee-Kentucky "black patch" and talk to some of them.

A year ago the dark-fired tobacco farmers, at least most of them, and the federal AAA agents, plus the county farm agents, were literally "cryin' the blues" over the tobacco situation.

The growers were crying because virtually all of their foreign market had been killed by the war and people in the United States rapidly were being weaned away from snuff-dipping—which in the past had provided a huge market for dark-fired.

Agents Crying, Too

The federal and county farm agents were crying, too; but not for exactly the same reason. They realized that the days of big dark-fired tobacco sales were past and that these hundreds of farmers soon would be faced with the critical problem of finding something to grow.

Today that problem is still big, but not nearly so critical.

On those extra acres where dark-fired tobacco would have been growing, you'll find sheep and cattle grazing, or maybe those acres will be planted in something that will make hogs get fat and bring top prices. Chicken yards have been extended, and farm women go back to the house with baskets of eggs—instead of an apron pocket full.

That picture can't be painted as brightly of every farm as the county agents would like it to be. But it shows at least that the farmers of the "black belt" learn fast.

People eat meat. The war, instead of killing the market, has boosted it tremendously. So, these men who love to grow dark-fired tobacco—the most demanding of all farm crops—are regretfully whittling it down in favor of something they can sell.

Growers 'Appraised'

"Tobacco growers are the most stubborn, the most bull-headed fellows in the world," more than one agricultural "expert" had said.

And yet the farmers last fall voluntarily decided to adopt AAA quotas and cut their crops as much as 25 per cent this season.

"It's going to take years and years to get this section to change over from dark tobacco to some crop that can be sold," the same agents said in pessimistic tone.

Out in Robertson County, Montgomery County, (Tenn.) Todd and Christian County, Kentucky, almost every dark-fired grower will tell you that he already has begun the "change-over" project.

Most of them have started the shift on a small scale. A very few have gone so far as to quite growing tobacco altogether, and all of them are planning for future years when they no longer will depend on tobacco for a livelihood.

And they not only are resigned to the change, they are optimistic.

(Continued on page 16)

POULTRY PRODUCTION ON UP-SWING

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SEP 26 1941 AGRICULTURAL

Industrial College, Ga.—These days, poultry production is on the up-swing in the Bibb county area. Many farmers are devoting much time to this activity in the hope of making ends meet and improving the family diet.

To grow chickens successfully, there should be an adequate supply of feed-stuff and to cope with this, thirty-two farm families have engaged in a "produce enough feed campaign" for their flocks. This mixture consists of twelve varieties of grains, peas, beans, etc. for feed and grazing purposes. The mixture contains pop corn, sunflowers, upland rice, Laredo soy beans, mug beans, buckwheat, two varieties of cow peas, and three kinds of grain sorghum, including chicken corn. They will save seeds from each crop so as to have enough for next year's planting.

Even 4-H club members have the poultry campaign at heart too. Recently, twenty-four of them put aside farm chroes and attended four brooder building demonstrations in three different communities. Already, batches of fifty chicks have been placed in two of them and orders for similar amounts have been made.

Plans are also well underway for building more brooders, as scrap materials are being secured from Camp Wheeler to construct brooders for F. S. A. 4-H club members in Bibb and Jones counties. As fast as they are completed, orders are placed for baby chicks. In the Twiggs county area, the F. S. A. is cooperating with this movement and will permit the use of chickens and hogs of twenty-seven families for club demonstrations. Four of these will be units of 100 chicks and others will consist of fifty.

Recently, the F. S. A. financed the building of brooders and the purchasing of 400 chicks and feed for four club members; while three others were built and financed independently. They have already planted their twelve varieties of seeds for grazing patches for their flocks. Also the interest is high among local business-men as they have contributed $10.00 to invest in 125 baby chickens for 4-H club boys.

FARMERS OF PEACH AND HOUSTON COUNTIES PRODUCING MORE FOOD STUFFS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—"Many of my farmers here in Peach and Houston counties may be glad they started the revival of producing more food and feed stuff this year, for the outlook is brighter than previously for an abundant supply to care for their needs," said Negro County Agent O. S. O'Neal of that area.

Action speaks louder than words, so let the farmers' activities speak for themselves: Planting Austrian winter peas to build up their soil was the first step taken by a large number of these farmers; then they turned them under and planted crops.

More farmers are producing wheat for home use and the markets. Sixteen result demonstrations were conducted for high yields in bushels

(Continued on page 16)

ADDRESS OF R. M. EVANS A FEATURE

"Triple-A Faces the Future," Presented to Those at Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In discussing "Triple-A Faces The Future," Mr. R. M. Evans' in addressing the conference here, said:

"At this critical time in the life of the Nation it is not only appropriate but urgent that we take stock of the position of the farmer and of the Triple-A program which is the farmer's means of protection in a war torn world. This is no time for deceiving ourselves. Every citizen should honestly endeavor to get the facts and to look them squarely in the face. We in Triple-A should not and do not wish to sidestep this responsibility. We must not allow our preoccupation with the administration of the program to divert us from taking a broad view of things. We must not allow ourselves to fall into that frame of mind so common in America today, described as "business as usual," when events are moving so swiftly that they cry out for sure, swift and wise action.

It is imperative that we take stock and that we look ahead. Let us honestly appraise this business known as Triple-A. It is a program given to farmers by the Congress and by the President and Secretary of Agriculture. What have we done with it? What has been accomplished? What are our assets?

First, I think we can assert without serious danger of contradiction that the Triple-A program has kept the bulk of farmers in business these last eight years, and that without Triple-A the backbone of American farming would have been broken through bankruptcies and foreclosures. Second, we have made a creditable start in organizing and extending conservation farming. Third, we have organized surpluses through the Ever-Normal Granary to remove some of their worst price depressing effects and to give to the consumer a guarantee of ample supplies at all times at reasonable prices. Fourth, we just recently have reached, with our new legislation and new programs of the Department,—the goal of parity for our basic commodities. Some people seem to think that parity for farmers is a form of sin, but for my part I'm willing to try it.

You may express it differently, but I think you will agree that Triple-A's accomplishments group themselves around these four main heads.

Now, what are our assets? First, we have an administrative organization that deals directly and personally with more than six million farm families. It is an effective organization whose steadily increasing efficiency demonstrates on a grand scale that you can have democracy and efficiency, too. Second, we have the good will and respect of the bulk of farmers and of a considerable portion of the leaders of the people. True, we have made some enemies but we have made more

(Continued on Page 13)

TEXAS LEGISLATURE PASSES GRADUATE AID FOR NEGROES

The attempt of A. and M. College, Texas, to establish medical school for Negroes at Prairie View State College, the Negro branch of A. and M., was defeated by the forty-seventh Texas Legislature. Whatever it was that influenced the act of this body, the motives of the Education Committee of the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation in hewing straight to the line to retain the $50,000 for Graduate Aid were clear cut. The committee was convinced that the state could ill-afford to abandon in mid career those Negroes who had been sent by the state to colleges and universities for graduate work. The House bill proposed to do this by diverting the entire sum—and no more—to establish a medical school.

Two interesting stories—illuminative of the something or other—were generally circulated around the capitol. One, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee was said to have declared that Prairie View would get not one cent more in its appropriation than it got in 1939 as long as a white institution needed money. Facts bear out this story for the 1941-42 General Educational Bill was increased by more than $5,000,000. Prairie View failed not only to share in the increase, but actually its appropriation was cut below that of the previous biennium. However, the $50,000 for Graduate Aid was retained.

The other story, repeated by legislators opposing Graduate Aid was retained.

The other story,, repeated by legislators opposing W. R. Banks, principal of Prairie View as saying that Negroes who leave the state for work not available to them within the state,, are maladjusted to their environment upon their return home. The legislators who used the Negro principal's statement argued that his maladjustment took the form of their thinking that "they were as good as white people."

* * *

The legislature appropriated $60,000 to build a "ward" for delinquent Negro girls at Gainesville, Texas, where the home for white girls is located. The money is available in the second year of the biennium but since no appropriation for operation and maintenance was made, the "ward" will not be opened until the legislature makes further appropriations in 1943.

Negro club women of Texas ably supported by the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, the women of the Methodist Church and the Texas Commission on Interracial Cooperation have been working for years for the school. When the pressure became too great for political comfort the legislature devised a way whereby the state gets a school at a minimum cost and the women get the run-around.

—Southern Frontier

AIDING NUTRITION PROBLEM

At the recent National Nutrition Conference for Defense, held in Washington, D. C., the committee which dealt with nutrition problems in distribution and processing made this significant statement: "The interests of the public will be served best if the actual marketing functions are performed by private business, operating under fair rules but free to compete both on the basis of service and on the basis of charges." The committee is headed by Hector Lazo, chairman of the Food Procurement Advisory Committee of the OPM.

This is well deserved recognition of the role merchandising has played in improving and maintaining the standards of public health so far as nutrition is concerned. It is true that we still face many nutritional problems, and that an unfortunately large proportion of the population is adequately fed. It is also true that the economy and efficiency achieved by the retail industry has helped to keep these problems from being greater than they are and has been the mean of making the average American diet the most varied, the most healthful,, and the most nutritious in the world.

In this, mass merchandising—a term which can be applied to the organized independents no less than to chain stores and other large-scale retailers—has been the leader. It primary service has been to the family of small and modest means—the family which must count its pennies and keep a narrow budget. Going farther, it has rendered a signal service to those in the lowest income bracket through its cooperation with the government in making the food stamp plan the great success it has proven.

At this time, mass merchandising has signified its interest in doing still more to solve nutritional difficulties. The government sponsored meeting was attended by representatives of the principal retail systems. In what ever plans are developed to maintain and improve the public's standard of living, mass merchandising will be at the forefront in making them work.

"SWEET PERFORMANCE" TO GO SAYS H. L. CURTIS

"Sweet Performance" will soon disappear from all Shell billboards according to H. L. Curtis, manager of sales promotion for the oil company.

Mr. Curtis in acknowledging the protest of Negroes expressed "regret, indeed, that what we thought a fine poster has caused such editorial comment in St. Louis."

Shell has approximately one hundred Negro service station dealers whose services Mr. Curtis praised highly, adding that "a sizeable proportion of our sales of gasoline, motor oil and petroleum products is made to Negroes It is obvious that we value their business highly, and would not intentionally take any action which they would consider offensive."

* * *

In an editorial in the St. Louis Call a vigorous protest against the Shell Oil Company billboard depicting a swelling 'pickaninny" with his face buried in a slice of watermelon was lodged against the oil company. "No business that trades with the Negro has any right to make fun of the Negro. That sign, which represents trade, stamps the Negro race as one of fun and frivolity. That is not true. It's not typical and ought to come down, and that immediately."

Developing the theme further the editorial says that, "If the Negro is to be set up by a Pickaninny Advertising Manager, whoever he is; then the Negro adult is still to be the backwoods, grinning individual that many would have him be."

Further analysis by the editor of the sign continues: "That's a Negro. He's eating watermelon. He likes watermelon. All Negroes like watermelons. All Negroes grin. All Negroes are chesscats. Grinning doesn't indicate intelligence. Therefore, Negroes are not intelligent. Anybody that is not intelligent is not worth associating with. The Negro is not worth associating with."

Sociologically the conclusions drawn are: "The Negro is next to the animal. He is primitive. He should be thought of only in primitive terms. Wherever we can, let us put him in his place."

The call to every Negro who owns or uses a car "ought to demand that these disgraceful caricatures be discontinued before the month of June is over. The millions of Negroes who have cars ought to budget another way. We can't afford to let this happen."

Only the educated are free.—Epictetus.

MASS MERCHANDISING AIDS GOVERNMENT

It is significant that when the President needed a man to handle the vast amount of purchasing for the defense program, he called in, on the usual dollar-a-year basis, an executive of one of the largest mass merchandising systems. That executive now is responsible for spending millions of dollars a day for the government.

There is a vast difference between simply going into the market and buying hit- and-miss—and going into the market and buying efficiently. That difference is the prime reason behind the success of mass merchandising. The great retail systems know when to buy and when not to buy—they forecast, with remarkable accuracy, future price trends—they take advantage of every possible economy. Their purpose is to get the most for their dollar, so they can give the consumer the most for his dollar.

Sound buying, in short, is a combination of an art and a craft. Luckily for the tax-payers, the government is getting some of that kind of buying service now. And luckily for the people, progressive retailing, in all fields, is continuing and improving its policy of cutting costs in every conceivable direction. That policy is helping maintain the American standard of living in the face of the inflationary trends producted by the war boom. All of us are profiting from it.

YOUR CHILDREN'S TEETH

Because defective teeth constitute the principal cause of draft rejections, the findings of the Mary and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic as to the care of teeth are of special importance at this time.

The Clinic, which has been operating for nearly 12 years in New York City, gives free dental treatment to children whose parents are unable to pay for dental work. Last year 10,610 child patients were treated at the Clinic, with a total of 82,343 visits. "A disquieting feature," the report says, "Is the finding that the average number of cavities per recalled patient has been increasing for several years," and Dr. John Oppie McCall, Director, point. out that the Clinic has reached the following conclusions:

(1) Dental treatment should begin at not later than two years of age.

Contrary to popular notion, the condition of the first teeth of a child is of great importance, both for general health and for the condition of the permanent teeth.

(2) No completely successful program of preventive dentistry has been developed.

The expectation that early cleaning and repair work would prevent future carries (dental decay) was inaccurate. The cleaning and repairing work, nevertheless, is very effective in preventing malocclusions (irregularity of the teeth), gum infections and actual loss of teeth.

(3) Perhaps the most important factor in preventing dental decay is diet—more fruits and greens, less white sugar, white flour, and sweets generally.

The street railway had a vacancy in its stenographic department and, as all progressive firms nowadays have a personnel department where applicants must give everything from the color of their grandmothers' eyelashes to the indebtedness of their third cousin on their father's side, one young lady made out her application on the following manner:

Calf: 14 inches.
Thigh: 26 inches
Neck: Positively.

NEGRO TROOPS GET $1,000,000 FOR CLUB HOUSES

The War Department has authorized the expenditure of $1,000,000 to establish twenty-seven recreational clubs for Negro soldiers stationed throughout the nation. The centers are classified as large, for units of 5,000 or more men; medium for units of 3,000 to 5,000; small, for units of 500 to 3,000. The buildings will cost $885,000, the equipment from $16,500 for large units to $5,000 for small units.

—Southern Frontier.

The great end of education is, to discipline rather than to furnish the mind; to train it to the use of its own powers, rather than fill it with the accumulation of others.—Tryon Edwards.

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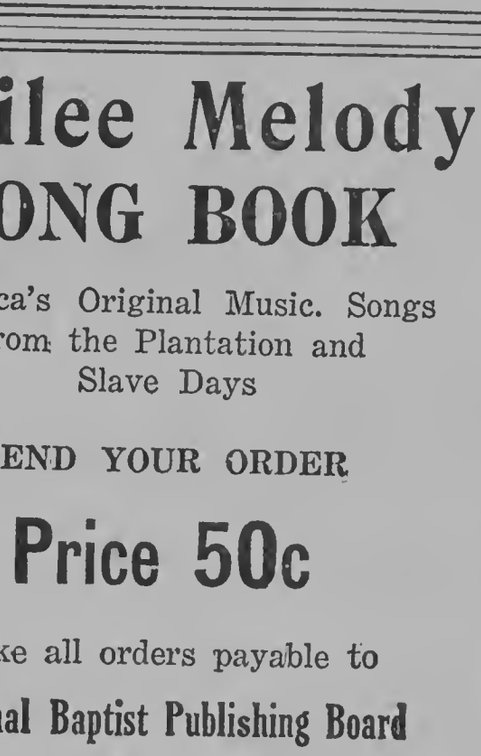

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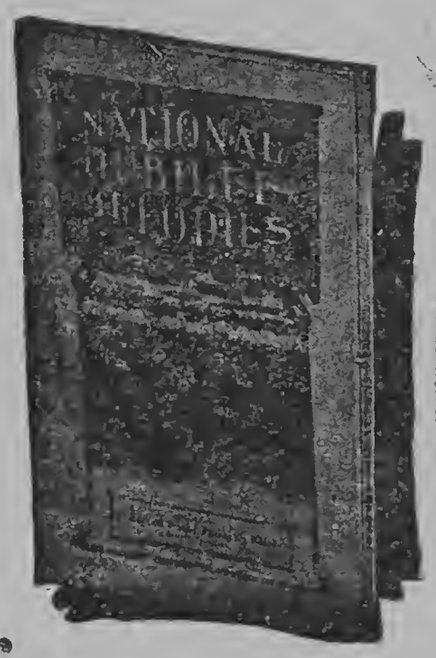

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WOMAN'S PAGE

Now that summer days are here, picnics are popular. Tasty lunches must be prepared and all lunches seem incomplete without a cake of some sort. Try this one—

Chocolate Chip Cake

½ cup shortening
1¼ cups sugar
3 eggs
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2¼ cups cake flour
2½ teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
3 squares unsweetened chocolate, grated

Cream shortening; add sugar slowly, beating in well. Add well-beaten egg yolks and beat until well blended. Add vanilla. Sift together dry ingredients and add alternately with milk to first mixture. Mix in grated chocolate and add stiffly beaten egg whites, mixing thoroughly. Bake in 2 greased nine-inch layer cake pans in moderate oven at 375 degrees F. about 25 minutes. Cool. Put layers together and cover top and sides with Sea Foam Frosting. Makes 1 two-layer cake.

Sea Foam Frosting

½ cup light brown sugar
1 cup granulated sugar
¼ cup water
2 tablespoons strong coffee
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
whites of 2 eggs
⅛ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon Royal Baking Powder

Boil sugar, water, coffee and cream of tartar without stirring until syrup spins a long thread at 248 degrees F. Remove from fire; beat egg whites until stiff. Add syrup very slowly to egg whites, beating continually; add salt. Beat until thick; add baking powder and continue to beat until thick enough to spread on cake without running.

Mint Cream Filling

3-4 cup sugar
4 tablespoons cornstarch
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup water
2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon mint extract
Green food coloring

Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt, add water slowly and cook over boiling water until thick, stirring constantly. Add egg yolks, cook 3 more minutes, beat until smooth, let cool, add butter and flavor, color and spread.

Sugar Cookies

3 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-4 cups sugar
1 cup shortening
3 eggs
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Sift dry ingredients together. Add shortening, mix with a fork. Add unbeaten eggs and flavoring, roll out very thin; cut in fancy shapes; sprinkle with chopped nuts. Bake in a moderate oven.

Afternoon Tea Cakes

1 egg
1-4 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 1-2 squares of unsweetened chocolate
3 tablespoons shortening (melted)
1 cup pastry flour
1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 cup milk
1-4 teaspoon salt

Break egg, add sugar and vanilla. Add chocolate melted with shortening. Beat all together. Sift dry ingredients. Mix well and bake in muffin tins in a moderate oven.

Hermits

6 tablespoons shortening
1-2 cup sugar
1 egg
1-2 cup brown sugar
1 3-4 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoons soda
1-3 teaspoon salt
3-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1-4 cup milk
1-2 cup raisins
1-2 cup walnut meats

Cream shortening; add sugar, egg and brown sugar. Mix well; sift dry ingredients; add alternately with milk, add raisins, and nut meats; mix well. Drop from spoon on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven for ten minutes.

Afternoon Tea Cakes

1 egg
3-4 cup sugar
1 1-2 squares of unsweetened chocolate
3 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup flour
1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup milk

Break egg in mixing bowl add sugar and vanilla (1-2 teaspoon); add chocolate melted with shortening. Beat all together. Sift flour with baking powder and salt, add alternately with milk to the first mixture. Pour in muffin tins and bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

Virginia Pound Cake

1 cup butter
1 cup powdered sugar
4 eggs
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 1-2 cups sliced citron
1 1-2 cups walnut meat (chopped)

Cream butter and sugar slowly beating in well. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add sifted dry ingredients, mixing well. Add citron and nut meats. Bake in loaf or round pan in a moderate oven at 325 degrees, about one hour.

Angel Cake

Whites of 8 eggs
1-2 teaspoon cream of tartar
3-4 cup fine grandulated sugar
3-4 cup of flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla or almond extract.

Whip egg whites until firm and stiff, beat in cream of tartar, fold in sugar, sift flour three times with baking powder. Add flavoring, pour in an ungreased tube pan. Bake in a moderate oven about 50 minutes.

Let stand in pan until cool. Invert on plate and cover with frosting, sprinkle with almonds.

Cookies are favorite "Food from Home"

If "He's in the Army now," doing his bit for Uncle Sam, send him your love with a big box of these super-delicious Canteen Cookies.

The government, of course, is seeing to it that he is properly, nourishingly fed, but meals seem miles apart when he's so active. Boxes from home are always eagerly welcomed and especially when they contain these grand, between-meal cookies, tasty with blended orange, nuts, brown sugar and mouth-melting pieces of chocolate.

It's no work at all to mix up a batch of Canteen Cookies, when you use Spry, the all-vegetable, easy-creaming shortening. You want this "flavor saver" shortening that lets all the good flavors come through.

And this is **important:** Canteen Cookies are "good travelers"—they pack very well. Be sure to send a great big batch. There'll be plenty of boys to help eat Canteen Cookies, and vote your boy the most popular in camp. Don't delay—do it today.

Canteen Cookies

1-2 cup Spry
3-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon grated orange rind
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs, unbeaten
2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon soda
1-2 cup nuts, chopped
1 seven-or eight-ounce bar semi-sweet or bitter-sweet chocolate, cut in pieces

Blend Spry, salt, rind, and juice. Add brown sugar gradually and cream well. Add eggs, singly, beating well after each addition.

Sift flour with baking powder and soda. Add to creamed mixture and mix thoroughly. Add nuts and chocolate and blend. Drop from tablespoon on Sprycoated baking sheets. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 3 1-2 dozen.

(All measurements in recipe are level.)

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Invalids

Here is an excellent method of cleaning the hair for invalids: anyone confined to bed, or for those persons who do not have the time to shampoo. Enclose a stiff hair-brush in an old-discarded silk stocking and brush the hair and scalp vigorously, moving the stocking along as it becomes soiled. By the time the stocking is used up the hair will be clean.

Mrs. Elmer D. Randall,
Highland, N. Y.

Buttermilk

I discovered I didn't have enough sweet milk to make the usual egg and milk combination for French toast. So I substituted buttermilk and used the usual way. Now my family prefers the buttermilk to the sweet milk. The flavor is delicious.

Mrs. Oscar R. Aleshire
Pensacola, Florida

How Can Spattering Be Avoided?

There's no need for a spattered oven or a scorched surface of the steak if you follow the right method of broiling. That important rule, "A low temperature for cooking meat," holds good for broiling as well as roasting. So the solution to your problem is to place the steak far enough from the source of the heat so that the meat cooks slowly half way through while the surface is nicely browned. For a steak one inch thick allow a distance of two inches; for a thicker steak three inches. No spattered oven, so hard to clean! No smoky kitchen! And it's easy on the cook, too, for she doesn't have to stand over the steak turning it often. When one side of the steak is done, season it with salt and pepper, turn it and brown the second side and the steak is ready to serve. This method is also used in broiling chops and patties.

When Should A Roast Be Salted?

Salt your roast whenever you find it convenient, before you put it in the oven, when you take it out, or at any time between. In fact, you needn't salt it at all. You can be a thorough individualist about salting a roast! For steaks and chops, the rule is that they should be salted after they are browned. Salt has a tendency to draw out the juices of meat, but in the case of a roast, with its small proportion of exposed surface, this doesn't make much difference. As for the idea that the salt will "cook into" the meat, this doesn't seem so important because salt penetrates only a short distance into the meat anyway.

Most cooks find that seasoning a roast before it is put into the oven is the most convenient way.

It Is Time To Can, Preserve and Put Away Foodstuffs for Winter Consummation

Study these methods of Canning and Preserving. They are not too complicated and when the snow begins to fly and all vegetation dies, then you can still enjoy the rich, delicious flavor of well-made jellies, preserves and vegetabies.

Today, modern methods make canning and preserving far more easy than in the good old days. Nor is it necessary to try to do the whole job at once.

But at whatever time it is done, canning technique remains the same. For there are only two main canning methods:

(1) The Open Kettle Method.
(2) The Cold Pack Method.

In the open kettle method, the hard fruits, pickles, tomatoes or preserves are cooked directly in a large, open preserving kettle, to kill the bacteria which are present; then the mixture is packed while boiling-hot into sterilized glass jars, and immediately sealed.

In the cold pack method, foods are first treated to a quick scald or dip to remove excess acids, to compress bulk, or to remove skins. This step is called "blanching." After this, the foods are packed into sterilized jars, and cooked (or processed) a certain time, depending on their nature and freshness.

This "processing" may be followed out by means of three different types of equipment, thus it can be done in (1) a pressure cooker; (2) a hot water bath; (3) the oven. Each gives satisfactory results, if great care is taken to watch exact temperatures and follow exact time-tables for each special food.

The pressure cooker is quicker, of course, and cans in five minutes where the water bath or oven requires hours. Any large vessel, even the honored wash-boiler, becomes a "water bath" outfit, and hence this method is perhaps the least expensive.

As July enters into its bountiful harvest, corn, peas, lima and string-beans are tops in value and lowest in market prices. All these are easy to can, if certain simple rules are observed.

The first rule is that these vegetables, in particular, must be young, fresh and tender, because of their high content of starch which necessitates a longer "processing" period than is needed for vegetables without, or with less starch. There's little use in canning old or tough mature beans or corn.

Again, never crowd these vegetables in tightly, for then the heat cannot penetrate to the center of the jar, and it may be that there will be a center pocket of poorly-cooked starch left in the receptacle, and later this may show spoilage. Do not let the vegetables themselves come to more than one inch of the top.

Tomatoes are another "Must" for the home canner, especially if she has access to a back-yard garden or truck farm. Pick, pack and process the same day, if possible. Scald tomatoes in boiling water 1 minute. Soak in cold water 1 minute. Peel skins and core. Pack into sterilized jars and do not add water, only 1 teaspoon salt to each jar.

In canning solid small tomatoes for salad uses, cover with scalding tomato juice instead of water. Can poor tomatoes as strained puree.

Peaches are another midsummer number, relished by all, and tastesupreme when home-canned in light watery syrup. Peel, pack and pour over scalding syrup of desired density, or peaches do well when canned the open-kettle way, cooking 3 minutes in hot syrup, packing and continuing as above.

When poultry is cheap or available in the home yard, it is practicable to can chicken successfully in glass jars, with no trouble and with every surety of success. Here's how to do it:

Cut up chicken, but use only breasts and drumsticks for canning. Make a sauce of 1 1-3 cups butter, 1 tablespoon Tabasco, 2-3 cup Worcestershire, 2 cups catsup, 2-3 cup weak vinegar, 1-2 cup chopped onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon pepper. Blend ingredients and use as basting sauce for chicken in oven roasting-pan. When chicken is thoroughly hot, and well-seasoned with sauce, pack into sterilized jars to within 1 inch of the top. Fill jar half full of hot sauce, process according to equipment.

Other meats, such as pork roast, hamburg balls, or lamb, can be canned economically, especially at the peak season of each meat.

Pickles and relishes, of course, make a strong bid for use in canning, and these sweets or sours seem to be favorites with all. They help to tone-up a plain meal, and make many other foods more digestible.

The remaining juices from many fruits, when canned, will make-up into delicious wholesome fruit juices for cocktail and other beverage uses, and should never be wasted. For example, the peach or cherry liquid left from canning, or the water from huckleberries, etc., should be saved and canned as fruit juices. Pour the surplus boiling juices into sterilized jars and seal.

Jelly glasses, in full or half tumbler sizes, fitted with tin lids, make the most efficient and suitable containers for these sweets and relishes which do so much to give variety to Winter meals.

Here are some Quiz Questions —and Answers—about home canning which the housewife may like to know:

Q. Where should hot jars be put after they are removed from the the canner? A. Set on board or folded cloth, never a metal surface or in a draught, or they may crack or burst owing to change in temperature.

Q. How may strawberries and other berries be cooked so as to retain their color and prevent them from floating? A. Precook them 5 minutes in syrup. Allow berries to stand in syrup a few hours before packing into jars.

Q. What causes liquid to boil out of jars during canning? A. Packing jars too solidly, or filling too full of liquid; or too high a pressure.

Q. What is a thin or medium syrup, and which fruits should each be used for? A. A thin syrup is 3 parts water or fruit juice to 1 part sugar; a medium syrup is 2 parts liquid to 1 part sugar; while a thick syrup is 1 part liquid to 1 part sugar. In all cases, bring sugar and water to boil, and boil 3 minutes. Use thin syrup on soft fruits like berries or cherries; medium on peaches and apricots; use a heavy syrup on large sour fruits, plums, etc.

UTILIZE SMOKE PIPE'S HEAT

A new device utilizes the heat from the smoke pipe of a house heating plant to heat water for the bathroom, kitchen and laundry. The unit consists of a jacket of cast iron or aluminum alloy which is clamped around the smoke pipe. Cold water from a storage tank travels to the jacket where it is heated and then returns to the upper half of the tank. There is a continuous circulation of water between the storage tank and the heating unit around the smoke pipe. It is claimed that water which enters the unit at a temperature of 48 degrees is heated to a temperature of 130 when it leaves. The unit utilizes heat given off by a smoke pipe which otherwise is wasted.

ELECTION FOILS PLAN

Convinced that he'd failed of re-election in 1916, Woodrow Wilson the next day hit on a plan of resigning immediately so that his supposedly victorious opponent Charles E. Hughes, might assume office and formulate his own policy in those tumultuous World War days. The plan: Wilson to appoint Hughes his secretary of state, then he (Wilson) and Vice President Marshall to resign. Hughes would then automatically become President. But while the plan was being discussed late results turned the tide and Wilson won by a hair's breadth.

Battles are won by the army that fights hardest IN THE CRISIS.

The Modern Farmer

Published monthly by the Modern Farmer at Nashville, Tennessee.

Henry Allen Boyd _____ Owner
Office, 447 4th Avenue, North.

Devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Truck Gardner, Livestock and Poultry, Breeder, the Home and the People.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
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4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
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6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

A GOOD FARMER

"A Good Farmer" contribution prepared and sent to the Modern Farmer for publication in its monthly journal.

We know of no better way to explain the meaning of "a good farmer" than the way in which Dean L. H. Bailey defines it in his Farm Manual: "A good farmer rears a family good and well from the soil. He serves his community well and leaves the soil in a better condition than he found it."

Most of us who understand rural conditions can give this expression a fuller interpretation. A farmer, in order to rear a family good and well, must get an income as a result of producing enough from the soil which will give him money to purchase the things that he does not produce and allow him to live in a modern, economical set-up; buying clothing, shelter and not only the necessities of life, but those things which make life for him and his family approach a comfortable standard with luxuries in keeping with modern civilization.

Dr. Jane S. MacKimmon, former Director of Home Demonstration Work in North Carolina, stated a few years ago that a woman's criterion of Extension work was what she saw of progress in livable home surroundings; in other words, increasing the income did not reach her from the point of Extension activities unless it meant better living which also implies that some of this additional income should be converted into things to promote or increase the comfort for the whole family. The same criterion may be applied to a good farmer. Evidences of good fellowship will be noted in the approach to his farm and farm home—the way the soil looks in its productive state and general care, his drive and roadways, his fences, pasture, livestock and his farm buildings, etc.

A progressive farmer makes a contribution to his community in citizenship. He is a counselor for good among his contemporaries or fellow farmers. He makes his contribution not only to his farm and farm buildings, but to church and school. He believes in the boys and girls of his community having the best that modern science and good training can give them in the home, church and school. He believes that practical training and educational institutions contribute to the making of better citizens, and what is put into the brains of boys and girls for good cannot be taken away; therefore, he will give them an opportunity to even excel him because he has been a stepping-stone to progress.

A good farmer leaves a soil in as good or better condition than it was when he found it, even after getting an abundant harvest which gave him a living, comfort and education for his children. This is because he has been watchful over his soil to prevent erosion by using cover crops, rotation, strip cropping, contour cultivation and preservation of moisture by terracing, turning under or back to the soil green manure crops and crop refuse, using fertilizer and soil amendment to keep soil in condition to produce legumes like alfalfa, clover, etc, which feed deep and store nitrogen in the soil and also produce some of our best hays.

The good farmer's organization is in close adjustment with economic conditions and changes, taking into consideration market demands and supplies on hand from a local and national standpoint. This means that he is intelligently planning and applying sound and general principles to his own farming operations, considering soil, location and buildings of the farm as well as his financial condition, labor supply and personal qualifications.

The most successful farmers have more than one source of income; keep labor busy throughout the year; and keep enough livestock of the right type, adapted to the situation of individual as well as to market and labor supply, to utilize land that should be kept in pasture. Cash crops fluctuate from year to year, but those who produce food for their families and feed for livestock are usually found on the safe side of the ledger. Successful crops or harvest may often be attributed to weather conditions, but a successful farmer is a skillful man who handles his labor, soil, and finance to a good advantage over a period of years.

For emphasis, let me repeat: A good farmer rears a family good and well from the soil, makes a real contribution to his community in citizenship and leaves the soil in a better condition than when he found it.

EVAPORATED MILK

With the ready availability of evaporated milk some one has asked "Can evaporated milk be soured?" Yes, it may be done. Vinegar or lemon juice does the trick in this case the same as with sweet whole milk. For sour milk, add 1 tablespoon of vinegar or lemon juice to ½ cup evaporated milk mixed with ½ cup of water. To produce sour cream, add 1 tablespoon of vinegar or lemon juice to 1 cup of evaporated milk as it comes from the can.

In baking use ½ teaspoon of soda for each cup of sour cream or milk. If you are substituting sour milk or cream for sweet, figure that the ½ teaspoon of soda replaces 2 teaspoons of baking powder in leavening power.

If your sweet milk recipe should call for 1 cup of milk and 3 teaspoons of baking powder, you may use 1 cup of sour milk, ¼ teaspoon of soda and 1 teaspoon of baking powder.

INDIANS WANT TREATY RESTORED

Seventy-five years ago, the Goshute Indians from western Utah were granted a treaty, details of which include that white men would keep out of lands reserved to the Indians, if they (Indians) would not molest the white men's building railroads and telegraphs over the hunting grounds. Recently a spokesman for the tribe came into a Salt Lake City court to protect the land of his fathers from encroachment of white men. It is claimed that white men have failed to observe hunting and fishing rights granted the tribe in the 75-year-old treaty. The tribe appeared puzzled over the edict of game officers that they must buy hunting and fishing licenses. Chief Little Moon declared that the game, fish and fowls will be better protected if the Indian has the right to hunt every day in the year than by the white man hunting and fishing just in seasons, "because the Indians do not destroy the white man."

DR. H. A. BOYD IS HONORED BY N. Y. BAPTIST PASTORS

Nashvillian Seen As Promoting Closer Relationship Between Two Groups

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (ANP)—The Baptist Ministers conference of New York City honored Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, in its meeting Monday at Metropolitan Baptist Church when it voted him an honorary membership at the conclusion of his address. Dr. Boyd is the motivating influence of the National Baptist convention, unincorporated.

This was the first appearance of Dr. Boyd before the group since separation of the two factions, and it may herald the beginning of a closer relationship between the two "for the good of all concerned" as one minister put it.

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL TO BE CHICAGO'S BIG HEALTH CENTER

To be First in World to Combine Hospital and City Health Program

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (ANP)—The eyes of the entire medical world are watching Provident hospital where for the first time in history a hospital and a city's health services are to be combined in a cooperative venture.

Directing this innovation is Dr. John B. West, new medical director at Provident and also assistant bureau chief of the Chicago board of health where he will aid in the policy making with that body, the first time a Negro has been so empowered.

Dr. West, however, is no stranger to the management of health centers. He left his position as head of the city health center in Harlem to come to Chicago. His program here will be similar to that in New York except that a hospital, Provident, will be included.

This addition of an established hospital to a health center is what makes the local program unique and the only one of its kind in the world. Previously health centers have been a part from hospitals. But by working together, there will be no overlapping of services and it is predicted that the efficiency of both will be increased.

Health education will play a big part in this new venture. Efforts will be made to prevent poor health and accidents as well as heal sick and injured patients. At the same time the Provident Hospital Health center will coordinate the activities of all health and welfare agencies playing a part in the health picture of the Southside Negro area.

Dr. West took over at Provident on July 1, succeeding Dr. John B. Lawlah who left to become dean of the medical school at Howard university. Although only 35, he has had a distinguished career already in his chosen field.

Born in Washington, Dr. West in 1929 took his medical degree from Howard university where his father Dr. Charles I. West, has been professor of clinical and topographical anamtomy for 40 years and is himself one of the race's foremost men of medicine. He then interned at Freedman's hospital, 1929-30.

His career in public health began immediately. In 1930 he went to Addis Ababa where he was commissioner of health for the Ethiopian capital under Emperor Haile Selassie. Returning, Dr. West took postgraduate work at Harvard Medical school where in 1931 he became the first Negro to get a degree in public health.

For four years, from 1932 through 1936, he served as sanitary officer and associate medical officer of the U. S. Veterans facility at Tuskegee institute. Leaving there, he went to New York where for the past five years he was district health officer in the New York City Health department and headed the Harlem health center.

Dr. West is married and the father of two daughters, one five years old and the other born in Provident on July 14, just two weeks after he came to Chicago.

To Lecture In Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURG, July 31 (By Warren Marr for ANP)—It was announced here this week by Mary Cardwell Dawson, president of the National Association of Negro Musicians, that Theodore Charles Stone, internationally-famous baritone and lecturer, will lecture at one of the sessions of the convention to be held here August 24-29. Mr. Stone will speak on "Finnish Culture."

Mr. Stone spent some time in Finland coaching under Finnish masters and studying the customs and culture of the Finnish people. At the outbreak of the Russo-Finnish hostilities, he was forced to leave the country.

Stone is very well known in musical circles as the possessor of an unusual voice. It has been his privilege to give command performances for the royal houses of Norway, Sweden and Finland. He also has sung for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the White House.

Bishop Ransom Is Named On Civilian Defense Body

WILBERFORCE, Aug. 14 (ANP)—Bishop R. C. Ransom of Wilberforce has been appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the Citizens Civilian Defense committee, it was announced last week.

The A. M. E. prelate is one of the committee of 45 that covers the nation and represents the Fifth Corps area consisting of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and part of West Virginia. Mayor LaGuardia of New York is national director of civilian defense.

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Alcorn A. & M. College

Alcorn, Mississippi

"SERVICE TO YOUTH, THE FARM AND HOME SINCE 1871"

FRESHMAN WEEK PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

ALCORN, Miss., August 10.—Dean W. B. Nelson has just released the following letter and freshman week program to the many high school graduates who have made application to enter the institution for thel 1941-1942 school year:

August 25, 1941

Dear Prospective Alcornite:

In checking the list of applicants to this institution, we find that you have expressed the desire to become a member of our great "Alcorn family," for the 1941-1942 school year and we shall be glad to welcome you. You will find that there are many different opportunities for young men and women, who are willing to apply themselves to the assigned tasks, and to the underlying principles governing our operations.

From all indications, it appears that this will be the greatest year in the history of our institution. We are happy to know that you are desirous of making the 1941-1942 freshman class our largest class. This fact should furnish added encouragement to you to see that you will be among those who enter, and once entered you will take advantage of every offered opportunity A four-day orientation period has been set aside for the beginning students, therefore it will be necessary for you to report to the campus by noon, September 10 in order that you may participate in all of the orientation activities.

For your convenience, I am enclosing a Freshman Week Program, along with two school songs: To be able to sense and adhere to the Alcorn atmosphere, and to be able to appreciate the tradition, history, and spirit of our college, I am suggesting that you as a future student study these songs so that you may join in singing with us during Freshman Week.

We wish for you a pleasant trip to Alcorn, and a very profitable and pleasant school year. While a student in this institution, we hope that your academic achievement will make possible your participation in all of the activities of the college.

Sincerely yours,
W. B. Nelson,
Dean.

FRESHMAN PROGRAM

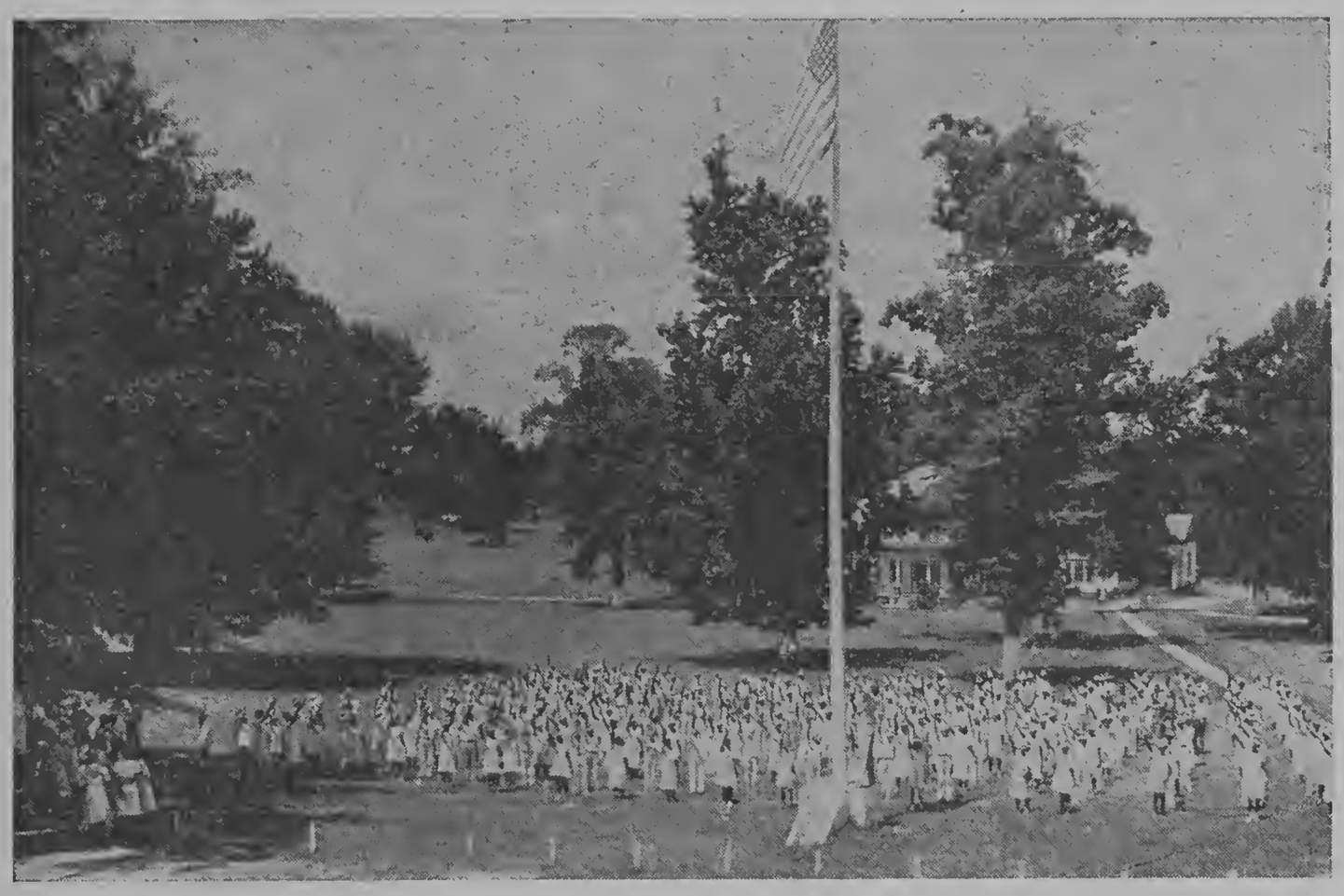
September 11-14, 1941

THURSDAY, September 11:
11:00—General Assembly—Chapel (Instructions and announcements)
11:30—Physical Examination for Men—Infirmary.
11:30—Musical Detection for Women—Chapel.
1:30—Test—Good Manners—Library.
2:30—Freshman Placement Test—Library.
4:45—Informal Games — Athletic Field—All.
7:30—Physical Examination for Women—Infirmary.
7:30—Dean of Men Meeting—Chapel.
8:30—Physical Examination for Men—Infirmary.
8:30—Dean of Women Meeting—Harmon Hall.

FRIDAY—September 12:
8:15—General Assembly—Chapel—Welcome—President Bell.
9:00—Library Tour—Library.
10:00—Musical Detection for Men—Chapel.
10:00—Physical Examination for Women—Infirmary.
11:00—Physical Examination for Women—Infirmary.
11:00—Meeting—Chapel — Athletic Department.
1:30—Lecture—Dining Hall—Dietitian and Home Economics Staff.
2:30—Physical Examination for Men—Infirmary.
4:00—Informal Tea—Dining Hall Dietitian and Home Economics Staff.

SATURDAY—September 13:
8:30—General Assembly—Chapel—Short Talks.
(a) College Spirit and Traditions—Mr. R. E. Hurst
(b) Religious Organizations—Miss Hattie Martin Special Music
(c) Study and Academic Achievement—Mr. John L. Stewart
(d) Campus Social Life—Miss Henrietta E. Levi Special Music
10:00—Registration of All Old Students and Football Men on Campus.
10:00—Registration of All Freshmen.
1:30—Registration of All Freshmen Continued.
8:30—College Reception—Practice School—All Freshmen.

SUNDAY—September 14:
10:00—Sunday School
4:00—Campus Tour.



4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS SALUTING AMERICAN FLAG

SEPTEMBER CALENDAR

September 10-14	Faculty Institute
September 11-13	Freshman Orientation Period
September 15	Registration of Old Students
September 16	Instruction Begins
September 27	Football Game

(Alcorn vs. Bishop College)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Address—President Wm. H. Bell, Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.

MISSISSIPPI 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS HOLD FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION AT ALCORN A. AND M. COLLEGE

ALCORN, Miss., July 12.—The Fifteenth Annual State Short Course for Negro 4-H Club boys and girls held a successful session the week of July 7-12, at Alcorn A. & M. College. Boys and girls competed in various contests each day, and at the final program Friday night, prizes and awards were given.

The enrollment for the week was as follows: 216 club girls, 232 club boys, 37 home demonstration agents. 29 county agents, 39 club leaders, 2 prospective women agents, 4 supervising agents, 3 secretaries, 4 drivers, and 20 visitors, which gave a total of 586. Of this number, 286 was the enrollment for the women's division and 300 for the men's division.

Mr. James E. Tanner, State 4-H Club Agent, for boys, State College, Mississippi, attended the first two days, and assisted in conducting judging contests. Other specialists from State Colleges were: Mr J. M. Weeks, Extension Agronomist; Mr. F. B. Beanblossom. Poultry Specialist; Mr. R. E. Waters, Dairy Specialist; and Mr. Grisson, Animal Husbandman, who also assisted in judging.

Faculty members of Alcorn College who assisted with these contests and subject matter instruction were: Mr. M. C. A. Talbert Director of Agriculture; Mr. A. T Busby, Animal Husbandman; Mr C. A. Elliott, Horticulturist; Mr. E S. Burke, Poultryman; Mr. O. W. Sanders, Agronomist; Mr. W. A Flowers, Teacher-Trainer; Miss S C. Jackson, Registered Nurse; and Mrs. A. L. Tanner, Dean of Women. President Wm. H. Bell welcomed the group to the college at the first morning's devotional period. Other outstanding guests during the week were: Mr. T. M Campbell Field Agent, Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mr Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; Mr. I H Dean, Regional Assistant, FSA, Jackson, Mississippi; Mr. W. Milan Davis, FSA Supervisor Mileston Mississippi; Mr A. W Booker, Hickory, N. C.; Mrs Virgie M. Lindsey, Kerr Jar Demonstructor, Mississippi representative; and Miss Hattie B. Kendrick of Kentucky, all of whom contributed much to the Short Course.

GIRLS' CONTESTS WINNERS

Bed Making:
1st place—Evelyn Clark, Lee County.
2nd place—Mildred L. Barnes, Harrison County.
3rd place—Louise Consler, De soto County.

Table Setting:
(Breakfast)
1st place—Christine Goree, Lee County.
2nd place—Mary D. Scott, Coahoma County.
3rd place—Beulah Cox, Marshall County.

Table Setting:
(Dinner)
1st place—Hazel V. Jones, Marshall County.
2nd place—Lillian Leflore, Madison County.
3rd place—Pinkie Fuller, Monroe County.

Dish Washing:
1st place—Maude E. Jones, Harrison County.
2nd place—Louise Noland, Copiah County.
3rd place—Estella Hollins, Yazoo County.

Judging Canned Products:
1st place—Annie Mae Thompson, Lafayette County.
2nd place—Dorothy Hubbard, Marshall County.
3rd place—Iola Knight, Jones County.

Egg Judging:
1st place—Alice Thompson, Lafayette County.
2nd place—Nettie Caine, Lee County.
3rd place—Josie Lewis, Madison County.

Quick Bread:
(Biscuit)
1st place—Thelma Phillips, Marshall County.
2nd place—Georgia Mae Loyd, Desoto County.
3rd place—Eula Mae Brooks, Oktibbeha County.

Yeast Bread:
1st place—Lucy McDonald, Carroll County.
2nd place—Lenora Hardman, Grenada County.
3rd place—Mary G. Blanchard, Monroe County.

(Muffins):
1st place—Christine Singleton, Copiah County.
2nd place—Lovell Trace—Lee County.

Dress Making:
Class I High School
1st place—Leona D. Scott, Harrison County and Ozella Owens, Lafayette County.
2nd place—Melissa Dossie, Pike County.
3rd place—Leola Cunningham, Harrison County.
(Beatrice Kumedy made 100 in contest, record score pulled average down.)

Class II
1st place—Viola Steward, Noxubee County.
2nd place—Ophelia Spencer, Oktibbeha County.
3rd place—Louise Brown, Coahoma County.

Health:
1st place—Virgie Mae Coleman, Noxubee County.
2nd place—Henriene Washington Yazoo County.
2nd place—Marjorie Coleman, Bolivar County.
3rd place—Emma White Madison County.

Scores of All Girls in Final Contest
No. 1—391—Ladie Mae Wilson Lauderdale County.
No. 2—4417—Christine Singleton Copiah County.
No. 3—434—Avery Hearn, Marshall County.
No. 4—412—Portreen Martin, Jackson County.
No. 5—438—Mary Ruth Cunningham, Harrison County.
No. 6—408—Colleen Thomas, Leflore County.
No. 7—342—Bessie Davis—Noxubee County.

BOYS' CONTESTS WINNERS

Livestock:
1st—Heifer calf and livestock medal—Wade Parrot, Madison County.

Dairy Cows:
1st—$3.00 and Dairy Cattle Medal—Thomas Johnson, Pike County.
2nd—$2.00—E. W. Jacobs, Washington County.

Poultry:
Tied for 1st Place—25 grade "A" baby chicks each and Poultry medal—LePhonier Richards, Pike County; Milton Jackson, Pike County; W. G. Shanks, Coahoma County; Alexander Reed, Claiborne County.

Crops:
1st—$3.00 and Crop medal—Arnold Henderson, Warren County.
2nd—$2.00 — Milton Merchant, Madison County.

HIGH TEAMS

Livestock:
1st—Pike County. 660 points
2nd—Warren County 645 points
3rd—Coahoma County 635 points

Dairy Cattle:
1st—Washington County 255 points

(Continued on Page 6)

MISSISSIPPI 4-H CLUB BOYS

(Continued from Page 5)

----m----255 points
2nd—Pike County --248½ points
3rd—Coahoma County 244 points
Poultry:
1st—Pike County ------200 points
2nd—Lincoln County--180 points
2nd—Jeff Davis County 180 points
3rd—Claiborne County-175 points
Crops:
1st—Warren County--1052 points
2nd—Madison County--998 points
3rd—Yazoo County----970 points

Of the ten scholarships given by Alcorn A. & M. College for 1941-42, three were awarded to the following boys:

Monroe Kirkland, Neshoba County
Leroy Moore, Neshoba County
Albert Ballard, Jr., Sharkey County

The winners of the three trips to be given to The National Livestock Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee, during the week of October 11 through 18, 1941, were:

Wade Parrot, Madison County
Thomas Johnson, Pike County
Arnold Henderson, Jr., Warren County

The most outstanding county this year in the men's division was Madison County of which Mr. R. M. Mackey is the County Agent. This County won the Loving Cup with a total of 2,588½ points for activities in the county.

The State Short Course was under the direct supervision of Mr. N. M. Hubert, State Agent, Men's Division; Mrs. Alice Carter Oliver, State Agent for Woman's Division; G. C. Cypress, State Boys' Club Agent; and Mrs. Beatrice Childress, State Girls' Club Agent, Jackson, Mississippi.

GARBAGE FEEDING VENTURE GROWS IN LARGER CITIES

An agriculture venture of which little is known has gradually grown into being in this country in the past few years. This is the garbage feeding of hogs. While this has been going on for a long time little significance has been given to it as a going business and one that annually amounts to thousands of dollars. This industry flourished in the more populous cities and not the larger cities. Reports show that there are about 1,5000,000 garbage fed hogs being marketed yearly in this country. About half of this number are fed annually and exclusively on garbage, while the other half are finished with more or less grain. There are about 3,000 garbage feeding establishments which feed from 100 to 800 hogs. Of the total numbers about 403,000 head are sold yearly to local butchers in their territories. Very few of these feeders themselves slaughter and sell pork. The greater percentage of these hogs go through terminal yards. While garbage for hogs are not comparable to our grain fed hogs, they do, when finished, make good pork. A good feeder will feed his garbage cooked, mixed with some grain and before the hogs are ready to market some three weeks will finish off on a heavy grain ration. This type of hog will hang up as solid as the average hog but when he does not finish on a good grain ration the pork does not set up and harden and is much disliked by the dealer.

BOMB SHELTERS STIMULATE PATENT MEDICINE AIDS

Patent medicine advertisements have more space in London papers than ever before. The war with its air-raid shelters has created a demand, for inspired publicity, for every sort of antiseptic, aseptic, and germ-killer quite unknown in antebellum days.

Some have such names that a certain knowledge of Latin, Greek, and even Sanskrit is necessary in discovering their virtues, which are cunningly reserved till the end of the announcement.

They usually begin by stating simply that an "air problem confronts the public health authorities." This air concerns the gases in the shelters and the problem is how to turn them into hydrogen oxygen with the proper amounts of nitrogen and carbon.

"With winter," the reader is informed, "the air becomes more tainted—the carriers of infection ereases," and so "all seekers of raid shelters should fortify themselves with—which has the endorsement of—"and thus the problem propounded in the introduction is solved.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PEST IS BOGUS FLORIDA 'ORCHID'

The water hyacinth, with its gorgeous and fragrant pale violet, lilac or white blossoms, easily ranks as the most beautiful pest in the world. In the South, and especially in Florida, it has no rival for that dubious honor. Layman and botanist alike freely give it that designation.

It is hard to classify these lovely blooms as nuisances when they make such a brave showing as they stretch acre on acre and mile on mile across fresh water surfaces. In fact these flowers are often mistaken for orchids by persons seeing them for the first time and this is why they have often been nicknamed "water orchids." Probably no other massing of flowers is more impressive since the plants grow luxuriantly in a wild and untended state.

Yet that is just the reason they are condemned by all practical people. For these vigorous and untamed, not to say untameable plants are now choking thousands of square miles of good, open waters and killing fish, endangering bridges by piling up against their supports and generally making important fresh water unnavigable

80,000,000 TON STEEL

About 80,000,000 tons of American steel will be used this year in defense production, and another 12,000,000 tons will be shipped abroad—leaving 60,000,000-odd tons for domestic civilian use. The American Iron and Steel Institute says this should be plenty; domestic steel consumption in the record year of 1929 was only 57,500,000 tons.

Normally almost two-tenths of our steel production goes into motor cars, more than one-tenth goes into buildings and highways, a tenth each goes to the railroad and into containers of all sizes from tin cans to steel drums.

The other half goes to machinery and tool makers, to miscellaneous manufacturers including airplane builders, to munitions factories, to shpbuilders.

X-RAY EXAMINATION OF GASTRIC ULCER ADVISED

Members of the St. Louis Medical society were advised to look upon every gastric ulcer as a malignant condition, until proven otherwise by thorough X-ray examination, by Dr. Byrl R. Kirklin, director of the radiology department of Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., in the initial Russell D. Carman lecture established recently by the St. Louis Society of Radiologists.

Dr. Carman, formerly a professor at Washington university medical school, served for a number of years as head of the radiology departmnt at the Mayo clinic and selected Dr. Kirklin as his successor before his death.

To demonstrate a point that often a cancer may be mistaken for an ulcer, Dr. Kirklin displayed X-ray slides that disclosed gastro-intestinal cancers which originally had been diagnosed and treated as ulcers. He advised the physicians to order X-ray examination in all cases of stomach or intestinal disturbances in which there may be the slightest doubt as to the cause.

HOT WATER, PURE SUDS FOR CLEANING COFFEE POT

How shall a coffee-pot be washed or cleansed? Even here experts differ. But they agree that hot water and pure suds should be used, followed by a clear hot rinse after every use; that putting the clean pot "to sun" on porch or window automatically removes stale odors that an occasional scouring with steel wool is good for the bottom inside of the pot; that a small special percolator brush is required to keep tube and spout spic-and-span.

Another point almost forgotten, is that in the vacuum type coffee-maker, or wherever the small filter-cloth or bag is employed, this too must be frequently washed and as frefuently replaced with a new fresh bag. One investigator reported that he found many vaecumm coffee-makers where the original filter-cloth had never been changed, even after several years of use daily!

This widespread lack of eleanliness in regard to the daily coffee-pot is the more surprising when contrasted with the eare of the skillet, the saucepot, or any other kitchen cooking deviee. Women scour all these things, but alack, forget that most-important item, the coffee-pot, on which so much of the pleasure in meals depends.

Soap and education are not as sudden as a massacre, but they are more deadly in the long run—S. L. Clemens.

QUICK-WITTED WOMAN

It isn't the length of time a woman testifies, but what she can retort in a minute that does the business. A woman is naturally so quick-witted that no lawyer, no matter how shrewed and alert, can be quite sure of her reply. Recently a well-known New York criminal lawyer who is reputed to be calm under any circumstance, was very much upset in the court room when he was attempting to throw a bad light on the veracity of a woman witness. He had asked her: "Now, isn't it true that some one has tried to get you to distort your story of the facts so that they will appear favorable to the defendant?" "Yes," admitted the woman. "Ah," replied the attorney. "And who was it?" "You," shot baek the witness That lawyer lost his case.

CONDUCT FARM GARDENING CLASSES

Tuskegee Institute, July 25, (ANP)—Frank E. Pinder, FSA's most recent Negro appointee has been here for the past three weeks conducting classes in farm gardening for the Alabama in service teacher of vocational agriculture.

As an extension agent in Alachuh county Mr. Pinder developed several highly suecessful marketing cooperatives and with the FSA will serve as assistant cooperative specialist.

While here at the institute, Mr. Pinder also visited cooperative enterprises in conneetion with FSA project Prairie Farms and Gee's Bend.

OIL AND THE FARMER

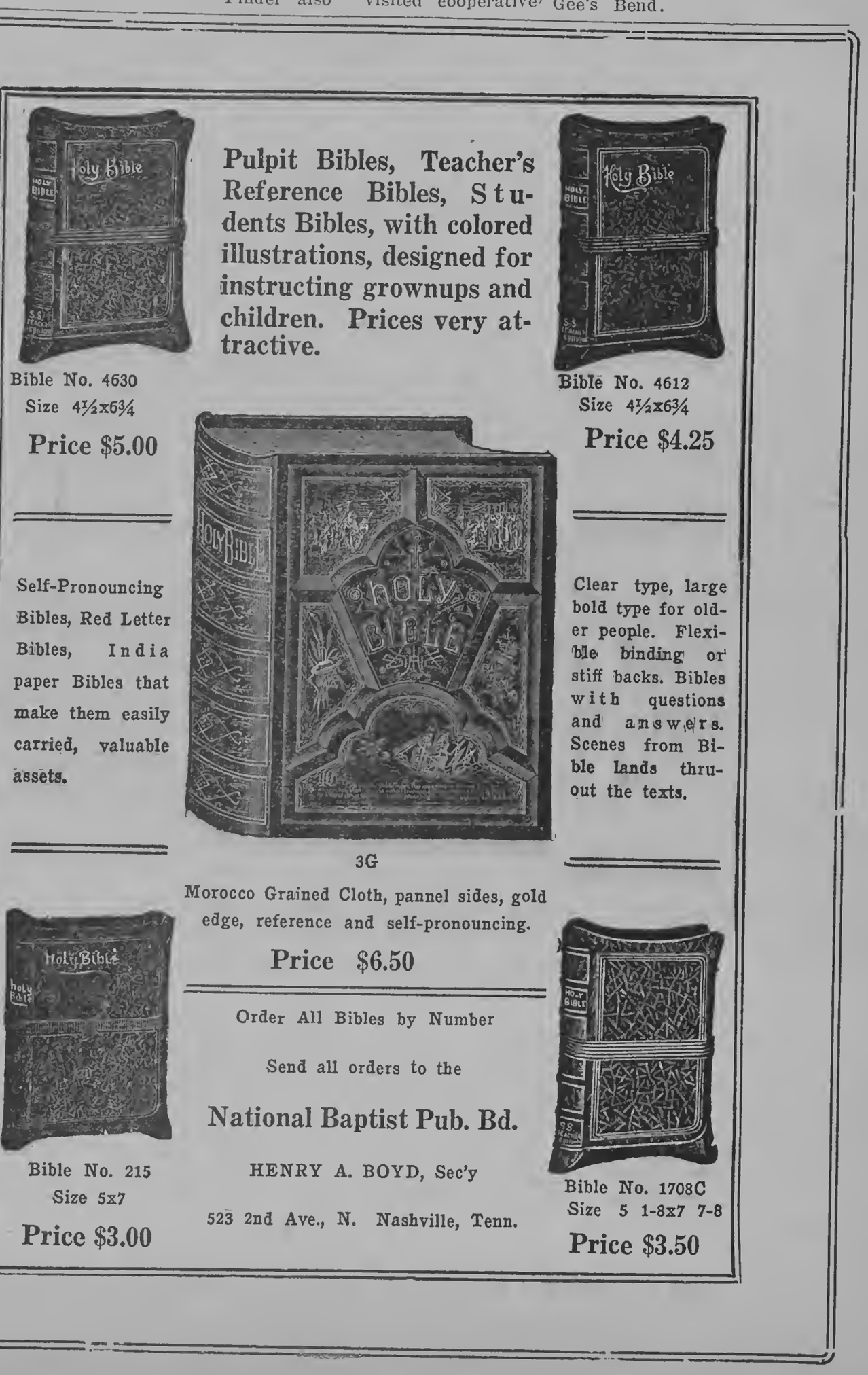
The oil industry, strange as it may seem, is one of the farmer's best and most reliable customers.

You probably don't know it—but much of the grease that lubricates America's cars and other machines contains tallow oil, which, in turn, comes from sheep. About 107,000,000 pounds of tallow oil in one form or another are consumed annually by the petroleum industry. That requires 35,000,000 sheep.

This is just one item in the long list of supplies the oil industry buys each year directly from agriculture. To it must be added lard oil from pigs, stearine from cattle and horses, castor oil from the castor plant, neat's-foot oil made from horns and hooves, milk fibreboard, hair felt, leather, cotton fabrics, wood products—and dozens of others.

The petroleum industry's consumption of farm products grows steadily, as production of oil and lubricants increases, and as new techniques and proeesses are developed. And millions of dollars thus find their way into the farmers pockets.

So, in a very real sense, the corner service station is a distributor of farm erops! And the oil industry is one of agriculture's biggest cash customers. This is an example of how American industry spreads its economic benefits throughout the whole country.



USDA NAMES ROBERTS TO NEW POST; ADDS BRISCOE TO STAFF

Washington, D. C.,—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the promotion of Thomas N. Roberts formerly of Tuskegee Institute and the appointment to its staff of Sherman Briscoe, formerly of the Chicago Defender. Mr. Roberts, who first joined the Department in 1935, has been named special assistant to the Director of Personnel. Mr. Briscoe has been assigned to the Department's Press Service as assistant agricultural research writer.

In his new position, Mr. Roberts, who spent the last 10 months at the University of Wisconsin on a Rosenwald fellowship, will give special attention to problems in connection with the obtaining and placement of persons in the minority groups. His special field is economics and during the six years he has been associated with the Department he has been engaged by the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Roberts' work in land policy and land development has attracted wide attention.

Mr. Briscoe, who has been in the newspaper field for several years, publishing the Monroe, La., Southern Broadcast and serving in both business office and editorial capacities on the staff of the Chicago Defender, will devote his full time to interpretive writing. Through his office, situated here, more information from the Department of Agriculture will be made accessible to the Negro press. He will also answer queries from editors and other persons interested in various phases of the department. Mr. Briscoe is a graduate of Southern University, Louisiana's agricultural and mechanical college for Negroes.

HIGHWAY TO MEDICAL PROGRESS

"Vivisection" is an unpleasant word. It brings with it to the uninformed only a picture of cruel and unnecessary surgical experiments upon living animals.

Those who fight vivisection are moved by humane ideals. Their error lies in a lack of knowledge of the facts—and in a misplaced sentimentalism in the approach to the solution of scentific problems of the highest importance.

If vivisection were not permitted on guinea pigs, rabbits and other lesser animals, the experimentation would have to be done on human beings. There is no other way out. The medical profession's most outstanding achievements have usually followed experimentation on animals. No theory is tenable until proved. And it can only be proved definitely and for all time, by trying it on living beings.

Think back over medical history. Pasteur experimented with dogs, and the result was the discovery of a sure preventive for one of the most horrible and hitherto incurable diseases—rabies. Ross experimented with a cageful of larks—and a start was made toward conquering malaria. Roux and Behring killed thousands of guinea pigs—and diphtheria antitoxin was discovered, and one of the great scourages of mankind was brought under control.

So the story goes, down the record of medical progress. Vivisection and experimentation on animals, properly conducted by qualified men, have been the means of saving millions of human lives. Always—when animals are subjected to surgery, they are placed under anaesthesia. In truth, more suffering by far is caused by hunters than by the experimentation of medical men. However, these experiments lead to methods of control and cure of disease not only in human beings, but of other animals as well. Experiments have but one purpose—longer, happier, fuller lives for all the people.

Experimentation on animals should never be permitted by the untrained. And it should never be denied to men of science. It provides the great highway to medical progress.

MORE 4-H CLUB ITEMS

By W. A. Hagins

Georgia Negro 4-H Club members are conscious of the nation-wide drive to produce more poultry products for many of them have definite plans under-way to put a better quality of eggs on the market through a series of egg grading contests conducted in the high poultry producing centers of the State.

This training is under the supervision of Extension Poultry Marketing Economist R. J. Richardson and deals primarily with the handling of eggs. The purpose of these events is to train club boys and girls in marketing, grading, and handling eggs in order that they might find better employment opportunities with commercial poultry plants, as well as placing better eggs on the market.

The centers in which this work is conducted are: Baldwin, Chatham, Burke, Decatur, Dougherty, Houston, Peach, Sumter, and Washington counties.

Recently, five of these contests were held in Burke, Dougherty, Chatham, Peach, and Washington counties and fifty-nine club members attended them with much enthusiasm. In many of these places, adults have epressed the desire to participate in this phase of work. Then too, they are encouraging their children to attend these events. The interest is extremely high and definitely points toward placing better poultry products on the markets.

FIGHTING THE FARMERS' BATTLE

The agricultural marketing co-operatives are doing one of the biggest jobs in their history on behalf of the farmer.

It is these groups which are taking the lead in fighting for equality for agriculture. That means that the farmer shall be treated in these fast-changing times, on the same basis as labor and industry. It means that his problems shall be given the same consideration that is given to the problems of other national groups.

The marketing co-ops have the knowledge, the influence and the standing that are neccessary to obtaining results. To a greater extent than ever before, they deserve the wholehearted support of agriculture in all its branches.

HANDLING WOMAN WITNESS

Some lawyers perfer a woman witness. A Detroit member of the bar once said: "I always smooth a woman on the stand. Don't irritate her, treat her with courtesy and if you have to prove that she is guilty of perjury, do it politely and don't hurt her feelings. The hottest call-down I ever had in the court room was when I was cross-examining a woman physician. She was a very clever doctor, was right there with the information when I said: 'Well, what do you say I am made of?' "She leaned forward with a glint in her eyes. 'I should say,' she answered decisively, 'you are about 10 per cent flesh, 15 per cent bone, 25 per cent gall and 50 per cent wind.' "

Recently, several supervisors of the Negro Division of the State Agricultural Extension Service visited this area while the club was holding its monthly meeting. They pointed out that these boys and girls are doing a fine type of work.

Many unseen things are the most certain realities.

Some pile up debts they can never pay.

As we sit at our daily bread is God forgotten?

THROAT-CUTTINGS OF NAZIS CAUSED GERMAN REPRISAL

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—(By Nancy Cunard for ANP)—A Cuban who arrived here three weeks ago from France told me the following interesting fact concerning the Senegalese troops at the time of the Germa invasion of France; according to him the killing of large numbers was due to this very incident. As far as is knowu this has never been reported in the press. He said:

"The Senegalese became more and more annoyed at the orders given them to retreat; they were almost unanimous in wanting to continue to fight the advancing Germans, but French officers commanded falling back to new positions until they came to Fontainbleau (this was about the middle of June, 1940).

"Here the Senegalese decided to disobey any such orders and concerted themselves in a part of the huge forest there. They lay in ambush for the Germans. Soon after the German troops arrived, and while their officers made their billets for the night in the town, various German soldiers camped out in the forest. In the darkness Seneglaese soldiers slid down from the trees where they had lain in wait and cut the throats of about 130 Nazi soldiers so that when the officers came the next morning many dead bodies met their astounded eyes. After that the order was given "Take no Senegalese prisoners; shoot them at sight."

This, according to my informant, was the reason for the mass killings which took place during the German advance. Later this measure was stopped.

In Paris, continued this Cuban who, as a naturalized Frenchman, fought in the French army and who wants to get to General de Gaulle's forces, orders have been given by the Nazis that a number of night establishments should stay open. One of them is the "Cabane Cubaine" in Montmartre; in it is still the colored Cuban musician, Senor Barreto (brother of the famous pian ist who is working in London). But all of life, including the reduced "night life by order," is devoid of any kind of liberty; gloom pervades Paris, and there is hardly any difference between occupied and unoccupied France.

Particularly stressed by my informant was the lamentable food-situation; ration cards have to be produced for every kind of article and before the end of the month, when they are renewable, many people are going hungry having spent all their vouchers already. Shoes are controlled so that to buy a new pair special permission has to be obtained, and if the authorities decide that the applicant has a good enough pair on he is unable to buy another. Of the colored deputies, including Galandou Diouf who represented the Senegal in the French chamber, this returned Cuban could tell me nothing.

Ballad Of Some Changes Made

By Langston Hughes for ANP

I had a gal
She was driving alone,
Doing eighty
In a twenty-mile zone.

Had to pay her ticket.
It took all I had.
What makes a woman
Treat a man so bad?

Come to find out
(If I'd a-only knew it!)
She had another joker
In my Buick!

So from now on,
I want the world to know,
That gal don't drive my
Car no more.

ONE CURES AND ONE KILLS

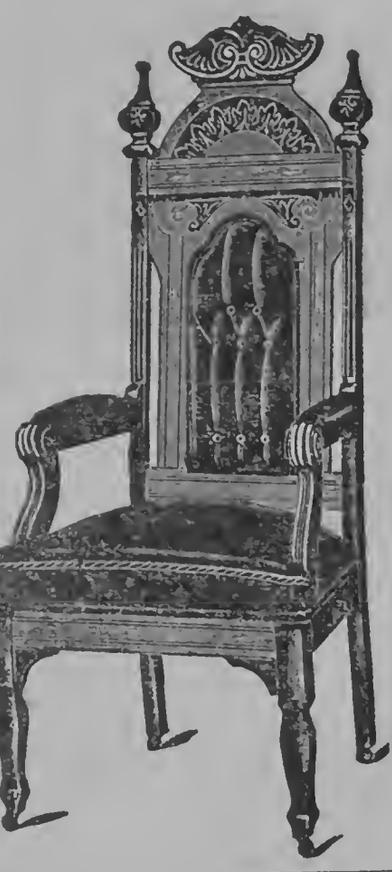
To plan and to worry are two very different things. The man who plans well seldom has to worry.

A FOUR-PIECE PULPIT SET
For $141.25

This is a beautiful set of Pulpit Furniture consisting of three chairs and the pulpit — For other styles and prices send for illustrations and price list.

Terms:
$50.00
Cash

Balance in Three Monthly Payments



Send your order to
National Baptist Publishing Board

Henry A. Boyd
Secretary

523 Second Avenue, North,
Nashville, Tennessee

A Million Dollars More Annually For Negroes of Rural North Carolina

Your support is enlisted in a Million Dollar Educational Program among Negroes of Rural North Carolina.

There are 60,000 or more Negro farm operators in the State. It is not an exaggeration to call this a "Million Dollar Program." If only one-third, or 20,000 of the Negro farm operators increase their food production to the extent of $50 each during the next year, it will represent a million-dollar increase of productive wealth in the State.

There are many ways for Negro farm families to increase their wealth by $50 worth in a year—**By Growing Good Gardens, By Keeping a Cow,** or if they have one cow, **By Keeping Two Cows; By Canning Surplus Vegetables, Meats and Fruits; By Keeping More and Better Poultry, and More and Better Hogs.**

This program is intended to reach every Negro in Rural North Carolina, regardless of his status; whether he is a day-laborer, a tenant, a small or large farm owner.

The Extension Service cannot accomplish this objective with paid agricultural workers alone. We will need your help—the help of everybody: Teachers, Ministers, Landlords, Farm and Home Demonstration Leaders, Negro and White Agricultural Workers.

Awards and recognitions will be made. Cash prizes and medals will be offered for the best jobs done by leaders. Certificates of Achievement, signed by the Governor, the Director of Extension and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, will be presented, at the Farm and Home-makers Conference, to Negro farm families, who do their part in producing more and better food.

Let's don't stop with $50 per farm. It won't be hard for farm families to raise their income by $500 if they balance cash crop production with vegetables, poultry, swine and dairy cows—growing enough to eat and a little extra to sell.

But above all, let's reach the humblest Negro farmer in the remotest rural district of North Carolina.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Negro State Extension Agent.
MRS. DAZELLE F. LOWE, Negro District Home Agent.

Governor Broughton Says:

It is a source of much satisfaction to your Governor that an educational program is being instituted to increase the productive wealth of Negro farm families in North Carolina. It can succeed, and with the support of all forces interested in rural welfare, it will succeed.

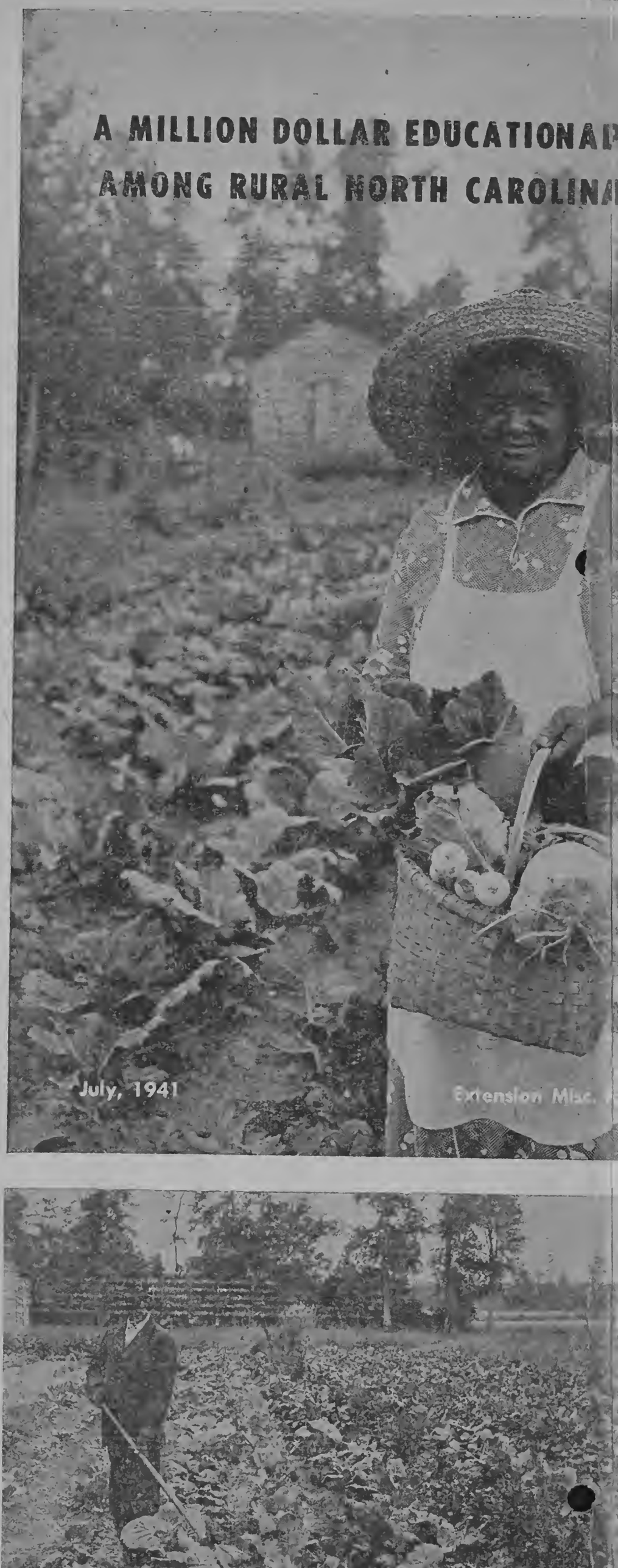
North Carolina is a great agricultural empire. In it crops grow in diversity, and livestock can be made to flourish to the extent that animal production may be balanced with crop production. We need to grow more of the things we eat and wear on the farms and in the towns and cities of our State.

It is folly to continue to grow great supplies of a commodity for which there is no demand. Therefore, we are only acting as sensible people when we restrict the supplies of cotton and tobacco to present market needs, and use our lands for crops and products which will make the farm independent and secure.

I earnestly urge all teachers, ministers, agricultural workers, landlords, and rural leaders to cooperate in this "Million Dollar Educational Program Among Negroes of Rural North Carolina."

I am intensely interested in this program, and you may be assured of the support of my office in this undertaking.

J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina.



Gardens For Health And Weal

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase vegetable production $50 each—2

No other plot of ground on the farm of similar size contributes more than the family vegetable garden.

One-tenth of an acre of garden will supply vegetables for one person fo

The vegetables which can be grown in a one-acre garden would cost bought at retail prices. The average value of an acre of tobacco is $136; an of corn, $20.

For detailed information on growing vegetables, write the Agricultural Raleigh, for copies of these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 122, "The Farm and Home Garden Manual"

Extension Circular No. 199, "Fertilizer and Lime Recommendations for Carolina."

Extension Folder No. 45, "The Home Garden and The Agricultural C

h

,000 X $50 equals $1,000,000.
o the health of the family

a year.
the farm housewife $450 if
acre of cotton, $35; an acre

Editor, N. C. State College,

Vegetable Crops in North

Conservation Program."

"HAVE A GARDEN"

By C. R. HUDSON

1

Would you have the best of health,
Have a garden;
Would you enjoy more wealth,
Have a garden.

2

Would you have greater pleasure;
Contentment with full measure;
Then utilize your leisure;
Have a garden.

3

Select the soil with care;
It needs sunshine and air;
With drainage everywhere;
Have a garden.

4

Deep break it, harrow, rake it;
Prepare instead of fake it;
Don't stop until you make it;
Have a garden.

5

Now fertilize it well,
And plant the best of seed;
Don't let the hot sun bake it,
Nor lack of tillage cake it;
No ills or bugs should take it.
Then you can eat and sell,
According to your creed.
Have a garden.

Dean Schaub Says:

It is time we did more living, and less hard work, on North Carolina farms. The Negro landowners, tenants, sharecroppers, and day-laborers constitute one of the most important groups in the agriculture of the State.

As you look over this pamphlet, and obtain and study the publications listed herein, I know you will be amazed at the ease with which income can be increased through a livestock-poultry-food and feed production program to supplement tobacco, cotton and other so-called "cash crops."

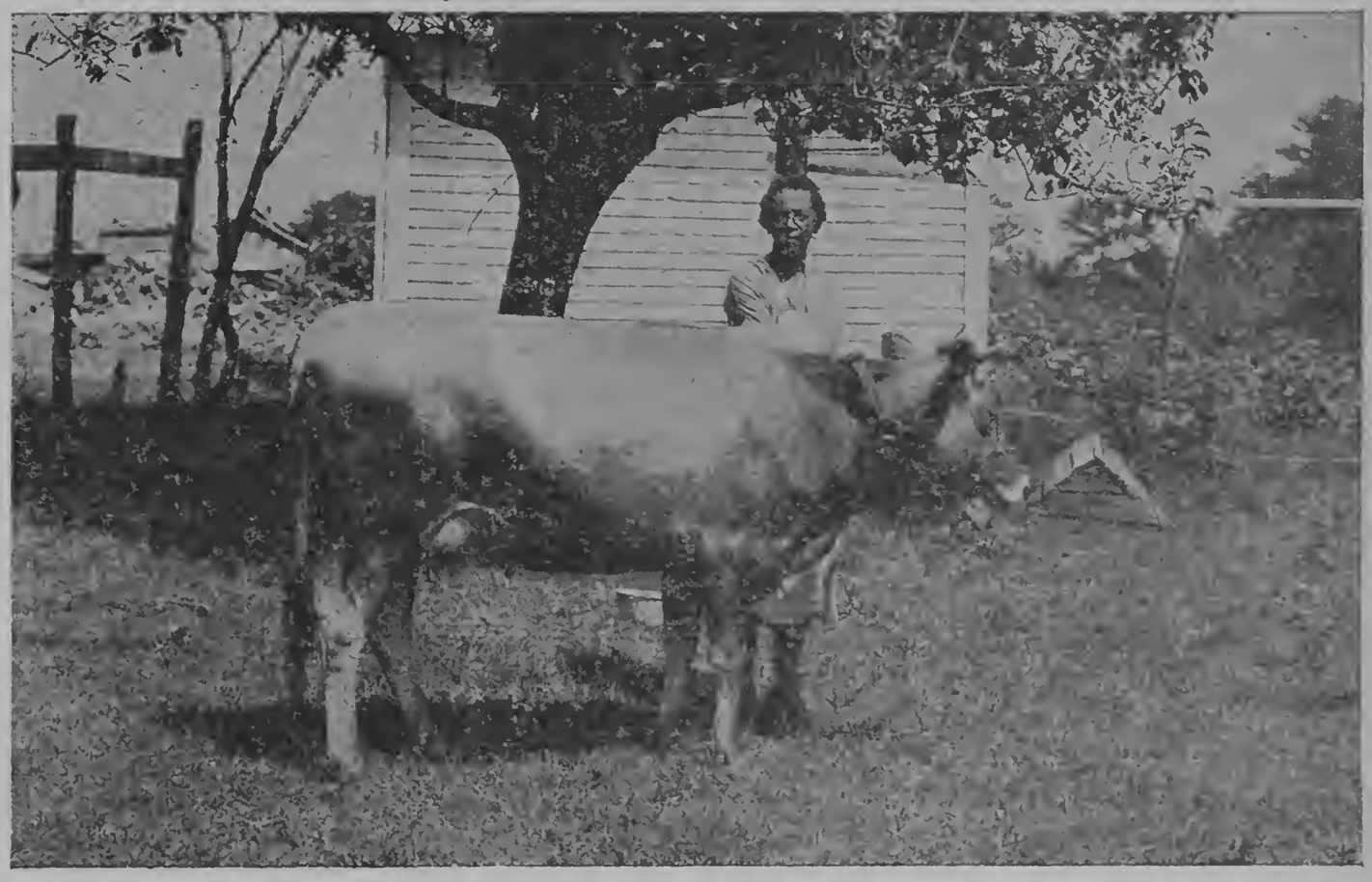
Indications point to the fact that only about one-third of the farm families in North Carolina produce vegetables in variety and quantity sufficient for healthy diets throughout the year. I am afraid that the proportion among Negro farm families is even higher.

The income and health standards of farm people must be raised if they are to successfully meet present world conditions. A pound of cotton will buy less than two-thirds as much of the things a farmer has to purchase today as a pound of cotton bought in 1913. The Army is rejecting scores of selectees because of physical defects resulting from malnutrition.

We are predared to throw the full weight of the Extension Service behind this "Million Dollar Educational Program for Negroes of Rural North Carolina." Our leaders, subject matter specialists, and farm and home agents—Negro and white—will lend every assistance possible.

Your help is needed, too. We especially enlist the active support of landlords, ministers, teachers, and farm and home demonstration leaders.

I. O. SCHAUB,
Dean of Agriculture and Director of Extension,
North Carolina State College.



No Substitute For Milk

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase their production of dairy products by $25 each—20,000 X -25 equals $500,000.

The milk cow is the most economical producer of human food of all domesticated animals. The cow does her best job when fed grasses and other forms of roughage unsuitable for consumption by man.

Milk is Nature's most perfect food. Every child needs a quart a day; every adult needs a pint a day.

There is no substitute for milk. It is not possible to raise a child, calf, pig or any other mammal without it.

A farm family needs two cows; one cow to provide milk when the other cow is dry.

There is a ready market for surplus milk. North Carolina imports annually 8 million pounds of butter, 13 million pounds of cheese, and 25 million pounds of condensed and evaporated milk. All this could, and should be produced at home.

There are 98,000 North Carolina farm families with out a cow, many of them Negroes. That means 294,000 children in these families are without home-produced dairy products.

For detailed information on dairying, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 177, "Raising Dairy Calves to Breeding Age."
Extension Circular No. 193, "Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows."
Extension Circular No. 203, "Producing Quality Cream."

(Continued on next Page)

Poultry For Profit

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase their poultry production, including eggs and broilers, by $25 each—20,000 X $25 equals $500,000.

Poultry is one of the easiest, most healthful and profitable crops that can be produced on the farm.

Every person needs an egg a day, and should have chicken to eat at least once a week.

Each farm family should keep 50 to 60 hens. It will cost approximately $40 to purchase 55 good pullet chicks and feed them until they begin to lay. A house 12 feet wide and 14 feet deep will take care of 50 to 60 hens satisfactorily.

Actual records kept by farmers have shown that 50 hens produce more gross income than the value of two bales of cotton. Keep enough poultry for food at home, and a surplus to sell.

For detailed information on poultry production, management, and marketing, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 154, "Common Diseases of Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 156, "How to Cull Poultry Flocks."
Extension Circular No. 160, "Common Parasites of Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 241, "The Use of Disinfectants in Poultry Production."
Extension Circular No. 244. "Poultry Breeding as a Means of Flock Improvement."
Extension Circular No. 249, "Incubation."
Extension Circular No. 251, "Brooding and Rearing Chicks."
Misc. Pamphlet No. 13, "Broiler Production Manual and Record Book."

Can the Surplus For Winter

To insure adequate supplies of fruits and vegetables during the winter months, it is necessary to produce a surplus for canning.

The amount of canned foods needed for one person is 32 quarts of vegetables and 24 quarts of fruits. In the mountain section, where the growing season is shorter, the supply of fresh foods runs out sooner, and 52 quarts of vegetables and 40 quarts of fruit will be required for each member of the family.

Each person will require also 10 pounds of dried vegetables and 8 pounds of dried fruits for the winter.

In addition to something to eat, the farm family needs comfortable bedding—"store" your surplus cotton in a mattress.

For detailed information on food conservation, canning, storage of canned goods, mattress-making and good bedding, write the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 223, "Canning Fruits and Vegetables."
Extension Pamphlet No. 39, "Simplified Methods for Home and Community Canning."
Extension Circular No. 113, "Jelly, Preserves, Jam and Pickles."
Extension Folder No. 47. "Storage for Canned Foods."
Extension Folder No. 48, "Canning Meats."
Extension Pamphlet No. 42, "Making a Cotton Mattress."
Extension Pamphlet No. 44, "The Clean and Comfortable Bed."

Produce Pork to Eat and Sell

If 20,000 Negro farm families increase hog pprodction by $25 each 20,000 X $25 equals $500,000.

With prices supported by the Government at $9.00 per 100 pounds, Chicago market basis, at least until June 30, 1943, two hogs fattened to 200 pounds each should return a profit of $25.

To feed his family adequately, each farmer should strive to grow out at least three pigs annually to weights of 200 to 225 pounds each. It takes 70 to 75 pounds of dressed pork and 20 to 25 pounds of lard to feed one person for one year.

If thrifty pigs, weighing 40 to 50 pounds, are available, they will grow into 200-to-225-pound hogs within four months or less if properly fed.

Cure your own hams and bacon.

Keep one brood sow and raise two litters of pigs a year . . . one to kill for home pork consumption and one to sell.

For detailed information on pork production, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for copies of these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 238, "Raising Hogs in North Carolina."
Extension Folder No. 34. "Killing and Curing Meat on the Farm."

Grow Your Own Food and Feed

This is no time for a farmer to buy food or feed. Produce your own food and feed requirements and laugh at high prices.

Pastures are the first essential for livestock production. Each dairy cow needs one or two acres of permanent pasture. Hogs and chickens also need green feeds from grazing crops.

The corn from one acre will fatten two to three hogs, when fed with cotton-seed meal and tankage. Twenty-five chickens will lay 12 dozen eggs on 50 pounds of corn, 15 pounds of wheat shorts and 7 pounds of meat scraps.

Cows are roughage-consuming animals. A cow will eat 20 or 25 pounds of hay daily, or 12 to 15 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of silage.

There is nothing better than sorghum syrup, with hot biscuits and butter. A good farmer will produce all three at home. An acre of sorghum should make 100 gallons of syrup.

Home-grown fruits assure protective foods in the diet. Fruits are energy food—they furnish sugar and minerals, and contain vitamins which protect against scurvy.

For detailed information in food and feed production in North Carolina, write to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for these free publications:

Extension Circular No. 187, "Winter Hay Crops."
Extension Circular No. 195, "Lespedeza in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 201, "Silage and the Trench Silo."
Extension Circular No. 202, "Pastures in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 210, "Fruits and Nuts for Home Use."
Extension Circular No. 235, "Facing Farm Facts."
Extension Circular No. 237, "Making Hay in North Carolina."
Extension Circular No. 239, "Grazing Crops for Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 242, "Growing Small Grains in the Coastal Plain."
Extension Circular No. 243, "Small Grains for Piedmont and Mountains."
Extension Circular No. 245, "Feed Formulas for Poultry."
Extension Circular No. 250, "Approved Practices for Growing Sweet Potatoes."
Extension Pamphlet No. 45, "The Home Food Supply."
Extension Folder No. 44, "Successful Corn Growing."

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING
Of The
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
And
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATING
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
I. O. SCHAUB, Director
State College Station Raleigh

Distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914

GOOD POLISHES

There are good commercial polishes on the market for silver, brass, copper and pewter. Keep these together in a handy basket or box with one set of soft cloths for applying the polishes and another set of clean ones for actual polishing purposes. Rubber gloves protect the hands when using liquid polishes, and old cotton gloves should be kept for use with dry pastes and polishes.

Keep a bar of silver soap near the sink, and use it for rubbing off egg stains or other discolorations as they occur. If flat silver used daily is looked over as it is washed and stains immediately removed, it seldom becomes necessary to clean all the flat silver at one time. Then only those pieces which have not been in daily use will need routin polishing.

WINTER HEATING, SUMMER COOLING

Indicative of the trend toward the unit type of winter and summer air-conditioning equipment is the recent announcement that a number of manufacturers now offer cabinets, comparable in size to radiators, which provide comlete winter conditioning and are also capable of providing summer cooling and dehumidification. The same unit heats the room in winter and cools it in summer. Winter heating is done by means of hot water or steam piped to the unit. In the summer cold water, flowing through the same pipes, circulates in the coils in the cabinet. The unit is equipped with a fan to provide rapid circulation of heated or cooled air and with a filter for air cleaning. In the winter the air is humidified and in the summer it is dehumidfied.

PROFITABLE FARM VENTURE

Fayetteville, N. C., July 25 (ANP)—Smart farmers are making money even through conditions are not as good as they might be. Using live stock as a source of income Nute Smith well known colored farmer of St. John community; in Lee county, has sold 28 heads of hogs for $181.20 and 14 beef cattle for $572.80 since February.

The cash expense of preparing these animal for market, L. L. Phillips, the colored county agent remarks, was $42.50. However Smith had the advantage of good permanent pastures and home grown feed on his 80 acre farm. Recently Smith purchase a registered Hereford bull, 13 months old, for $100, to improve his herd of beef cattle.

TIME TO SAVE

As banking authorities are pointing out, saving on the part of the public is especially important now.

Saving does two things, both of which are desirable and necessary. First, it builds up a backlog for the future when the defense program will be over and we will have to return to some sort of normal basis of living.

Second, it diverts money from the consumer goods markets—and that, in turn, helps build up the stocks of materials needed for military preparedness.

Today the government is urging the people to purchase the special defense bonds and stamps newly issued by the Treasury. The banks of America, knowing full well the gravity of our economic problems, are cooperating fully in this endeavor, without a nickle of profit to themselves When we loan to the government we are directly aiding defense we are investing in the safest known form or security, and we are helping fight inflation.

Every family should make defense bond purchases an integral part of its budget for as long as the emergency endures. Buy as many bonds as you can. And don't dispose of them unless it is absolutely unavoidable.

'SANITIZES' MATTRESS FRESH, CLEAN, HYGIENIC

When a mattress has been "sanitized" it becomes germ resistan and odor repellent—two most desirable qualities. The new mattress you buy may be clean and hygienic when purchased, but you can readily understand that the ordinary (unsanitized) mattress will not necessarily remain truly sanitary for long when in use in the home.

There are germs in the air. Germs picked up in handling, Germs from sleepers' bodies. All these can get into the ticking of the ordinary mattress and there, they thrive. The very warmth and moisture of a sleeping body provides ideal conditions for bacteria to breed and offensive perspiration odors to develop. Although a careful housekeeper changes her bed linens frequently, she can't launder her mattress, and no matter how thoroughly she brushes and airs it, she doesn't in that way get full protection and peace of mind.

Sanitized ticking definitely inhibit germ growth. Even the tough hard-to-kill staphylococous aureus (the standard germ organism used in the U. S. government approved tests of antiseptic efficiency(does not breed and multiply in the sanitized ticking.

Sanitized ticking resists formation of offensive body odor. A normal person's perspiration is odorless as it leaves the body. It is the decomposition of perspiration by bacteria that gives rise to unpleasant odors. By preventing the action of such bacteria, the sanitized mattress stays fresh, clean-smelling and hygienic.

VEGETABLE WATER CAN BE A VITAMIN FILLED BROTH

If you have been listening as you most certainly should, to the wide-spread advice on saving the water in which vegetables are cooked you may be looking for an idea on how to us this vitamin filled broth.

Say you have a cupful of essence from cooked carrots, spinach, string beans and potatoes, you may use it to good advantage in a Bisque of Salmon and Oysters

First, combine this vegetable liquor and add enough water to make the quantity measure 3 pints. Add 3 veal or chicken bouillon cubes and heat, stirring, until these are melted. Then add 1 tall can of red salmon which you have freed of bone and flaked. Let these simmer for 35 or 40 minutes.

Meanwhile, in the top of the double boiler melt 2 tablespoons of butter and blend in 2 level tablespoons of flour. Add 1-2 teaspoon of salt, a dash of nutmeg, 1-4 teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, a trace of cayenne and 1 tablespoon of minced parsley and then stir in 1 cup of top milk or thin cream and cook this over boiling water, stirring from time t otime, for about 15 minutes. Then stir the salmon mixture into it and mix well and after that pour it through a sieve pressing all the substance that will go through with little persuasion from the back of a spoon.

After it is sieved, reheat it but on no account let it actually boil again—just get it boiling hot. At the last minute add a large tablespoon of butter and 2 dozen oysters that have been heated in their own juice until the edges curl, then drained.

Young Lady (to elderly lady, whom she mistook to be the matron of the hospital)—"May I see Lieutenant Baker, please?"

Elderly Lady—"May I ask who you are?"

Young Lady—"Certainly I am his sister."

Elderly Lady—"Well, well I am glad to meet you. I am his mother.

CORK NATIVE OF SPAIN

Cork is the thick soft, porous outer bark of the cork of the oak which is an evergreen tree of the oak family native to Portugal, Spain, North Africa and most other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The cork of commerce is not the true bark of the cork oak through which the sap circulates, but a layer of spongy elastic, tough and impervious cellular tissue that forms outside the true bark. If the true or inner bark of the cork oak is damaged, the tree will die; but the outer layer of cork, which is light because composed of the walls of dead cells filled with air, may be removed.

EXTRACT POWER FROM SKY WITH NEW WIND TURBINE

The greatest windmill ever conceived and erected by man—a spectacular new scientific marvel—is now being rushed to completion on the summit of Grandpa's Knob near Ruthland, Vt.

It represents the most serious, and ambitious attempt ever made by modern engineering genius to solve a problem that long has intrigued and baffled scientists—how to harnest the mighty power of the winds and convert it into cheap, usable electricity.

This unique, streamlined, super windmill, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars, is called an experimental wind-turbine by Palmer Cosslett Putman, the youthful-looking and clever Boston engineer who designed it for the S. Morgan-Smith Company of York, Pa., co-sponsor of the project.

Many eminent engineers and scientist studied the design of the wind-turbine, and it impressed them as being practicable and having great possibilities, with the result that it was constructed on a huge scale for the Central Vermont Public Service corporation.

Only wind-turbine of its size and kind in the United States, and the entire world probably it may prove a most valuable as well as a revolutionary contribution to the development of the power industry in New England. Moreover, it may be a most important auxiliary for national defense.

Sweet Young Thing: "What shall I do? I am engaged to a man who just simply cannot bear children."

Kindly Old Lady: "Well, you mustn't expect too much of a husband."

'War Neurosis" To Be NMA Topic

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (ANP)—The appearance of "War Neurosis" as one of the topics of discussion on the medical section program for the 47th annual convention of the National Medical association, scheduled to meet at DuSable High school here Aug. 18-22, reflects the influences of World War II. on this year's gathering of physicians, pharmacists, hospital executives, and insurance examiners.

It was pointed out by Dr. John T. Givens, secretary of the association, when he released the convention program, that the most seriout health dislocation in any postwar period is a tremendous increase in the incidence of "War Neurosis."

Dr. John Sinclair Perry of Washington, D. C., is scheduled to lecture on the subject at the convention. Experts from the Veterans Administration faculty at Tuskegee, who have been charged with the grave responsibility of treating victims of World War I, will lead the discussion in an effort to spread the methods and techniques of treatment to as many physicians as possible and in so doing enable doctors to be ready to diagnose and recognize the ailment immediately, if the citizens of this country are ever called upon to fight.

The NMA Executive committee recognizes this subject as one of the most important on this year's program. The discussion gets underway Wednesday morning, August 20, and will be led by Dr. E. H. Dibble, Dr. P. P. Barker, and Dr. Drue King, all of the Tuskegee faculty.

A panel meeting will be devoted to "War Medicine" at the Windy City convention. In arranging the program, the NMA has considered the fact that the current war and national defense preparations in this country will create special public health problems which must be met intelligently by the Negro doctors of America if the health of the race is to be improved.

Sales Manager: "You give me a pain in the neck."

Salesman: "Thanks for moving me up."

Mrs. Malaprop Newrich was fond of flowers but could not always be depended upon to get their names right. One day she was giving directions to her gardener:

"On this side I want you to plant salivas. Now what would you suggest on the other side?"

"Well, madam," replied the gardener, solemnly, "it might be a good idea to put some spittoonias there."

BAPTIST PASTOR WHO SERVED FOR 56 YEARS, DIES

CLINTON, N. C., Aug. 14 (ANP)—Rev. C. T. Underwood, veteran Baptist pastor, widely known in rural areas of this section, died Monday night. This year marked his 56th active year of ministerial work. when he passed, he was pastoring three churches, including Kennansville, Magnolia and Rosehill.

Chicago Mayor Urges Negroes Be Employed

CHICAGO, Aug 14 (ANP)—An appeal was made to industries in the Chicago area this week by Mayor Edward J. Kelly in which he urged such firms to employ Negro workers. The mayor said that "drawing a racial line in defense work made a mocker of the whole defense effort." The mayor said he believed industries should have a policy of hiring a fair proportion of Negro workers. Mayor Kelly recently was appointed chairman of civilian defense activities in Chicago by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, who is commissioner of Civilian Defense, nationally.

Smart Farmers Making Money

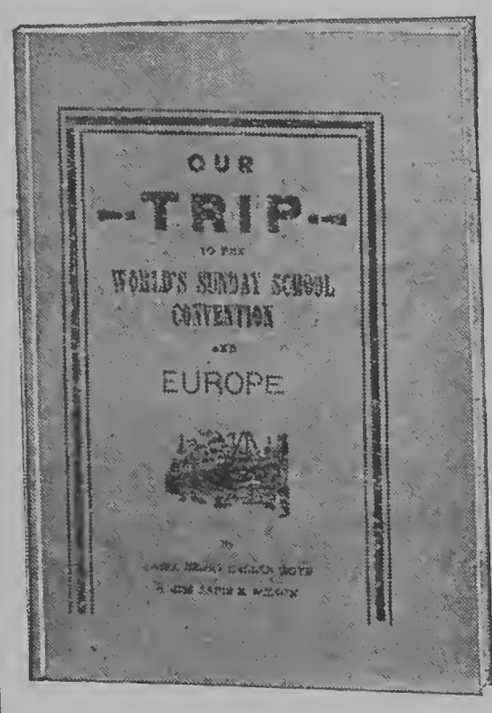
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31 (ANP)—Smart farmers are making money even though conditions are not as good as they might be. Using livestock as a source of income, Nute Smith, well known colored farmer of St. John community, in Lee county, has sold 28 heads of hogs for $181.20 and 14 beef cattle for $572.80 since February.

The cash expense of preparing these animals for market, L. L. Phillips, the colored county agent remarks, was $42.50. However, Smith had the advantage of good permanent pastures and home grown feed on his 80 acre farm. Recently Smith purchased a registered Hereford bull, 13 months old, for $100, to improve his herd of beef cattle.

First Kangaroo—"Annabelle, where is the baby?"

Second Kangaroo—"My goodness, I've had my pocket picked."

—U. S. S. Asheville Skyline.



OUR TRIP

TO THE

WORLD'S S. S. ASSOCIATION

In Norway and other points visited while in Europe in book form, written by Mrs. Henry Allen Boyd and Miss Sadie Wilson. Travel with these two writers abroad. See the sights that millions have seen. Visit Paris, France; The Swiss Alps; Sunny Italy; Historic Germany, with these writers. Add to your store of knowledge of things in America by traveling with us through Europe in this very interesting book called "Our Trip."

Be sure to secure your copy now.

The Price is 60c

Send all orders to

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523 Second Avenue, North,

Nashville, Tennessee

National Defense Agricultural Service Data

FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE

Tallahassee, Florida

J. R. E. LEE, President

A. FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE WAS HOST TO TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL BOYS' AND GIRLS' STATE (FLORIDA) 4-H CLUBS' SHORT COURSE

Group convened May 27-31, 1941

Course was given under direction of the Negro State Extension Service

Course given by faculty members of Florida A. & M. State Extension Specialists and Marketing Bureau Experts.

Background of course: **National Defense Program for Our Own and Our Country**

B. Teacher Trainer of Florida A. & M. College helps advance National Defense Program in Agriculture. Assistant teacher trainer is Professor G. W. Conoly of the Florida A. & M. College. The National Defense Training Program in Florida, under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Williams, Jr., State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, and Prof. L. A. Marshall, Teacher Trainer, has established training centers in all of the Negro departments of Vocational Agriculture. Forty-nine courses have been offered in the following trades: (1) The Operation, Care, and Repair of Tractors, Trucks and Automobiles; (2) General Metal Work, including heating, treating, tempering and simple welds; (3) Woodworking; and (4) Elementary Electricity. Seven hundred eighty out-of-school rural and non-rural youths enrolled in these courses. Many of these young men have completed the eight weeks' training period already and have received their certificates, which qualify them as helpers to Auto Mechanics, Carpenters, Blacksmiths and Electricians.

C. "Famcee" Professors on Florida State N. F. A. Day Program at Florida State Fair.

D. Short Course in Vocational Agriculture to be given at Florida A. & M. College.

E. Florida A. & M. College to be host to National Convention of New Farmers of America, August 17-20, 1941.

F. Florida State Convention N. F. A. Convened at Florida A. & M. College, May 27, 28, 1941. Ninety boys from thirty N. F. A Chapters participated in the live stock and crop judging contest. There were also quartette, public speaking and parliamentary procedure contest at the time of the convention. More than 150 New Farmers and their advisers were present.

G. STATE CONFERENCE AND SUMMER SCHOOL: A joint State Conference and Summer School was held June 2-28, inclusive. The program was devoted to shop work, details of which were given to the teachers at the time of the State N. F. A. Convention.

ADDRESS OF R. M. EVANS

(Continued from Page 1)

friends. Strong friends and strong enemies is a mark of strength. Third, with the assistance of Triple-A and cooperating agencies farmers are the best informed large group in America on national and international affairs. Fourth, we have the first large scale example of a working economic democracy in the world. By economic democracy I mean the right and the means whereby the individual has an opportunity to share in decisions which affect his economic welfare.

Summing up our assets, I may say that Triple-A is a going concern. It has a record of achievement and it has assets of enormous value. Nearly everybody agrees with the objectives of Triple-A but some people violently disagree with the methods we have used. That is always the case in every field of public endeavor; the fighting begins when leaders develop methods. It is easy to bestow sympathy on people after they are broke, but difficult to develop understanding of and support for agencies that will keep people from going broke. Nevertheless, even our enemies agree that Triple-A is a huge force in American life with which everyone has to reckon. This imposes upon us very serious responsibilities —responsibilities so great that we cannot take them lightly. Triple-A represents a great force that if used unwisely can harm and even destroy. Used intelligently and wisely Triple-A can be shaped to further the finest aspirations of man.

And so I say to you now at the end of eight years, at the most serious time in all our American history, that Triple-A—and that means you and all the committeemen back home and all the farm families those committeemen represent—we must not rest on our laurels. We cannot stand still. We must move ahead. We must take care that we do not use up time which is precious in trying to hold on to what we have. We must not fight a kind of defensive war to retain the rights, privileges and prerogatives that the Triple-A program has given us. It is absolutely essential that we recognize that chnge is inevitable and that Triple-A must change with the times. Let us not resist the new but welcome it as desirable, for without progress there can be no life. Triple-A like a human being, either grows or it shrivels up and dies. So we must look the future squarely in the face and consciously, deliberately and wisely shift our Triple-A program as need to enable it to weather the storms and give it to our farming people and to the Nation the protection which this great public grant of power makes possible. If we fali in that, no matter how many minor skirmishes we win, we lose the great battle for agriculture.

Now let us look ahead to some of the things that face farmers and the Nation. Let us look into farm life in the broadest terms and decide what kind of farm life we want in this country. I think you will agree with me that everyone of us has the ideal of the family farm as the bulwark of our agriculture and of our democracy itself in the United States. We are agrarian. We are passionately devoted to retaining—and I might more truly say now since so many blows have befallen us—to regaining that fine old American ideal of farming. But let us be realistic and recognize that forces are at work which have impaired and which threaten that type of farming.

We are living through a revolution in agricultural production techniques. Machines are changing the face of our land. Machines, thank God, are making it unnecessary that we spend so much back breaking effort to produce the food and fiber the world needs. But just as surely as the sun rises in the East, the machine on the farm is breaking up the old family type of farm. It is carrying us in the direction of larger units, and fewer owners. Is this something we want? Do we want an agriculture in this country composed of a relatively few large land owners, many of them perhaps corporations, and the bulk of farmers working for wages? Is that the end of the trail for the American farmer? I don't think so. For the sake of the peace, happiness and prosperity of the millions of Americans living on the land we want a wide diffusion of ownership.

But I don't think we want to try to block the development and use of machines on the farm. It would be futile anyway. Rather, we must work out means of using the machine for socially desirable ends. We must work with it and master it, otherwise it is a blind force that will enslave us. Haven't we the brains to use the machine—cooperatively perhaps—so that all farmers may share in its benefits? I don't know the answer but I do raise the question, and say it presents to us in Triple-A a challenge.

The second thing that has been cutting into our ideal of the family type of farm is the division of farms into units so small that they are not economical. We have millions of farmers doomed to low income for no other reason than that they haven't large enough farms, large enough capital to enable them to live decently as American farmers ought to live. That problem is tied right up with the fact that we have surplus population on the farms. We have six to eight million people more than are needed to produce all the farm goods this country can consume and ship abroad. If we are to have a standard of farm living as good as that in Indiana, for instance,—and I don't believe the standard in Indiana is high enough —we would need no more than 24 million people living on the farms of this country. Instead, we have about 30 million people living on farms. That surplus farm population is very much like our army of the unemployed in the cities.

Whether in cities or on the land these millions of restless unemployed Americans challenge us to do something constructive to meet the problem they represent. It is a problem that lies at the very root of all our world troubles. For we are in a world revolution. We are passing from an age-old era of scarcity to an era of abundance made available to us by our marvelous scientific achievements in the field of production. The conflict in the world today both within our nation and without, is man's struggle for mastery of his own machines. These unemployed people in the cities and on the land are crumbs of the machine—of modern large-scale production. They are what they are because our generation has not learned to live with abundance, and until mankind has learned how to do this we shall have unemployment, distress, revolution and war.

The farmer has had more experience in living with abundance than anyone else in our society. It is as natural for a farmer to produce abundantly as it is for him to breathe. Except for crop failures he lives in an atmosphere of abundance of everything he can produce—except cash. Unlike our great industrial monopolies, the farmer has never deprived people of food and fibre in order to hold up price. And through the Triple-A program the farmer has set an example for all society by organizing surpluses into an ordered abundance that is a blessing instead of a curse. The Ever-Normal Granary with its crop insurance feature is one of the great modern achievements of mankind because it demonstrates one of the ways by which we can meet the problem of machine-made abundance scientifically and constructively.

Yet the Ever-Normal Granary is only part of the answer we are seeking. We must fashion other programs to enable usu to live in this new world of plenty. We cannot be satisfied with such stop-gaps as putting the unemployed on government relief. Nor do I think such a proposal as putting people on a subsistence farming basis is the solution. This dodges the issue and would deny to these people their share in the abundance from our scientific achievements. Furthermore, agriculture alone cannot shoulder the whole burden of these unemployed, whether of the land or of the cities, nor should agriculture be expected to do so for it is part and parcel of our whole national problem.

Valuable as I consider the stamp Plan to be, I do not believe it is the final answer of how to live with plenty without poverty. The Stamp Plan is a notable demonstration of the possibilities of increased domestic consumption for a large number of farm products. It is not the complete solution to the problem of under-consumption nor is it the solution of the farm problem, but it does indicate that full employment and full wages will bring about a much higher level of consumption of many farm products. The Stamp Plan has alleviated much distress. I think every farmer should be familiar with its workings and objectives, that he should give it whole hearted support, for it is an experiment that throws much light on the problems of the present and of the future.

Certainly it has focused much-needed attention on the problems of under-consumption and nutrition in this country. Those are subjects of the greatest concern to farmers, because it is the business of farmers to feed and clothe the people. We are learning that proper nutrition and education spell the difference between our under-privileged people and the rest of us. The living at home programs of the Extension Service, made much more effective by the Triple-A program, and the work of the Farm Security Administration are definite attacks on the problem. · So also are all the programs that improve the income of the masses of people, for poor nutrition and low income are twin evils.

Another thing we have learned is that there is a direct connection between nutrition and conservation. Impoverished soil cannot produce good food. Just as surely as poor soil makes poor people, poor soil makes poor diets. We can't go on squandering our soil, wasting its substance and its richness as in the past if we expect to have a well nourished, strong people in the future. The Soil Conservation Service program and the Triple-A conservation program have come none too soon. They are insuring that we shall have continuing abundance from the land. They are not the answer to the great problem of our age, but without them no answer is possible.

In all these and many other ways we are fitting ourselves to live in the new world before us. In our zest for the new, however, we must not overlook that farm income must be maintained if farmers are to have any chance at all. Many of the programs in agriculture today would not be possible were it not for the Triple-A program which supports prices and income. Some people overlook this fact. Triple-A has put a tent over agriculture, a protective income tent, that gives us shelter while we work out the problems that beset us. Let us be honest and acknowledge that without income protection we can't solve our farm problems. Let us not be ashamed of wanting parity income —it is a worthy practicable goal. It is not the solution to all our problems, but it is part of it, and it will bring the rest of the solution nearer to us. I for one am confident that in the era of abundance before us farmers will receive an abundant reward for abundant production. And that, indeed, will be new.

The one thing we can all be sure of is that we cannot return to an age that is past, even though it is only a few years past. We must, and I think we shall, adjust our thinking and their ways of doing business to meet the new order that is here. I think farmers already have done more to chance their thinking and their ways of doing business than any other class of society. Less than two weeks ago you wheat farmers voted 4 to 1 for marketing quotas in the first national quota referendum, and possibly the most important quota referendum that has yet been held. You joined the cotton, tobacco and peanut farmers in tackling surpluses the modern way, the Triple-A way. It was a magnificent tribute to the program and to the good sound sense of farmers. Yet a few short years ago quotas and referendums would have been regarded as radical, visionary and contrary to farmer nature. Yes, times change.

I am proud of the new methods that have come into our farming these last eight years. Triple-A itself represents a big change in the traditional conduct of farming. The Triple-A program itself has been changed repeatedly. This has irritated farmers, and I don't blame them, but on the other hand I believe it has been a grand good thing for us. I think the way Corn Belt farmers accepted a reversal in policy on the matter of corn quotas this past spring is one of the finest evidences of the vitality of Triple-A that has ever been shown. An organization that can take such a great shift as that in stride is one that offers real hope for the stormy days ahead.

It dispells any doubt that anyone may have had as to the ability of Triple-A to engineer adjustments upward or downward as required for defense. The action of farmers this spring in all parts of the country in responding to the call of the Secretary for increased production in certain lines, particularly in converting the feed supplies in the ever-normal granary into concetrated livestock products more rapidly than normal, should be cheering news to the whole Nation. We have been proud that agriculture is better prepared than any other industry. We can now be proud that farmers through the Triple-A program are making further necessary adinstments quickly and effectively to back up the defense effort. We are determined that this Nation shall not lack for any necessary farm product for the critical days ahead. We shall see that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture have enough and more than enough food and fiber supplies at their command to use as a weapon for defense, and later in the peace negotiations to use as an instrument for building a decent world. The farmers will not let this Nation down in this time of stress, and I am confident that the Nation will not let the farmer down. As farmers and as representatives of Triple-A we pledge our unlimited support to the all-out defense effort of this Nation, without any reservation whatever.

We have shown that we can change Triple-A as needed. We must always be careful to see that our changes add up for the good of farmers and the country. The Germans under Hitler are capitalizing this moment of our passage from an era of scarcity to an era of abundance by using the machine to dominate their own and other peoples. We are bound to resist this destructive force. Nevertheless, we must acknowledge that Hitler has sensed the new significance of the machine and has shifted the German economy to utilize it for selfish purposes. The German prostitution of the machine for evil purposes must be ended. At the same time we must learn to use our productive powers for constructive purposes. That, in a nutshell, is our problem, and it must and will be solved by democratic means.

We can adjust ourselves and our ways of doing business and yet retain the fundamentals of democracy and of private ownership. To do this I believe we must make freedom and democracy as burning a religion with our people as the ideal of the Third Reich is to the German people. Hitler offers Germans in the Third Reich the promise of an improved economic status. We have something much better, much finer. We must revive our old American ideal of this country as a land of opportunity for the common man. It is a promise that can be fulfilled, a promise of decent income as well as freedom, and it must be fulfilled if we and our ways are to survive.

We might just as well face the fact that there is an economic side to democracy as well as a political and social side. Let us recognize that democracy means freedom plus groceries. We have put an end to translating freedom as the freedom to starve to death in the richest country in the world. Freedom and reasonable prosperity for all are within our reach for the first time. They are a heritage made possible by our brilliant achievements in science and invention. It is ours for the taking but it is not ours without a fight. That is the positive ideal of American democracy that we should place in front of us as an ideal that men will sacrifice and fight for because it is worth the price.

To farmers who like many others are worrying about what will happen at the end of this defense effort, let me say that we shall not have another depression like 1932. If we should go into such a tailspin we'll never come out of it until we have crashed in a revolution that will bring no man knows what. In our present day complex economic system with centralized controls we cannot stand a real depression. We barely averted catastrophe the last time. But there is no need to have another severe depression. When this gigantic defense effort is over we must shift defense production into full industrial production of the goods men need and will buy. Full production, full employment, full wages—that is the only solution for us and our American way of life. It is the next step ahead, and I for one am confident that we shall take it.

Whatever the future brings, you farmers have hte power through the economc democracy of Tripl-A to meet it successfully. More than that—you can detrmine to a large extent what that future will be.. If disaster befalls it will come because you failed to use the tools at your command.

So I say to you at this time of looking ahead and shaping the program for 1942, be alert to the future but not fearful of it. Plan changes as needed in your Triple-A program to fit the changing times and be courageous enough to carry them through. If you will enter your work this week with such an attitude of mind, and if you and all your committeemen back home will carry out their duties in such a spirit, the American farm family is due for better times.

I cannot tell you just what the changes should be but I can give you in broad perspective the general lines along which I think our thought and activity should follow. Keeping in mind that whatever we do should fit in with the broad general program of America in its struggle for freedom, democratic control and opportunity for all, I believe the meaning to Triple-A is as follows:

First, the democracy of Triple-A should be broadened to reach more of the small farmers, tenants and share croppers. Triple-A committees should represent a complete cross section of agriculture.

Second, I think the organization of Triple-A should be tightened to make it more protective of farmers' interest. We should make our committees function more efficiently and more democratically. This will come about as committeemen become better and better informed.

Third, I think we should extend more of the benefits of Triple-A to the small farmers and share crop-

(Continued on Page 16)

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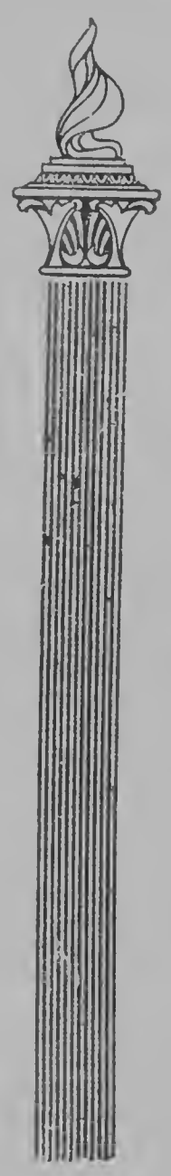

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ONE MORE STEP

Thirty years ago tuberculosis was the first cause of human death. Today, in the United States, it ranks eight. The last decade alone has been seen a decline of 37 per cent in the mortality rate of this one most dreaded disease of all mankind. Thousands of men, women, and children are brimming with life, who would otherwise be but tear-choked memories. You or I might be among those thonsands. The arm of tuberculosis prevention, as well as cure, is long.

Doctor R. H. Sundberg, in his annual report as President of the California Tuberculosis Association, pointed out that while spectacular gains have been made against tuberculosis, it would be extremely unwise to take victory for granted. He observed that: "Tuberculosis is still one of the major causes of death, especially in the younger age groups..... the incidence of the disease might easily increase again. In the present world crisis, for example, one may properly be concerned over the possible effect of post-war conditions..This means continued segregation of infectious cases, earlier diagnosis, particularly through mass survey and follow-up of contacts, and more adequate treatment of discovered cases before clinical activity develops."

The successful battle being carried on against tuberculosis should demonstrate conclusively to the average layman the ability of the American medical profession, and the responsive willingness with which that profession applies its ability regardless of class, color, creed or financial position. Tuberculosis is no respecter of social and economic barriers. It strikes all. To fight it successfully has meant a campaign in every corner of the land and in every so-called social stratum. Medical men, in tuberculosis as in other afflictions, carry on with little thought of personal gain, but with a flaming hope of promoting mankind one step nearer to a better civilization.

—oOo—

FARMER WANTS EQUALITY

"It's equality the farmers want," said Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York recently. "Equality in return for labor and hours; equality of sacrifice by labor industry; equality of opportunity to do their part for their country; equality in the knowledge that their government is requiring of others that which farmers are willing to give—long hours, hard work, great sacrifice."

The farmer. in short, asks that all be treated alike in this emergency. No less than labor, he is entitled to a return for his work that is commensurate with rising costs and increased overhead. Common fairness dictates that.

—oOo—

LABOR'S CHANCE

According to Attorney General Jackson, certain lahor leaders responsible for recent strikes in defense industries have definitely communist sympathies. They are following long-established Soviet "wrecking" tactics.

It now remains to be seen whether the rank and file of labor will continue to accept this kind of alien-inspired leadership. If it does, the government will have no choice but to use the sternest measures—and the public will back the government up. Labor can clean house now, adjust its grievances through mediation, and buckle down to the vital defense job. To continue to strike against the nation's safety will prove the most suicidal thing labor can do.

—oOo—

Then there was the Scotchman, who saved all his toys for his second childhood.

—Vesta Vamp

FARMERS AND THE ST. LAWRENCE

The National St. Lawrence Project Conference has issued a pamphlet calling attention to a number of misconceptions involved in that grandiose proposal.

First, it observes that St. Lawrence Waterway advocates often say it would reduce the cost of grain shipment by six, eight and even twelve cents a bushel. Yet the stubborn fact is that during the past ten years the average total charge for moving wheat from the head of the lake to Montreal, Plus the cost of handling at Montreal, has been only a trifle over six cents! How could the 'savings" be more than the present charges?

Second, even if some saving could be effected, would that help the American farmer? In answering that we have a splendid historical precedent. In 1929, at the request of President Hoover, the railroads voluntarily reduced the export rates on grain, solely because it was felt this would stimulate exports and increase the price received by farmers. The actual result was immediate decline in world wheat prices—a decline that economists said was largely attributable to the reduction in rail rates. The farmer got less money not only from the small fraction of the U. S. wheat crop which was exported, but also for the whole crop, domestic as well as export.

Third, the pamphlet points out, if the St. Lawrence Waterway made it cheaper to send wheat out of this country, it would also make it cheaper to bring wheat in—and the American farmer could confidently except increased foreign competition.

The St. Lawrence proposal, in short, would cost the American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, would seriously injure such basic, tax-paying industries as the railroads and the electric companies, and would in all likelihood hurt the farmer. Is it any wonder that outstanding authorities are opposed to it?

—oOo—

DON'T DRAIN INDUSTRY DRY

There is much talk these days of taxing "excess profits" to the hilt. And to the uninformed, that brings up pictures of a righteous government taking some of the gigantic earnings of incredibly rich corporations.

However, the problem isn't so simple as that. Real "excess profits" are taxed now— and they are taxed plenty. The great danger is that in our zeal to raise money we will tax away those modest, normal profits which are absolutely essential to the maintanance and development of ali industry.

It is for this reason that the excess profits tax is potentially one of the most menacing of weapons. Business must have profits to attract new capital. It must have profits to establish needed credit. It must have profits to rapidly expand in such extraordinary periods as the present. And it must have profits to build up reserves against that day when the war will be over, the defense boom will have burst, and it will have to readjust itself and get back to normal.

The government is entirely right in insisting that there shall be no profiteering in defense—business backs up that stand to the limit. But we will make a terrible mistake if we use the taxing power to drain normal industry dry. That, in the long run, would mean ruin for us all.

—oOo—

Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.—Lord Brougham, Speech, House of Commons.

TWO WAYS OF LIFE

This second World War is a war between two philosophies, two ways of life, two diametrically opposed systems of government.

In every land which the Axis has conquered, all liberty has been ruthlessly abolished. The free enterprise system, where it existed, has been consigned to the rubbish heap. Dissenters have faced the firing squad or have been sentenced to living death in a concentration camp. A whole continent has been chained to the Nazi chariot, and the people of a dozen nations, many of them once democratic and free, have been reduced to the status of slaves. The individual is nothing—the state is all.

Our part in this war then, whether or not we eventually become active belligerents, is to prove to all the world that free enterprise is superior to slave enterprise—that democracy is superior to totalitarianism. And we can prove that in only one way. That is by encouraging the private enterprise sytem, under fair and suitable government regulation, to produce as it never produced before. That means that we must encourage privately-owner industry —whether it deals in electric power or coal or oil or manufacturing or anything else—to do the greatest job in history. It means that all evidences of totalitarianism in this country must be suppressed. It means that we must consistently oppose state socialism wherever it appears, whatever its manifestation. We are fighting for the right of free men to engage freely in legitimate business under a free system. If that right is lost, we will suffer an irrevocable defeat, no matter how great our military prowess.

Private enterprise is ready to meet the test. The record of the past is the promise of the future. It is up to all men to prove now that the American way is the winning way—and the way to eventual peace and security for all the people.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
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Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
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Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

A MILLION DOLLAR SET-UP ANNOUNCED

(Continued from Page 1)

on the farms and in the towns and cities of our State."

The Governor urged all teachers, ministers, agriculture workers, landlords and rural leaders—Negro and white—to cooperate in the program. In conclusion he said: "I am intensely interested in this program, and you may be assured of the support of my office in this undertaking."

Dean Schaub said the full weight of the Extension Service will be thrown behind the program, and that leaders, subject matter specialists, and farm and home agents—Negro and white, will lend every assistance possible. "The income and health standards of farm people must be raised if they are to successfully meet present world conditions," he declared. "A pound of cotton will buy less than two-thirds as much of the things a farmer has to purchase today as a pound of cotton bought in 1913. The Army is rejecting scores of selectees because of defects resulting from malnutrition."

Mitchell said that awards and recognitions will be made in the program. Cash prizes and medals will be offered for the best jobs done by leaders. Certificates of Achievement, signed by the Governor, the Director of Extension, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be presented at the Farm and Homemakers Conference to Negro farm families who do their part in producing more and better food.

—John Fox.

This is Extension Miscellaneous Pamphlet No. 52 and can be secured by writing John W. Fox, Assistant Extension Agent, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., or John W. Mitchell, Negro State Agent, Box 68, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

ADDRESS OF R. M. EVANS

(Continued from Page 13)

pers. Especially since the enactment of the new 85 per cent loan I believe we can well afford and should use more of our wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and other payments to alleviate distress and increase the opportunities for small producers of those crops. If we want most of the farmers who till the soil to own the land they work we should use the power of Triple-A to help bring this about.

Fourth, we must consider changing Triple-A to make it cushion the shocks mechanization has brought to many of the people of our farms. Whether this should be done by scaling down payments to big farmers and increasing them to small farmers, whether it should be done by payments that will permit groups of farmers to use machinery cooperatively, or in other ways I do not know. I do think, however, that Triple-A would be unworthy of its trust if it should, with all its vast powers, fail to make every effort to see and meet and alleviate, if not completely solve this problem brought about by the rapid extension of machine farming.

Fifth, we should make our conservation program more positive and more thorough. As we do this farmers will learn, and the public will learn, that and properly farmed will mean still fewer acres in soil depleting crops, and this will spell abundance, too.

Sixth, always keep parity as our goal. In the new world we are entering it will not be considered wicked for the farmer to get parity.

And so I see the Triple-A of the future as an organization guarding farm prices and income, guarding the land for the farmer and the nation, organizing supplies for the good of society, modifying the trend to large-scale farming, promoting shifts to economic sized farms, improving the lot of all who farm, and helping bring about increased consumption so essential to the functioning of our economic system. It is our means of helping our generation to build the kind of world we want.

I see the Triple-A of the future as a great force for the preservation of democracy. In my opinion Triple-A will be one of the chief means of keeping America on the right track during the next few years. Ours is a grave responsibility. We can only rise to it by facing the facts, and by acting. Let us not be afraid of the future; and let us always be an action agency."

MILITARY CEREMONY SCHEDULED

(Continued from Page 1)

Arnold, Chief of Chaplains.

Presentation of Chapel, Major General Edmund B. Gregory, The Quartermaster General.

Acceptance of Chapel, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Conclusion, Chief of Chaplains.

Benediction, John B. Duncan, Chaplain, Arlington Cantonment.

Music, The Army Band.

Cutting the Ribbon, Chief of Staff.

Inspection of Chapel, During inspection, a recital will be played on the organ.

The Arlington Cantonment chapel is the first chapel in the new program to be completed. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on Sunday, May 4.

The chapels will be used at different hours by the chaplains of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths and there will be office space for all of them. A full time program, stressing religious activities and providing a center for cultural and pastoral activities, will be developed.

FARMERS OF PEACH AND HOUSTON COUNTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

per acre and they point toward good results.

Despite the recent drought, truck farms have a good supply of vegetables, butter beans, beets, string beans, cabbages, etc. and farmers are supplying markets with same. All of the produce is not sold as large quantities of them will be canned for home consumption.

Hog production is also on the increase, and 786 4-H club members have hogs in sufficient to produce a good supply of meat and lard for home use. Likewise the interest is high in poultry production.

There should be an ample supply of feed stuff for livestock as 412 club members are engaged in the program of producing more forage and farm crops.

The sorghum cane demonstrations are creating much interest and it won't be long before many farmers enjoy a good breakfast of fresh home-made syrup, milk, and home-grown bread, bacon and eggs. Also, sweet potato projects of both adults and 4-H club members are doing nicely.

Quite a few of these farmers are finding cash crops to off-set evils of long-time one crop system—a wise step indeed and most timely. In many instances, the outlook holds great promise; certainly their efforts won't be in vain.

ANTARTIC ISLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

of all rats and from its crowded shores the pests have emigrated to every corner of the earth on ships and by land. There is no record of a rodent scourge in Europe prior to 1030 A. D., at which time a fleet of Asiatic trading vessels visited several French ports.

The scourge finally reached the little British whaling station of South Georgia. The rodent stowaways were at once attracted shoreward by the abundant food supply of whale carcasses left strewn about the beach by whalers after the sperm oil, blubber and other valuable ingredients have been removed to sell.

Echo of Past

The "vanishing race" has taken on such a new lease of life, according to latest reports, that by 1980 there will be as many Indians here as there were when Columbus landed in 1492.

The number of "Redskins" at that time is generally set at 700,000 to 800,000. They were healthy and robust, but tuberculosis and other infectious diseases took a drastic toll in succeeding generations and for a time there were fears the race would soon be extinct.

The abrupt change in trend is credited chiefly to improved medical care. Today there are about 360,000 Indians in this country and the number is growing steadily every year. All of which is eminently fitting for a race whose contribution to our history is such a notable one.

Son Gets Mother's Ears

One of the most remarkable operations in the annals of plastic surgery recently took place in Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, England. A mother's sacrifice has built a new face for her son. The mother is Mrs. Atkins and the son is Jimmy. As the result of an affliction, Jimmy could not speak properly. Jimmy has been going to a hospital for months for his face to be rebuilt with skin grafted from other parts of his body. Now his smile is no longer contorted but straight and jolly. But Jimmy had no ears so when his mother heard that he could be given ears, she pleaded with doctors to give him hers. So soon the final delicate operation of transferring the mother's ears to her son will be carried out and Jimmy will be as good as new, doctors say.

Young Face Moral Problem

Educator Paul Landis of Washington State has read over 1,000 intimate autobiographies of college students and concludes "the young person of today faces more hard moral problems in his first 20 years than his grandparents faced in a lifetime."

He thinks it is harder to be good today. First, even persons 40 years old grew up in a pretty stable world with stable, well-defined standards of right and wrong. Second, a vastly greater proportion of young persons grew to maturity, married and lived in the home community with the support of home moral standards. Third, young people were then more self-sufficient, felt more confidence in the world about them and felt they knew clearly what was right and wrong.

WOMAN'S PROPENSITY TO WEEP AT RIGHT MOMENT

Judge Frederick Brumback of Los Angeles recently discharged two juries in the same suit, because the plaintiff, a woman, burst into tears while testifying. Tears, said the judge, prejudiced the jury, whether they would or not.

Others familiar with court room procedure have learned many things about the mysterious feminine propensity to weep at the psychological moment.

The thing is an instinct with the sex. A woman can do it without having to learn, just as she can sit on her feet, or wear long fingernails without injuring a $50 creation of filmy stuff, or eat candy before breakfast, or talk with her mouth full of pins, or dance in shoes with four-inch heels, or any other item from the catalogue of weird accomplishments with which nature has endowed her in this most modern of all worlds.

NEW ANEMIA CURE SIGHTED

National defense health authorities have been informed of an unbelievable local medical discovery that promises to cure anemia and actually put redder blood into the veins of Americans by the rubbing of a potent substance into the human skin. In brief, a preparation has been developed which reports from physicians and laboratories indicate will make it possible for the first time for anemic patients to absorb a very highly concentrated liver extract directly through their skins. Such a revolutionary method would obviate the somewhat painful hypodermic injections of liver extract as well as the eating of huge amounts of raw and uncooked liver and liver capsules. The new technique, said to have been used with amazingly successful results on more than 50 human beings and on scores of dogs, consists only in rubbing some 20 drops of a creamy fluid into the skin or the thigh or stomach. After less than a minute of massaging, the skin area is left dry and unstained.

TOBACCO GROWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmer Comments

For instance, let's listen to Robert M. Alley, comparatively young farmer of the Port Royal community in Montgomery County:

"Tobacco? Sure, I've planted some, but I'm not depending on it for a living. I try to vary my crops as much as possible and I grow just about everything I need here."

Alley has a 265-acre farm, but this year (under the AAA quota) he is growing not quite five acres of dark-fired tobacco. He has 50 acres in corn, 13 acres in wheat and plenty of livestock which he cares for religiously.

At present Alley has 35 breeding ewes, 10 beef cattle, three Jersey milk cows, six brood sows and about 250 leghorn chickens.

In addition to grass pasturage, Alley has clover, alfalfa, rye and lespedeza, furnishing an ample supply of feed for his livestock and also for seed purposes.

Mrs. Alley's pet project is the flock of chickens, which adds considerably to the family income.

Cattle As Substitute

H. W. Short, Montgomery County farm agent, says the owners of the larger farms seem to be concentrating on cattle as a substitute—and eventually as a replacement—for tobacco. Smaller farmers in most cases have started raising poultry on a more extensive scale.

This is true in all sections of the "black patch."

The army camp which is scheduled to occupy about 30,000 acres of Montgomery and adjoining Stewart County is being eyed optimistically by the farmers, Short says.

Although the sale of vegetables and meat probably will not be made direct to the camp by the farmers, since "quantity purchases" will be necessary, the camp nevertheless will open a huge market—at least for a while. That may be one reason why the smaller Montgomery farmers are concentrating on chickens, which as yet have not become exceptionally popular in neighboring Robertson County.

Harmon Jones, farm agent in Robertson, says the two fastest-growing substitutes in his county are livestock and milk production. The latter is not exactly a new industry for Robertson, but its growth in the past several months has been phenomenal.

Buy Milk Producers

Instead of concentrating on expensive pure-bred cattle, the tobacco growers have been encouraged to buy ordinary milk cows that are good producers but which are less expensive by $100 or so than their rancier sisters.

A company specializing in evaporated milk has opened new routes through Robertson County, and it is nothing unusual now to see milk cans sitting in front of farms that in the past boasted not more than one "bossy."

In more recent months, Robertson farmers, especially those with sizable acreage, have started production experiments with sheep. Last Monday a shipment of 780 Montana ewes was distributed to 40 Robertson County farmers—all of whom have been relatively big tobacco growers in the past.

Bankers, Jones said, are cooperating with the Production Credit Association for the benefit of the farmers who are trying to hold their own.

Raymond Head was one of the Robertson farmers cited by Jones who has made quite a bit of progress toward acquiring substitutes for his tobacco crop. In past years Head has always grown about 25 acres of dark-fired tobacco—but this year his crop is exactly half that figure.

Children Raise Beeves

Head was one of the 40 farmers who bought Montana ewes, and in addition, his four children—three boys and a girl—are raising baby beeves of which they are extremely proud.

This, incidentally, is the first year that beeves have been raised on the Head farm, Jones said.

N. V. Simmons, one of the smaller Robertson County tobacco growers, has only two and a half acres of dark-fired this year. Simmons also is planning to begin raising livestock on a small scale.

Christian County (Ky.) farmers also are becoming partial to livestock, according to County Agent W. D. Talbert. In the past week 1,522 Montana ewes have been distributed to 54 farmers, all of whom have been growing tobacco and are still growing a small amount this year.

Talbert said he knew of only one tobacco grower in the county who stopped production this year—and this particular grower specializes in burley, which has not been affected by the war as seriously as dark-fired. The grower is J. J. Robertson, who lives about four miles from Hopkinsville on the Clarksville road.

'Doesn't Care Much'

Robertson was not at home when this survey was made, but Mrs. Robertson said her husband "does not care much about growing tobacco, anyway."

He is specializing in hogs and Hampshire sheep.

Tennessee's production of dark-fired tobacco this year will total 39,724 acres—a reduction of more than 4,000 acres from the 1940 quota. This, of course, is a heavy cut but it is even more drastic when one recalls that this market has been slowly declining for the past 10 years or more.

—Nashville Tennessean.

STORM A MERRY-GO-ROUND TRAVELING ON FLAT CAR

A storm is not just a peaceful little flock of clouds traveling along side by side like sheep, it was explained recently by David Greenfield of the United States weather bureau staff in Los Angeles.

Rather, a storm is more aptly compared with a merry-go-round ------a merry-go-round traveling along on a flatcar, if you will---- with the whirling horses represented by the clouds spinning in toward the storm center in a counter-clockwise direction.

"The average rainstorm probably moves along at somewhere between 20 and 60 miles an hour," said Greenfield, "but the winds moving toward the center of those storms can have any velocity up to a hundred miles an hour or higher.

"Speaking generally, the fundamental types of cloud are the cirrus, the stratus and the cumulus, although we usually have many variations of them during a rainy spell.

"Cirrus clouds are the thin, feathery formations at three miles elevation and higher. Their speed can be anywhere from zero up to 100 miles an hour or so, depending upon whether they are in an air mass that's moving. Roughly speaking, cirrus clouds usually precede a storm by a day or so.

Crime Increases in 1940

Chicago was first among the large cities of the nation in the number of robberies and burglaries in 1940, according to statistics released recently by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Los Angeles trailed Chicago in both these crimes. Chicago reported 5,803 robberies in 1940, Los Angeles, 2,169; Detroit, 1,887; and New York, 1,497. Burglaries reported showed Chicago led with 10,939; Los Angeles, 10,022; and New York, 8,240. New York, with 275 murders led the country with Chicago second with 231 and Philadelphia third with 110.

Percolated Coffee

For making percolated coffee use all-purpose grind. Start with boiling water to save time. Percolate 3, 7 or 10 minutes, according to taste for mild or strong infusion. In buying such a unit, be sure that coffee basket is large enough to allow for swelling of coffee, and that it fits snugly into neck opening of lower pot. Rich, strong-boiled coffee, made quickly. Excellent for breakfast—making double-strength dinner fast.

THE MODERN FARMER

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1,000 Negro Tenants To Buy Farms This Year Through FSA

BANKHEAD-JONES ACT CONTINUES

Department of Agriculture Will Cooperate In Loans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A thousand Negro farmers, now renting or sharecropping will become full-fledged farm owners by next June if participation under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act continues at last year's ratc, U. S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate.

Since the passage of the act in 1937 a total of 3,055 Negro tenants in 14 southern states have borrowed money through the Department of Agriculture to purchase farms. Last year loans to Negro farmers exceeded $5,000,000. No accurate prediction can be made as to the aggregate which colored farmers will obtain this year, because selections are based on individual merit, without regard to race. Quotas are not set for either Negroes or whites.

However, state allotments for the current fiscal year totaling $31,824,465 in areas where the masses of Negro farmers live are as follows: Alabama, $3,205,775; Arkansas, $2,407,055; Florida, $314,870; Georgia, $3,339,895; Kentucky, $1,698,210; Louisiana, $2,067,715; Mississippi, $3,377,500; North Carolina, $2,977,510; Oklahoma, $2,065,465; South Carolina, $2,084,110; Tennessee, $2,085,660; Texas, $4,297,245; Virginia, $1,012,170; West Virginia, $491,285. Loans to farm families average $5,000.

The tenant-purchase program is administered by the Farm Security Administration. Its purpose is to give tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and agricultural day laborers a chance to step into ownership. However, only those farmers who can't get adequate credit at reasonable interest from other sources are considered. And since funds are limited, only applicants with good farming records, residing in counties and parishes with the most pressing tenancy problems, are chosen. Among the factors which determine where the program is to be put into operation are population and availability of good farm land at reasonable prices.

Figures show that farmers who have obtained tenant-purchase loans have upped their net worth much more than farmers of similar income in the population as a whole. The increase has been made principally by growing more farm products for home use. It is also pointed out that housing improvements for Negro borrowers have been impressive under the program, because the loans made possible needed improvements and repairs. It is said that more than half the families which received loans lived in dilapidated houses.

HARSH NECESSITY

The campaign, led by the principal marketing cooperatives, to obtain equitable treatment for the farmer, is based on harsh necessity. In many areas, the farmer's plight is close to desperate. Wages are high. So are feed and other commodity costs. Foreign markets have disappeared. Taxes are soaring. War abroad and defense at home have presented the farmer with as serious a problem as he ever faced.

Agriculture can't starve and still feed the rest of us. Its prices must follow the industrial and labor trend.

500,000 CHILDREN WILL GET FREE LUNCHES

REVIVING THE PEANUT

Little Delicacy We Eat Becoming Prominent

To many of us, peanuts are simply an inexpensive little delicacy we eat when we go to the ball game. But the status of the humble peanut means prosperity or depression to thousands of harried farmcrs in this country.

Not long ago, peanuts were a distressed crop—a crop in which the supply-demand situation was definitely unfavorable. And so the chain store industry undertook a special peanut promotion campaign. Result: According to spokesmen for the peanut growers, results far exceeded even the most optimistic expectations, and farmers were saved ruinous losses.

The chain stores also carried on a similar campaign for apples—a major distressed crop. Result: Prices improved as sales increased. During March, which is the most critical month in the marketing season, apple sales in food chains were 32 per cent over the same month a year before.

Last June, National Dairy Month was observed. Again, mass merchandising in all its branches gave a hand. Result: Milk sales in variety store chains alone increased 17.2 per cent as compared with June, 1940. And sales were 194 per cent greater than in June, 1936, which was the year before these stores carried on Milk Months. Milk sales in food stores also showed substantial improvement.

Here are three examples out of the dozens that could be cited which show what happens when modern distribution joins hands with the farmer to improve his market. The organized independent groups, as well as the chains, have taken part in these promotional efforts, and they too have attained noteworthy success. The consumer is invariably given an excellent buy—and the farmer is invariably benefited. This work is important at any time. It is especially important now, when, due to war conditions, normal markets have been lost and dislocated, and the farmers' home markets must be broadened if he is to receive even a modest return for his labors.

CONDUCTS FARM GARDENING CLASSES

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Frank E. Pinder, FSA's most recent Negro appointee has been here for the past three weeks conducting classes in farm gardening for the Alabama in-service teachers of vocational agriculture.

As an extension agent in Alachua county, Mr. Pinder developed several highly successful marketing cooperative and with the FSA will serve as assistant cooperative specialist.

While here at the institute, Mr. Pinder also visited cooperative enterprises in connection with FSA projects in Prairie Farms and Gee's Bend.

Did you ever hear about the proud father who wanted his boy to be a carpenter, so he sent him to a boarding school?

NEGRO SOLDIERS AT FRESNO

Twenty-five Selectees Arrive at Air Base

Fresno, Calif.—Twenty Negro selectees recently inducted at Fort McArthur, California, and fourteen volunteer enlisted men have formed an advance cadre of the detached Company "M," 34th Quartermaster regiment at Fresno Air Base, Fresno, California, under command 2nd Lt. George M. Wagnon. The fourteen volunteer soldiers were transferred from Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

Assignment of Company "M" at Fresno is under Base Transportation, where these colored troops will serve as chauffeurs for Quartermaster trucks at the Air Base. At present Sgt. Thurman Rainey, acting 1st Sgt., is in charge of instructing the newly inducted selectees from Ft. McArthur in recruit training preparatory to their work as truck drivers. Lt. Wagnon reports that his detachment is setting up their own barracks and mess.

Soldiers of this advance cadre and their home towns are as follows:

Sergenat Thurman Rainey, Vicksburg, Mississippi; Sgt. Charles S. Foster. Terrc Haute, Indiana.

Corporal William G. Ripley, Mayersville, Mississippi; Private First Class John W. Calhoun, Hazlehurst, Mississippi; PFC George H. Mitchell, Terre Haute, Indiana; PFC Louis Adolph, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; PFC Isaiah T. Mumphrey, Donaldsville, Louisiana; PFC L. H. Sanders, Belle Alliance, Louisiana; PFC Albert Williams, Ferriday, Louisiana.

Privates Samuel S. Waters, Seattle, Washington; Edward Williams, St. Louis, Missouri; Thurman Brooks, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Walter Spencer, Ferriday, Louisiana; Johnny McNeil, Sardis, Mississippi; Vanderbilt Turner, Yazzoo City, Mississippi; Artie Clardy, Buckeye, Oklahoma; Eugene Turner, Wewaku, Oklahoma; Robert L. Edwards, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

Privates Dan Johnson, Jr., Texarkana, Texas; Lewis Adkins, Sublime, Texas; Johnny E. Crossley, New Orleans, Louisiana; Clyde Dennis, Folsom, Louisiana, George Lastrappe, New Iberia, Louisiana; Ceazer Moore, Brewley, California; Dallas J. Reedom, Los Angeles, California; Homer McGrew, Dallas, Texas; Henry C. Shelby, Los Angeles, California; Nelson Brown, Los Angeles, California; Carter Boyd, Riverside, California; Boyd Sims, Tulare, California; Randolph McPhatter, Brawley, California; James Craig, Brawley, California; Cornelius Ford, Bakersfield, California; Herland Flenoid, Luther, Oklahoma.

Fresno Air Base, located six miles northeast of Fresno, California, is the home station of the 47th Bombardment Group, consisting of fight bombardment planes, with attached Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, Finance Department, Signal Corps, and Chemical Warfare Service.

The 125 buildings constructed under the original contract cost more than $872,355.00. Other buildings, to cost $29,624, are planned for the future.

MORE THAN 400 FARMERS

4-H Club Members and Demonstration Agents Present

By E. James Hamilton

Scotland, La.—More than 400 farmers, county farm and home demonstration agents and 4-H club members converged upon Southern University's campus, July 20-25 for the 12th annual State 4-H Club Short Course and Farmers Self-help League.

According to T. J. Jordan, State Agent in Negro Work, the Short Course which consisted of addresses, demonstrations and judging contests excelled all previous ones. The meeting reached a high point when much thought was evidenced from the two panel discussions which centered on the much-talked-about "Live-At-Home Program" and "Importance of Community Cooperation as Related to National Defense."

Prize winners in the judging contest were: Swine—Tensas parish, 1st; Caddo parish, second; St. Landry parish, 3rd; Sweet Potatoes—Caddo parish, 1st; Tensas parish, 2nd; Claiborne parish, 3rd; Corn—Rapidcs parish, 1st; Caddo parish, 1st; Caddo parish, 2nd; Tensas parish, 3rd; Mules—Lincoln parish, 1st; Caddo parish, 2nd; Tensas parish, 3rd; Poultry—Tensas parish, 1st; Caddo parish, 2nd; Rapides parish, 3rd; Poultry—Tensas parish, 1st; Caddo parish, 2nd; Bossier and Lincoln parishes, 3rd. Prizes were also awarded to the following demonstration teams: First Prize—Lincoln parish; Second Prize—Caddo parish; Third Prize—Natchitoches parish.

Guest speakers included Claude W. Davis, district agent; W. C. Abbott, state agent; Miss Ellen LeNoir, state home demonstration agent; Miss Estelle Fournet, food preservation specialist; Dr. J. S. Clark, president-emeritus; Dr. Fulton G. Clark, president; J. W. Fisher, director of agriculture, all of Southern University. T. J. Jordan, State Agent in Negro Work, had charge of the Short Course.

—Shreveport Sun.

PROFITABLE FARM VENTURE

FAYETTEVILLE. N. C, (ANP)—Smart farmers are making money even though conditions are not as good as they might be. Using live stock as a source of income. Nute Smith, well known colored farmer of St. John community, in Lee county, has sold 28 heads of hogs for $181.20 and 14 beef cattle for $572.80 since February.

The cash expense of preparing these animals for market, L. L. Phillips, the colored county agent, remarks, was $42.50. However Smith had the advantage of good permanent pastures and home grown feed on his 80 acre farm. Recently Smith purchased a registered Hereford bull, 13 months old, for $100, to improve his herd of beef cattle.

NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR THE UNDER-NOURISHED

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, Makes Promise

Washington, D. C.—Well over a half million Negro school children will rceeive nutritious noonday meals throughout the coming school year, the Department of Agriculture estimatcd this week. School officials, teachers, parents, federal authorities and others are aiding in the development of this nation-wide lunch program .

Last year nearly 450,000 Negro children were served lunches at school by local community groups which are working together to bring malnourished youngsters the body-building meals they so badly need for health, strength and classroom effort.

Some of the food for the lunches is supplied by the communities themselves. The remainder is furnished by the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture to schools certified by state and local welfare officials. Foods purchased by SMA for lunches include cereals, vegetables, fresh and dried fruits and other items. By buying these products SMA broadens markets for the farmer. Schools interested in the program should contact the local welfare agency.

In addition to the regular lunches more than 100,000 Negro school children will receive daily a half pint of milk for a penny under a special milk program which has recently been expanded by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. During the 1940-41 school year the penny milk program was operated in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Birmingham, Alabama; Omaha, Nebraska; Ogden, Utah; and Lowell-Lawrence, Massachusetts. It is expected to reach other cities this fall.

The Surplus Marketing Administration makes this program possible by paying the difference between the penny charged the child and the total cost of the milk Farmers, dairies, school authorities and the Federal Government are cooperating in this program to build stronger young Americans.

SALT WATER FISH

Fish and shell fish have about the samc food value as meat and are usually cheaper than meat. Salt water fish and shell fish are particularly important bccause they are rich in iodine. Today you can get salt water fish either fresh or quick-frozen in practically every city or town in the United States. Broiled fish steaks, served with butter, lemon and parsley or a tart sauce, are always successful. To broil a fish steak, use your broiling rack. Grease it lightly to prevent fish from sticking. Place steak on rack and broil about six inches under medium flame. Turn and broil on other side. When fish begins to fall away from bone, the steak is done. Season with salt and pepper, dot liberally with butter and garnish with lemon slices and parsley or watercress. Serve very hot.

HEADING FOR BREAD AND WATER RATIONS

President George S. Benson of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, recently appeared before a House Committee and presented a detailed report on how the Federal budget ean be cut at least $2,000,000,000—and none of the euts advocated would in any way affect the defense drive. They would all be made in non-essential undertakings.

Sometime ago, Secretary of the Treasury, also testifying before a Congressional Committee, said that non-defense expenditures could be reduced $1,000,000,000 or more.

Yet Congress, so far, has shown absolutely no disposition to make any deductions in spending. It is simply piling the gigantic defense expense on top of our already distorted budget. Unless an awakened public forces a ehange in that attitude, there will be but one end—national bankruptcy, national disaster, national collapse, and bread and water rations for every man, woman, and child in the land.

IN CASE OF BURNS

Medieal scienee often takes time out to explain some of the less intricate curatives to the general publie—euratives which anyone can safely use in case of emergency. Arlie L. Moon, M. D., tells in a recent article in Life & Health, the proper treatment for burns: "In the early treatment of mild burns a soothing burn ointment may be quickly applied on gauze dressing and plaeed over the affected part and held in place with a bandage. One of the newer remedies which is being applied to burns, with apparently very excellent results, is cod liver oil. The vitamins present in this preparation seem to have some effeet on the skin, which hastens the healing process.

"If a burn is at all extensive or severe it is best not to apply an ointment or any greasy material, as the physician may wish to make use of a 5 per eent tannie acid spray to the affected area, whieh forms a tough, dark eoating over the skin and protects it from the air and hastens the healing process. This preparation is not effective when an ointment has been applied, and the greasy material must first be removed, which is a difficult painful process. However, baking soda may be moistened with water, which has preferably been boiled, as this renders the water sterile and helps to prevent infection. The water should be warm, and the moistened baking soda should be placed on gauze dressings and applied to the affected area. This will give considerable relief. If the burned area covers a considerable portion of the body, the person may be plaeed in a tub of warm water, which will give great relief as an emergeney measure."

In very recent years, the medical profession has made remarkable progress in the treatment of burns—many severe eases whieh would have proved fatal not so long ago, are now saved, and disfiguring scars are largely prevented. This is just one of the many chapters in the book of achievement of private medicine in this country.

NO STARVATION DIET

The agricultural problem is still here.

The farmer's overhead has shown great increases. Labor is much more costly than it used to be and is diffieult to obtain. Taxes are rising. And every manufaetured artiele the farmer buys is more expensive.

The farmer's ineome, on the other hand, has not shown a eomparable gain. Even in the best of times, the average farmer's profit is small—today it is too often elose to the point of disappearanee.

The drive now being eonducted by farm groups, led by the marketing cooperatives, to attain equality for the farmer with labor and industry, deserves full support. We can't let the producers of our food live on a starvation diet.

NEGRO EDUCATIONAL LEADERS PRAISE BOOK ON COTTON

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.— (Speeial)—"Round The World With Cotton" is the title of a recent book prepared under the joint supervision of Dr. I. W. Duggan, Director, Southern Division, A. A. A. and Dr. Paul V. Duncan, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Georgia.

Copies of the book along with a Teacher's Guide for its use as a supplementary text book, are being distributed to Negro educators hrough the office of Albon L. Holsey, Field Administrative Assistant of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which is located here.

A few comments selected from many of the leters received here coneerning the book follows:

M. C. A. Talbert, Director of Agriculture, Alcorn College, Mississippi, says that "the book will be used as a supplementary text for our course in cotton production. The Agrieultural Adjustment Administration through Dr. I. W. Duggan, has done a wonderful and helpful piece of work in publishing this book.

Mrs. Carrie J. Gleed, Chairman, Home Eeonomics Committee, Tuskegee Institute, says: "I shall use the book a great deal in my elasses."

Dr. M. F. Spaulding, Director of Agriculture, Langston University in Oklahoma regards the book as "an excellent discourse on cotton, very condensed and suitable for use in studies on eotton for crops classes in Land Grant Colleges."

Alva Tabor, Head Itinerant Teacher Trainer in Agricultural Education for Georgia Negro schools, with headquarters at Fort Valley considers the contents and illustrations as "the most valuable publication dealing with eotton which has yet been available for teachers in our elementary sehools, high schools and eolleges."

Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State Supervisor of Home Demonstration Work, Orangeburg, South Carolina, says that the book "is an encyelopedia of the cotton industry."

D. C. Jones, State Teacher-Trainer of Vocational Agrieulture for Oklahoma with headquarters at Langston says that aside from industry, the book is excellent source for classes in Vocational Agrieulture."

John W. Fisher, Direetor of Agriculture, Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana, says that "the students in our Department of Agriculture will be more appreciative of the eotton industry after reading the book than before because of its historical background.

J. R. Otis, Director of Agriculture, Tuskegee Inst., says that the book "briefly states the conditions under which other eotton producing countries loom as a factor in our national production."

Honorable Henry A. Wallace former Secretary of Agricultur and now Vice-President of th United State said in the Foreword to the book that "it presents in simple, non-technical style, a story of cotton at home and abroad. I uses easily understood words, photographs, charts, and pietographs to tell in entertaining fashion wha has happened to cotton, since its legendary origin in India 5000 years ago."

From the limited supply of the books on hand a eopy will be sen to any teaeher or other educational leader upon request with the compliments of the Southern Division of the A. A. A.

Nothing Worse

Aetress: On one of my tours our company was stranded at Podunk. Can you think of anything worse than being stranded in Podunk?

Pianist: No, my wife's mother lives there.

Mother: I suppose the thought of your little wife at home hélped to make your life suceessful?

Son: Yes, I'd rather stay at the offiee and work than go home to her.

SEA GULLS AID THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Sigmund Sameth

Seemingly tireles, sea gulls wheel in dipping circles over every great harbor and river. To the casual wateher these great birds may simply represent a delightful sight. Their freedom of soaring is a eonstant inspiration to the beholder. Public health authorities however, take a more matter-of-fact view regarding the sea gull. They are not interested in the beauties of the bird flight. The interest that they have in the sea gull is a purely hygenic one. Without the aid of these tireless scavengers, our rivers and harbors, aceording to an official of the U. S. Public Health Service quoted, "would soon become ehoked with a putrid mass of baeteria laden refuse." That's why the sea gull is proteeted by law in every one of our forty-eight states. To hunt or snare them makes the offender liable to a stiff fine or imprisonment or both.

Sea gulls congregate in vast numbers in the early morning hours at New York City's Fulton Street Fish Market second only to London's Billingsgate as the largest fish market in the world. The task of removing refuse left after fish are cleaned would be a tremendous one were it not for the sea gull scavengers. Every morning as tons of offal, the product of fish cleaning, are dumped into the East River, sea gulls pounce down and within a few minutes consume the entire mass of floating refuse. In winter the Fulton Street Fish Market Association delegates a special workman whose sole duty eonsists of strewing gull feed on slabs of ice floating in the water where it becomes a sort of sea gull cafeteria. The birds, many of whom are almost tame, soar down and take the choicest morsels first just as ehildren might do at a free-for-all picnic.

Sea gulls change their plumage during the year. The winter plumage is white to afford protective coloration when floating on ice-dotted water. In summer the coat darkens, ranging from rich brown to a bluish slate color. A full-grown harbor sea gull often weighs fifteen or twenty pounds and birds larger than this are by no means uneommon.

Think twice then, the next time you are tempted to regard the sea gull as a useless creature. Like all living animals and birds, they fit into the balanced seheme of life intended by t he Creator. The majestice fliers who squawk noisily as they hover over the wake of ships bound down the bay are one of the greatest factors in keeping our navigable waters clean and refuse free. Verily they guard man against disease.

THE PETS OF ROYALTY

Norma M. McCarry

Kings and queens of all ages have been fond of pets. Doubtless the heavy tasks and responsibilities of their lofty positions have been made more tolerable by the pranks of a favorite dog or the affection of a pretty kitten.

Queen Elizabeth, that famous queen of centuries ago, loved singing birds, apes and little dogs. Mary, Queen of Seots, who eame to such an unhappy end, when on the way to the block eoncealed in her elothing a favorite lap-dog. A sharp yelp of distress as Mary's head was severed gave him away and his grief over the fate of his unhappy mistress was real indeed.

James I of England went in for pets in a really big way. He had fancy spaniels, always a favorite with all kings and queens, a ereamcolored fawn, a splendid white falcon from Ireland, also an elephant, five camels and every imaginable kind of dog in his eollection.

Among the lot was a favorite hound. Somehow the animal was shot and no one dared tell the king for fear of his displeasure. In the end a little trick was played on His Majesty. He was told that the animal had been killed by a shaft from the hand of the queen of whom the king was very fond. He forgave her, of course, knowing that if she had killed the hound, it had been owing to an aceident.

Charles II often had his portrait painted surrounded by his beloved spaniels. His fondness for these dogs was extraordinary and it is said he even permitted them to litter in his apartment.

He loved birds, too, and often amused himself by feeding the birds in St. James Park with his own hand.

Catherine II of Russia kept a white squirrel, although she loved small children and all kinds of animals. Once when writing to a friend, she said, "You will exeuse me if all the preeeding pages are badly written. I am extremely hampered at the moment by a certain young and fair 'Zemire' who pushes her pretentions to the point of putting her paws on my paper."

Queen Victoria was greatly devoted to a little Pomeranian called "Marco" and when she lay dying, sent for the little dog and earessed him fondly. Knowing her fondness for animals, many of her subjeets in foreign lands sent her many unusual spencimens. Indian Rajahs and Afriean Chiefs used to send her strange gifts such as lions or huge Thibetan mastiffs which had to be kept at Windsor farms. However, the queen had her dislikes and would not permit cats to come near her.

There is a story told of a Persian king of early times, who, when going into battle against the Egyptians, gave each of his soldiers in the front ranks a live cat to earry. The Egyptians surrendered to the Persians rather than injure the eats which they considered sacred.

Quail are monogamous. They usually pair off and remain mated during the nesting season. Frequently they live together the entire year and oftentimes remate the following season.

All spiders are beneficial to man since they live largely on inseets. All spiders have a poisonous venom but the black widow is the only one that we in the United States recognize as dangerous.

BETHUNE-COOKMAN GRADUATES 32

Daytona Beach, Fla., Aug. 4 (C P)—One of the largest crowds in the history of Bethune-Cookman College watched eagerly as Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune presented diplomas to 32 graduates of the college who had completed the requirements for graduation during the summer session here Wednesday.

Dr. Bethune, president and founder of the college and director of Negro affairs of the National Youth Administration delivered the commencement addess.

Honor graduates of the elass were Miss Mary Vereen Jones of Ocala, highest ranking student, and Miss Beulah Delorme Dupree of Gifford, second. Miss Jones delivered the student address which was entitled the Role of the Teacher in National Defense.

The Rev. S. P. Rutlege, superintendent of the Jacksonville Distriet of the Methodist Church, delivered the annual sermon the Sunday before.

The summer session elass, under direction of Mrs. Alice J. Huston, presented Dr. Bethune a solid oak Bible stand to be used in the auditorium of the eollege. The presentation was made by Miss Dupree, president and second highest ranking student of the class.

Mack: Call that fellow in here. I want to get something out of my eye.

Bennie: But he's not an eye doctor. He's a pawnbroker.

Mack: I know it. I've got a glass eye I want to hock.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

Rise In Food Prices Means Careful Buying

(By Patsy Groves for the A. N. P.)

The steady rise in food prices is bound to affect the food buying habits of every housewife in the nation. Wherever possible, club groups, particularly those of women, and civic organizations should turn their attention to a study of the consumer movement.

Retail food prices in large cities rose 3.7 per cent from mid-May to mid-June, according to the bureau of labor statistics. Food prices now average 13 per cent above the comparatively low level of August, 1939 Every time you pick up a can one price has been marked out and a higher one put on.

First, each person responsible for the nutritional well being of the family should be sure that each member is receiving what food he needs to be well nourished.

DAILY FOOD REQUIREMENTS

MILK—A quart of milk per day for each growing child, each nursing and pregnant woman. A pint for older children and adults. This includes milk used in cooking and for drinking. Canned or dried milk may be used as a part or for the whole supply if necessary.

EGGS—One daily for each child, when it can be afforded. Children should have a minimum of four eggs per week, and adults the same.

MEAT—Meat substitutes, poultry and fish—one t'other should be used once a day. A good plan is to provide meat four times a week, fish once and poultry one, then a good meat substitute once. Seven days in all.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—One serving daily of potatoes, either kind. One serving daily of tomatoes or citrus fruits. One serving daily of vegetables, leafy green or yellow. Three to five servings per week of other vegetables.

CEREALS and BREAD—Preference should be given to whole grain cereals and dark breads. Flours and Cereals are cheap energy foods and whole grain ones are valuable for vitamins and for iron.

FATS AND SWEETS—Should be provided at some time during the week, amounts varying with the individual tastes of the family.

There is much helpful material to be found in women's magazines. Most food manufacturers offer free material that can be used to advantage. The U. S. Department of Agriculture offers a variety of bulletins containing enough information for any housewife.

California Biscuit

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon salt
3-4 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
Orange marmalade

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt, knead into flour, add the milk gradually, turn out on floured board, roll to 1-4 inch thick, cut, brush top with melted butter, put two together on top of each. Bake in well greased pan for 15 minutes in a hot oven. Remove from oven, lift off top biscuit and put one teaspoonful of orange marmalade in the center of each bottom biscuit. Replace tops and serve at once.

Southern Spoon Bread

1 pint milk
1-2 cupful cornmeal
1-2 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
3 eggs

Heat the milk, stir in cornmeal, add baking powder, salt and eggs, beaten until light, fold in egg whites beaten stiff. Pour in a greased baking dish, bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven, serve at once with plenty of butter.

Elder Blossom Wine: Pick blossoms from stems. Pack measure full, pressing down firmly into 1 quart. Boil together 3 gallons water with 9 pounds granulated sugar for 5 minutes to a thin syrup. Add blossoms and mix. Cool to lukewarm. Add 3 pounds seedless raisins, 1-2 cup lemon juice and 1 compressed yeast cake. Put into large crock for 6 days and stir 3 times daily. Strain and let stand until December. Bottle or put into fruit jars. This light wine has the suggestion of a delicate champagne.

Grapefruit Juice Pep Cocktail: Beat 1 egg yolk and slowly add 1 cup grapefruit juice while beating constantly. Add 4 teaspoons honey or sugar, and dash of salt. Have 1 egg white stiffly beaten and fold into grapefruit juice mixture. Pour over ice in tall glass. Dust with cinnamon or nutmeg and garnish with mint. Makes 1 portion.

Grapefruit-Apple Ade: Combine 1 cup water with 1-2 cup apple jelly until jelly melts. Remove from heat, cool, and add 1 cup grapefruit juice, 1-4 cup brenadine syrup, juice 1 lemon, and blend thoroughly. To serve, blend in 1 pint chilled ginger ale, and pour in tall glasses over crushed ice. Garnish with strips of lemon peel. Makes 4 portions.

Blackberry Shrub: Combine 2 quarts rip blackberries, 1 pint boiling water, crush berries and allow to stand overnight. Strain and add sugar to taste (about 5 pounds of sugar to 3 quarts juice); boil up for 8 minutes. Cool. To serve, blend with the juice of 6 lemons and 6 oranges, or use all lemons. Add 1 quart sparkling dry ginger ale, mix quickly and serve over cracked ice in tall glasses.

In perhaps no other country as in this, our New World, is grapejuice used so extensively in the form of "soft" or un-alcoholic beverages.

Here is an unusual grapejuice cobbler, most refreshing in all hot weather:

Grapejuice Cobbler: Fill half a glass with cracked ice and add 1 tablespoon powdered sugar. Add 1 small glass grapejuice (1-2 cup) and stir with spoon until glass becomes frosted. Garnish with thin rinds of lime or wedges of canned pineapple. Makes 1 tall glass. Serve with straws.

Another delicious fruit cobbler is made with bottled blackberry juice, or with bottled loganberry juice, both obtainable at good grocers. Both these fruits rate especially high in iron, and hence are not only refreshing but also stimulating, and aid in counteracting anemia or lack of vitality, and the common "run-down" feeling following a long heat wave.

Honey Orange Shake: Blend in bowl and beat with rotary beater 1 cup orange juice, 1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon lemon juice, 1-3 cup strained honey. It will become foamy, children will scramble for it. Top each glass with dusting of nutmeg or cinnamon.

Ginger Ale Float: Combine 2-3 cup strained lemon juice with 2 ripe bananas mashed with 1 cup sugar. Chill pulp 1 hour. Add 1 cup heavy cream, 1 pint orange ice, 1 quart very chill ginger ale, and 2 tablespoons finely-minced candied ginger. Serve in wide, tall glasses. Garnish rims with orange segments and serve immediately. Serves 6 to 8.

But "soft drinks" these days may include any one of the wide variety of vegetable or "pep cocktails," so popular with the reducing hostess, and with us all, as a fine, simple way to drink our spinach and get as strong as the famed cartoon character. Call them any fancy name you like, they will be just as delicious and invigorating.

-- FOOD MARKET ADVICE --

One of the most abundant crops of peaches in recent years is arriving in market now so that it is an excellent time to make use of this fruit in as many ways as possible. Pickled and spiced peaches as well as peach conserve will be appetizing additions to the winter menus later on and, meantime, peach ice cream, cobbler and fresh peaches with breakfast foods will be welcomed by the family now.

There is also an unusually heavy crop of plums, which are full flavored and are quite low priced this week. Here again is a fruit that can be used in a variety of ways both for preserves and for desserts.

Among the other attractively priced fruits and vegetables over the week-end will be, bananas, honeydews, cantaloupes, lemons, limes, beans, celery, corn, cucumbers, romaine, escarole, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, squash and tomatoes.

Fowl Lower Priced

Fowl is lower priced this week and broilers and fryers remain excellent budget buys. Although wholesale meat prices are up, retail prices for beef and lamb, as announced by the largest of the chain stores, show only a slight increase. Among week-end specials will be ribs of beef, porterhouse sirloin and chuck steaks, boneless chuck pot roast, lamb chucks, legs of lamb, bacon, frankfurters and cold cuts.

Boston reports that groundfish will be much more plentiful this week and that flounders, market cod and scrod will probably be among the best buys of the week. Halibut and salmon are also expected to be slightly lower in price.

Fishing weather in the New York area has also been good and there is an excellent supply of Bonita mackerel, porgies, sea bass, weakfish, butterfish, croakers and whiting. Cuban rock lobster tails are low priced and frog legs are also attractively priced.

Based on lower priced items over the week-end, the following menu is suggested for Sunday dinner:

Cream of Celery Soup
Broiled Chicken
Parslied New Potatoes
Buttered Squash
Mixed Green Salad
Bread and Butter
Plum Tarts
Hot or Iced Tea

DISCOVER NEW USES FOR BANANAS! STRANGE DISHES

In Jamaica where they grow bananas they have a way of using them that might be fun for us to try. It may mean a cultivated taste, but at least there are possibilities for a new note in your meal planning by using the recipes.

Boiled Bananas

6 unripe bananas
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
3-4 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper

Peel bananas and cut in halves. Add milk, bring to a boil, cover and let simmer 25 minutes. Melt butter, add flour and mix to a paste. Gradually add liquid in which bananas were cooked and stir over low heat until smooth and thickened. Cook two or three minutes longer and pour over bananas. Serve as a vegetable.

NEGRO WORKERS TURN IN $150 FOR U. S. O. FUND

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 4 (CP)—Workers who confined their activities entirely among Negroes, the Negro Business League and the International Longshoreman's Association local union, canvassed and plugged until $150 was scraped up in nickles and dimes, Wednesday's largest contribution to the United Service Organization.

Dora: I'll bet your boy friend's fingers sure ached after he had written you that long and frank love letter?

Daisy: I'll say they ached to get it back and tear it up.

BARNYARD BIRD FRIENDS

Dorothea K. Gould

One of the cheeriest sounds of nature is the call of the bobwhite. These little birds have such a merry disposition and they are so attractive that they are welcome on any farm. It is not uncommon to see a flock of quail around the barnyard feeding with the chickens.

When the farmer hears the delightful cry of the bobwhite in the drouth of summer, he considers it a sweet sound indeed, for to him it foretells rain. Bobwhites render the farmer another valuable service—they eat injurious weed seeds and insects on his farm.

The embryo quail has a sharp point on the top of his bill. With this it cuts the shell until the narrow hinge is left. Then it pushes open the lid and slips out. The mother quail is seen with her brood of chicks. The young leave the nest immediately and go around with their mother who teaches them what food to eat and where to find it.

These birds are very found of each other and like to keep together whenever possible. If scattered by the enemy they begin their plaintive "bob-white" call, and are not satisfied until they are all together again.

They sleep side by side on the ground, with their heads out, enabling them to run and hide on the slightest hint of an enemy.

In the winter these birds often live on sumac, wild rose and other plants above the snow. If these are not available there is no food for the quail unless feeding stations are established. A little corn put out with grit, such as coarse sand, will save many of these birds during a severe winter, as they are not in the habit of migrating far enough south so as to escape the heavy snowstorms.

Bobwhite is called quail by the northerners, and partridge by southerners, although the northern partridge is an entirely different bird from the quail.

Smart

Manager: I'm surprised that you let that big sap beat you! Why, he hasn't the intelligence of a billy goat!

Wrestler: The heck he hasn't. He butted me out of the ring.

Helpful Household Hints

COLOR

When the colors of my favorite bedspread or other large pieces, need refreshing of color, I mix my dye bath in the washing machine, large pieces are easily swished to a beautiful even color, without spots or streaks.

COVER

I always use an oil cloth to cover my bed springs. This is a great protection on the mattress, besides you will be surprised how much easier you can turn your mattress.

LADDER

When you're teetering around on a step ladder it's maddening to have your tools, nails and tacks go rolling off. To prevent it, nail a strip of inner tube around the top step, projecting above the top, of course, to form a shallow tray. You'll find this handy at curtain hanging time.

PIE

When making fresh berry, cherry, pumpkin or custard pies, paint the bottom crust with egg white which has not been beaten. This makes a coating on the crust with which the juices will not soak through and spoil the pie if it is to be kept a day. The egg white does not spoil the flakiness of the pie in any way.

BABY

When taking baby visiting for the day, carry his glass jars of food, such as vegetables, applesauce, etc., in one of those conveniently zippered cases which are used to hold toilet necessities when travelling. They are rubberlined and will save spare diapers and such from leaking and food stains.

"FREE"

Do you have a little boy or girl who no longer wishes to hold your hand while out walking but who is too young to be trusted entirely free? Try tying an ordinary jump rope around the child's waistline. It's effective, inexpensive and will allow your little one enough freedom to make him happy.

BRUSHES

To properly wash hair or clothes brushes, hold brush with bristles downward during entire process, drying in like manner; in this way the water will not get into the "roots" of the bristles.

CAULIFLOWER

Try breading small sections of boiled cauliflower and frying.

STUCK?

Pour a little hot, melted lard between the window frames and casing, also on the roller and rope, and with a little pushing the window will open.

CUSTARD

When boiled custard curdles, take your rotary beater and beat for a few minutes. It will become smooth again.

EVENSONG

McLeod Orford

At the close of the day
When shadows appear
Comes the song of a bird—
A message of cheer.

He doth sing of the dawn
Way down in the sky
Though the darkness of night
And hazards are nigh.

At the close of the day
While burdened with care
You will find that a bird
Is singing somewhere.

Director: My new dancer has something that will knock your eye out.

Playboy: Yes, a husband.

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2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

IN THE WILDERNESS

Nellie Goode

I love to think about the time the Master long ago
Left for a space the human paths He traveled here below,
Forsook the touch of human lives that He was want to bless,
And dwelt among the humbler folk within the wilderness.

Their lives, like His, had sinless been; they dd not feel afraid.
He knew their thoughts and language, those wild creatures He had made.
And when they saw Him troubled, though they might not understand,
Perhaps they nestled close to Him, gently kissed His hand.

The young beaver, muskrat, raccoon, and mink are kits. Young elk, moose, buffaloo, elephant, and whales are called calves. Immature wolves, foxes, lions, tigers, and bears are cubs. Young dogs and seals are pups. Baby deer are fawns and baby antelope, as well as goats, are kids.

HORSES AND MULES IN UNITED STATES CALVARY

Information from headquarters tells us that before the war there were only about 25,000 horses and mules in the Cavalry of the United States. At present the figures have risen to about 50,000, and by the end of 1941, as the result of additional purchases, there should be 77,295 horses and mules in the army, with probably about one-quarter of them mules. There are now, we are told, some 600 horses at Fort Devens (Massachusetts) alone.

In an interesting editorial in the Christian Science Monitor, criticism is made of the Congressional Committee on Appropriations for recently refusing to honor the request of the Chief of Cavalry of the United States army for funds to buy gas-masks for horses. The editorial says, "It is no more just to send a drafted horse into battle without protection than it is to treat thus a drafted man. There should be a fine sensibility in mankind that would acknowledge a special duty toward creatures having no freedom of their own but completely subject to human decisions."

"When a horse is down, what becomes of the cavalryman? He is as meffective as an armored car without gasoline or a plane without oil. And at every point in the army where horses are used they are of sufficient importance to deserve all possible protection."

In San Francisco recently a man was sentenced to thirty days in jail for killing a dog belonging to two young children and failing to stop to see what he had done. The sentence, however, was suspended upon the condition that he purchase another dog for the children.

SHORT COURSE FOR 4-H CLUBS CLOSE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—All county short courses for Georgia Negro 4-H club boys and girls were brought to a close last week. These local affairs were held in every county where there are Extension demonstration agents, under their direct supervision. They served as training events aimed at preparing and selecting club members for attendance to the Annual State Encampment which has been held at the Georgia State College, Savannah, for fourteen years. Unfortunately, this annual "get-together" was postponed this year due to the prevalence of infantile paralysis in sections of the state.

These county short courses embraced an extensive study of vegetable gardening, farm and forage crops, dairying, marketing, livestock and poultry judging, fitting beef cattle for shows and sales, canning, feeding and caring for livestock and poultry, soils, fertilizers, clothing, homemaking, all forms of recreation, oratory, discussions on how they can best serve in the National Defense Program, and many other activities adopted to rural life.

More than ten thousand rural boys and girls took part in these events this year, and assistance for handling the program was furnished by officials from the Agricultural Extension Service, Aricultural Adjustment Administration, scores of rural leaders, and the entire force of Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

Every 4-H club member looks forward to these local short courses with much enthusiasm as the competition is very keen among the contestants. These affairs have done much toward stimulating greater club interest, increase the membership, and tremendously influenced parents as well as local business men and educators.

The training received this year through these county short courses isn't in vain though the Annual State Short Course has been postponed, for their farm and home knowledge has been broadened; certainly they are better equipped to help with the national program of preparedness.

DOG LOVE

Molly C. Rodman

I would not feel insulted
If someone said to me:
"He has a dog's devotion—
A dog's fidelity!"

For dogs know much of living,
And they will not pretend.
And that's the kind of love I wish
To give to you, my friend!

EDUCATION AND NEGRO BUSINESS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—We present the above as the General Theme for the next convention of the National Negro Business League which meets in Memphis, Tennessee, August 27 to 29.

In selecting this subject, members of the Steering Committee were mindful of the fact that at the last conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges a similar topic was chosen. It was, therefore, the unanimous thought of the Committee that a continuation of the discussion would provide further exploration into the opportunities for service in the nation s defense program.

Further evidence of the appropriateness of the subject is shown in the recent executive order issued by President Roosevelt calling upon defense industries to abolish discrimination in the employment of Negro skilled workers.

Thus the problem of integration now gives way to the more serious problem of preparation. And the philosophy of Booker T. Washington of putting "brains and skill into the common occupations of life" assumes a new and virile importance.

Under the stress of the present situation, Tuskegee's third president, Dr. F. D. Patterson warns that "unless some Negroes are trained in the capacity of specialists in technological areas, the Negro people as a whole will remain outside of the main stream of American development."

If Negro business is to prosper and expand it must have not only capable management, but also a supporting clientele on industrial payrolls or otherwise steadily and gainfully employed.

Horace R. Cayton, columnist in the Pittsburgh Courier calls attention to Negro trade unionists as a potential and undeveloped market and is "amazed that this relatively large field" has not been systematically solicited by Negro business.

The comments quoted all indicate a convergence upon the necessity for a re-valation of our education from the standpoint of preparation for industrial opportunities and the training for business pursuits which will better enable those thus engaged to visualize all possible markets for growth and expansion and successfully to develop them.

It was with these broad objectives that the convention theme was selected and progressive educators and business men and women will take part in the discussions.

WHERE THE FARMER STANDS

Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, recently made this sane observation on the agricultural price problem: "Prices must now be fixed to give proper and realistic recognition to costs. In view of increased commodity prices, increased cost of producing milk and higher consumer purchasing power, it is now necessary to establish sound price relationships in the interest of the preservation of agricultural assets and to support the national credit structure."

The farmer isnt' making unreasonable demands. According to official government reports, the purchasing power of factory workers is now at record levels, and the incomes of these workers have increased much more than the cost of living. The farmer, on the other hand, is getting little more for what he sells—yet must pay greatly increased wages to his help, and must pay soaring prices for everything he buys.

This situation cannot go on for long if millions of farm families are to be saved from disaster. The farmer must have and is entitled to a return that will meet his abnormal costs of production.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Selected From Reports of Negro Extension Workers

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Negro business and professional men of Macon, Georgia, have been assisting 4-H Club members in Bibb County to start and operate poultry projects. These men advance funds to the Club members and receive two-fifths of the chicks when they reach the fryer stage.

May Belle Thomas, member of the Huffsmith 4-H Club in Harris County, Texas, was awarded the Gold Medal for being the best all-around 4-H Girl in the State for the year. Presentation was made at Prairie View College during the annual 4-H Encampment and Short Course. Miss Thomas selected Bedroom Improvement as her project for the year.

Emery C. Thomas, Negro County Agent at Dublin, Georgia, conducts each Fall after harvest time, an Annual Harness Repair Day. Last year over 200 bridles, which had been tied up with wire and strings, were properly repaired and a new skill added for the farmers who participated.

Two hundred Negro farmers from 10 counties of the Northern District of Texas recently attended a Cotton Insect Control Demonstration. Arrangements for the demonstration were made by H. S. Estelle, District Agent for Extension work among Negroes and officials of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce.

During a recent meeting of white Texas farmers held at the State A. & M. College at College Station, John H. Williams, Negro District Extension Agent at Prairie View College was invited to give a demonstration in meat cutting. Also an expert in leather work, Mr. Williams taught the subject during the 1941 Summer School at Tuskegee Institute.

In reporting on the Cotton Mattress making program in Macon County, Alabama, for 1940, Mrs. Laura R. Daly, Home Demonstration Agent, says that 1967 families received cotton and ticking for making a mattress. "Of that number" says she, "only 77 families had income during the year of $300 or over and 11 per cent were owners, 42 per cent renters and 47 per cent sharecroppers or wage hands."

Faced with the uncertainy of having sufficient funds to continue his education, Leroy Wilson, a student at Beach High School in Savannah, Georgia, borrowed $10 in 1939 and started a poultry project. The Principal of the school turned over his own garage to the energetic youngster who in turn built for his use a brooder with old bricks and clay. Wilson is now pursuing his education at Georgia State College and continues to raise chicks for sale. Latest reports show that he maintains an average flock of over 400 birds and receives a steady income to defray his expenses.

Drowns While Participating In War Games

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 12. (ANP)—In an effort to rescue a simulated parachute trooper in mock war games near Hoffman, N. C., Sunday, Pvt. Iberville Carter, 22, Columbia, Miss., of Battery G, 77th coast artillery, drowned in Broadacre lake.

The incident occurred during a maneuver in which the 24th coast artillery brigade was protecting troop installations and resisting a simulated air attack by the 112th observation squadron. The squadron was using small sacks of flour as bombs and streamers for paratroops, and as they flew over the troops, released a few streamers, one of which fell into the lake. Carter, assuming it his duty to retrieve the object, swam toward it, but sank just prior to reaching it.

The body was recovered by comrades after a two-hour search in a boat.

BATTLE HYMN OF REPUBLIC NOT ORIGINAL SONG NAME

The writing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was a Civil war episode which nobody invested with particular significance.

It happened in December, 1861. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe visited Washington in a group which included the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke.

The party drove out from the city to witness a review of the troops—which was interrupted by a surprise attack of the enemy.

When the firing died, all joined in the singing of army songs, led by Mrs. Howe, who had a beautiful soprano voice. The favorite of the soldiers was "John Brown's Body," called for again and again; and this it was that caused Dr. Clarke to say to Mrs. Howe, on their return to the city:

"Why do you not write some good words for that stirring tune, words worthy of it and worthy of this occasion?"

The following night she awoke to see before her mind's eye the words which could be sung to the strains of "John Brown's Body." She quit her bed and wrote down the verses which will go down to posterity as the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

This, incidentally, was not the original name of the song. It was so entitled by James T. Fields, who published it in the Atlantic Monthly in 1862. The tune, which is dated around 1856—locale, Charleston, S. C.—is the brainchild of William Steffe, composer of hymns; the chorus of this particular one contained the line, "Glory, glory, hallelujah," repeated three times.

SMOKED TURKEY BECOMES NEW AID TO FARM SALES

More and more foods are being brought into the smoked foods class. Unlike those of other years that were thoroughly treated with smoke to produce a strong flavor, smoked delicacies now receive only enough smoking to add a delicate, pungent taste which appeals to the appetite and gives variety to menus. Some of the newer smoked foods include turkey, cheese, game and oysters.

A novelty food new on some markets this year is good-quality American cheese flavored by smoking over a hickory fire. Smoked turkey is another of the popular smoked foods. For years it was a rare delicacy cured by secret recipes known only to a few producers, and it sold at fancy prices Recently, however, scientists have studied the process of curing and smoking turkeys as a means of helping the farmer dispose of his surplus turkeys. Turkeys of 18 to 25 pounds—too large to roast in a modern home oven—are the best for smoking because the meat does not dry out as it does on smaller birds. Smoked turkey is now taking its place in appetizers, fillings for sandwiches, and hot cooked meat dishes, especially in hotels and restaurants.

NO FIBBING NOW, GIRLS!

Taking its cue from a nationally advertised cigarette which advertised "It's nice to be fooled but it is better to know," the Seattle Transit company is going to know henceforth whether the boy or girl boarding a trolley or bus and handing the conductor a reduced fare token is entitled to the reduction. The transit company has adopted the novel scheme of having all school children submit to passport pictures. As each picture was taken, his or her name was printed on a small slate and inserted under the student's face. On a second slate appeared the name of each youngster's school. So now, if Marie Soanso of Whosit School boards a bus out of her school district and attempts to use the 2 1-2-cent fare she would be entitled to in going to and from school, the operator will know she is fibbing. The passport also will make it impossible for any but school children to get the benefit of the reduced rate. Pictures were taken of some 30,000 pupils over the age of 15, and none of those below that age, presumably on the theory that children under that age are too young to scheme of ways to cheat the transit company.

DEFENSE STAMPS AT YOUR RETAILERS

A number of the principal chain store systems are now planning to place Defense Savings Stamps on sale in their stores. This is being done at the request of Secretary Morgenthau, who wrote to one chain store association: "We will indeed welcome the type of cooperation outlined. Knowing, as I do, the group of retailers you represent, I feel they will render a great and permanent service to the National Defense Program."

These stores should prove one of the best possible outlets for the stamps. The purpose of the stamp sales is to secure money for defense expenditures from a board cross--section of the public, rather than from a relatively small number of large investors. And the chain stores' patrons are families of average and moderate means. The stamps sell for ten and twenty-five cents, and the typical customer can afford to purchase one or more when doing his shopping. When a sufficient number of stamps have been accumulated, they may be exchanged for an interest-bearing defense bound at banks and post offices.

The chain stores are to be congratulated on this new activity. Tens of millions worth of defense stamps and bonds must be sold weekly if the defense effort is to be financed on a sound basis. Keep that in mind when you do your shopping—buy as many stamps as you can afford. Every purchase you make helps to build you a financial cushion for the future.

FALL GARDENS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Georgia Negro farmers are exhibiting their patriotism by planting fall gardens to produce more food to help defend their country. They are becoming more food and feed conscious and are making greater use of their surplus commodities.

Clyde McTire of Appling county is planting a three-acre truck farm to furnish a large variety of vegetables for this fall and winter. Also Camden county farmers have planted truck crops consisting of turnips, squash, etc., while others are preparing their plots for planting. A thirty-day rain played havoc with vegetable and truck crops of Chatham county farmers. Only a few of the original crops now exist, but the farmers are staging a comeback by replanting their plots.

The 4-H club boys' gardens in Liberty county are making splendid contributions to ther family needs. Recently fifteen boys sold an average of $8.50 worth of vegetables from their garden projects. Ralph Johnson, a 4-H club boy of Baldwin county sold $25.00 worth of vegetables from his one-eighth of an acre garden, and several farmers are planting beans, tomatoes, etc, to make sure of a good supply of vegetables.

Much has been done and said about producing more food and feed for the "Food Defense Program" of the United States Department of Agriculture, but let's see how it's being conserved. Dodge county farmers recently canned more than 3,000 quarts of vegetables, fruits, and soup mixtures. In Jenkins county, farmers have canned several thousand cans of garden products and fruits, and Brooks county farm people have conserved 1200 quarts of vegetables. The 4-H club members of Glynn and Randolph counties are canning their products at the community canning plants

Crickets produce a chirping sound by rubbing the file-like edge on one wing over a scraping surface on the other wing. Only males make this sound, a device to attract their mates.

Colors of a Rainbow

Mazie: Darling, I'll bet you turned all colors when your wife locked you out at 4 a. m.

Edward: Exactly. First I was red with embarrassment, then white with rage, and finally blue with cold.

MANY DISCUSSIONS FEATURE BUSINESS LEAGUE MEETING

R. E. Clay, Lewis W. McKissack, Pres. W. J. Hale And Dr. H. A. Boyd Elected

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11 (By Nat D. Williams for ANP) "We hope that the idea of a closer relation between Negroes in educational work and Negroes operating business enterprises, from peanut parchers to corporation managers, will be accepted by every community in the nation where Negroes reside in large numbers," were the words of Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance company of Memphis, and re-elected to start his third term as president of the National Negro Business league, expanded the theme of the 41st annual convention of the organization.

The league's convention sessions were held at LeMoyne college Aug. 27-29. The theme was "Education and Negro Business." Meeting in conjunction with the business men's organization was the National Negro Housewives league, headed by Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, of Detroit.

Adhering closely to the convention theme, delegates from all sections of the country, representing business institutions and organizations of all kinds, the women representing the organized housewives of the nation, entered enthusiastically into the various panel discussions on different aspects of the subject, and listened to speeches by outstanding personalities representing the business or professional fields.

The generally harmonious procedure which was the chief feature of the 1941 league convention was indicated by the speedy re-election of all national officers of the organization, with the exception of several who declined to serve another year. The convention adopted resolutions whose general tenor expressed appreciation of past and current opportunities enjoyed by Negro business, pointed to the disabilities suffered by Negroes under the defense preparation program, urged increased emphasis on vocational training for Negro youth, and proposed steps for the organization of procedure for securing increased emphasis in Negro schools on the needs and requirements of Negro business.

One brief convention tiff occurred when Edgar G. Brown, of Washington, D. C., sought to have the recommendations committee, for which M. S. Stuart of Memphis was spokesman, include an endorsement of his plan to raise $100,000 for the establishment of a Negro lobby in Washington. The committee took the position that it had not had the time to study the background or objectives of the Brown proposal, nor felt the responsibility to "serve as a Mother Hubbard for every scheme proposed as a racial panacea."

One of the featured addresses of the sessions was that of L. P. Dickie of Atlanta, manager of the southeastern division of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dickie told the business men, among other things, that "90 per cent of this country's business is composed of small enterprise"---- that "the nation is now facing the danger of having smaller businesses thrown out of commission by larger concerns which are taking over most of the national defense contracts"-----that "if we don't take care of them---save them if you please, then something serious will happen to this country of ours." He climaxed his address with the observation that the United States Chamber of Commerce is "definitely behind secure national defense," and insisted that "today there is one thing on which all good Americans must agree, and that is unity of purpose and action."

C. C. Spaulding, nationally-known president emeritus of the league spoke on "The Economic Philosophy of Booker T. Washington." He extensively quoted from Mr. Washington's various speeches and writings, and used them as the crux of his remarks.

He was followed by Bland R. Maxwell, speaker of the house of representatives of Tennessee. Mr. Maxwell spoke on "Booker T. Washington's Contribution to Negro Progress and Interracial Goodwill" interspering his remarks with glowing tributes to the spirit with which the leaders of the business league are carrying on his ideals.

Electrifying the closing sessions with his fiery utterances on the Negro's traditional patriotism, Dean William Pickens, nationally-known speaker and leader, appealed to the delegates to hold fast to the Negro's historical loyalty to the United States and American ideals, closing with the expression "I hope we will be able to have our grandchildren look proudly upon our loyalty and patriotism to the country, as our grandparents permitted us to do."

Addresses were also delivered in the general sessions by John Exby, representing the Memphis City government; by Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, of the housewives league, who spoke on the subject "The Housewives League, An Educational Factor in the Development of Negro Business," and J. B. Blayton, of Atlanta, speaking on "Education and Negro Business."

Among the most interesting features of the three-day convention were the various panel discussions revolving around the theme of "Education and Negro Business," which was first initiated during a conference which league leaders held with the presidents and officials of colored land-grant colleges earlier in the year.

Panel and open discussion subjects were as follows: "What Curricula Adjustments in Negro Schools Will Best Help Negro Business?"; "Taxation And the Negro;" "How Local Organizations May Help Negro Business;" "How Do Present Educational Methods Affect Negro Consumer Attitudes Towards Negro Business?" "Are Our Schools Giving Sufficient Emphasis on Vocational Education for National Defense?", "How May Education Help Solve Problems of Small Business Enterprises and Farming?"; and "A Deeper Awakening of the Economic Power of the Negro Woman---The Present Need."

Well-known participants in the discussions included President W. H. Bell, of Alcorn College, Mississippi; J. B. Blayton, vice president of the Citizens Trust company of Atlanta, Edgar G. Brown, advisor for Negro CCC camps, Washington; Lynwood W. Brown, director for Phi Beta Sigma fraternity Bigger and Better Negro Business campaign, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. R. E. Clay, 3rd vice president National Negro Housewives league, Bristol, Va.; George W. Cox, vice president North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham, N. C., James S. Few, director department of commerce, Wilberforce university; Mrs. Christine Fuqua, president Detroit Housewives league; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, E. G. Horne, Memphis; Menelik Jackson, Atlanta; Lawrence C. Jones, Piney Woods, Miss.; Cornelius King, Washington, D. C.; Emmer Martin Lancaster, Washington; A. A. Latting, Memphis; Jesse W. Lewis, Washington; G Stevens Marchman, Chicago; Dallas Martin, Atlanta; George Miller, Helena, Ark.; Mrs. Mary E. Murphy, Memphis; G. Leon Netterville, Scotlandville, La.; H. K Partridge, Tuskegee institute, Frank E. Pinder, Washington: Jacob L. Reddix, Jackson, Miss.; Marion M. Reid, Sherard, Miss.; T. N. Roberts, Washington; J. W Sandford, Oklahoma City; M. A. Sloan, Memphis; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; L. H. Spivey, Houston; Mrs. Gertrude Talbert, Detroit; Horatio C. Thompson, Baton Rouge, La.; W. E. Turner, Nashville; J. L. Wicker, New Orleans; Nat. D. Williams, Memphis; B. T. Hunt, Memphis; and Mrs. Lucy Winslett, Oklahoma City.

Enthusiastic participation by the audience was a feature of each of the panel discussions presented by the organization.

Awards Made

The Detroit delegation, headed by Carlton W. Gaines, president of the Booker T. Washington Trade association, received the R. R. Moton Memorial trophy from Dr. F. D Patterson, president of Tuskegee, for having the largest representation at the convention.

The C. C. Spaulding cup, presented annually to the colored business man making the most outstanding business achievement for the year went to Alonzo G. Wright of Cleveland, owner and operator of the famed Wright chain of service stations.

Praise was extended the National

(Continued on page 6 Col 1.)

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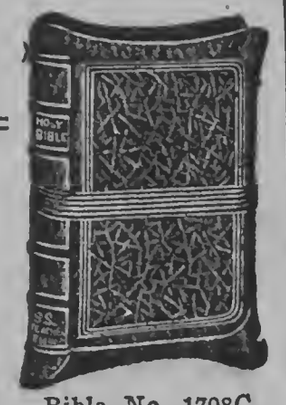

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MANY DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 5)

Funeral Directors association, headed by T. C. D. Hayes, president, when the group purchased a membership in the National Negro Business league. Mr. Hayes made the purchase for his organization.

A note of showmanship with a serious purpose, was added to the convention when an airplane, piloted by Lewis Jackson, accompanied by G. L. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institution Aviation training school, landed in the Memphis Municipal airport as hundreds of the convention delegates watched them. Mr. Jackson gave an exhibition of stunt flying for the delegates shortly after reaching the airport. The flyers later spoke at one of the sessions of the convention outlining the aviation training course which Tuskegee is offering to the colored youth of the nation.

Albon Holsey, executive secretary of the league, spoke highly of the large attendance at the 41st session, and of the enthusiasm and dispatch with which convention business was handled.

Place and date for the 1942 meeting of the league was to be decided later by the Steering Committee, headed by Dr. Patterson of Tuskegee. Officers who were reelected for the 1942 term include the following:

C. C. Spaulding, President-Emeritus, Durham, N. C.; Fred R. Moore, Vice-President Emeritus, New York City; A. L. Lewis, Treasurer-Emeritus, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. J. E. Walker, President, Memphis, Tennesse; George W. Cox, First Vice-President, Detroit, Mich.; Albon L. Holsey, Executive Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; J. B. Blayton, Treasurer-Comptroller, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Clay, General Organizer, Nashville, Tenn.; Lynwood Brown, Richmond, Va., Assistant General Organizer; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., Registrar, Tallahassee, Fla.; Claude A. Barnett, Director of Publicity, Chicago, Ill.; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Chaplain, Atlanta, Ga.; Jesse O. Thomas, Transportation Director, Atlanta, Ga.; A. T. Walden, Legal Advisor, Atlanta, Ga.

Executive Committee—Don A. Davis, Chairman, Hampton Institute, Va.; Henry Allen Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; N. W. Collier, St. Augustine, Fla.; Wm. M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Va.; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; W. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn.; James A. Jackson, New York City; Mrs. Leo Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. S. Jones, Dallas, Texas; O. K. Manning, Houston, Texas; Thomas W. Parks, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Alice Pearson, Cleveland, O.; Dr. W. H. Peck, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. C. B. Powell, New York City; James Rouce, Hitchcock, Okla.; Charles A. Shaw, Houston, Texas; M. S. Stuart, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. H. M. Williamston, Idabel, Okla.

Steering Committee—Dr. F. D. Patterson, Chairman, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, Ga.; George W. Cox, Durham, N. C.; Carlton W. Gaines, Detroit, Mich.; Joseph P. Geddes, New Orleans, La.; Edward Simmons, Charleston, S. C.; B. G. Olive, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.

Regional Vice-Presidents—George R. Ragland, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Willard W. Allen, Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Blount, Detroit, Mich.; Booker T. Bradshaw, Richmond, Va.; M. C. Clark, Cleveland, O.; William A. Clement, Charleston, S. C.; J. H. Coates, Jackson, Mississippi; U. S. Falls, St. Louis, Mo.; S. B. Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; Russell S. Gideon, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, Ala.; R. N. Harris, Durham, N. C.; W. S. Hornsby, Augusta, Ga.; John Jay Jones, Texarkana, Ark.; C. D. King, New York City; R. H. Merritt, Philadelphia, Pa.; George D. McDemmond, New Orleans, La.; Lewis W. McKissack, Nashville, Tenn.; F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. D. Rogers, Tampa, Fla.; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Texas; J. E. Smith, Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL NEGRO HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE—Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, President, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Kittie Hall, First Vice-President, St. Lois, Mo.; Mrs. Obelia Clay, Second Vice President, Bristol, Va.; Mrs. Christine M. Fuqua, Third Vice President, Detroit; Mrs. Sadie Wright, Treasurer, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Lucy Winslett, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Mrs. A. V. Boute, Publicity Director, New Orleans, La.

EX-SLAVE DIES

Miss Adeline McAllister, 110, Once Belonged to Family In Harnett County

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4 (CP)—Final rites for Miss Adeline McAllister, former slave of the John Green family near Angier in Harnett county, were conducted here Wednesday where some of her kinsmen, now all dead, lived a few years ago.

She was confident that she was over 110 years old and died at her Chavis Heights Park home where Mrs. W. E. Stinson, white, who is related to her former master, was her guardian in her last years.

For many years she was a "fixture" at the annual reunions of the Green and McLean families in Harnett county, Mrs. Stinson always seeing that she got to each meeting, since she could recall incidents and persons connected with the family better than any other person.

She was owned by the late John and Katherine McLean Green, but when she was freed took the name McAllister instead of that of her owners, because, she said, "McAllister sounds bigger." The McAllisters were related by marriage to the McLean and Green families.

In trying to calculate her age, Miss McAllister said she was a grown woman when the Yankees came during the Civil War.

OIL APLENTY

This country is building a great mechanized army. The very soul of that army will be oil—gasoline to propel it, and lubricants to grease the intricate mechanisms. So one of the extremely important questions of the time is this Have we the motor fuel we need—and will there be enough left over for our civilian demands after military requirements are met?

That vital question was recently answered by the Texas Company. It is estimated that gasoline for the Army's 250,000 motor vehicles —tanks, blitz buggies, trucks, etc. —may total 1,000,000,000 gallons a year. That's a lot of gas—yet, says the Company, America's refiners can turn out that billion gallons in less than two weeks, leaving 50 weeks to produce for the air force, the Navy and the civilian population.

That shows how well the oil industry is prepared for this emergency. Under the American private enterprise system, it has developed on its own initiative and with its own money, the greatest plant of its kind in the world. Thus, oil belongs with those other great industries—electric power, railroads, mining, etc., —which are ready to meet any demands circumstances may impose. That is what the private enterprise system—the democratic system—has done for this has made America great. It is the system which we are building our defense to protect.

THE TOLL FIRE TAKES

"Our productive forces must be protected against the destructive forces of fire from whatever source it springs," said E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut. "But yesterday, machines, vast plants and factories and raw materials could be replaced with speed and facility. But today, machines, plants and factories and raw materials destroyed by fire may never be placed.

"And so too, we must recognize the fact that seldom does fire take its toll of material things without taking a proportionate toll of human life, or without disrupting or demoralizing the productive efforts of men and women."

At any time, under any circumstance, fire is the enemy of the national welfare. And in such time as these, when all the productive resources of this country are being strained to build a military machine unprecedented in our history, the danger and menace of fire grow a thousandfold.

In embattled London, the fire fighters—and this includes the civilian population, no less than the organized fire brigades—have wrought miracles in controlling fire. Here in this country, in our little towns as well as the great cities, we have the opportunity to lick fire to a standstill, to the end that defense program may go forward without delay. The man and woman who fight fire today, fight for the country's security and safety.

STUDY IN RELATIVITY

A short time ago, a dog which was suspected of having rabies ran loose in the city of Peoria, Illinois. The animal had bitten a 7-year old boy. If the dog was not captured at once to test him for rabies, the boy would have to take anti-rabies inoculation—which is both painful and somewhat risky.

The dog got loose because three women undertook to stage a "dog delivery" at the city pound in protest against animal experimentation which they contended entailed suffering on the part of the animals.

Commenting on this, the Peoria Journal Transcript said: "Apparently the question thus posed is one of relativity in suffering. Even if it be assumed that the charge animals suffer under experimentation is true (a charge denied by medical research workers), the situation presently disclosed here is that if the dog which is a rabies suspect escapes capture and return to the pound, the boy bitten by the dog will certainly not escape the pain and suffering incidental to anti-rabies inoculation. This is a neat little study in relativity."

The Peoria case seems to be one where ignorance of the necessity of animal experimentation by qualified scientists drove well-meaning people to a dangerous extreme of action. If experimentation on animals is forbidden, the experiments must be made on human beings. Science cannot guess. It must prove. And proof comes only from experimentation.

Medical experimentation on animals has resulted in some of the greatest and most beneficial medical discoveries. It has been the means of saving hundreds of thousands of human beings from suffering and death.

CADDO PARISH 4-H CLUB BOYS TEAM MAKES FINE SHOWING

Caddo Team Wins One First, Two Second Places in Judging.

State Agent T. J. Jordan, County Agent D. B. Harrison Commended For Fine Services.

By E. B. Miller

Three 4-H Club boys, selectees of Caddo parish, returned Thursday, June 24, from a five-day training Course at Southern with colors flying high, for these boys, trained by Negro County Agent B. D. Harrison, represented themselves well with one first place and five second places in judging. These club members: Murry Moch, Jr., Henry Lyles and Morris Lee were a part of some 34 club boys and girls from approximately sixteen parishes, to meet on the University campus, July 20-24.

The first-day events were highlighted by contest to select state champion Judging Teams in various farm and home projects. Caddo 4-H Club members placed first in judging sweet potatoes and second in Dairy cattle, swine, farm mules, poultry and corn, respectively. These same boys did well in the "Demonstration in Making Feed Hoppers."

Much credit is given Mr. T. J. Jordan, state agent in Negro Work, for the success of such Annual State Short Courses for Negroes and the general up-swing of agricultural opportunities for Negro farmers in general.

This marked the Twelfth Annual State Short Course for Negro 4-H Club Boys, Girls and Farmers' Self-Help League held for the advancment of Negroes in agriculture.

—Shreveport Sun.

"Where in h—l are we," asked the drunk, leaning over the steering wheel.

"We're comin' into a town and you better slow down," answered his pal.

"Oh yeah, how c'n ya tell?"

"'Cause we're hittin more people," came the reply.

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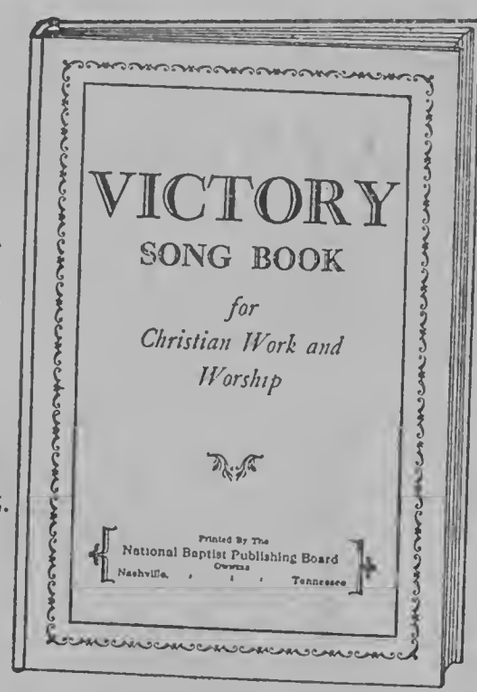

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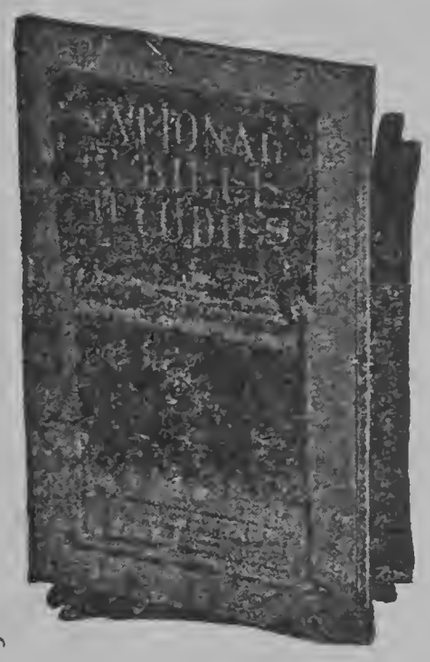

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WHITE BREAD PLUS VITAMINS

Americans are white bread eaters. They devour white flour and are apt to turn a disinterested eye on brown. It may be the taste and it may be the color. Whatever the reason, they specify white most of the time when they buy a loaf at the grocery store or order noon sandwiches. Sometime ago the milling and baking industries undertook a nation-wide campaign designed to increase whole wheat bread consumption, but sale of this product never increased two per cent of the total.

Then the medical fraternity entered the picture. It was known that malnutrition and diet deficiency existed even in well-to-do homes, with handsomely stocked larders. The scientists went to work to find out why. Their discovery amounted to this: Many palatable foods are sadly deficient in those vitamins which are essential to robust health. And white bread was one of them. In the process of refining, the flour lost many of its health attributes. There was, for instance, a deficiency of thiamin, which leads to impairment of the nervous, digestive and circulatory systems. There was deficiency of nicotine acid, which is closely related to pellagra. There was a deficiency of riboflavin, which results in a stunting of growth, lowering of vitality, premature aging, and nervous disorders.

So in 1938, with the facts known, the American Medical Association went on record to the effect that in the processing of foods the goal should be to retain the natural food value—and that if this is not feasible, the processed food should be scientifically enriched to restore the losses. It is to the credit of the millers and bakers that they cooperated fully. So today they are planning to give the white bread most of us enjoy so much, the vitamins we need. Furthermore—and this will be of particular interest to the lady of the house—enriched flour and bread, when included in proper diets, are no more fattening than unenriched varieties.

The medical fraternity has again done a big job for the health of all the people, and particularly to the white-bread consumers of America—a classification which includes the bulk of the population.

WHAT CHICKENS CAN MEAN TO A FARMER

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—When every Georgia farmer shall have a flock of chickens on his yard to furnish him with ample supplies of poultry products for home use and markets, there'll be better farm living. More cash money can be had at all times of the year, family diets will improve, and it will be clear then that a good flock of chickens can bring about great changes.

Throughout the state, there are many farmers working in the direction of raising more chickens and are meeting with much success.

Twenty-seven Liberty county 4-H club boys have 400 pullets that will probably begin laying by next November. These boys had poultry projects consisting of 50 chicks each and have sold 600 fryers. More than 600 baby chicks were placed with adult farmers recently, and six of them sold 175 fryers averaging two pounds each in weight. It is believed that poultry production in this county will increase 30 per cent between now and next January.

In Brooks county, 400 baby chicks were recently placed. A large number of farmers are waiting for fall to have late fryers for sale, and the county agent reveals that more chicks and brooders have been placed in the area than ever before.

Albert Lampkin of Dodge county has built a modern poultry house to accommodate 100 chickens. Prior to building the house, this farmer raised 50 pullets from his homemade lamp brooder.

Club members are making good with their poultry projects in Baldwin county. They have been offered a dollar each for pullets hatched last March and April, but are refusing the offer as they plan to sell fall and winter eggs.

At the Greene county July Poultry sale, Negro farmers sold a total of 240 pounds of poultry for $36. They are gradually increasing their flocks, and 60 per cent of Chatham county poultry producers have marketed their products, realizing some cash in spite of high feed prices.

Much of this work is in response to the Government's request that the production of poultry and eggs be increased for food supply. There is a great deal of interest manifested in poultry production at this time by Georgia Negro farmers.

A NEGRO COMMUNITY WORK IN BEHALF OF ITS FAMILIES

The Andrews Family Illustrates One of the Major Problems This Community Faces

Mrs. Andrew's husband made $10.00 a week. Mrs. Andrews was the guardian and manager of that $10.00. Not that she ever thought of herself in these terms. She simply rented a place for husband, herself and their two children—Robert, 11, and Nancy, 8—to live in, bought what clothes they didn't seem to be able to do without and fed the family with what was left. 1)

About the middle of each week she would make a desperate effort to see if they could make out until Saturday, payday. But usually she ended by getting an advance from the grocery man on the corner. Of course, food was higher there than at other places. 2) Sometimes a pound of salt pork looked mighty small, but if you needed credit, you had to trade, when you had money, with the people who would help you when you didn't have money. So the weeks came and went. And part of this week's $10.00 paid for last week's living. For always she owed the grocery man.

Mrs. Andrews vaguely wished she could do better, but she was tired most of the time. Her husband was a good man, cheerful and ambitious. In the years they had been married he had worked but never found a job paying more than $10.00. There had been bad times when he had made less than that. The children worried her. Robert was often irritable. Nancy was pale and listless. But Mrs. Andrews didn't know any way to do better, so she just went along from week to week and dreamed that some day things would be different. Then they would have steak for dinner and bacon and eggs for breakfast.

Mrs. Andrews was alone with her problems and hopes unaware that in her community were resources, people and plans information and activity, that were centered around these very problems and hopes.

(1) The Andrews family is fictional; its situation and problems are real.

(2) The grocery store was a business. The use of credit necessarily involved losses, the cost of which was distributed on the price of all goods.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1.)

SAVING THE PUBLIC'S BACON

A few years ago, when there was peace in the world and we had not embarked upon the greatest and costliest defense program in history, there was much denunciation of "big business." "Big business" was the enemy of the people and of the national welfare. "Big business" was the cause of all social and economic ills and injustices.

Now, the players of that tune are generally silent. For this grave emergency has proven to any man who can think that "big business," like little business, is part and parcel of the American way of life—and is essential to maintaining it.

It is "big business" which is turning out the airplanes and tanks and cannons and ships-of-war which are making it possible for the courageous English to fight on, and which will in time build a wall of steel about our hemisphere. And to a large extent, it is "big businesss" which is protecting the living standard of the American people during these abnormal days.

Retail trade provides a fine example of that. In the retail field, there are two kinds of "big business." One is represented by the chains. The other is represented by thousands of independent stores which have banded together in purchasing organizations which make it possible for them also to buy and distribute with maximum efficiency and minimum cost.

Both the chains and the organized independents have kept retail prices down, in the face of rising wholesale costs. It is true that the cost of some goods at retail has risen—it is also true that prices have not risen nearly so much as the commodity costs indexes would justify. Retailers have held prices down in two ways—first, by increasing efficiency and cutting overhead expense; second, by working on an even lower profit margin than in the past.

So, it is "big business" in the factory and "big business" in merchandising which is fighting to maintain our national standard of living now. And many people are beginning to realize that they are getting the breaks as a result.

—oOo—

Joe Louis made front page news in the Atlanta (Georgia) Constitution when the story of his wife's suit for divorce became public. His marriage, however, did not.

—Southern Frontier

NOAH F. RYDER APPOINTED ON HAMPTON INSTITUTE MUSIC DEPARTMENT, OTHER CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Hampton Institute, Va.—Noah F. Ryder, Head of the Music Department of Winston-Salem Teachers College in North Carolina, has accepted a teaching position in the Hampton Institute Department of Music, President Malcolm S. MacLean today announced.

Mr. Ryder, a Hampton graduate in the Class of 1935, has made an enviable record as a composer, choir director and teacher at Winston-Salem. He was recently selected by Radio Station WBIG of Greensboro as one of the eight most outstanding Negroes in the State.

Under his direction the choir of Winston-Salem Teachers College has become well known in the State, and his organization of the music department at that school has attracted much attention.

Mr. Ryder joins an enlarged and revitalized music department at Hampton Institute. Last week, the executive council announced the appointment of Francisco Amendola as conductor of the Institute Band and teacher of instruments and appointed F. Irene Sanders chairman of the Department.

At Winston-Salem, Mr. Ryder organized and put into operation a unique music service for public schools which distributed mimeographed folk songs arranged especially for use in schools. He has served as instructor in the annual clinic of the North Carolina High School Association and as critic judge of the State's high school music festivals. His arrangement of the spiritual "My Soul Could Not Be Content" was recently used as a combined chorus number for all Negro high school music festivals in the State. He was recently included in a list of fifty outstanding composers of North Carolina.

Continuing the reorganization of Hampton Institute, the executive council announced the transfer of Alice H. Russell from the Home Economics department to Supervisor's post in all students' dining rooms. It was also announced that Ira Skeeter would not return as a girls' dormitory matron and Dr. Kenneth B. M. Crooks will not return to his position in the Biology department. This department is being completely reorganized and in the future will be integrated with the work of the Divisions of Home Economies and Agriculture.

"Choir practice was out early tonight, wasn't it? How did it happen?"

"One, somebody blew an auto horn outside and a minute later the male quartet was all that was left."

Many people have the right aim in life, but a lot of them never pull the trigger.

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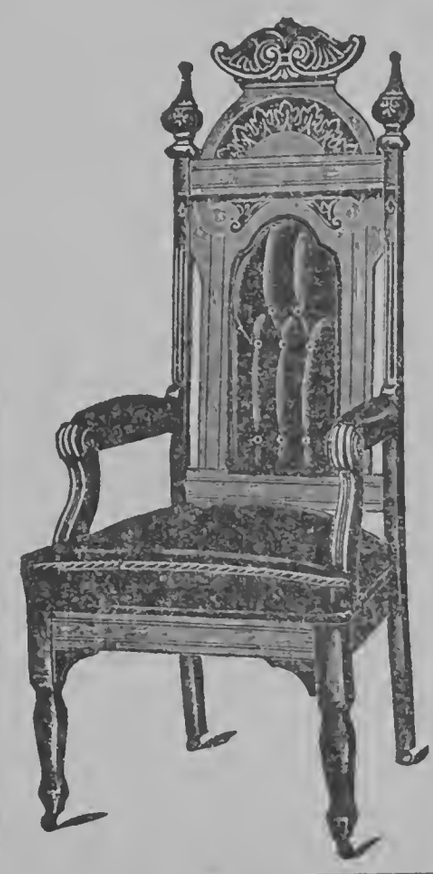

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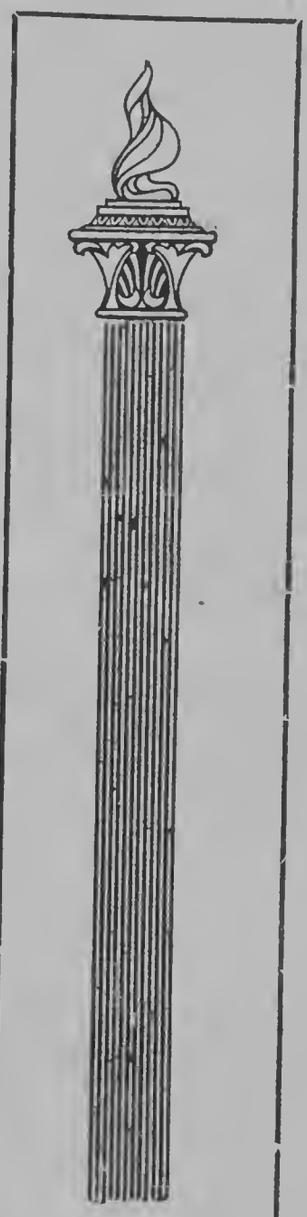

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SANTA DOMINGO HAS OLDEST PIECE OF MAHOGANY KNOWN

Among the many woods that enter into the manufacture of furniture, the story of mahogany is one of the most fabulous in history. With legends and records of its use dating back to the voyages of Cortez, to a development that produced a single piece of furniture which has to this day represented the ultimate in design and craftsmanship, is a story of thrilling interest.

According to research by George N. Lamb, director of the Mahogany Association, Inc., the earliest mahogany in existence today is a roughly hewn cross in the cathedral of Santo Domingo, which bears this legend: "This is the first sign planted in the center of this field to mark the beginning of this magnificent temple in the year 1514." The cathedral, which was completed in 1550, has much carved mahogany still in splendid condition.

It was not long after that piratical rovers of the sea were carrying this much-desired wood to Europe. One of the most unusual stories of a mahogany treasure trove is that of the 66 ships of the Spanish Armada, which were sunk by the British in 1588. The first large shipment of mahogany to reach the shores of England still lies in the hulls of those ships on the bottom of the sea.

Character Reading by Furniture

Give him a peek at the furnishings of your home and William K. Drews will read you like a book. For 20 years that has been part of his business as one of this country's leading authorities on fine arts insurance. "Homes are quickly revealing," he said, "all taste being 75 per cent inherited, 15 per cent subconscious and only 10 per cent conscious, so it is easy to make out the race, habits and characteristics of almost any homemaker. A neat, extensive array of hats and shoes in a wardrobe closet, means, as a rule, that husband and wife sleep in twin beds and that she is the family boss. The Irish usually prefer energetic expression in art, while Jewish taste is essentially intellectual and Scottish restful. Latin races incline toward simplified things and Germanics toward ornamentation." And here is a practical tip he gives women about mirrors. He says that mirrors are not all alike and that the quality of the mercury backing lends them great variety. "Be certain you've got one that suits you." he says.

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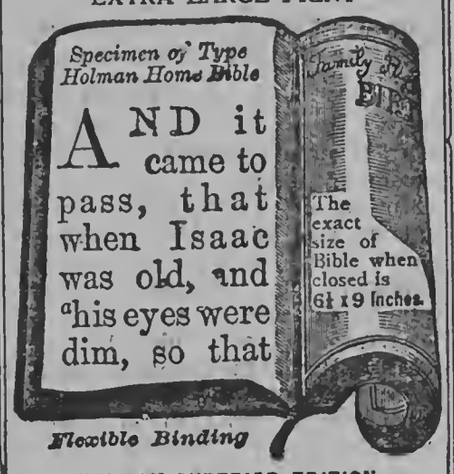

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912,720 Cars Loaded

Washington, D. C., Sept 5—Loading of revenue freight for the week ended August 30 totaled 912,720 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced today. This was an increase of 143,945 cars or 18.7 per cent above the corresponding week in 1940, and an increase of 196,323 cars or 27.4 per cent above the same week in 1939.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of August 30 was an increase of 12,970 cars or 1.4 per cent above the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 390,305 cars, an increase of 13,391 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 86,641 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 158,311 cars, an increase of 1,209 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 4,651 cars above the correspnding week in 1940.

Coal loading amounted to $170,338 cars, an increase of 685 cars above the preceding week. and an increase of 31,910 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Grain an grain products totaled 43,536 cars, a decrease of 89 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6,203 cars above the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western District alone, grain and graind products loading for the week of August 30 totaled 29,601 cars, a decreasc of 1,124 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 6.115 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Live stock loading amounted to 12,462 cars, an increase of 449 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 3,706 cars below the corresponding week in 1940. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of August 30 totaled 9,225 cars, an increase of 351 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 3,154 cars below the corresponding week in 1940.

Forest products loading totaled 47,750 cars, a decrease of 2,295 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 9,113 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Ore loading amounted to 76,548 cars, a decrease of 471 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 7,258 cars above the corresponding week in 1940.

Coke loading amounted to 13,470 cars, an increase of 491 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,875 cars above the corsponding week in 1940.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding weeks in 1940 and 1939.

1941	1940	1939
4 weeks of January		
2,740,095	2,557,735	2,288,730
4 weeks of February		
2,824,188	2,488,879	2,282,866
5 weeks of March		
3,817,918	3,123,916	2,976,655
4 weeks of April		
2,793,563	2,495,212	2,225,188
5 weeks of May		
4,160,527	3,351,840	2,926,408
4 weeks of June		
9,510,137	2,896,953	2,563,953
4 weeks of July		
3,413,427	2,822,450	2,532,236
Week of August 2		
883,065	717,927	656,553
Week of August 9		
878,549	727,073	661,023
Week of August 16		
890,374	743,050	669,793
Week of August 23		
899,750	761,108	683,906
Week of August 30		
912,720	768,775	716,397
Total		
27,724,313	23,454,918	21,183,708

Gent: Can you beat it? I just caught my friend in another fellow's arms?

Lady: I guess you saw red?

Gent: You bet. I never saw two people blush so much as they did.

Billie: I just married Hazel last night.

Ted: Fifty-fifty basis?

Billie: Yes, half rye, half ginger ale.

PRICES WILL FOLLOW WAGES

The government's efforts to control prices. Business Week recently observed, are "meeting difficulties." Despite the work of Leon Henderson's office commodity prices continue to rise.

There is a very sound reason for that. The reason is wages. It should be obvious to anyone that prices and wages still follow the same course. It is utterly unreasonable to expect that we can fix prices and at the same time permit wage levels to steadily rise.

During this defense boom, wages have risen much faster than production. In the year ending last June, payrolls increased 42 per cent—while manufacturing output increased only 30 per cent. Wage increases have also been far greater than price increases.

The efforts of business and the government to control price will prove completely ineffectual if this trend continues. In some lines, of which retail merchandising is perhaps the most outstanding, prices have been held down for the reason that business has taken smaller profits. That cannot go on indefinitely, in the face of the wage trend.

If we are to have an upward-wage spiral, we must have an upward price spiral with it. If we are to place a workable ceiling over prices on the other hand, we must also place a ceiling over wages. There are no alternatives. And the sooner we realize that, the sooner the price-wage problem will be solved.

Education is the knowledge of how to use the whole of oneself. Many men use but one or two faculties out of the score with which they are endowed. A man is educated who knows how to make a tool of every faculty—how to open it, how to keep it sharp, and how to apply it to all practical purposes.—H. S. Beecher.

PLEDGE HAS BEEN KEPT

Mass merchanising is now quietly and efficiently carrying on what is probably the biggest job it has ever undertaken on behalf of producers and consumers.

These are chaotic days. Prices for a long list of materials have gone sharply up. There are serious shortages in some lines. In other lines, government has clamped down severe restrictions, under the priority system.

Mass merchandising's job under these conditions is about as difficult as can be imagined. It must buy with extraordinary care. It must anticipate the swift changes in the industrial picture that are constantly taking place. It must keep a constant eye out for profiteering and speculation. It must work night and day seeking to further reduce the cost of doing business, to the end that the standard of living of the consumer be preserved.

Mass merchandising—a term which includes both the chains and the organized independent stores—is performing that job superby well. Many an economist has been astonished at the way retail prices have been held down in the face of inflationary trends. We are witnessing an example of efficiency and service that is without precedent.

When you go into a typical progressive retail store today, only about two cents of each dollars you spend represents profit to that store. The other ninety-eight cents goes to producers, to government in the form of taxation, to employes, to property owners, etc. When the emergency began, spokesmen for mass merchandising announced that they would fight profiteering in retailing to the limit. That pledge has been kept.

WEALTHY FILLING STATION OPERATOR OF CLEVELAND AWARDED SUCCESS MEDAL

Business League Hears Alonzo G. Wright Tell of His Achievements and Explain How to "Make Good"

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11—(ANP)—There was something touching about the address with which Alonzo G. Wright, wealthy and successful filling station oprator of Cleveland, received the Spaulding award at the 1941 business league meeting here last week. The award given for the oustanding business achievement of the year is a signal honor and Mr. Wright in describing the humble beginning from which he had forged success wrote plainly so that Negro youth following him might see what their pathway to success must be.

"As I stand here to receive this award," Mr. Wright said, "I ask myself; what have I done to merit this honor? I think maybe a mistake has been made, that maybe I have fooled my judges. But no, that cannot be, for they have had time to reflect and to judge who should receive it.

I accept it not because I think I deserve it, but because you think so. For as I see it, I have done nothing but my duty.

"You know that in the business world, the Negro is just a beginner. By trial and error must he work out his economic salvation, competing with the best brains of other races. It's a fight to the finish. On it depends the future of a people.

"If I be a champion that has come up from the ranks that has won some measure of success, I am glad. For over beyond the railroad tracks from whence I come, the smoke obscured the light; hunger and want dulled the vision of a brighter world; my race dubbed me as one apart to loaf and to linger with others of my people without hope or joy. I repeat' if I be a champion who has thrust these things aside and forced a Negro's business ability in a field where there is light and hope, and ojy, then I am doubly glad. For others may see my small endeavor, grasp hope and help in our fight for economic salvation.

"My lot has not been an easy one. No one has given me anything. By my efforts and the work of my hands have I gone forward.

"If I am one of many. There are so many other stalwart souls fighting the good fight. Some fall by the wayside; some go onward. They, too, deserve an award. That I have been singled out tonight to receive one makes me feel humble, and realize how little I have done.

"I have not done this alone. I have been trained by a determined mother, and have been aided by my loyal wife. These two—my mother and my wife with me are tonight receiving the award. For without their encouragement and love and fidelity, I might not have done my work so well.

"And to you—Mr. Average Citizens, boys and girls here and everywhere—support your business men. If they make mistakes, be not so quick to criticize. Help them to correct their shortcomings. Support Negro business.

"Out of the wilderness
Out of the night
Has the black man come to the dawn of light.
He has come through the valley of dark despair,
He has borne what no white man ever could bear.
He has lived through sorrow, pain and woe,
And the cry of his heart is to know—to know."

—Ella Wheller Wilcox.

Trade Week

During the recent convention of the National Negro Business League, Mr. William A. Bailey, Division of Business, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., made official presentation of the Census Report entitled, "Retail Negro Proprietorships—1939." This report says:

"Retail sales of the 29,827 unincorporated Negro establishments in 1939 amounted to $71,446,000, an increase of 49.0 per cent over the corresponding total for 1935."

As encouraging as is this report, the sales are still 27.5 per cent less than sales in Negro retail outlets in 1929, according to the Census Report.

Negro Trade Week campaigns offer the most direct and effective method for stimulating sales increases. Reports from communities where these campaigns have been conducted show substantial increases in business and a definite awakening on the part of Negro consumers.

It is hoped that every local organization will begin NOW to plan for the Fall Trade Week Campaign.

As a result of defense activities, many Negro families have more dollars to spend and Negro-operated business should immediately organize to get their share of this increased income. Trade weeks help to direct these dollars into Negro cash registers; and make it possible for Negro proprietors to add new lines of merchandise, engage additional help, do more advertising and render more effective customer service. New dollars also mean new business established.

These campaigns reflect the highest type of community cooperation in that local Housewives Leagues, local churches, schools, newspapers fraternal organizations and other groups join together in giving wholehearted support to such a broad and practical objective.

Upon request, we shall be glad to supply a suggested outline of procedure for planning such campaigns. This outline represents a collection of experiences of local groups which have put over these cooperative efforts.

Yours very truly,
A. L. Holsey, Executive Secretary.

Grand Circle Railroad Fares To Continue

Washington, D. C.—"Grand circle" railroad fares which were to have expired on Oct. 31, will be continued for an indefinite time, John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, announced today. First established experimentally in the spring of 1939, they enable travelers to go by rail from their homes to both coasts and return at considerably less than standard rates.

"The railroads have decided to keep the greatly reduced fares in effect until further notice," Mr. Pelley said, "because grand circle tours have met with great success and have made it possible for many people to go long distances who might not otherwise have been able to afford it. Since the inauguration of this unique plan, thousands of travelers and vacationists have availed themselves of the opportunity to see America at surprisingly little expense."

Under the plan, the railroad spokesman pointed out, a circle tour coach ticket sells for only $90, and a first-class ticket for $135, plus special Pullman rates of $45 for a lower berth and $34.50 for an upper. Half fares are allowed children between 5 and 12 years of age who are accompanied by parents or guardians.

(Continued from Page 7, Col. 2)

RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THIS COMMUNITY WHICH THE ANDREWS FAMILY HAD NOT LEARNED TO USE

1. A radio market broadcast gave information on the best and cheapest foods to buy at particular times. The Andrews family had a radio. But Mrs. Andrews listened to the music. She had never heard the market broadcast.

Mr. Andrews brought home his boss' paper every night. Mrs. Andrews read the paper and enjoyed it, but paid no particular attention to the food advertisements. After all, she and her family were poor people and these advertisements, she supposed, were for rich people. She did not think of what she might save by watching for special sales.

Some stores in the community carried graded goods, so that you could tell what you were getting for your money, but Mrs. Andrew never thought about trying to compare quality and prices. She just bought the brands she was used to.

Some of the foods which Mrs. Andrews bought came in packages with their weight plainly marked. But Mrs. Andrews never read the labels to see which package really gave her the best for her money She just took the largest looking package.

There were often good sales at the corner grocery store—sacks of oranges, potatoes, onions—but the amount was usually more than she needed at the moment. She and Mrs. Jones, next door, might have bought a sack between them, and divided it, but neither Mrs. Andrews nor Mrs. Jones ever thought of that.

Certain goods were always cheaper, if you bought in large quantities; for example, five pounds of rice bought at the same time were cheaper than five pounds bought at separate times. Mrs. Andrews was aware of this but she believed these savings were impossible for her. She had such a little to spend. She did not realize that she could buy five pounds of rice one week, and the next week five pounds of spaghetti.

So none of the better buying plans found their way into the the habit pattern of the Andrews family. They would have meant better meals on the Andrews' [illegible] and some small savings [illegible] Gradually Mrs. Andrews might have worked around to where she could start the week with a larger part of the weekly pay. Planning was an art—and Mrs. Andrews had not learned to plan.

2. A small garden could have been grown in the back yard of the rented house where the Andrews family lived. Greens, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, and other vegetables planted there might have added much to the well-being of this family.

3. Robert's teacher had said that people should have 'balanced" meals and had shown the children pamphlets which told how to plan such meals. But Mrs. Andrews imagined these ideas would be very expensive. Of course, she would have liked Nancy and Robert to have the vitamins the teacher talked about, but she was confused as to which vitamins and how many they needed and she didn't know where she could find a clear and simple explanation that she would understand.

In some schools in the city free school lunches were served, but not in the school which Robert and Nancy attended. A hot lunch might have done a great deal for Robert's irritability and Nancy's pallar and if enough parents had requested it, and the equipment could have been found, free lunches might have been instituted in Robert and Nancy' school. This, too, was something Mrs. Andrews didn't know.

A visit to the school itself would have been profitable, for Robert's teacher would have been glad to tell Mrs. Andrews all about "balance" in diet—but as far as Mrs. Andrews knew schools were for children. It never occured to her that teachers might help a parent with her own problems. And she didn't want to embarrass Robert and Nancy by letting the teacher know how little their mother knew.

4. At the height of the season for home grown vegetables and fruits there were good buys for canning and preserving. A basket of peaches preserved and placed high on the shelf would prove a real treat for Sunday night supper in the winter months. Later when the tomatoes were plentiful other jars might be filled, but Mrs. Andrews never thought of December needs in July—who knew where you would be in December? Besides jars were expensive and she didn't know about canning to be sure her fruit and tomatoes wouldn't spoil and be wasted.

5. There were in this city a Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, an Urban League, and a local branch of the National Association for the Advancment of Colored People. All of these agencies knew that one of the function of government is to serve the people, so they had equipped themselves with pamphlets telling about various government service, and their members were participating in some of the consumer protection programs. But Mrs. Andrews never went to the Y. W. C. A., or the Urban League or the N. A. A. C. P.

6. In the state where the Andrews family lived there was a Consumer Representative on the State Defense Council, placed there not only because the officials of the Government thought this a wise plan, but also because many civic organizations had asked for such a representative Along these organizations were: the Parent Teachers Association, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and the Negro Business League. This Consumer Representative would have been interested in the fact that a pound of pork bought at the corner store looked so small. He could have set in motion forces that would have ended in having the scales tested. But Mrs. Andrews didn't know that there was a public official who tested scales, or that there was a Consumer Representative, or even that she was one of the consumers he represented.

7. The Federal Government had available free pamphlets which would have given Mrs. Andrews many practical suggestions. But Mrs. Andrews did not know that her problems were problems of National Defense and that the Government wished to help her with her problems, so she never wrote the penny postal card to state her problem and ask for help. No letters and no material from Washington ever reached her door.

Surrounded by these resources Mrs. Andrews continued on her way as one of a large number of American consumers who now live "below the saftey line." She knew of no one who helped people learn how to live in a city, and she herself did not know where to start. It never occured to her that the welfare of her family was related to National Defense.

Yet Mrs. Andrews was definitely patriotic. She still remembered with pride her eldest brother going away to the last war. They had all gathered at the station to see him off. And although she had been quite small, she remembered the feeling they had had as they walked home and listened to her mother talking of how the country needed strong men like Ben. If she had known that her country needed her now, she would have said quicky, "Here I am." But she didn't know there was anything that poor people were supposed to do. She thought that the President and the boys called for the draft would defend the country and that defense had nothing to do with her.

Activities Fostered by Individuals And Groups in This Community Which Stirred The Andrews Family and Others Like Then to Action.

There were, however, citizens in this community who had a definite idea about Defense. They had seen the special issue of the Consumer's Guide on "Food and Nation Defense." They had heard various speakers on National Defense. They had listened to radio broadcasts on Defense. They had come to feel that defense not only builds armies, but strengthens—all families--all the individual families in the country. They knew that in their community there were many families like the Andrews who lived inadequately and yet who were not on relief. The question these citizens faced was how to get the Andrews family started toward a better way of living. The answer, they knew, was not simple. They knew that there was not one way but many. There were, however, a few guiding principles which these individuals and groups used.

1. They decided that the basic problem was to get people interested in using and learning how to use the resources now available in the community.
2. They decided to work on only one problem at a time.
3. They knew the value of correcting or reaffirming their theories of what was good to do by acting on themselves, so that their teaching came to have authority because it was based on experience.
4. They secured some of the latest literature,, among which were:

Consumer Knowledge Builds Defense (a Selected Bibliography)
Consumer Division
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply
Washington, D. C. (Free)

Directory of Governmental Consumer Services and Agencies
Consumer Division
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply
Washington, D. C. (Free)

Handbook for Consumer Representatives
Consumer Division
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply
Washington, D. C. (Free)

Consumer Prices, a bi-weekly Publication
Consumer Division
Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply
Washington, D. C. (Free)

When You Buy Meat
Consumers' Counsel Division
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. (Free)

Government Grading of Canned Fruits and Vegetables

Questions and Answers Bureau
Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. (Free)

5. Then each started to do things that grew out of their own work and experience, working with the group nearest at hand and easiest for them as individuals to reach.

Here are some of the things they did:

A Teacher Thought of Gardens

This teacher called a meeting of the parents of the children in her room. She told them of how she had come to think of Defense as a matter of each family, being well and strong, and of her own interest in having a home garden. She called the meeting because she felt that they too, might be interested and as a group they might profit by the experience of one another. She gave the parents copies of the pamphlet, **The City Home Garden** which she had secured from the Office of Information. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., (Free). Here preparation of the soil, seeds, planting, and general care of the garden were discussed. The group read the pamphlet together talked a great deal went home and did some work, came back and compared notes, returned to their work again, and out of all this there came to be some new home gardens in the city. And some of the folks who weren't at the meeting found their neighbors starting to grow things, caught the idea and started themselves.

A Church Leader Arranged A Listening Party

A leader of the young people's meeting at the church had recently been married. He and his wife had found the Radio Market News Broadcast helpful; however when they talked about the broadcast to their friends they discovered that many people did not know of the existence of such a service. So they organized a "listening party" to which they invited the leading young people in the church and their mothers. Robert happened to be a member of this group. His mother didn't think much of going away from home to listen to a radio but to please Robert she went. The enthusiasm and interest of the others caught Mrs. Andrews and she too became a regular listener to the broadcast and began to buy according to what was reported to be plentiful in the market that week. Listening to the broadcast started Mrs. Andrews thinking about the ways in which she could save. When she met her neighbor, Mrs. Jones, she thought "Why couldn't we buy a sack of onions together? They're cheaper that way and a sack is enough for both of us." They did.

A Women's Club Secured the Service of a Public Official

The Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which had written a letter to the Mayor about the need to include a consumer representative on the local defense council, read with some satisfaction of the appointment of Mrs. Cartwright. They did not know Mrs Cartwright, but they decided to present to her the result of a study they had made which showed that there were six stores in Negro neighborhoods where the scales, needed, checking. Mrs Cartwright, equipped with names and addresses, rechecked the list and found that some of the stores were very poor and the scales old. She called on the city's Weights and Measures Inspector She found he had never inspected the scales in the Negro section of town. He did not have enough help to cover all the community But he promised Mrs. Cartwright that he would look into the six stores whose names she gave him A week later she called the inspector. His report was not very complete. Mrs. Cartwright suggested her calling to see him the following week. When she did she took a copy of **Check Your Weights and Measures**, which she had secured from the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply and explained how the idea of making America strong by making Americans stronger had to be worked at in a thousand concrete ways. Some were big and important new ways—others were small and part and parcel of our regular lives. She told the inspector about the group from the Federation of Women's Clubs that had come to see her. When she left, the inspector saw himself in a new light—a protector. So the inspection of scales in Negro neighborhoods began in earnest The inspector was not harsh with the storekeepers, but he was firm and people began to notice that a pound of salt pork looked like a pound of salt pork.

The Negro Businessmen's League Sponsored a School Lunch Program

At the National Convention of the Negro Businessmen's League, a report of the work of the Surplus Marketing Administration was included in the annual message of the Housewives' League. Mr. Brown who was a member of the Businessmen's League lived in the same community as the Andrews family. He was particularly attracted by what was said of the School Lunch Program. As a boy he had been very poor and had often been very hungry. So he was determined to see that this program was available to every child in his city. He called the Urban League Secretary, who suggested a meeting of the school principals and the presidents of the Parent Teachers Association. Mr. Brown called the meeting. The facts were gathered and the program was under way. The school Robert and Nancy attended was the last to get the program because it was so hard to get the required equipments. But the Businessmen's League itself eventually gave the money, for the parents, though interested, had few extra pennies.

A Y. W. C. A. Club Organized a Canning Project

The Busy Bees, a Y. W. C. A. Industrial Club (with a number of married members), decided to try their hand at home canning. Each girl canvassed her block to see if there were other people who wanted to join the project. Fifty people were registered. The Committee of Management, interested in the fact that the young women wished to help other people as well as themselves, came to their aid. One member offered her pressure cooker; another, a trained home economist, volunteered to supervise the project. The House Committee offered to collect empty jars from their friends and donate additional jars and all the rubbers out of their emergency fund. The project proved to be popular. It was written up in the local paper. The President of the Housewives' League read of the project and organized similar projects in three additional sections of the city, using neighborhood churches as centers for the work So a number of people started the winter with canned tomatoes and applesauce on their shelves.

A High School Teacher Planned An Assembly Program

The home economics teacher in the high school gave a talk at assembly on "Balanced [illegible] The response was good, so, encouraged, she proposed for a future program the idea of dramatic skits on the role of vitamins in making America strong. These skits were popular Eventually parents found themselves curious about vitamins A. B. C. D., and G.

The Women's Editor of the Local Negro Newspaper Wrote About Enriched Bread

It was Mrs. Andrews' habit to read the Negro newspaper in its entirety, so, of course, she read the item on enriched bread At last she thought here might be a way to be sure of some of the vitamins the children needed. She was telling Robert about it when he said, "What we need mamma, is to know more about these things." Mrs. Andrews repeated the remark to Mr. Andrews. She felt embarrassed for scorn had crept into Robert's voice. She'd really like to talk to the editor of the Women's Paper but she was afraid Mr Andrews laughed. He said, "The boy's right. I'll stop by, or perhaps I'll ask the secretary of the N. A. A C. P. He knows lots of things and besides I see him every now and then."

The N. A. A. C. P. Introduced the Andrews Family to the Services Of the Federal Government

The N. A. A. C. P. secretary suggested that Mr. Andrews write a penny postal card to the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, saying that he and his wife wanted to learn how to secure the right vitamins for their children, Robert, 11, and Nancy, 8. The Department sent some literature and a letter which said that in the community where the Andrews family lived there was a Mrs. Bundy—a former school teacher—who was a trained Home Economist and who had written to say she would like to be of service in defense. They felt that Mrs. Bundy might work with the Andrews family on a plan for including proper vitamins in their weekly food list. But the Andrews family were shy. Mrs. Bundy lived in a big home. So they read the literature and did the best they could by themselves.

The Urban League Produced an Exhibit Directing People's Attention to Labels

A few months before the Urban

League secretary had started a food buying club among his friends. The members of this group had a real experience in saving money. They learned about the way the country's food supply is produced, organized and distributed, and decided it would be a good thing to tell other people some of the things they were learning. So they produced an exhibit which called people's attention to the pertinent subject of labels. They placed the exhibit in the window of the Urban League Office.

Local stores felt a repercussion; people wanted to read before they bought. So things had to be placed on shelves where people could easily read the labels before buying. Several additional stores began to carry graded food

The Citizens' Committee Opened a Diet Clinic

Attached to the local hospital was a citizens' committee. Stirred by reports on rejected draftees they decided to open a diet clinic. Copies of **Eat the Right Food**, a simple nutrition leaflet, were secured for free distribution and hundreds of mothers were given opportunity to talk over their food probems with Mrs. Bundy, a volunteer who wanted to help in the defense program.

Mrs. Bundy helped the people who came to the clinic to plan balanced meals and to be less timid about trying new foods and new ways of cooking. She taught them also about quantity buying which was possible even if you had very little money and very little storage space.

Each of these activities was small. Each grew out of the immediate job or direct experience of the individual or group who started it. But altogether they meant real help to the Andrews family and many families like them in getting started toward a better way of living. They meant a fuller use of the resources of the community and a strengthening of the community and its homes as units in total defense.

Note: This booklet is the first of a series. Will you please help make the other booklets as useful as possible by sending us your frank comments and suggestions?

SUMMARY OF NEGRO CHURCHES

Department Of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones Secretary, Releases Data From Nation's Capital

There has just been received here in Nashville from the Bureau of Census, J. C. Capt, Director, the following statement, which is published minus the table of statistics, with no attempt to comment upon, alter or change it, which, according to most of the leaders of the National Baptist Convention of America, and other bodies, feel is incomplete, because of the failure of so many such organizations and leaders to reply to questionnaires sent out.

"According to returns received by the Bureau of the Census, there were 256 religious bodies in the United States in 1936. Of the total number of religious bodies, 33 reported no white churches and 25* primarily white bodies made returns for one or more Negro churches.

Among the 33 wholly Negro denominations, the following were not included in the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies: Christ's Sanctified Holy Church Colored; Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas; House of God, Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of Truth, House of Prayer for All People; House of the Lord; Kodesh Church of Immanuel; The Latter House of the Lord, Apostolic Faith; National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union; Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ; and United Holy Church of America, Incorporated.

No returns were received from the African Orthodox Church of New York and the Free Church of God in Christ, two wholly Negro denominations which reported in 1926.

Four of the 25 primarily white denominations, or denominations in part Negro, did not make any returns for Negro churches in 1926, but reported one or more Negro churches in 1926. These denominations were the American Lutheran Church, the Apostolic Episcopal Church (The Holy Eastern Catholic and Apostolic Orthodox Church), the International Church of the Foursquare Gospel, and the Northern Baptist Convention.

Number of Churches

Returns for Negro churches decreased from 42,585 in 1926 to 38,303 in 1936. Consolidation and abandonment of churches are among the causes advanced for the decrease. It is thought that in some instances cheap transportation and good roads along with decreases in church incomes made it both possible and advisable for two or more churches of the same faith to consolidate, and that in other instances the need for gainful employment forced church members to leave home and church in order to search for work.

Of the total number (38,303) of Negro churches, the Negro Baptists reported 23,093, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 4,578; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 3,252; and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 2,063. The Methodist Episcopal Church in making returns for 1,730 Negro congregations, reported a larger number of Negro churches than any other primaily white denomination. The five denominations mentioned claimed approximately seven-eighths (88 per cent) of all Negro churches for which returns were made.

Among the Baptist bodies increases were recorded for the Negro Baptists, Colored Primitive Baptists, and the United Free Will Baptists, the only wholly Negro Baptist denominations included in the Census of 1926. Of the Methodist bodies, only the African Union Methodist Protestant Church and the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church reported an increase.

Although the 1930 census disclosed that 43.7 per cent of the Negro population resided in cities, the figures based on the 1936 census returns show that 13,528 Negro churches, or approximately one out of every three (35.3 per cent), were located in cities. Of the total number of Negro churches reported to the Bureau of the Census, 86.8 per cent were in the South Atlantic and the two South Central divisions where 78.7 per cent of the Negro population of the United States resided in 1930. Each of the 7 States with 2,000 or more churches was in the South. There were 5,954 churches in Georgia, 4,011 in Alabama, 3,638 in Mississippi, 3,081 in Texas, 2,562 in North Carolina, 2,158 in South Carolina and 2,028 in Louisiana. Among the remaining States, Arkansas reported the largest number of churches, 1,939.

Membership

Despite the decrease in Negro churches, membership increased from 5,203,487 to 5,660,618. Membership in Negro churches represented slightly more than one-tenth (10.1 per cent) of the total reported church membership. That proportion is greater than the proportion (9.5 per cent) of Negro church members at the 1926 census, and the proportion (9.7 per cent) of Negroes in the total population at the 1930 census.

Negro Baptist churches made returns for 3,782,464 members and accounted for more than two-thirds (66.8 per cent) of all Negro church members. However, returns for the African Methodist Episcopal Church totaled 493,357 and those of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church 414,244 and 269,915, respectively. Among the primarily white denominations, the Methodist Episcopal Church reported 193,761 members in Negro churches; Negro congregations of the Roman Catholic Church and the Northern Baptist Convention made returns for 137,684 and 45,821 members, respectively.

Among the wholly Negro denominations, increases in members were reported by the African Orthodox Church; African Union Methodist Protestant Church; Church of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A.; Church of God and Saints of Christ; Church of God in Christ; Churches of God, Holiness; Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Free Christian Zion Church of Christ; Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church; Independent Negro Churches; Negro Baptists; Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church; and United American Free Will Baptist Church. The increase in membership for Negro Baptist churches was from 3,196,623 to 3,782,464, an increase of 585,841.

A comparison of the membership figures for Negro churches affiliated with denominations in part Negro discloses increases for the Church of God, Church of God (Anderson, Ind.), Evangelical Synodical Conference of North America, Roman Catholic Church and the Seventh-day Adventist.

Comparing the States by membership in Negro churches reveals that Georgia with 629,028 members ranked first and Alabama with 585,733 members, second. Other States which made returns for 400,000 or more members were Texas, 464,937, North Carolina, 434,951, and Mississippi, 415,182. States for which between 300,000 and 400,000 members of Negro churches were reported, included Louisiana, 330,990; South Carolina, 330,479; and Virginia, 308,779. Negro churches in Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Tennessee made returns for 217,123, 216,020 and 212,223 members, respectively. In each of the following States membership in Negro churches totaled more than 100,000 but less than 200,000: Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, New York, and Ohio.

Value of Church Edifices

"Value of church edifice," as employed in the Census of Religions Bodies, comprises the estimated value of church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the church and actually used in connection with religious services. "Value of church edifice" does not include buildings hired for religious services or those used for social or organization work in connection with the church.

Values reported by 34,250 Negro churches amounted to $164,531,531, represented 4.8 per cent of the value of all reported church edifices. Fifty-seven per cent ($93,798,181) of the total value of Negro churches was reported by the Negro Baptists. Following that denomination in total valuation of their edifices were the African Methodist Episcopal Church with $20,710,623, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church with $14,750,165, and the Negro churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church which reported $10,065,869.

The church edifices of Negro churches located in Pennsylvania were valued at $12,875,777, while the valuation placed on the edifices of Negro churches in Alabama and North Carolina were $11,432,063 and $11,204,158, respectively. The churches of Texas reported values which totaled $10,692,465 and those of Georgia values which totaled $9,442,345. The returns show that the Negro churches of 23 of the remaining States reported values in excess of $1,000,000.

The average value per church was higher in the New England and Pacific areas than in the Mountain and Southern States. In the densely settled Middle Atlantic States where Negro churches in urban areas outnumbered rural churches of the same class, the average value per church was $19,471. The average fo New York Negro churches was $26,739.

The lowest average value ($3,235) was obtained for church edifices located in the East South Central States. However, valuations lower than that noted for the East South Central divisions were obtained for Negro church edifices reported from the State of New Mexico in the Mountain division and the State of Georgia in the South Atlantic division, the averages being $1,968 and $1,730 respectively.

Expenditures

A comparison of the expenditures reported at the Census of 1936 with expenditures reported at the Census of 1926 discloses a decrease of 35.4 per cent. The decrease in expenditures amounted to $15,221,790. Although reports were received from 37,308 churches or 95.1 per cent of the number of churches that reported expenditures for 1926, average expenditures per Negro church decreased from $1,096 in 1926 to $745 in 1936. It seems probable that the prevalence of unemployment among Negro church goers prevented them from supporting their churches to the same extent in 1936 as in 1926, and that as a result churches were forced to reduce salaries, refrain from making repiars and practice other economies.

The expenditures reported by 37,308 Negro churches for the year 1936 amounted to $27,802,469 or 5.4 per cent of all reported expenditures. More than half ($14,978,506) of the expenditures were made by Negro Baptist churches. Ranking below the Negro Baptists, but with expenditures of more than $1,000,000 were the African Methodist Episcopal Church with $4,059,809, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church with $2,319,367, the Negro congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church with $1,576,527, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church with $1,378,746. Among the remaining denominations, the Negro churches of the Roman Catholic Church reported the largest sum, $763,392.

The Negro churches of Alabama expended $2,246,783, and the Negro churches of Texas, $2,134,573. The returns for the Negro congregations of 11 other States also show that in each of the States sums in excess of $1,000,000 were expended.

Probably owing to the lower wages received in the South, as well as depression agriculture conditions, the average expenditure per church was smaller in the South than in other sections. Average expenditures of churches of no single State exceeded the average expenditure of $3,275 obtained for the churches of the District of Columbia. States in which the average expenditures of churches were above $2,000 but less than $3,000, were New York, $2,644; Massachusetts, $2,599; Rhode Island, $2,526; Minnesota, $2,265; Connecticut, $2,238; Colorado, $2,227; and Illinois, $2,047. In the Pacific States and each of the following States average expenditures per church were above $1,000; Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. In all of the remaining States except Georgia, Montana and South Dakota (States for which the averages were between $300 and $400) averages were more than $400 but less than $1,000.

Debt on Church Edifices

Possibly because a much larger proportion of the edifices of the Negro churches than of white churches were located in the South and in rural areas where land values are comparatively low, construction cost less and edifices, especially those in rural areas, less pretentious than in the North and West, the proportion of the Negro churches reporting debt was smaller than the proportion of all churches, the percentage for Negro churches being 22.5 (7,712) and that for all churches, 25.2.

To some extent the difficulties which Negro congregations in various parts of the country have experienced in acquiring property for religious purposes are reflected in the amounts reported as indebtedness on church edifices. In the Pacific States 55.8 per cent of the churches which reported value also reported indebtedness and in the Middle Atlantic States debt on church edifices was reported by 50.7 per cent of churches reporting edifices, but in the South Atlantic division only 10.7 per cent of the churches reported debt on edifices. Not only was the proportion of churches large in the Middle Atlantic States but the average amount ($6,502) of the indebtedness was highest in that division. The ratios of indebtedness for New England, the East North Central and Pacific States were considerably below that given for the Middle Atlantic States, but much higher than the ratio of the East South Central States. In the New England States the average indebtedness was $4,842, in the East North Central, $4,665, in the Pacific States, $4,485, but in the East South Central States, $1,423.

Sunday Schools

Data supplied at the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies indicated that the Sunday school is an important part of the Negro church. Of the 58 denominations having one or more Negro churches, 55 reported Sunday schools.

Five religious bodies with a total of 33,710 churches made returns for 90 per cent (31,521) of all Negro churches with Sunday schools. Of the total number of churches in that classification, the Negro Baptists reported almost two-thirds (62.8 per cent) or 21,976. The African Methodist Episcopal Church made returns for 4,120; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 2,059; the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,976, and the Negro congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1,390.

Morethan two-thirds (68.1) per cent) of all Sunday school teachers and scholars were reported by the Negro Baptists. Following the Negro Baptists were the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Of the Negro churches with Sunday schools nearly two-thirds (64.3 per cent) or 22,508 were in rural areas and 12,513 in urban areas.

* Does not include one Negro Federated church.

BALLARD OF BOOKER T.

By Langston Hughes For ANP

Booker T.
Was a practical man
He said, Till the soil
And learn from the land.
Let down your buckets
Where you are.
Your fate is here
And not afar.
To help yourself
And your fellow man,
Train your head,
Your heart, and your hand.
For smartness alone's
Surely not mete—
If you haven't at the same time
Got something to eat.
So at Tuskegee
He built a school
With book-learning there
And the workman's tool.
He started out
In a simple way—
For yesterday
Was not today.
Sometimes he had
Compromise in his talk—
For a man must crawl
Before he can walk—
And in Alabama in '85
A joker was lucky
To be alive.
But Booker T.
Was nobody's fool;
You may crave a dream
With a humble tool.
The tallest tower
Can tumble down
If it is not rooted
In solid ground.
So, being a far-seeing
Practical man.
He said, Train your head,
Your heart, and your hand.
Your fate is here—
Not afar—
So let down your buckets
Where you are.

MISSISSIPPIANS NOT READY TO 'CONCEDE' NEGRO LABOR UNIONS

And So White Business Men Stage Riot to Thwart A. F. of L. Effort

LOUISVILLE, Miss., Sept. 11 (ANP)—Negroes will not be unionized in this prejudiced little town if leading white citizens can help it.

A Negro and a white man are in serious condition and several others are nursing bruises as the result Tuesday night of a race riot in which an armed mob of 300 white business and professional men chased from the streets 200 Negroes who were attempting to enter the courthouse for an A. F. of L. union organization meeting.

The seriously wounded men were Emmet Pendergast, white, an employe of the Southern Natural Gas company, shot in the leg, and a man named Brown, shot and cut. The latter was not among those seeking to form the union but happened to be on the street when the mob decided to chase into hiding all Negroes found on local thoroughfares.

Sheriff W. B. Holman could not be reached but members of his family said he "knew nothing" of the riot.

The trouble began with the arrival here from Birmingham of J. C. Barrett, white, A. F. of L. organizer, bent on unionizing employes of the D. L. Fair Lumber company here. On the night of Aug. 25, he held an open meeting in the courthouse attended by about 300 men, of whom around 225 were colored.

After the initial meeting, an organization meeting was scheduled for Tuesday night at the courthouse. No secret was made of the purpose. But when the hour approached, a mob formed around the entrance and refused to allow anybody to go inside. When the number of Negroes increased, arguments developed and were quickly followed by fist fights.

The armed mob then decided not only to refuse the workers admittance but to chase them off the streets. The entire town was thrown into an uproar. Next day, however, citizens refused to discuss the affair.

Barrett was not seen during the fighting. However, he did not check out of his hotel until the following morning. He left no forwarding address.

It was also learned that Barrett left Bruce, Miss., hurriedly last Friday when an attempt to organize employes of the E. L. Bruce Co., lumber mill there was met with an invitation from a group of men to leave town.

Cotton Picking Sign Only A Rumor

JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 11 (ANP)—A thorough investigation by city and county officers Tuesday failed to reveal a posted warning to Jonesboro Negroes not to pick cotton for less than $1.75 a hundred pounds, and it was put down as just another rumor.

Sheriff W. T. Lane, in issuing a statement that all cotton pickers would be provided protection under any circumstances, said that several planters had reported that Negro employes had told them of the warning and asked to be protected. Sheriff Lane was backed by Mayor Herbert J. Bosler and Chief of Police Holman Mabry, who said the state police would be called out to aid if necessary.

Wife: Goodness, I believe you are coming down with a cold again?

Hubby: Well, do you know what to do at the first sign of a cold?

Wife: Sure, lock up all the whiskey in the house.

100 EDUCATORS OF SOUTH ISSUE VIEWS ON RACE RELATIONS

Want Objective Study of Problems to Rid Region Of Misconceptions

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., Sept. 11(ANP)—A group of 100 educators, representing every state in the south except Georgia, in attendance at the Conference on Education for Southern Citizenship which ended last Sunday, instituted a six-point proposal for the promotion of better understanding between whites and Negroes in southern schools.

The recommendations made were:

That every important college in the south carry a special course of study on race problems; that this subject be dealt with objectively also in college course in sociology, social problems; that it be treated constructively in college and public school teaching of geography, history, civics, literature, music; that programs and materials on adult education be expanded to include a broader understanding of positive racial relations; school libraries seek to provide books and supplementary materials necessary for such study; that teachers' colleges make every effort to prepare teachers in training for wise and effective work along these lines with the millions of future citizens who will be committed to their charge.

The conference was sponsored by the Conference on Education and Race Relations, and saw heads of departments of teachers colleges and representatives of state departments of education present. Among these were Dr. Arthur Raper, author, sociologist and research worker for the government, Atlanta; who charged that Negroes are discriminated against in the making and administering of laws, and that the police system in the south is often used to protect the existing feudal system.

Speaking on the subject of "The Negro and the Law," Dr. Raper stated that the function of the race line in the United States is to provide a wholesale way of enforcing permanent class restrictions, in violation of the democratic principles upon which the country is founded. He averred that discrimination against Negroes begins with the laws themselves, that there was discrimination in the administering of the laws, and that other pressures were applied in addition to and in spite of the laws.

From facts gathered recently by him for the Carnegie foundation, he told of police chiefs in southern towns in which investigations were carried on, who boasted of the fact that they were helping to curb potential criminals by the practice of policemen helping children across the street on their way to school. Although police saw the benefits of making friends with white children, they seldom carried out the practice of helping Negro children. Arrests are not made on basis of justice alone. The desire for fines, prestige of the arrested person, the politics—all determine arrests of Negroes. Patrolmen are expected to keep up their weekly quota of arrests for the sake of revenue brought in, he said.

The final session of the conference was taken up with reports and discussions of methods by which these objectives could be carried out. Reports were submitted by Miss Pauline B. Knobbs, State Teachers college, Kirksville, Mo.; Miss Sadie Engleberg, John Marshall college, Richmond, Va.; and Dr. Maude Car-Conway, Ark. The reports reveal that studies being conducted in this problem by students of various institutions have proved interesting and satisfactory results have been obtained. Emphasis had been laid on the fact that these courses were taught from a factual rather than a propaganda viewpoint, the facts being obtained from reading and personal investigation of local conditions.

Say Interracial Relations Very Good In Arkansas

WARREN, Ark., Sept. 11 (By James R. Johnson for ANP)—Reports emanating from southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana state that interracial relations of soldiers and civilians in this area are remarkably good. In the sector in which the 2nd and 3rd armies are massed, white soldiers from the north and northeast mix freely with colored citizens. Local people praise the boys highly, being of the opinion that they were much better behaved than those who participated in the first World War.

Negro troops too, a part of the 400,000 in this maneuver area, come in for a bit of praise. Over the Labor Day week-end, white soldiers crowded into some of the colored business establishments, seeking articles of food, drink, and even haircuts. In some instances, they sought to learn something about racial relationships in the south—sometimes they were misinformed, and sometimes they learned the true story.

No unusual happenings occurred, despite the vast number of soldiers going in and out of town. A civilian assaulted a woman, and some soldiers attempted to beat him up, but he was spirited away.

All seem to be enjoying the hospitality of the south. High praise was tendered Pres. J. B. Watson, State College; Atty. H. W. Flowers, and other citizens of Pine Bluff on their arrival here by a member of the 92nd at Fort Leonard Wood.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

LEARN TO WAIT

Learn to wait—life's hardest lesson,
Conned perchance, through blinding tears,
While the heart-throbs sadly echo
To the tread of passing years.

Learn to wait—hope's slow fruition;
Faint not, though the way seem long;
There is joy in each condition,
Hearts, through suffering, may grow strong.

Constant sunshine, howe'er welcome,
Ne'er would ripen fruit or flower;
Giant oaks owe half their greatness
To the scathing tempest's power.

Thus a soul untouched by sorrow
Aims not at a higher state;
Joy seeks not a brighter morrow,
Only sad hearts learn to wait.

Human strength and human greatness
Spring not from life's sunny side;
Heroes must be more than driftwood
Floating on a waveless tide.

MACLEAN TO LEAD RADIO DISCUSSION

Hampton Institute, Va.—President Malcolmn S. MacLean of Hampton Institute will serve as moderator on a radio round-table discussion on "Education in a World of Nations" that will be broadcast nationally over a NBC hook-up at 10:30 a. m. E. D. S. T. Sunday, July 6.

Four prominent educators from various countries will partieipate in the discussions, which are being held in conjunction with the Eighth International Conference on International Education. They are Lourin Zilliaius of Finland, John Althouse of Canada, A Nieto Caballero of Columbia, and Noemy Rudolfer of Brazil.

The half-hour broadcast will come from Detroit, where the New Education Fellowship is sponsoring the Conference. This Detroit meeting will be the first held anywhere in the Western Hemisphere, as the past seven have been held in the great educational centers of Europe.

Cortez W. Peters, Champion Typist, At Business League

MEMPHIS, Sept. 11— (ANP) — Cortez W. Peters, champion typist who holds the world's championship on a portable and who is recognized as onc of the fastest typists in the world, gave a series of demonstrations during the sessions of the National Negro Businces League here last week.

Business executives attending the sessions were interested to learn from Mr. Peters the standards which he inculcates in graduates in his thrce sehools located at Washington, Baltimore and Chicago, so that his students may become useful aids to business men.

Mr. Petcrs" own career is interesting. It shows what ean be done by persistent and consistent effort. Cortez Peters is a graduate of one of the high schools in Washingotn. When he first began the study of typewriting he was scated near of student who already had attained a very high proficieney and speed. That student furnished Peters with an ineentive and he strained every nerve to equal his elassmate's ability. Soon he had reaehed and surpassed her but by that time he had become faseinated by his study of the typewriter and decided to seek higher goals. The result was he entered the international amateur eonest in 1925 and won it. From that time on he has been winning championship. His fame grew so that students flockcd to him and he now has three fine business sehools in Chicago, Washington and Baltimore, turning out stenographers, bookkeepers and other offiee assistants.

A woman never really makes a fool of a man. She just directs the performance.

PROPAGANDA IS BEING USED TO "SELL" FORT BRAGG

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 11 (ANP)—After the tragic killings involving white M. P.'s and Negro soldiers encamped at Fort Bragg, the Public Relations Bureau is launching a huge propaganda program there. This program is without doubt attempting to cover up unfavorable publicity uncovered by various news comments of eastern white magazines and newspapers.

In the Fort Bragg propaganda setup there is a coast to coast radio broadcast from the Fort every Thursday night from six until seven o'clock. The officials in charge always include an act from one of the Fort's Ncgro Units to have civilian listeners believe that Fort Bragg's Negro soldiers are having a wonderful time.

In another instance an announcement was made that white soldiers would be offered tickets to college football games at half pricc. Also they announced that they were contacting officials of A: and T. college, Shaw university and Fayetteville State Teacher's college to make similar arrangements for Negro soliders of Fort Bragg.

It was further stated that Military Police would be assigned to all games. Negro soldiers are protesting such a move unless the Military Police used are Ncgroes.

In its usual manner polieies remain the same at Fort Bragg according to reports of men stationed there.

One soldier stated that bus transportation for Negro troops is worse tha never. Instead of one bus every hour, buses are now running on the average of one bus for Negro troops every two hours. Also troops having overnight passes are sure to be late for the 6 o'clock morning reveille by depending on the bus. The first Negro bus from Fayettevillc, 9 miles away, arrives at 8 A. M. There is a "reveille bus" for white troops arriving at the fort at 5:30 A. M. allowing them ample time to make this formation.

In the 16th Battalion of the Field Artillery Replacement Center the Post Exchange formerly employed five Negro civilian clerks with a white manager. Two days after the bus tragedy five white clerks replaced them and three Negroes were demoted to porters.

Also noted were instructions to all mess sergeants to lock up all meat eleavers and buteher knives in mess halls to make sure Negro troops would be unarmed in ease of any racial outbreak.

In a recent interview with several Negro citizens of Fayetteville, where heroic Pvt. Ned Turman met his death, this writer found many of them not interested and indifferent about the affair.

One Fayetteville cab driver said, "It don't matter a d--n to me, I am only interested in getting more cab runs myself."

A cafe operator when asked what did he think about the affair, answered, "To be honest, I'll tell you I don't care mueh about northern Negroes myself."

Prices in Fayettcville's Negro entcrprises were found to be parallel to priees in New York. A 10c bottle of beer costs 15e, hot dogs and hamburgers are 10c and the most talked about extreme priccs were cab fares.

Thc writer climbed into one of the brightly painted cabs and the driver asked, "Are you a civilian or soldier" Not waiting for an answer he stated, I just wanted to know because we always eharge more for soldiers beeause soldiers are not permanent as eivilians and we soak 'em whenever we get a ehance."

After qucstioning soldiers eoneerning priees a soldier statcd he missed the last bus to the Fort the night before and attempted to find lodging at onc of the better lodging houscs and was forced to pay $3 for a single bed or if he was found on Fayetteville streets after 1 A. M. he would have been jailed by White Military Police.

Following the recent bus tragedy many Negro troops dressed in civilian clothing to avoid the constant dogging of white Military Policemen. This was soon noticed by the gray M. P.s and thereafter all buses carrying Negro troops were stopped and all passengers were questioned whether they were civilians or soldiers. They were asked to show their socks or underclothing. Most of them were wearing G. I. (Government Issue) socks and underclothing. Reports were that these that were found were made to dismount from the bus and walk back to their units.

NEWTON COUNTY 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ACTIVE

By W. A. Hagins

A Winner never quits and a quitter never wins: That's the way the 4-H Club members in the Newton county area feel about their activities.

By hard work and careful planning, the clubs in this section are making noteworthy advancement toward the realization of a greater farm and home improvement: but the Jackson Grove 4-H club is out in front in maintaining this high standard. While this organization is a school club, the interest continues to grow although school has closed. They are holding their regular monthly meetings and each officer, project chairman and ninety per cent of the enrollment are present at all meetings. Several of these boys and girls walk from two to three miles to attend these events. They don't mind it either, for their eyes are set on definite goals.

Behind this progress are two club advisors going over the community encouraging attendance, enrollment, and assisting project leaders with reports and other essentials to keep 4-H Club work on a high level. This is not all either, for they are always at the meetings with prepared and improved plans for farm and home improvement which are presented through timely discussions, etc. Now these two advisors are Mesdames Rebie Simpson and Jessie Manuel. Likewise, Extension workers are doing their share. Also local visitors attend these meeting with as much enthusiasm as the club members. The community as a whole is experiencing a higher standard of living after having accepted 4-H club methods of practices of doing things.

CARING FOR FEET

Few things will work a hole in the heel of a stocking more quickly than a rough patch of skin on the area where the back of the shoe comes against the foot. Winter weather seems to encourage this roughness, and steps should be taken to minimize the damage it can do to the hosiery.

Particular care of this part of the foot during the daily bath and special attention during the nightly beauty care, will soften and smooth this troublesome heel scaling. Bathe the feet well in warm. soapy water, letting them soak for a good five minutes. Then use a fairly stiff brush on the area.

Rinse the feet well and dry thoroughly with a clean soft towel. Lubricate the heel section with vaseline or cold cream. and wear light cotton anklets to bed so that the cream will stay on the feet instead of on the sheets.

If the entire leg gets scaly and rough in winter, follow the same course, but apply a hand lotion instead of the heavy cream to the legs.

"You said this tooth had never been filled, but I find flakes of gold on the point of my drill."
"I knew it," moaned the patient, "you've struck my back collar button."

SCIENTIFIC FARMING NEW FAR USED BY GEORGIA FARMERS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—New and sound practices is the fad among many Georgia Negro farmers these days. Scientific farming is pushing old hit-and-miss fashion methods farther into the background and there are fewer befuddled farmers as farm skies are brighter for obtaining good results.

Now here's a brief resume of a few farm activities throughout the state as revealed by P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work:

The wheat production program of Peach and Houston county farmers went over a hundred per cent this season. They organized a wheat club and Essex Shannon was the highest producer of the group. His yield on eleven acres was 463 bushels. Likewise, Meriwether county farmers had a good wheat year, and oats too. J. A. Ellis produced forty-five bushels on one and one-half acres; while L. B. Bankston's six acres of oats brought him 130 bushels.

Farmers in the Silco community of Camden county sold to Camp Stewart, Savannah Air Base, and Savannah and Jacksonville markets 10,800 pounds of cabbages. Also six Liberty county farm families sold 250 fryers to the Hinesville Anti Air Craft Base for $125.00, and Chatham county 4-H club boys, carrying poultry projects, reported sales amounting from $28.00 to $100.00 on their poultry enterprises.

In the Newton county area, farmers have planted summer soil building crops on uplands in order to check erosion. Several farmers are completing improved pastures and same of the latest swine sanitation equipment will be used in these pastures. Likewise, throughout the state, swine, beef and dairy cattle production point to definite improvements.

The farmers in Sumter county who produce the highest amount of vegetables and other food and feed stuff for home maintenance and defense purposes will be awarded prizes, and Dougherty county gardners are preparing to plant summer vegetables to carry through the summer and carly fall as they desire good garden results.

Since recent rains, corn crops throughout the state have improved considerably; also cotton, peanut demonstrations, etc. are looking fine.

Grady county farmers are exhibiting a fine spirit of cooperation among themselves. Recently, many of them joined in an old-fashion work day at the farm of John M. Niel. They built a tobacco house and plan to continue this type of work throughout the county.

Dad criticized the sermon Mother thought the organist made a lot of mistakes. Sister didn't like the choir's singing. But they all shut up when little Billy chipped in with the remark: "I think it was a darn good show for a nickel."

VALUE OF X-RAY MACHINE

Much progress has been made in late years in treating broken bones in the legs. There was a time when they meant weeks in the hospital before the patient could start the period on crutches.

Thanks to a modern method of making casts, hospital treatment is not now needed in some cases of broken bones, although other breaks cannot be treated properly anywhere except in a hospital.

For the quick and excellent way of learning exactly what a break is like, we may thannk the X-ray machine. It makes it possible to take a photograph tthrough the flesh, and the negative can be finished within a few minutes when necessary.

In case there is a bad injury to the hand or arm, foot, or leg, it is well to remember the value of the X-ray. Many times a person thinks he has only "sprained" an ankle or wrist when the fact is, that he has broken it.

MISS HARRIET ELLIOTT ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR GIVES FOREWORD ON BOOKLET

This booklet is the first in a series of American Family stories designed to help build total defense in terms of the homes and the needs of every family, and the resources of every community.

American families are the backbone of defense—families in cities, in towns and in the country, families whose earnings must be managed with penny wise care in order to meet their minimum needs, and others whose income can easily be made to provide a decent living; families with much education and major skills and others whose education is limited and whose skills are few; white families, Negro families with various nationality backgrounds. All of these families have their own particular problems in making their homes strong units in strong defense, and in carrying the added burdens which defense is placing upon them. For some families these problem are difficult indeed.

In every community there are many resources for helping families to meet these probems. These resources are not fully used and many families need to learn of their existence and how to use them.

In every community there are many people who want to help make their communities strong and thus to do their part in defense. They often do not know how to help. They feel that defense requires that they do something big. They need to recognize the small things which they may do that will contribute to their community and its defense.

These American Family stories are written to show some of the many very practical ways in which people may strengthen the living standards of families in their own community by doing things in connection with their own jobs or their own activities which bring together the resources of the community and the families who need to use these resource.

This booklet tells the story of a low-income, city Negro Family and its food problems. Other booklets in this series will tell the stories of other families and other problems.

Hariett Elliott,
Associate Administrator
Office of Price Administrator
and Civilian Supply

AFRICAN TRIBES WORSHIP THEIR DEAD ANCESTORS

„Even the Negroes of the heart of Africa seldom arc "as black as coal." Many are chocolate brown Others have reddish brown or yellowish brown skins. Most of the Negro natives of Africa have black hair, but a few cases of red hair have been known, and the hair of the aged often turns white. At birth a Negro baby may have dark blue eyes; but the color soon changes to dark brown.

There are cases of very tall natives, but the height is commonly medium and some tribes have men of very small stature. The Akka tribe, which leads a wandering life west of Lake Victoria, is composed of dwarfs. Their average height is only 4 feet 10 inches.

The religions of the native tribes differ a great deal. Some call their chief god Kuru, others Benthema, others Olorun, and so on. In one tribe the god of war is known as Ymell. Where there is a chief god, there are lesser gods or half-gods. In some places 'tis said the half-gods are men who have gained ruling places in the spirit world.

Statements have been made that the gods of African natives are "idols," but that is only partly true. Some of the wooden figures which have been taken from Africa and placed in museums are charms, not idols.

"Rastus, do you know what the 'A. D.' on the cornerstone of that building stands for?"

"Ah sure do, Boss, it stands for 'All Done.'"

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THE FOUR HORSEMEN RIDE AGAIN

"Again the four horsemen of the apoclypse are riding," says the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Once more war, disease, hunger, and death destroy mankind. The horsemen of today travel with the increased seed of mechanized transportation. Today the possibilities for sudden and widespread outbreaks of disease arising far from their endemic foci are more likely than ever previously."

News dispatches and other reports from Europe are not comforting. Typhus is being held in check only with the greatest difficulty, and in some areas, notably Poland and the Baltics, this killer is rumored to have reached serious epidemic proportions. Other potentially murderous endemic diseases are malaria, yellow ever and plague. And the fact that we are far from the battlefields and the stricken, starving nations does not give us assured protection.

As the Journal also says: "Clearly the insulation of this country from the disease consequences of war will provide a colossal task and will require the most careful planning and effort." Fortunately for the United States, we have the finest medical service in the world to act as our main line of defense against the bacterial killers. Nowhere else in the world has medical research progressed so far. Nowhere else in the world is the average doctor so well fitted to perform the dual tasks of preventing and curing disease.

The scientists are working to protect you from the four horsemen. All of the 130,000,000 people in this country will benefit.

$42,000,000,000 OF PRIVATE CREDIT

How well are the banks serving this country? A recently completed study of the experience of 6,100 commercial banks last year—43 per cent of the 14,000 banks of that type in business in this country—provides the answer.

These banks made 27,000,000 credit transactions, involving the staggering sum of $42,200,000,000. New loans accounted for $25,000,000,000 of the total, and renewals accounted for $16,000,000,000. Mortgage loans represented close to $1,000,000,000.

Thirteen hundred of these banks also reported that they were maintaining open lines of credit for established borrowers, totaling more than $6,000,000,000. On December 31, only $2,200,000,000 of this was being used—a fact which indicates that the banks are prepared to give far greater credit service than is now needed.

The banks, then, are really doing an A-1 credit job for American businesses and individuals. A very large proportion of the loans made go to small businesses, and the typical bank is very much interested in improving its service in that field. The man with a legitimate need for money doesn't have to search far today—the nearest bank will give him a cordial welcome.

VERMONT NOT MEMBER OF UNION UNTIL AFTER WAR

Vermont is so solid and substantial in its qualities that most people are under the impression that it was one of the 13 original states.

But it did not become a member of the Union until March 4, 1791, 150 yeras ago.

The first permanent settlement by the English in what is now Vermont was made in 1753 at Brattleboro.

Up until the Revolution this region was known as the New Hampshire Grants, and was claimed by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York.

The capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775 by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys made it possible for General Washington to obtain enough artillery to force the British to evacuate Boston nearly a year later.

In January, 1777, the settlers in the New Hampshire Grants held a convention at Westminster and proclaimed it a "free and independent state capable of regulating their own internal police in all and every respect whatsoever, and that it should thereafter be known by the name of New Connecticut."

Four months later a second convention changed the name of the quasi-independent state to Vermont, derived from two French words meaning "green" and mountain."

The name Vermont had been suggested to the delegates by Dr. Thomas Young, an early associate of Ethan Allen.

FSA AIDS FARMERS WHO GIVE UP HOMES FOR DEFENSE

Washington, D. C.,—Coming to the aid of thousands of southern farm families who have given up their homes and taken to the roads in order to make way for anti-aircraft bases, bombing ranges, training centers and powder and ordiance plants, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has launched a relocation program through its Farm Security Administration.

It is estimated that already more than 5,000 families have been affected by the War Department's acquisition of nearly a million acres for its expanding army. At Hinesville, Ga., the army has purchased 360,000 acres for Camp Stewart, an anti-craft base; 860 families, including 250 Negro families, were displaced. At Anniston, Ala., 342 families had to seek new homes when the army took over 36,640 acres for training grounds, and at Childersburg, Ala., 321 families took to the road to make way for a huge powder plant. In nearly a dozen other farm communities in the South the same process of displacement is going on.

However, in each case the Farm Security Administration is trying to relocate the displaced families. In Georgia near Hazelhurst it has already established a relocation project on 18,000 acres and plans are underway for a similar project in Alabama. FSA has also helped many of the farmers find farms, both for tenancy and for ownership and it has made loans of from $15 to $270 per family to some of them in an effort to help them get started again. The more destitute families have been given outright grants.

Among the unsung, extra-measure patriots of national defense who have given up their homes to safeguard the nation are hundreds of Negro farm owners, tenants and croppers. Uprooted from communities where they have lived for two and sometimes three generations these families take to the roads, leaving behind their family graveyards, their church and schools.

The displacement of families began the first of the year when the War Department began buying up land to provide additional defense facilities and adequate areas for maneuvers. By the time the current farming year began thousands of families were on the move, seeking land where they might begin a crop. FSA officials point out that although arrangements have not yet been made for all of the displaced families to have farms, a large percentage is satisfactorily relocated and will harvest a crop next fall.

HIJACKING THE RAILROADS

Railroad labor unions are now making wage demands which if accepted can mean but one thing—tremendous increases in the rates charged by the railroads for carrying freight and passengers.

The cold figures tell the story. Unions which represent engineers firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen, demand a 30 per cent wage boost—despite the fact that their present rates of pay are the highest in history—which would cost the railroads $190,000,000 a year.

Other railway unions, with a still larger membership, are demanding wage increases which run as high as 95 per cent—despite the fact that their rates of pay, too, are the highest in history—which would cost the railroads $580,000,000 a year.

Other demands made by the unions would cost the railroads an additional $130,000,000 a year.

In short, if all the demands were granted, the cost to the railroads would be about $900,000,000 a year—and that is over $700,000,000 more than the railroads had left after meeting their expenses,, including taxes, in 1941.

It is clear what railroad rate increases adequate to compensate for these extraordinary demands would entail. The increased costs would be felt throughout the entire industrial structure. They would in all likelihood amount to a strong influence in favor of general price inflation. They would substantially increase the expense of the defense program. They would react to the disadvantage of the general standard of living.

Today railroad workers, on the average, receive 15 per cent more each week than they did in 1929. Today the cost of living is 12 per cent less. Under these conditions, the demands of the railway labor unions can only be called completely unjustified.

—oOo—

BENEFITS TO PUBLIC INCREASE

A notable example of how mass merchandising is protecting the American standard of living is found in the newly published annual report of one of the leading chain store systems.

During the year covered, this system's sales showed a substantial increase. Yet the company's net profit rate declined from 1.88 per cent to 1.64 per cent. The reason for that was explained in these words by the company's president: "The decline of the net profit rate is in line with the company's traditional policy of passing along to consumers, producers and employes, the savings resulting from the constantly increasing efficiency of company operations.

"We have continued the lowering of our markup to the point where our customers are currently enjoying the lowest retail prices in relation to our costs in the history of the industry. This trend will this year save our customers more than $50,000,000 as compare to the lowest prices we could have charged on the basis of our own operating costs five years ago."

"This is the rule, not the exception, in the principal mass merchandising systems, operating in all retail fields. Their standards of operating economy and efficiency are the highest ever attained. Their ratio of profit to sales continually narrows.

Evidence indicates that the public begins to appreciate the service rendered by present day retailng. This year and last, 69 anti-chain store tax bills were introduced in 47 state legislatures—yet only one passed. The American people demand the maintenance of the open competitive system in merchandising—and the American people are opposed to class legislation and class taxation which is designed to cripple and in some cases destroy legitimate industries which render a vital public service.

—oOo—

THE FARMER'S CASE

Agriculture is today fighting for an even break with labor and industry. The fight is being led by the marketing cooperatives.

The problems of the farmer are extremely difficult. He must pay unprecedented wages; and even if he is able to do that, he may find it impossible to obtain competent labor. Good men have gone to the factories, attracted by defense wage scales.

The farmer's taxes are rising. And so is the cost of all the manufactured products which he must buy.

It is obvious that this situation cannot go on forever. If other groups are to receive higher prices and wages, the farmer must be given the same benefits. The marketing cooperatives are doing an excellent job in presenting the farmer's case to a confused nation.

—oOo—

CORPSES PAY NO TAXES

The tax polices of our nation place an extremely inequitable burden upon industries which are major employers and the backbone of industrial activity in entire states.

Coal is a case in point. The industry, while performing an indispensable national service, has shown a heavy operating deficit for the past ten years, running from $10,000,000 to $51,000,000 a year. This has made it impossible for all but a few companies to keep abreast of the times in modernizing plants, equipment, etc.

In coal mining, the outlay for wages in relation to the value of the product, is extraordinarily high. Therefore, social security and other taxes are abnormally large by comparison with total wages paid in relation to total value of products in most industries.

The application of an inflexible tax formula, tends to crush and destroy industries which, relatively, employ the most labor. For example, in 1938, the wages paid by the mining group in West Virginia amounted to overr 66 per cent of the value of the product mined, while the wages in the manufacturing group amounted to approximately 33 per cent of the value of the products sold. Therefore. the social security tax was twice as great on the coal mining industry as it was on the manufacturing group.

Based on ratio of wages to value of products, it is estimated that the bituminous coal industry is taxed as is no other industry in the nation. The deficit of the bituminous coal industry has been largely attributable to taxation. even previous to recent increases in wages, material costs, and additions to Federal, state and local tax charges.

It takes no complex reasoning to see the problems faced by our greatest employing industries. From the legislative point of view the raising of revenues is important and necessary, but it is no less important and actually more necessary that all tax formulas of whatever nature be considered and designed with a view to conserving the economic structure, and to protest the country's taxpaying private enterprise through the future years, as a main source of tax revenue indispensable to government.

You can't kill industry and collect taxes from it.

POOR RELATION

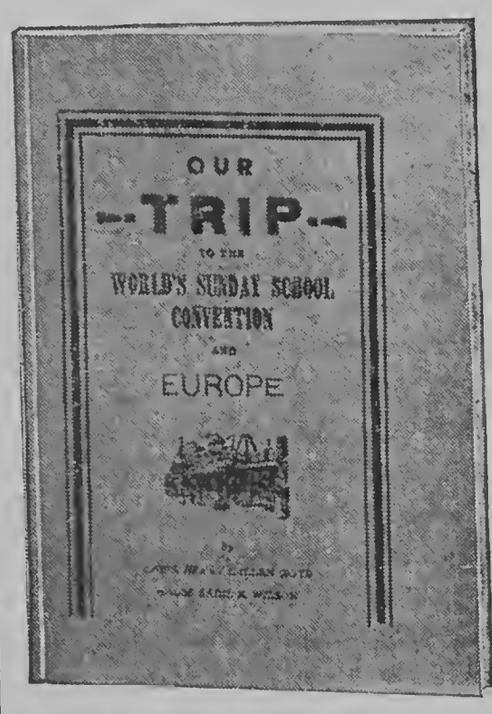
According to many authorities the farmer is getting the worst of it during this war boom.

Farm income has not risen to anywhere near the extent of labor's income. Farmers are forced to pay far higher wages The costs of all the manufactured goods the farmer must buy are also rising. And the farmer will bear his full share of higher taxes.

That situation cannot continue indefinitely. Agriculture, after all is the most vital calling—a country must have food in war or peace. Agriculture cannot be treated as a poor relation. The nation's task now is to make an equitable adjustment between the interests of agriculture, labor and industry

Him: Didn't the kiss I just gave you make you long for another?

Her: "Yes, but he is away on a business trip and won't be home until next week!"



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BULLOCH COUNTY NEGRO FARMERS HOLD ANNUAL RALLY

Industrial College, Ga.—Bulloch county Negro farmers recently held their first annual farm rally. The event embraced visits to fifteen farms and homes throughout the county for a comprehensive study and observance of farm-life activities, where thirty leading farmers actively participated.

This was not an outing of recreation either, for these were serious-minded and practical men who carefully measured the status of every farm visited by his own. They were looking for better farm practices and signs of general well-being. The event further served in grooming a representative group for putting on farm programs among farmers in the county, aimed at carrying forward special practices during the year for display on the next annual farm tour, and to bring about better living.

Some of the farms visited were: Jim Jackson's at New Sandridge; Thomas Wigfall's at Register; Eddie Wilson's at Rehovas; George Brown's and Silas Heard's at Portal; Garfield Hall's; John Green's; Cleve Hall's; and El Cone's all of Willow Hill; and the Bryant farm and home below Brooklet.

At each place, various crops were shown and practices explained with criticism where necessary. Cash crops of cotton, tobacco, melons, etc., occupied much of the farmer's attention.

Eddie Wilson electrified the group when they came to his farm as he told what he was trying to do in livestock development, and that last year, he cleared more money from this enterprise than from all other crops together. He pointed out how the average farmer in the county could produce more livestock provided sufficient corn, peanuts, beans, good hay, etc., were raised.

Wilson is held in high esteem by the farmers since he has succeeded at the business, and since he won the $500 cash award of the Atlanta Constitution's Plant to Prosper Contest among Georgia Negro farmers two years ago.

Assisting the group on the occasion were John Lawton, Vocational Agricultural Teacher at the Willow Hill school and Z. T. Hubert, Assistant Negro State 4-H club agent. The rally was climaxed with a dinner of home-grown products served by Willow Hill community farmers.

NEGRO 4-H CLUB MEMBERS HELD ANNUAL WILDLIFE CAMP

Industrial College, Ga.—Georgia Negro 4-H club members will hold their Fourth Annual Wildlife Camp at Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley, August 25-30. Approximately 200 boys and girls from all sections of the state, twenty farm and home demonstration agents, and supervisors will assemble to take part in this affair.

These young people will engage in an extensive study of forest conservation; mineral resources of the state; game laws; wild flowers; insects; reptiles; state parks and historical sights; migratory game birds; nature appreciation; highway laws and star gazing. They will have hikes, target practice, all forms of recreation; and many other activities adapted to rural life.

Assistance for the program will be furnished by Extension Supervisors, farm and home demonstration agents; representative from the Federal Cartridge Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, other Departments, and school officials.

The Annual Wildlife Camp is sponsored by the Federal Cartridge Company in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service and holds great promise.

Mother: Heavens, isn't Harry ever going to propose to you?

Daughter: He's just like an hour-glass.

Mother: How's that?

Daughter: The more time he gets,

SHAMEFUL WAGE PROFITEERING

The various railway labor unions are now making wage demands on the carriers which, if granted in entirety, would increase the railroad's operating expense by the incredible sum of $900,000,000 a year.

A simple set of figures illustrates just what this would mean to the travelers and shippers of the United States.

Last year, total passenger fares collected by all the American railroads aggregated $417,000,000—less than half as much as the unions are now demanding in higher wages!

The railroads' average revenue per car of freight last year was $129.89. So it would take nearly 7,000,000 carloads of freight to pay for only the increased cost of the railway union's demands. That is as much freight as was loaded in the first 2 1-2 months of this year—months when, due to the defense program, traffic was at unusually high levels.

And here, finally, is the most startling comparison of all: Nine hundred million dollars is more than the railroads ever earned in any year after paying expenses, taxes and other costs. Last year the railroads earned a net of but $200,000,000—less than one quarter of what the unions are demanding!

The moral is clear. Granting of these astounding wage demands would make it necessary to immensely increase railroad charges for passenger and freight service.

It would disrupt the entire economy of this country. It would be a long step toward inflation. The cold figures tell the story.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

"President Roosevelt wrote a splendidly balanced and objective message to Congress requesting legislation to control prices," writes David Lawrence. "It really confronts the nation with Hobson's choice. Either prices must be controlled or the country will experience a runaway inflation."

The fact that the price problem has so far not reached grave dimensions, is to the credit of American industry. Our principal businesses in all lines have demonstrated a praiseworthy opposition to profiteering. In the face of rising difficulties they have generally held prices to the lowest possible level.

That is especially true of the retail trades. Led by the chain store system, a definite anti-inflation merchandising policy has been established by American merchants. "Scare advertising" has been discouraged and prevented. There has been almost no speculation in commodities at the consumer's expense. Notable progress has been made in the direction of greater operating income. In many cases, merchants have voluntarily accepted lower profits, and absorbed wholesale price increases themselves.

It is obvious, however, that industry cannot do the impossible. That is why some form of price control seems inevitable. In the opinion of a great many economists, price control must be accompanied by some sort of wage control if it is to be successful. If payrolls continue to rise, industry will have no alternative save to charge more for what it produces and sells. Congress has a real job ahead in framing laws to solve what David Lawrence terms, "The most difficult problem of economic regulation the Federal government has ever faced."

"Here's something queer," said the dentist, who had been drilling into a tooth.

WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Hampton Institute, Va.—William H. Scoville has been elected to membership on the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, it was announced today.

Mr. Scoville, who is Secretary of the Institute, has devoted his life to the service of Hampton and Negro education in general. He has been active in this work since his graduation from Yale in 1895.

LEROY WILSON 4-H CLUB BOY MAKES GOOD

By W. A. Hagins

Savannah, Ga.,—What a poultry producing state Georgia would be if other 4-H Club members and farmers would pattern after Leroy Wilson, an outstanding Negro club boy of Chatham county. At present, he has more than four hundred chickens—287 Barred Rocks and 150 White Leghorns. But this project just didn't happen to be that way—behind it lies the results of intelligent planning and hard work, aimed at seeking an education.

Eighteen months before he entered College, back in 1940, the skies weren't so bright for him to have sufficient funds for schools expenses. In fact, it seemed that his last glimmer of hope had gone for pursuing an education, but finally the elements cleared up, he saw the light and borrowed $10.00 with which to begin a poultry project of a hundred baby chicks.

Prof. Phillip Cooper, at the Beach High School here in Savannah, granted Wilson the use of his garage for this project. The club boy built a brick brooder with old bricks and clay, and that year raised ninety out of a hundred chicks. He cleared enough money to pay back that which was borrowed and purchased another hundred chicks. A small bank account was started and the club boy entered Georgia State College on time.

In 1940, he brooded out three hundred chickens. His expenditures for the year, including feed medicine, fuel, and chickens amounted to $57.60. Wilson now had more than five hundred chickens, and at the end of nine weeks, sold majority of them for twenty cents per pound, averaging two pounds each in weight. A total of $125.00 was made and the profit, $67.40, was used to help with school expenses.

This boy now lives in the 4-H Club Cooperative Home here at Georgia State College, where he brooded four hundred chickens during February and March of 1941. From this batch, he paid the bank $70.00 for financing the project. His feed bill which amounted to $34.60 was also paid. A profit of $26.10 was realized which is tied up in his chicken house and brooders.

Leroy Wilson has been a 4-H club boy for eight years. He has carried a variety of projects from which he has had much success, but his greatest success has come from that of poultry production.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING AND WHAT IT WILL MEAN

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.,—Will careful planning, thinking, hard work plus diversified farming tide the farmers over during the present crisis? It may as the Government will need more farm products to carry out it's program of preparedness. And farmers will have to hustle to produce enough food and feed stuff to care for their needs and national defense purposes A nation will need an abundance of food to help defend itself and it's now imperative that the farmers' part in national defense is as important as that of industry—nothing new, but just a great era of interdependency.

Burke County Negro farmers are giving impetus to this sort of thing nowaday. They are putting forth great efforts to increase the corn yield from sixteen bushels to thirty-five bushels per acre. This is conducted on a five-acre plan and the highest producers will be awarded prizes for the good work done.

There's keen interest in meat production for home consumption, markets, and for extra cash. Pure bred breeders of swine have been placed with several farmers and they are being cared for properly; while a better quality of meat in the future is the slogan among many of them. To improve this program, two public spirited white citizens donated a pure bred bull for community breeding improvement. The cost of this bull was $150.00; his name is "Wyatt Prince" and he was placed on the farm of P. J. Jones, a Negro farmer of Sardis.

Already, this enterprise is taking a strong hold throughout the county and farm people are meeting with success. In addition to producing meat in sufficient for home consumption, two adults recently sold $60.77 worth of cured hams and two 4-H club boys sold 835 pounds of pork on foot for $67.08.

Poultry production is on the upward climb as 500 chicks were recently placed with 4-H club members.

These young people made the brooders for their chickens from odds and ends around the farm. More farmers are engaged in this activity than previously, and special efforts have been made for planting late gardens to supplement those affected by recent droughts. Likewise, more attention is given to farm and forage crops.

More than three thousand mattresses have been made for low income farm families and a thousand more will be made and distributed throughout the county. This enterprise has helped to improve the standard of living in many homes.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Each year in October, Fire Prevention Week is observed by proclamation of the President of the United States. It is a call on the citizens of this country to reduce loss of life and property by fire.

That Week is always important. This year, with the country engaged in the greatest defense drive in all history—a drive which means that a large part of the human and material resources of this country must be turned to the gigantic task of making us militarily impregnable—the Week is a hundred times more important still. It has been said many times, and it should be said many times again, that fire is the enemy of defense. Fire is the waster, the implacable destroyer of time, of human effort, of life, of resources. Fire fights against the swift production of airplanes and cannons and battleships and tanks. Fire fights against the nation's safety.

In the past years, it has often happened that fire losses have gone down during the Week and the period immediately following, only rise sharply thereafter. In other words, we Americans have had short memories. The lessons learned during the Week were quickly forgotten, and we relapsed into our old careless, thoughtless habits.

That must not happen now. We must regard every week as a fire prevention week. We must regard every day as a day in which to keep in mind the hazards that breed fire, and the means of eliminating them. Only if that is done, can fire our ever-present foe, be beaten. The war against fire is a war for American safety in which every one of us can play an aggressive part.

BUSINESS BROADCASTS

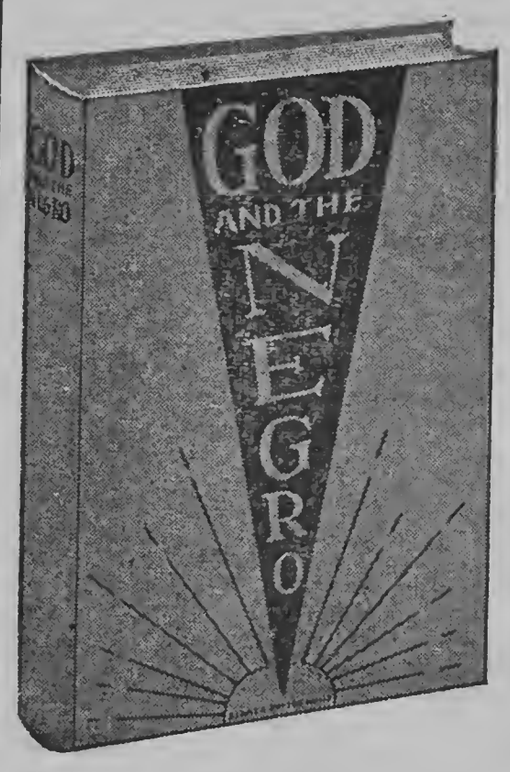
A smile begets a smile. A frown—a frown.

No man ever lost out yet by giving his best to the job.

Judge men by their acts alone—not by their personalities.

The cleverest invention is a washout unless it's used with judgment and good will.

Since the time that the Wright brothers made their first successful flight, the airplane industry in the United States has built about 60,000 planes of all types. The present defense program, by contrast, calls for the completion of 40,000 planes by the end of the next eighteen months.



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 15, 1941 No. 9

Plenty of Time To Can; Why Not Pears and Pickles?

NOV - 4 1941 AGRICULTURE

PATSY GRAVES WRITES FOR ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW. Won't be long before a number of things might happen, but I have reference to the home canner. Yes, Mrs. Housewife, you should be making the home stretch now. The two biggest items to be disposed of are pears and pickles.

LET'S TAKE PICKLES FIRST—Pickling, of course, is the preservation of food with salt or vinegar, either with or without the addition of spices or sugar. The old-fashioned methods of overnight soaking with salt, and the more tedious processes of making cucumber pickles and so on are not so commonly used these days. The commercial product is too cheap, and is superior to what the average woman can produce at home. Soft and slippery pickles, hollow pickles, shriveled pickles, it can be a pain getting just the right degree of crispness.

WHILE WE MAY LEAVE some of the job to the great canning concerns, there are a few delicacies we still like to do in our own backyard and chow chow is one of them. Does anybody know why they call it chow chow. Wouldn't chew chew do just as well? By any name, chow chow is a mixture of chopped vegetables like a gallon of cabbage, a half gallon of green tomatoes, a dozen onions, a half dozen sweet ball peppers, red, and a half dozen sweet bell peppers, green. After everything is chopped and you are through crying over the onions, mix well and place in an enameled pan or stone jar. Put in a layer of vegetables, sprinkle with salt and keep it up until all is used, salt on top. Let stand overnight and drain well the next morning.

AFTER BREAKFAST THE NEXT A. M. when your charges are off for the day, you will be ready for the final process. In a vessel of generous size put one gallon of vinegar, two pounds of sugar, a half cup of ground mustard, six tablespoons of white mustard seed, three tablespoons of celery seed and a tablespoon of cloves. Wait, tie the cloves in a bag but let the other spices go their own sweet way. Heat

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3.)

Let Soap And Water Do Your Fall Cleaning

THE OX COMES BACK INTO HIS OWN

NEGRO FAMILIES USE THEIR OX IN MANY WAYS

Most frequently mentioned beast of draught in the Bible, the ox, still remains one of man's most useful helpers in regions where swampy land is encountered. United States Department of Agriculture reports indicate that the number of oxen in use on farms in this country is increasing, and that, with impending rationing of tractor fuel, the humble ox will assume even greater importance as a cog in agricultural production.

The early history of our country is fairly crisscrossed with the oxen trails made by the lumbering beasts who hauled the pioneers' crude carts and Conestoga wagons. Especially in the Southeastern part of the United States ox-cart transport was common. Many of the double-rutted roads later became arterial branches of our great national highways, but in the mountain regions around Chattanooga and Cumberland Gap, and from those points branching in all directions westward, remnants of the great trail system made by four-footed beasts still exist to tempt the adventurous motor tourist of a more mechanical age.

The Southeast still leads the nation in the number of oxen used for draught purposes. Broad splayed feet and powerful hams and shoulders permit the ox to outhaul his weight in either mules or horses. Especially in the swamp country of the tidewater lowlands where other creatures of half his weight would soon become mired down, the tireless ox plods on patiently. Whether he be hauling timber out of the great abandoned turpentine forests or a farmer's wagon over muddied dirt roads, he shows the same patience and reserve of power which have always marked him. The ox may not be as speedy as the other work animals of the region. You cannot work him twelve hours a day, either, as a man can work a tractor. But where the other animals turn back with eyes dilated

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

FARMERS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The speed of national defense preparations is increasing. Demands for production, including many lines of farm production, are becoming greater. For some farm products, the need for more production is almost as pressing as for ships, planes, tanks, and guns.

Agriculture's first job in the defense emergency is to meet whatever needs may develop for increased production. At the same time, because of the changed world situation, farmers will need to continue to adjust output of surplus crops.

What can farmers look forward to in the next few months? The next year? In a world at war the situation changes so rapidly that

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS AVAILABLE AT STORES

Answering the recent call of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, American retailing has gone "all out" on a coast-to-coast, border-to-border campaign to sell Federal Defense Savings Stamps.

Chain systems and leading independent retailers are participating. Some idea of the magnitude of the drive is found in the fact that approximately 16,000 non-grocery chain outlets are now offering the stamps for sale, in addition to the thousands of outlets operated by grocery chains.

The cooperating stores are doing

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

"Thanks!"

Thousands of American communities have organized free school lunch programs which feed nearly 5,000,000 hungry children. Food, supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Surplus Marketing Administration, helps to make the lunches possible.

MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK'S ARTICLE FROM SUNDAY'S MAGAZINE SECTION

An excellent ideal for the homemaker in any cleanliness campaign is that prescribed by Benjamin Franklin for his own conduct 200 years ago. The son of a soapmaker and also a dealer in soap at one time, Franklin exhorted: "Tolerate no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation."

It's still a fine modern motto.

Take, first, the point of protecting the home against insect pests, flies in particular. As everyone knows, flies and other vermin are among the most culpable of disease-carriers, and revel in dirt and filth. Nothing attracts them more than the sour odor of an unwashed refuse can, or any smell of decay or neglect. With equal ease, they plant their germ-laden feet upon the garbage can or upon the rim of a cup about to be lifted up for a drink.

What is true of the fly is equally true of other insect pests—the whole numerous tribe of ants, roaches, beetles, bugs, fleas—for them, simple and cheap soap and water cleanliness is the ounce of prevention so often worth a pound of expensive cure.

Once a woman remarked to me, in speaking of one of her neighbors: "Oh, Mrs. L—she's nice, but she's just a carpetsweeper housewife." Asked to explain more fully what she meant, she went on to say that Mrs. L——just "tidied-up" the house, but never gave it a real, thorough or vigorous cleaning.

She ran the sweeper over the floor-coverings, but never lifted the rugs entirely up, laid them on the grass outdoors or sunned them on a line; or wiped up under them; or, again, she seldom turned the mattresses of her beds from top-to-bottom or from one side to the other; or let bedding sway in the breeze and sunshine; or, she did not go to the trouble of removing all garments from closets and allowing both to air for a day; or, she kept

(Continued on page 16)

USDA STUDIES LOANS TO NEGRO FARMERS

Washington, D. C.—U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration called to Washington last week the heads of its Tenant-Purchase supervisory force in four southern regions to study progress being made in making loans to Negro tenants and sharecroppers for the purpose of buying farms under the Bankhead-Jones Act. Figures show that 3,055 Negroes have purchased farms under the program and 1,000 more will buy farms this fiscal year. They have 40 years in which to repay the loans. Representatives from the regions are shown conferring with Washington executives. Left to right they are: W. C. Davenport, Raleigh, N. C.; Giles A. Hubert, assistant to the director of FSA Rural Rehabilitation, who called the meeting; William E. Street of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is showing checking some figures with Paul V. Maris, director of the Tenant-Purchase division; behind them are T. B. Fatheree of Little Rock, Ark.; G. C. Ellisor, Dallas, Texas; C. Carter Chase, Raleigh, N. C. and Joseph H. Dean, Jackson, Miss.

FSA photo.

TENNESSEE FARMERS GET 4% MORE PLANT FOOD IN FERTILIZER

Washington, D. C.—Recent U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show that Tennessee farmers received 4 per cent more plantfood per ton of fertilizer last year than in 1934 when the last survey on the subject was made.

This was 13 per cent below the national average which has shown a sharp upward trend since 1920. At that time the plantfood content in fertilizer was only 13.9; in 1929, it was up to 17:5 per cent; by 1935, 18.2 per cent; today, it has jumped to 19.35 per cent. This means an increase of 39 per cent of plantfood content since 1920 and at the same time the farmer's fertilizer bills have declined 41 per cent.

All this is due to improvement of mechanical conditions, manufacture of fertilizers better suited to different crops and soils, reduction of the number of grades of fertilizer, and other economies instituted by the industry since that time.

COTTON CORNERS THE DOMESTIC MARKET

The steady exodus of linen and silk from the domestics field was never so noticeable as this season, a survey by the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council shows. This leaves cotton king of the home from luxury items down to kitchen towels.

That cotton has earned its present position can be seen in a glance at all the fine styling visible in the new lines. Dundee towels, for instance, have been given added prestige of Joseph Platt's styling; Ret-Rac spreads show a fine decorator's feeling with William Pahlmann's designing; Lady Christina bedspreads go high style in the hands of Virginia Hamill.

Towels are keyed to current decorative themes and tastes and feature simplicity of pattern and clear, fresh colors.

Chenille bath mats look newest in color on white ground. Among the smartest rugs for bathroom and bedroom are the pebble weaves with their beautiful deep pile, the unclipped chenilles, and the cut and uncut chenille combinations.

Tufteds continue the reigning favorites in bedspread lines. Many new ones have a custom-made look. Delightful are the cameo effects—white designs on subtle color grounds; also waffle effects and hob-nail types. Among the sculptured effects achieved by working the design in high-pile overstitching on a baby chenille ground are the historical spreads (copies of antiques) and a new RAF number. Woven jacquards have some outstanding Mexican and Western designs.

Wind resistant cotton cloths, similar to those employed by the Byrd expedition to the South Pole, are being used to equip the ski companies being organized by the United States Army. Green on one side and white on the other, the uniforms are designed to afford camouflage against either a background of evergreen forest or stretches of snow and ice. Orders for 15.000 of these uniforms were placed by the War Department.

The cloth used is woven tightly and affords maximum protection against wind and cold by retaining body heat. The uniforms are tailored in such a manner as to permit full freedom of movement.

UNDERCOVER NEWS

Cotton is doing its biggest undercover march back to school this year, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council. College girls are choosing such intimate items as the following:

Corduroy girdle and bra set that's soft and smooth. Also a girdle and bra set of tattersall check pique.

Short muslin nightshirt that's the exact replica of grandpa's old-fashioned gown—belted in for zip.

Knee-length terry robe in wine, piped in white, zipped down front.

Smokerette set of black and white checked cotton, consisting of a short quilted robe and two-piece pajamas.

Quilted plaid gingham robe lined in vivid contrast.

Cotton slips, as well styled as silk.

Lisle stockings for campus; heavy ribbed cotton sox for sports.

OPM MOVES TO ALLEVIATE SHORTAGE OF COTTON BAGS

In order to alleviate the acute scarcity of bags and bag fabrics, the Division of Civilian Supply, Office of Production Management, suggests that printing on bags made from cotton be eliminated so that they may be used over again.

Cotton bags, as is known, are used extensively for packaging by defense and civilian industry and are extremely important for the packing of agricultural products. Shortages have developed to such an extent that mill owners and government officials have taken steps to increase production by the possible diversion of equipment from other fabrics.

The presence of printing on bags prevents their re-use in many cases. In instances where such printing is required by law it is suggested that the requirments be met by the use of appropriate tags.

Consumers are urged either to return bags to the seller of the merchandise or to sell them to recognized second hand dealers, thus making them available for re-use.

SEEK FORMFITTING OVERALLS

The sharp upturn in employment in defense industries has caused a brisk demand for women's cotton overalls. Garment manufacturers who make these so-called "coveralls" report that they are not only flooded with orders but are meeting with numerous requests for style. Garments likely to be ill-fitting are rejected by women factory workers who insist on streamlined work clothing. In other words, coveralls are moving fast into the fashion field. A newly created coverall with a form-fitting back and trim waist band is reported a sales leader in Detroit.

Hawaiian cocoanut cloth is the inspiration for attractive cotton fabrics which are now being styled for summer and resort wear in both men's and women' garments.

THE WOODLAND PATH

Mary Wilder Pease

The little path that beckons through the trees,
How like it seems unto a friendly hand
Stretched forth to greet a stranger in a land
Where all the passing faces that he sees
Are blank to him as houses in a town
Where every shutter's drawn and lights are down.

The gracious path says follow me and meet
All the familiar friends you knew at home;
The cardinal, the wild rose newly-blown,
The bee grown heavy with his load of sweet,
Will bid you welcome, and somewhere mid the thorn
A thrush may sing for you his tender song.

Faces may wear an unfamiliar guise
And distance make a changeling of our speech
And leave no landmark for our heart to reach,
But woodland ways unto our homesick eyes
Will look the same, and if we pause to hear
Will speak a world-wide language in our ear.

Colored Troops Not To Be Sent To War Games

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—(ANP)—Negro troops will not take part in the coming war maneuvers of the first and fourth armies in the south, Col. William H. Smith announced Thursday after telling of his decision not to move the 366th regiment.

Col. Smith refused to say why colored troops will not be sent sought, but stated flatly that they will remain at the cantonment for the duration of the maneuvers.

It is believed, however, that the friction which developed when other Negro troops from the north went south for war games in Arkansas and the protests from many quarters against sending more northern colored soldiers to Dixie may have caused the decision.

NEW WIPING-RAG RENTAL SERVICE GROWING FAST

Next time you drive into a service station for a lubrication job observe the small, tough rags the mechanic uses to wipe off excess grease and oil. Until recently any old rag served the purpose, or maybe a piece of waste. The old-fashioned rags were thrown away, or burned. Not so the new-style rags. When soiled, they're tossed into a sack and periodically are taken back to the "laundry" for rewashing, the same as shirts, sheets and whatnots. And usually the same rags are returned, clean, at the next delivery.

Today the comparatively new wiping rag rental service is a fast-growing industry. All kinds of industrial plants are cutting expenses by using standardized wiping rags over and over again—four to perhaps 30 times before they are finally worn out.

When the junk, or salvage, man comes to your home, or plant, to carry away discarded rags, he'll probably sell them to a wiping-rag rental service plant. The plant then cuts them into standard sizes, removes pig tails, buttons, hooks, eyes, and either sells them or rents them out to manufacturing and industrial plants.

The rental service plants buy from mills standard-sized long leaf staple cotton or Turkish loop weave towels of various grades and weights, and flannel dust rags to be treated with hot wax. From salvage men and other sources they purchase flour sacks, sugar liners and other types of rags. Black background and scenery cloth is also purchased from motion picture studios. Then they contract with customers to supply them with towels or rags, laundering them at specified intervals, for a certain price. Most of the plants operate fleets of delivery trucks.

Four Burned In Blazing Cabin In Mississippi

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Oct. 8 (ANP) Mrs. Irene Warren, 21, and three children were probably fatally burned early Saturday morning when their cabin, near the city limits on Highway 61, caught on fire.

One four-year-old girl was dead when removed from the burning building, and the mother, a three month-old baby, and a three-year-old child were taken to the hospital where little hope is entertained for their recovery. Firemen said the mother and two children were unconscious when they battered down the door to enter the home.

Radio Station Bars Sponsor Using 'Nigger'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(ANP)—Station WINX, through its program director, George J. Gow, announced the barring of a commercial sponsor from the airwaves because of the use of the opprobious epithet "nigger" on one of his recent broadcasts.

Brought to the attention of the station by the local NAACP who wrote of the program of Sophocles Papas, music teacher, Mr. Gow replied:

"This happened to be a condition primarily beyond our direct control inasmuch as the writer had definitely requested from Mr. Papas over a period of some six weeks ago, that all presentations on his program with the exception of instrumental music MUST be auditioned by myself or my assistants before such a program should go on the air. Mr. Papas in presenting the dramatic skit definitely disobeyed these instructions. The net result is that the prgoram will no longer be heard over WINX.

"No one better realizes than myself the tremendous bad influence that errors of broadcasting ethics can produce The situation can bring nothing else from myself and the personnel of WINX but an apology and a sincere effort on our part to be sure as far as we can control the situation that it will not happen again. The possibility of an apology from Mr. Papas is eliminated because this program will not be on the air again."

THEODORE CHILDRES MAKING GOOD

By W. A. Hagins

Oliver, Ga.—Located on the east-side of Bulloch county, near Oliver, Georgia, can be found a former 4-H club boy who chose the old homestead—a two-horse farm—to make a living instead of seeking employment under the bright lights of large cities. He also leases another two-horse farm which is operated with hired labor. And this young farmer is Theodore Childers.

He believes in farming and is constantly in touch with the county agent in carrying forward improved farm practices. But backing up this with the ideals and practices learned while connected with his community club a few years ago, he is making a success at the business.

Childers got his inspiration a few years back when he, as a club boy, clearcd money from several beef calves which he had fed-out and sold at the Savannah Live-stock Show and Sale. Keeping this in mind, "the veteran club boy" has been able, through the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Savannah, to stock his farm this year with several grade white-face steers and a nice batch of hogs. To these, he plans to feed his surplus farm commodities and sell in the fall markets at a profit. This will give him a ready market, of course, for crops low in cash value early in the fall.

The young farmer sticks to business and works from "can to can't" and likes for things to click around the farm. Now these are the things he advocates: Soil-building practices to make his land more productive; more chickens; milk cows; a year-round garden; hogs; beef cattle; and good work stock. His wife works along with him by canning vegetables and fruits and at many other activities around the house. Frequently, repairs are made on the old family home in which they now live.

Childers is very active in church and civic activities. Recently, he was chosen a member of the county Negro farmers executive committee. He thinks, plans, and looks in the right direction at all times. This means a lot to any farmer during these times. His example might well be followed by other young men who grew up on the farm, as well as older men now at the practice.

"Choir practice was out early tonight, wasn't it? How did it happen?"

"One, somebody blew an auto horn outside and a minute later the male quartet was all that was left."

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WOMAN'S PAGE

GOLDEN-BROWN PASTRY TOPS LUSCIOUS FRAGRANT FILLING

Feast the family tonight with a truly All-American dessert, and watch it disappear down to the last crumb!

It's no ordinary pie, this Deep-dish Peach Pie. Special tricks make it a super-special pie. First, a dash of almond to accent the luscious fragrance of peaches. Then a just-right quantity of lemon juice to add tempting tartness—and brown sugar to give nectar-like flavor of mellowness.

Top this delicious concoction with golden Sprycrust—tender, flaky and nut-sweet. The lovely golden bloom is characteristic of pastry made with milk. I'ts easy to make, too, with pure, all-vegetably Spry which cuts in quickly, blends easily.

TOP-NOTCH PASTRY FOR ALL PIES

Golden pastry-made-with-milk is grand for all pies, so use it often or your fruit pies and dainty tarts. Just use milk instead of water, and follow the easy directions in the recipe. Clip it now, and keep it handy!

DEEP-DISH PEACH PIE

10 to 12 ripe peaches, pared and sliced
1 tablespoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon almond extract
2-3 cup granulated sugar
1-3 cup brown sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca
1 tablespoon butter
1 recipe Golden Sprycrust

Combine peaches, lemon juice, almond extract, sugars, salt and tapioca. Mix thoroughly and let stand while making pastry. Arrange peaches in Sprycoated baking dish. Dot with butter.

Roll dough ¼-inch thick and of a size to cover baking dish, allowing 1 inch all around. Fold in half and cut several ½-inch slits on fold. Place pastry over peaches in baking dish, unfold, turn edge under and press on rim all around dish. Bake in hot oven (425 degress F.) 35 to 45 minutes.

GOLDEN SPRYCRUST

1¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ teaspoon salt
7 tablespoons Spry
3 tablespoons cold milk (about)

Sift flour an salt together. Add ½ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as meal. Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of large pea. Sprinkle milk, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork, work lightly together until a dough is formed.

BLACKBERRY JAM CAKE

2½ cup flour
1 teaspoon soda
½teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
¾ cup rich or evaporated milk
¾ tablespoon vinegar
½ cup sugar
1 cup shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 cup blackberry jam
3 eggs, separated

Sift flour, then measure. Resift with soda, salt and spice. Stir vinegar into milk. Cream shortening. Add sugar and vanilla and continue creaming until sugar granules are dissolved. Beat in the jam. Add beaten egg yolks, then dry ingredients alternately with the milk-vinegar mixture, beginning and ending with dry ingredients. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into greased layer cake pans and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) about 30 minutes. Yield: 2 9-inch layers.

VANILLA FROSTING

1 lb. confectioners sugar (3 cups)
½ tsp. vanilla extract
½ cup irradiated evaporated milk

Mix sugar and milk to form a smooth frosting. Stir in vanilla Yield: Sufficient for 2 9-inch layers.

Cut in small squares for back yard tea parties.

CLOVER LEAF ROLLS

2 cups warm milk
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons salt
1 egg
1 yeast cake
2½ cups Pillsbury flour
2½ cups Ceresota flour

Put butter, salt, sugar and egg in a large bowl; cream until smooth, dissolve yeast cake in ¼ cup of lukewarm milk. Combine the mixture, knead in flour, set in a warm place to rise; knead down and make three balls in muffin tins, raise and bake.

PIE DOUGH

1 cup flour
½ cup lard
Ice water
Pinch of salt
1 tablespoon sugar

Work lard into flour sifted with salt and sugar, mix thoroughly with ice water, chill and roll.

VEAL LOAF

2 pounds of veal (ground)
½ pound of salt pork (ground)
1 egg
½ cup bread crumbs
½ cup milk
Parsly and sage to taste

Mix veal and pork together, add milk, crumbs and egg, season with sage, add parsley, work all together, shape in a loaf and bake, serve with tomato sauce.

CHICKEN AND RICE SOUFFLE

1 cup cooked rice
1½ cups diced chicken
¾ cup chicken broth
2 eggs beaten

Mix rice and diced chicken, add beaten egg yolks and broth. Beat egg whites and fold in, pour in casserole and bake slowly. Serve at once.

LAMB STEW

5 lbs. lamb
2 cups tomatoes
1 teaspoon salt
2 bay leaves
1 onion
1 teaspoon paprika
8 potatoes cut in quarters

Put lamb in skillet, saute with onions, add tomatoes, salt and paprika. Add enough water to keep from sticking cover and simmer. Put potatoes in ½ hour before serving.

CORN FRITTERS

Serve them with meat or vegetables.

"Although the Almanack has published many fine corn recipes, here is one that is different and well worth trying," writes Estelle P. Sayen, South Pasadena, California. "I am sure you will like it.

8 ears of grated corn
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
A dash of cayenne
A dash of pepper
3 eggs
¼ cup milk

"Grate corn, add egg yolks, flour, salt, sugar, cayenne and pepper and milk. Beat egg whites and add just before you are ready to fry. Fry in peanut oil or other shortening preferred."

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM

1 square unsweetened chocolate
2-3 cup Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
2-3 cup water
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup whipping cream

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk and stir over rapidly boiling water 5 minutes until thick. Add water. Mix well. Chill. Add vanilla. Whip cream to custard-like consistency. Fold into chilled mixture. Freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator until half frozen. Scrape mixture from freezing tray and beat until smooth, but not melted. Replace in freezing unit until frozen. Serves 6.

MAGIC LEMON MERINGUE PIE

1 can Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
½ cup lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon or
¼ teaspoon lemon extract
2 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons sugar
Baked pie shell (8-inch)

Blend together Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk, lemon juice, grated lemon rind or lemon extract, and egg yolks. Pour into baked pie shell. Cover with meringue made by beating egg whites until stiff and adding sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 10 minutes or until brown. Chill.

AMERICAN-STYLE SNACKS FOR AMERICAN-STYLE FUN

Pack plenty of these tasty turnovers in your lunch baskets when you set out with the family to have a picnic. Watch them go for these "filler-up-pers," as the youngsters call them. Picnic Turnovers star a good old American combination of cheese and cunningly seasoned ham, tucked into a light, tender, flaky biscuit crust that melts in your mouth.

Picnic Turnovers fit with hearty-out-of-door appetites, but don't forget indoor appetites, either! For Sunday suppers, porch suppers—any informal entertaining—serve these savory Picnic Turnovers, piping hot.

Notice the seasoning tricks that make this ham and cheese filling extra tasty. Your biscuit crust should be light and flaky to go with the delicious filling. Be sure to make your biscuit dough with pure all-vegetable Spry—it cuts in so easy and quickly—makes biscuits a pleasure to mix.

"A recipe in time saves looking up nine"—so clip it now.

Picnic Turnovers

1½ cups cooked ham, ground
¼ cup mayonnaise
1 teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 tablespoons dill pickle, finely chopped
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons Spry
2-3 cup milk (about)
5 thin slices cheese

Combine ham, mayonnaise, mustard, onion juice, and pickle, and mix well. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry. Add milk, mixing to a soft dough. Roll to ¼-inch thickness. Cut dough into 4-inch squares. Brush squares with melted butter. Place triangle of cheese on half of square, put 1 tablespoon ham mixture on cheese, and fold over other half of dough to form a triangle. Press edges together. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 2 to 25 minutes. Serve hot or cold. Makes 10.

"Rastus, do you know what the 'A. D.' on the cornerstone of that building stands for?"

"Ah sure do, Boss, it stands for 'All Done.'"

A SUMMER SALAD—STRAIGHT FROM THE CAN

"Soup's On" quick as a wink when you choose this grapefruit-tomato aspic and its cottage-cheese-with-chives dressing for luncheon or dinner on sultry summer days. Grapefruit juice is in the jellied mold and grapefruit sections on top—both from the same can—tangy and tart to tempt appetites suffering from the heat.

Miami Aspic

2 envelopes of plain unflavored gelatine
1-3 cup cold water
2¼ cups tomato juice
One cup Florida grapefruit juice
1 slice of onion
4 peppercorns
4 whole cloves
1 bay leaf
1-3 cup coarsely chopped celery leaves
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar
1 No. 2 can Florida grapefruit sections, drained

Soften gelatine in cold water. Mix tomato juice with grapefruit juice as coffee as for regular strength and seasonings; cover and simmer for 15 minutes. Strain, add the softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Pour into a 1 quart ring mold which has been rinsed in cold water and chill until firm. Unmold and fill the center with grapefruit sections and garnish with parsley or salad greens. Serve with Chive Cottage Cheese Dressing. Makes 8 servings.

MAGIC CHOCOLATE FUDGE

2 cups sugar
½ cup water
1 can Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk
3 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 cup nut meats chopped (optional)

Mix sugar, water and Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk in a large saucepan. Cook, stirring constantly, over medium heat of 137 degrees, or until mixture will form firm ball when tested in cold water. Remove from heat. Add chocolate, cut in small pieces. Add nut meats. Beat at once until thick and creamy. Pour into buttered pan. When cool, cut into squares. Makes 1¾ pounds.

MAGIC CARAMEL PUDDING

Place one or more unopened cans of Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk in a kettle of boiling water and keep at boiling point 3 hours.

CAUTION—Be sure to keep can well covered with water. Chill. Blend with hot water, coffee or fruit juices. Beat until smooth and pile in sherbert glasses. Garnish with whipped cream, nut meats, fruit, etc., if desired.

NOTE: Use this pudding, blended with 2 tablespoons hot water, for a pie filling. Top with banana slices and whipped cream.

5 MINUTE CHOCOLATE FROSTING

1 can Eagle Brand Sweetened
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
Condensed Milk
1 tablespoon water

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add Eagle Brand Sweetened Condensed Milk and stir over rapidly boiling water 5 minutes untill it thickens. Add water. Cool. Spread on cold cake. Makes enough frosting to cover tops of 2 (9-inch) layers, or top and sides of loaf cake or about 24 cup cakes.

No food or feed should go to waste this year.

Food is just as important in National Defense as tanks.

Plenty of food is not enough—it must be the right kind to provide a well balanced diet.

Helpful Household Hints

SAVE THOSE TEA LEAVES

Don't throw away your tea leaves. Save them. They come in mighty handy about the household. For example, they're excellent to sprinkle over the rug, to gather and settle the dust when you're sweeping. Kept for several days and then infused with boiling water and strained, the resulting liquid makes a useful polish for mirrors, windows, glasses, varnished wood and furniture. And it costs nothing. Also tea leaves boiled up in the fish pan will remove the smell of fish.

DON'T MAKE BEDS IMMEDIATELY

During the sleep there is an increased rate of breakdown of the fats in the surface of the body, and also considerable insensible perspiration which clings to the bedclothes, and which may penetrate the mattress. The bed needs a good airing for an hour or so each morning after it has been occupied, in order to keep it sweet. The first thing to do after getting out of bed is to throw the clothes completely off the mattress, and open the bedroom windows for a couple of hours. More fresh air is needed by the bed in the morning than by the sleeper the night before. The mattress needs a weekly bath in the direct sunlight.

CLEANING SPONGES

When sponges become soiled, they can be more of a hindrance than a help in cleaning. They will leave unsightly smudges if you're not careful. To clean sponges, soak for an hour in boiling hot water to which a tablespoon of ammonia has been added to each quart of water. Then squeeze the sponge as dry as you can get it. Place the sponge in fresh warm ammonia water (the proportion, a teaspoonful to a quart). Work the sponge around with your hands and rinse in plenty of cold water.

EASTERN FARMERS SPEED DEFENSE PASTURES

Answering the call of National Defense for an unlimited increase in dairy products, eastern dairymen, livestock producers, and agricultural leaders are joining forces to increase quantity and quality of production, cut feed costs, and extend grazing season during which the cheapest and best feeds are available.

"In 80 grazing tests in northeastern States, a liberal use of complete fertilizer doubled the number of grazing days as well as the amount of milk produced per acre," said R. H. Lush, pasture specialist, The National Fertilizer Association. "At present prices for feed and fertilizer with 4 per cent milk figures at $2.00 per hundredweight, there is a profit on each acre due to fertilizer of over $22."

At Livingstone, New Hampshire, a three-year test showed that untreated pastures averaged 1,952 pounds of dry matter and 290 pounds of protein per acre. But pastures on which 625 pounds of complete fertilizer had been applied, gave 4,113 pounds of dry matter and 742 pounds protein per acre, or nearly three times as much feed of higher quality.

"Where in h—l are we," asked the drunk, leaning over the steering wheel.

"We're comin' into a town and you better slow down," answered his pal.

"Oh yeah, how c'n ya tell?"

"'Cause we're hittin more people," came the reply.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

REPORT OF 1st ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON NEGRO IN BUSINESS

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce released today the official proceedings of the First Annual Conference on the Negro in Business sponsored by the Department April 18th and 19th ,1941. This volume, compiled by the Division of Negro Affairs, contains the addresses and reports of prominent Government officials, educators and business specialists and is the most recent treatment on the subject in general. The Conference, the first of its kind to be sponsored by any Government agency, was called for the purpose of effecting a more adequate integration into the Department of Commerce of business problems peculiar to the Negro.

In furtherance of this Federal recognition, the Department of Commerce has under consideration the feasibility of regional conferences in an effort to make available all the facilities therein to small businessmen.

Members of the National Committee on the Negro in Business formed as a medium of approach to Government agencies on problems of mutual concern, view the recent Conference as a progressive move for the development and improvement of Negro owned enterprises. Communications addressed to Emmer Martin Lancaster, Adviser on Negro Affairs, U. S. Department of Commerce, urge the continuation of Government aid and applaud the move of integrating the Negro into our present business economy.

WILLIAM A. BAILEY, Negro Business Specialist, Bureau of the Census:—"The Department of Commerce, with other governmental agencies and officials cooperating, has by means of this Conference helped the Negro to a better understanding of the basic laws of economics and their practical application to his ever present problems.

This first Conference gave us an opportunity to look clearly in the face of unpleasant truths and profit thereby.

While the small businessman did not reach the Conference in large numbers, we may safely say that the Conference will reach him."

JOSEPH V. BAKER, Chief, Division of Negro Research and Planning, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.:—"The Conference, I feel, was timely and helpful and that the United States Department of Commerce should be congratulated for having the forethought to call such a meeting."

DR. WILLIAM H. BELL, President, Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Mississippi:—"It would be stark nonsense for me to write at length in an effort to extol the worth of the Conference of the Negro in Business called in Washington April 18, 19, 1941, because I know of no better way of getting to the crux of the problem of the Negro race than for the leaders in the fields of business and education to be called together by the United States Department of Commerce to discuss this problem. I see a better day lurking in the distant future for the race when the breach between the Negro in business and the Negro in education—although ungrounded—is spanned by mutual and common understanding on the part of both. We must realize the interdependence of business and education and that each is indispensible to the other.

It is as important that men in business relie more heavily upon the Federal Government for the kind of service it is so capable of rendering because of its technique and influence upon the entire economic system of our country as upon the level of education for the basis of business. It should be of paramount concern to men in business to know of the effect of certain legislations and education upon production and consumption of goods and services. Contrariwise, the educator should be interested in the result of improved business status on the support and endowment of education."

B. T. BRADSHAW, President-Treasurer, Virginia Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Virginia:—"I consider our meeting one of the most constructive conferences it has ever been my privilege to attend. In providing us an opportunity to rub shoulders and exchange viewpoints with important government officials, you made a contribution toward the growth and development of Negro business which will long be remembered. Then too, the bringing together the teachers of business and the operators of business was, in my opinion, no less important than giving us access to the governmental officials. We here in Virginia were so impressed by the Conference that we immediately drafted two of your speakers, Mrs. Hipps and Mr. Meserole and had them address our Virginia Trade Association here in Richmond on June 15th. That in itself is tangible evidence of our high opinion of the worthwhileness of the material presented at the Conference.

I express the sentiment of our group here in saying that I hope similar conferences will be held each year and in holding same you may always be sure that you will have the cooperation and support of the Virginia Trade Association."

WALTER R. CHIVERS, Department of Sociology, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia:—"The recent Negro Business Conference which convened in Washington at the invitation of the United States Department of Commerce was of fundamental importance because it was to my knowledge the first time that the Federal Government through such an agency as the Department of Commerce had officially and publicly recognized Negro business as a significant factor in the economic life of America. Then too, it presented an opportunity for government representation of authoritative status and representatives of business for Negroes to thresh out stubborn problem in a direct manner. Finally, the Conference served to give Negro business a sense of being a definate part of that basic process of social evolution which tends ever to make interdependent, Government, business and the people."

M. C. CLARKE, President, Dunbar Mutual Insurance Society, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio:—"It is my opinion that the recent Negro Business Conference held in Washington under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Commerce was a forward and constructive step in the economic and commercial life of the Negroes in America. I believe that our social and economic emancipation must come from increased financial and commercial activities within the race, and the more rapidly we develop ourselves along financial and commercial lines, the sooner will we become integrated into our great American economy.

The Department of Commerce is rendering a service to all Americans when it attempts to improve the economic status of the Negro citizenry. It is my hope that such Conferences as the one recently held, will be continued throughout the years."

GOLDEN B. DARBY, Executive Secretary, Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois:—"Please be assured that this beginning brought together a wealth of potentialities that, if guided properly, can be translated into a world of possibilities and values to Negro people in business.

The significance of the occasion and the relationship attained dwarfs any criticism that anybody might hurl, for to my mind it was a positive step of advancement."

W. C. ERVIN, Business Manager, Paine College, Augusta, Georgia:—"The Negro Business Conference held under the Department of Commerce, to me, was one of the finest, far-reaching conferences I have ever attended. There seem to have been as unusual cross-section of interest. I am of the opinion that this conference will be able to render untold services to the race and other nations."

F. T. HARRIS, Executive Secretary, M. E. A. C. P., Washington, D. C.:—"I think the conference was a splendid idea and a step forward toward the economic advancement of the race. It was and is indicative of the growing realization of the Negro that his economic salvation lies within his own hands, and that this recognition can be translated into an accomplished fact only by trained persons.

In reference to constructive criticism: I think that we should be more critical of ourselves as businessmen in order to raise the level of efficiency. A business gets trade in proportion as the management becomes more efficient. To hope for trade without meeting the competition is unthinkable. On the other hand, if the business is conducted in accordance with the modern standard, it will receive its trade from all races regardless.

If you have not already done so, I suggest that you appoint a committee for each phase of the committee's work to bring in a report on the problems involved, and to make such recommendations as the committee sees fit. Then the Conference could act intelligently upon the matter.

ALBON L. HOLSEY, Executive Secretary, The National Negro Business League, Tuskegee, Alabama:—"The Negro Business Conference which was held in Washington last April under the auspices of the U. S. Department of Commerce represented a noteworthy achievement in recognition of Negro business efforts by an important Government agency.

Such recognition was a source of encouragement and inspiration to those who were present as well as to those who read the newspapers' report of the proceedings.

It was particularly important that representatives of Negro business should have an opportunity to meet the important executives from various Governmental agencies who came to address them.

An outstanding result of the Conference was the opportunity which came for Negroes to express themselves as they did through the Committee on Findings and Resolutions. Hitherto, no such privilege has been accorded to our group to express their needs and desires to high Government officials who are in position to do something concrete to help in solving some of our problems.

It is earnestly hoped that these conferences will be continued."

G. STEVENS MARCHMAN, Secretary, National Society of Accountants, Chicago, Illinois:—"I do feel that the Conferences should be continued, and every possible effort put forth to have the Committees recommendation adopted and put into action immediately."

GEORGE G. McDEMMOND, Executive Secretary, New Orleans Negro Board of Trade, New Orleans, Louisiana:—"I believe, as expressed before, that the Washington Conference was the most important step made in recent years, or at any time, for the furtherance of the Negro in business. The Conference should be an annual affair, and should have regular appointed committees to follow through with the program as outlined in session at Washington. At least two Negro field representatives should be appointed to visit the various Negro business centers in the country and study the problems which confront them. Investigations should also be made as to the types of persecutions which are heaped upon the Negro businessman by representatives of city and state Governments, jobbers Associations of Commerce, Salesmen, white competitors and divers other deterrents to Negro business growth. The field agents could be of invaluable assistance in helping the Negro businessman in setting up modern business methods, in buying, in detecting fradulent deals, and in general to make the small Negro businessman a better businessman.

Finally, I hope that there will be many more conferences called by the Department of Commerce. A repetition of the splendid meeting held in April will do untold good in helping us to grow economically A tie-in with the work of the National Negro Business League will unify our efforts and lead the Negro people of this country to economic security after not so many years have passed."

DR. V. V. OAK, Professor of Sociology and Economics, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio:—"I want to congratulate the Department of Commerce for its foresight in calling the First Annual Conference on the Negro in Business and teachers interested in business education. Businessmen and teachers have been shying each other for a long time, and unless and until our businessmen are able to see the problems of our teachers, our business schools cannot put forth a very effective program.

It is very unfortunate that there is not even one Negro college which has been endowed by Negro businessmen for the purpose of maintaining a chair in some phase of business—even our insurance companies have failed to do this. I hope, therefore, that by bringing these two groups together you will be able to serve our business community better.

May I say, that the present National Committee on the Negro in Business is too large and unwieldy to be of much service. A small executive committee should be organized and the members should be chosen from active workers both in business and in education—not so much on the basis of what they had done in years gone by but rather what they have been doing in the last five years or so. The committee should include no more than eleven members and should meet at least three times a year in order to carry out the program outlined by the Conference."

C. L. TOWNES, Secretary, National Negro Insurance Association, Richmond, Virginia:—"I believe that the First Annual Conference on The Negro In Business which was held on April 18th and 19th, 1941 under the sponsorship of the Department of Commerce is the beginning of a closer understanding between the Government and the Negro businessman. As a result of this conference, I know that the various governmental departments now have a keener appreciation of our problems than they had before. I hope this is only the beginning and that there will be held annually similar conferences. You can always count on my full participation and cooperation."

LEON M. WALLACE, Sr., State Agency Supervisor, Unity Industrial Life Insurance Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana:—"The sponsoring of this conference by the Department of Commerce was definitely a step toward strengthening our nation. For a long time the Negro businessman has felt, and for a good reason, that he was an alien American so far as his being a part of the general business economy was concerned. Now, since an effort has been made to integrate him into the general scheme of business he feels at last he is an American businessman and as such must do everything in his power to make his business representative and to help in any way possible to accelerate the present Defense Program.

I believe a great deal can be done

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

State of Tennessee.
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, Henry Allen Boyd, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the owner of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th, 1912 embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. WILSON, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(SIGNED)
HENRY ALLEN BOYD,
Sworn before me the 23rd day of Sept., 1941
M. G. FERGUSON, Notary Public
My Commission expires April 5, 1943.

METHODIST LAYMEN SAY 'MANLESS' CHURCHES WILL BE STYLISH SOON

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8 (ANP) The Laymen council of the Methodist church held its annual session at Scott church here Sunday with Dr. Dennis A. Bethea, well-known physician of Hammond, Ind., presiding. The council is composed of representative laymen of Methodist churches in Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, and is more commonly known as the "Lexington conference."

A resolution of the committee of goals was read at the session by James C. Taylor, Detroit, urging better pay for pastors and a rearrangement of the church's program to attract more men and youth to the work of the church. Said Mr. Taylor, "If this is not done speedily, we will soon have no church at all or a complete 'manless' church."

Among the laymen addressing the meeting were W. Taylor Seals, Lexington; Dr. A. Ben Thomas, Cleveland; Roy R. Roudebush, Chicago; the Rev. S. P. Jenkins, the Rev. O. L. Banks, the Rev. J. W. Crooks, the Rev. John W. Patton, Indianapolis. Dayton, Ohio will be the scene of the next annual session.

DOGS IDENTIFIED BY TATTOO

Did you ever experience loss of your dog and then were unable to identify him because several dogs were similar to yours? You no longer will have that difficulty, according to the National Bureau of Canine Identification. The bureau is working out a plan where every dog will be numbered. The number will be written on the dog's leg with an electric pen and recorded by the bureau. The bureau will keep its records on small cards, as police files are kept. The card will contain the name of the owner, address, phone number, dog's name, breed, sex, location of the marking and the number itself. The number used will be one of a serial, no two alike, with the serials running from A to Z, with each veterinarian having an individual serial. Other methods of identification are not foolproof, the bureau says. Nose-printing doesn't work efficiently because when a nose-printed dog is lost every dog of its description has to be nose-printed to find the lost one with any degree of certainty.

CULTIVATE MOST ROSES HERE

People in the United States cultivate more roses than any other country in the world, but our once famous American Beauty rose is practically extinct today, according to Francis W. Ruzicka, president of the National Rose Growers of America. Its place has been taken by the Better Times rose, introduced six years ago. Today when you buy a so-called American Beauty the chances are it is really a Better Times. Yellow roses are hardest to produce. Bees and bugs, greatest pollinating agent, always prefer pink roses; so when roses go pink, you know they have gone wild. New Jersey grows enough roses to strew the Transcontinental highway, end to end from Trenton to Pasedena. White roses cost more in June and September and are almost unsalable through the rest of the year. The Red Rose inn, near West Grove, Pa., has paid its rent with roses instead of money for more than 200 years.

VITAMIN A IN APRICOTS

Babies born with a silver spoon in their mouths are pretty apt to find cod liver oil in the spoon—so exacting are the demands for vitamin values these days.

Most youngsters are given cod-liver oil or other vitamin A and D concentrates from the end of their second week until they are four or five years old.

Babies have no corner on the vitamins, however, for adults are turning to them increasingly often.

Sometimes we almost forget that vitamins can be found in foods as well as in tablets at the drug store.

One of our most outstanding vitamin A foods is dried apricots. Their average vitamin A content is 7,579 international units per 100 grams. By grams is the way the dietitians and doctors figure it, but we housewives are accustomed to buying food by pounds. Since there are 453.59 grams in a pound, we'll find 34,378 international units of vitamin A in a single pound of dried apricots as they come from the grocer's shelves.

OPPORTUNITIES ARE STILL HERE

Several years ago Joseph Michelman of Roxbury, Mass., only three years out of Harvard, extracted dozens of scientifically and commercially valuable products out of old shoes and scrap leather. The alchemist of old failed to transmute base metals into gold, but Michelman succeeded in making gold indirectly from old shoes. Among other things he extracted from old shoes, chrome oxide green, the only perfectly permanent green known. Then he obtained animal charcoal, used in filtering and bleaching; gas for fuel; pyrocatechol, a photographic developer; indole, a perfume base and principal component of jasmine; an antiseptic better than iodoform; tropacocaine, a local anesthetic superior to cocaine, as well as fats and oils and many other products.

WHAT KEEPS SUN BURNING? SCIENTISTS FIND ANSWER

Prof. Hans A. Bethe of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., has taken us deeper into the heart of the sun's blazing furnaces than anyone has done before.

He, and other scientists, appear to have completely solved this mystery: what keeps the sun burning? The answer is: it is the transmutation of hydrogen atoms into helium atoms which releases the tremendous solar energy. Carbon plays an important part in this process, so the complete operation is known as the carbon cycle, which takes 6,000,000 years.

All this has been going on for some 2,000,000,000 years: and will continue for another 10,000,000,000 years. Then, say these scientists, the sun will turn into a cold body, a planet smaller than its own planet, Jupiter. The earth, says Bethe, was formed by the expulsion of material from the sun when that body was really much cooler than now, some 2,000,000,000 years ago. These theories mean that between two to three billion years ago, the universe as it is known to us today was formed.

From the whole celestial universe, consisting of some 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 stars, and weighing 2-followed by 49 ciphers number of tons, let us come down to the smallest thing in the world: the single atom.

Gent: Can you beat it? I just caught my friend in another fellow's arms?

Lady: I guess you saw red?

Gent: You bet. I never saw two people blush so much as they did.

Billie: I just married Hazel last night.

Ted: Fifty-fifty basis?

Billie: Yes, half rye, half ginger ale.

SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES

Sex hormones from soy beans and from coal tar and natural gas were among sensational new synthetic substances announced to a research conference on organic chemistry at Stanword university.

In addition, Dr. L. I. Fieser of Harvard university told the conference that he and his associates had discovered a new synthetic vitamin possessing the properties of both vitamin E (muscle-protection) and vitamin K (anti-hemorrhage).

Among other recent syntheses, great interest has been aroused in a substitute for quinine developed by Professors Dorothy Thompson and Maude Marshall of Wheaton college. The substance is a compound of a sulfanilamide derivative of carbozole. It still awaits final tests.

SALT AND BUTTER NEW BORN INFANT IN EUROPE

In certain parts of Europe and Asia there is a peculiar custom of salting and buttering the new born. For example, when a baby is born among the Armenians of Russia the mother takes the infant and covers its entire skin with very fine salt. This is left on for three hours or more, and then the child is washed with warm water.

In Asia Minor there is a tribe of people living in the mountains who do even more than this. They salt their new-born offspring and leave the salt on for at least 24 hours. The modern Greeks likewise sprinkle salt on their infants, but not so heavily.

This practice of salting babies is an ancient custom. It has its origin in superstition, of course. The mothers think that salting insures their children health and strength, and that it will keep evil spirits away. Even in some of the outlying sections of Germany salt is still used on the child at birth.

In some Asiatic countries mothers lay their babies where a stream of water, deflected by a large leaf, passes over their heads. This is to make them tough, and also to put them to sleep. The Tartar babe is covered with rancid butter, after the body-greasing habit of the Eskimos.

CARE OF YOUR DOG

GIVE your dog a good bed, writes Angelo Patri in a copyrighted article (Bell Syndicate). Usually dogs, especially the kind that belong to children, are outdoor animals. That does not mean that they can stay out in all weathers. Far from it. They must be sheltered from storms just as children have to be. But they do not need to be kept as warm. They prefer a cool place. And a rather cool bed. Down cushions and that sort of thing are not good for dogs. Give them a clean, heavy mat, in a sheltered corner of the barn or kennel, keep it off the floor if there is any dampness. and he will like it.

In winter, keep him warmer. He can't endure zero weather without protection. It sounds foolish to say that, because everybody is supposed to know it, but I have known people who thought they were kind to their dogs to put them out at night and shut the door behind them.

"Put the dog out," and out he went without a roof over him, or a bed under him.

Your dog friend has to depend upon your good will and service for his drink. Don't fail him. Keep his dish clean and full of good water.

Teach a child to cherish his dog. They will grow together and do each other a lot of good. But don't get the dog until the child is a responsible, friendly young person who knows what caring for a dog friend means.

REAL BOMB-PROOF SHELTER

Although costly, it is possible to build bomb-proof shelters which can give full protection against any known type of aerial bomb, engineers at the University of California announced. Making concrete shatter and bomb-proof has been their main objective and Harmer Davis, associate professor of civil engineering, said it was found that when concrete is reinforced—by sprinkling nails in the mixture, adding pumice, puffed clay, or other methods—it becomes shatter-proof. The energy of a projectile would be spent in crushing the material in such a wall locally instead of causing shatter-cracks over large areas, be explained.

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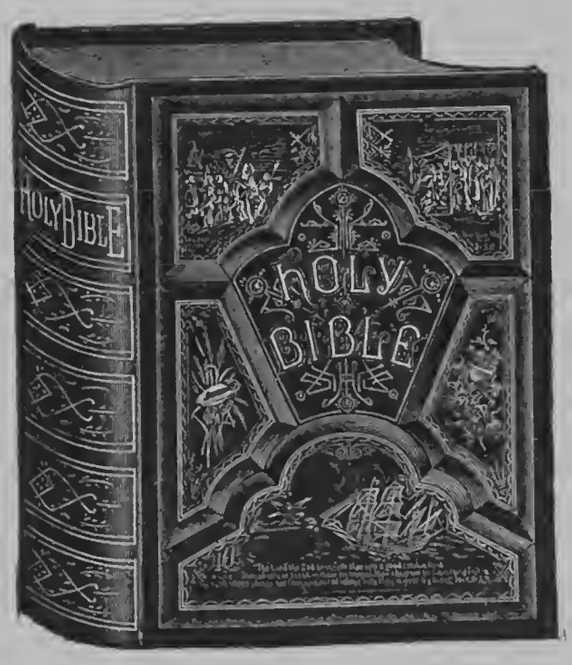

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Interesting Items Gathered Here and There

Negroes are gradually losing out on Southern railroads according to A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL affiliate. For years Negroes have been employed as locomotive firemen on these roads. The situation is changing. The reasons given by the labor leader for this development are three: The introduction of Diesel engines; the failure of Negro firemen to unionize; the increased wages which, along with shorter hours, make the job attractive to white men. Railroad officials themselves encourage this change over on the grounds that white firemen may eventually qualify as engineers for Diesel engines. A fireman who is a Negro is barred from rising to a higher position.

Following his appointment to President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, William Green, President of AFL sent out a questionnaire to all national and international affiliated unions to ascertain their attitudes and practices toward the Negro worker.

"While not conclusive evidence in itself that this old labor organization, notorious for its indifference to organizing the Negro worker, is about to alter its view." writes Ernest Johnson for ANP, "the move has given hope that this will be the outcome."

J. A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Louisville (Ky.) Urban League has succeeded in making a break for Negro employment at the Charleston plant of the DuPont owned Indiana Ordinance Works. A Negro laboratory assistant and a Negro stenographer are employed.

Why should there be in this typical year 261,668 more children in the first than in the fourth grade? The answer is plain: scores of thousands of children drop out of school after the first or second or third year of study.

The figures for Negro children are as one would expect, more startling. The total Negro enrollment in the first grade in 1939 was 605,498; in the fourth grade, 251,316. The "mortality" here was 354,182.

If these total figures are divided between boys and girls they will show that the "mortality" of school boys is much greater.

OPM reports that Negro employment in certain defense projects is on the increase. The Edgewood arsenal, sixteen miles from Baltimore, employs 406 Negro women in the gas mask assembly plant. Of a grand total of 724 Negroes employed, only 200 are listed as laborers. The Cummings and Riggs Construction Companies which are making additions to the plant employ together 3,823 men, of whom 1,724 are Negroes.

The Department of Commerce reports that in 1939, 29.827 retail stores were owned and operated by Negroes. These stores did $71,466,000 worth of business; employed 13,778 Negroes and had an annual payroll of $5,586,000. Eating and drinking places and food stores accounted for 79.5 per cent of the total. Texas led with the largest number of stores and employees and was second in the amount of sales.

Alonzo G. Wright of Cleveland, Ohio, owner and operator of a chain system of filling stations, was awarded the Spaulding cup for outstanding business achievement for 1941 by the National Negro Business League meeting in Memphis. In accepting the award the wealthy station operator said: "You know that in the business world, the Negro is just a beginner. By trial and error must he work out his economic salvation, competing with the best brains of other races."

George Thomas received a telegram from home the last of August. He was stationed at the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Training Station. Home was in Montgomery, Alabama. The telegram was from his father and it said George Thomas' mother was dead. A few hours later Thomas found himself in a Naval airplane, ordered for him by his commanding officer, flying to Montgomery to attend his mother's funeral.

A thousand volume medical library has been presented the Falls City Medical Association (Negro) by Dr. August Schachner, physician and surgeon of Louisville, Ky. The books are for the exclusive use of Negro doctors.

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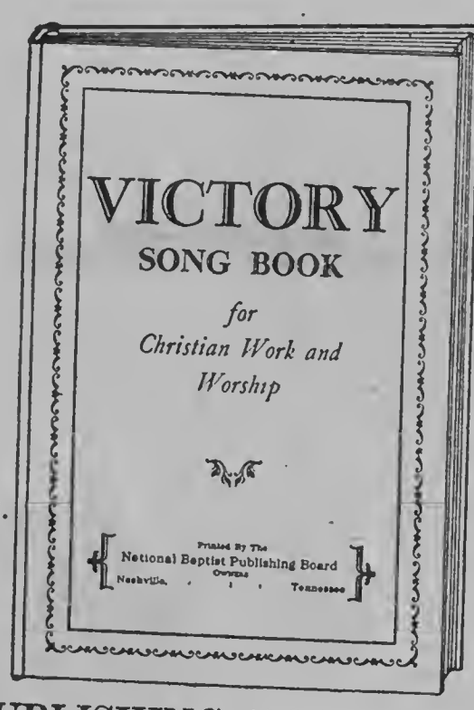

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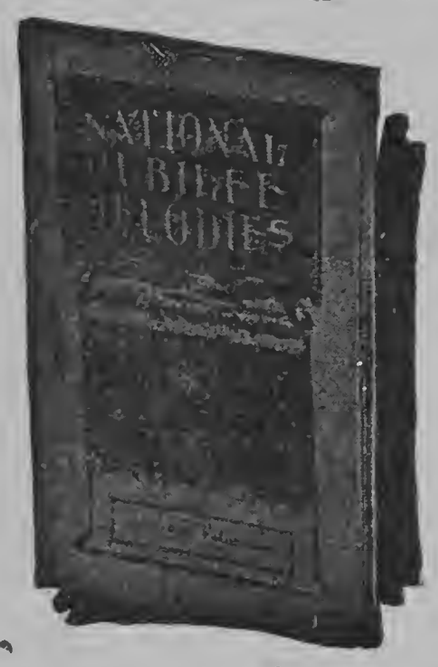

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MYSTERY GIFT CHECKS STOP

The days of angelic blessings for persons of Ava, Mo., this Ozark mountain community appear to be at an end. Not since May, 1940, has one of the puzzling "angel of Ave" checks been received. Ava enjoyed national publicity during the first few months of the year when opening the days' mail was something like searching for gold in a nugget sprinkled creek bed. The "angel" passed out more than $1,000 by approximated reckoning to folks living in this community by way of cashier's checks. The mayor got the last one in May. All efforts to probe behind the checks and discover the "angels" identity have failed. But it does look as though that nebulous individual may now live in Kansas City. All except one of the checks was purchased in Kansas City.

ART DEVELOPMENT

Art development in America is intimately associated with Philadelphia since that city was the mecca of the first artists to arrive in the New World. Charles Henry Hart. Philadelphia art authority, and others claimed Gustavus Hesselius (1682-1755) was the earliest painter in America. Born in Sweden the same year Philadelphia was founded, Hesselius arrived in Christina (Wilmington,. Del.) in May, 1711, and came to Philadelphia the same month. In 1717 he went to Maryland, remaining until 1723, his paintings including a mural for church of St. Barnabas in Queen Anne parish. He returned to Philadelphia in 1735 and resided here until his death. He lived with his wife, Lydia, in a house on Market street near Fourth. Hesselius is also known as the first organ builder in America.

FOURTH ANNUAL SOIL CONSERVATION MEET HELD RECENTLY

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Through hay, corn, and terraced fields of Meriwether county farmers—under a blistering sun—behind rhythmic steps of the leader, there recently followed 117 Georgia Negro farm people, agricultural leaders and educators from 18 neighboring counties to observe the work done in soil conservation practices, the live-at-home program, and farm managerial operations of farmers in that section.

This occasion was the Fourth Annual Soil Conservation Field Meeting and Tour for Georgia Negro farmers. Agents F. R. Spencer, Rubie C. O'Neal, and the Meriwether county farmers served as hosts to the rally. The group met at the courthouse at ten o'clock for the "grand-take-off" and from there eight outstanding farms in the county were visited. These were farms where soil conservation has been practiced this year on a scale which would serve as object lessons.

This was not a recreational outing, for these were serious practical men who carefully measured every farm by his home. These farm people were out to see good farming. They were out looking for the status of smokehouses, corn cribs, pantries, and gardens. They had their eyes set for signs of better farm practices and general well-being, preparation for ample supplies of farm-raised meat and other food and feed needs, and sincere efforts to reclaim and restore soil fertility.

At the close of the tour, the group assembled at the community church for the keynote address of the occasion. It was delivered by President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College, who in part said: "We have been impressed today with what you have. After all, that truly measures the size of a man. If you can take these red rolling fields of Meriwether county and dig out a decent, honest living for your families, God and the Nation will smile on you."

State Agent P. H. Stone of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service stated that this was a most progressive program sponsored by Extension workers for a comprehensive study and observance of soil conservation practices. These Meriwether county farmers are thinking and working along the proper channels of reclaiming and restoring soil fertility and are making progress.

An old-fashion barbecue of home-grown products climaxed this annual affair. The 'cue was held at the community school and church.

This type of soil conservation meeting was started three years ago by Miles Hackney, an outstanding Negro farmer of Union Point, Georgia, who wanted his neighbors to see what he had accomplished by building his soil and practicing a sound live-at-home program.

Next year, the Fifth Annual Soil Conservation Rally will be held in Washington county with Agents T. W. Brown, Janie B. Jordan, and their farmers serving as hosts.

ABUSING USE OF BROMIDES DANGEROUS, SAYS DOCTOR

Don't take a bromide unless you do it on the order of your physician. This is the advice of Dr. William K. Keller, assistant professor of psychiatry, University of Louisville, and head of the psychopathic department at the city hospital.

He has seen too many patients brought to the psychopathic ward who are suffering from bromide intoxication. The extreme cases are subject to most unpleasant hallucinations.

Bromide intoxication is not a new discovery, Dr. Keller pointed out, but because of frequency of cases of such intoxication it is "worthwhile to emphasize the potential danger in the use of bromides."

"The bromide is a mild sedative and under the direction of a physician can be used with impunity," he continued. "But because of its mildness its use is abused by the patient who attempts to doctor himself." Dr. Keller referred particularly to the individual who stops frequently at the drug store for a dose of bromide "to settle his nerves."

"I would not recommend the use of bromides to get over a hangover," Dr. Keller added.

Early symptoms, according to the psychiatrist, are exaggerations of the sedative effect—slowness of thought, speech and action, weakness and drowsiness.

Then follow insomnia and irrritability. There may or may not be a skin rash. Food is refused as well as fluids. If the bromide's dosage is continued the subject's pupils become dilated, his motions tremulous, his memory goes bad, he is disorientated, depressed and probably will have fearful delusions. He may even die.

HERE COMES WINTER

Fall and winter are on their way. Many parts of the country are still enjoying elear warm days but the months of rain and snow and cold aren't far off.

The winter season brings with it some of the greatest fire hazards which are responsible for thousands of deaths and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property each year. Yet those hazards can be easily correeted.

Winter hazard number one is it your heating plant. Before long, will be subjected to maximum load. Any defeet, any weakness. may result in a disastrous fire. That is true of furnaees, stoves. fireplaces and everything which has to do with creating and conveying heat. Don't be your own inspector that is not an amateur's job. Call in a qualified repairman. It won't cost much and it may save a life, a home or a a factory.

Another hazard is exposed electric wiring. Cords fray, and fixtures get out of whack. Short days involve heavy use of light. Here again, qualified expert should make all repairs. And keep a stock of fuses on hand using a penny to replace a burned out fuse is an invitation to disaster.

BEGIN AT HOME

Fire Prevention Week will be observed from October 5 to 11 this year. And every community in America, from the biggest metropolis down to the tiniest village, should participate. Now, as never before, fire prevention is a public duty. For fire prevention is of great and direct service to national defense.

What most of us fail to realize is that it is the cumulative total of relatively small fires which is responsible for the bulk of this country's shameful fire waste. Fire prevention, to be successful, must literally begin at home. Defective furnaces, defective wiring, accumulations of paper and rubbish, improperly stored flammable liquids, such as paint and cleaning solvents, matches, cigarettes—such little things as these are the cause of hundreds of millions of dollars of fire loss. A little knowledge, a little effort and a little money will make your home safe.

From the community point of view, one essential protection against fire is a modern building code. These codes should be up to the highest standard, and should make such hazards as the existence of fire traps impossible. Equally important, they are of small use unless they are rigidly enforced—and enforced without fear or favor. A code which is a dead letter because of lack of enforcement ,is as bad as no code at all.

During Fire Prevention Week, every citizen should take advantage of the opportunity that will be offered to learn the causes of fires—and how they may be prevented. Then, apply what you have learned. Do it at home, and do it at work. It will save you money—and it may save life. And it may save valuable materials and resources which are so sorely needed now for defense. Let's make 1941 the year in which this country solves the problem of preventable fire.

MEN OF FINANCE

In these days of strife and confusion it would do us all good to scrutinize a little closer the history of the United States. Most of us have a general idea that it was a hardy though simple business to create a new nation. It was hardy, but far from simple. Between the written lines if history in which political and military battles predominate, is the intricate story of the growth of an economic system. Each new development in this system took place to meet a definite need. When the great trek westward began a hundred years ago, countless thousands of people invaded millions of square miles of wilderness. When they reached their destination a great majority of them had nothing with which to begin life. In Oklahoma when the famous Cherokee strip was opened to the mad rush of land hungry settlers, many found themselves stranded and penniless with little more than the clothes on their backs. They were unable to buy the plows, teams, harness, seed, lumber, food, and other necessities that enterprising merchants shipped across the prairies, until other enterprising individuals came with funds to loan to the settlers.

The latter were "bankers." They were as essential as the sheriff with his long-barreled Colt. And in a sense they were equally as daring. Few communities or farming centers could have been developed without the local banker who, with dreams of a future for his district, backed worthy citizens in need of financial assistance.

There is far too strong a tendency to deprecate the men of finance. This country could not have been built without them, and it most assuredly will have no free and independent future without the continued operation of private financial institutions. The sooner we all understand that fact, the more rapidly will we forge ahead as a nation.

Note: This booklet is the first of a series. Will you please help make the other booklets as useful as possible by sending us your frank comments and suggestions?

LISTEN, PLEASE

(By Patsy Graves for ANP)

AND NOW THEY ARE REALLY HERE. All sizes, shapes, and kinds of pears. If you buy a peck of pears it should weigh 14 pounds. That amount should and ought to give you six quart jars of the finished product. This will vary a good deal, depending on your method of canning and how much syrup of liquid you used in each jar.

I AM TAKING FOR GRANTED that you know how to can pears, or am I assuming too much? You choose firm, ripe pears using the too well ripened for preserves and so forth. You then hold a pear party, inviting your family and all the neighbors you're on speaking terms with to come and help you peel. The pears are dropped into a cold salt bath as peeled to keep from turning dark. Rinse, if the salt taste is noticeable, and boil in your sugar syrup. A medium syrup, mind you, which is one cup of sugar to two cups of water. Really, canning is as easy as falling off a log, if anybody wants to get on a log to fall off. It's like that expression "ain't got sense enough to bell a buzzard." I've been all my life trying to find out who in heaven's name would want a buzzard belled.

The most desirable pear for canning is the rich, juicy Bartlett. The Keifer pear should be cooked in plain, boiling water until tender if it is used. If cooked in sugar syrup the first thing the fruit tends to become a little tough. Use the same water to make your sugar syrup. Then after the straight canning is done on the business before pleasure principle, try Creme-De-Menthe Pears. Make first a syrup of three cups of water and two cups of sugar. Add pure food coloring to make a emerald green color. Please do not get it such a dark green that it looks more like poison than food. Now flavor with creme-de-menthe. You can buy it at any good drug store. Drop in whole, peeled pears that you have left the stems on. Cook gently until the pears are tender, rather transparent and are tinted a lovely shade of green. Pack into sterilized jars, fill with syrup and seal. Use these for special occasions when you want to impress your friends with your cleverness as a housekeeper. Be sure to say with the proper self depreciation "I did it myself."

PEAR BUTTER is made by boiling pears, skin and all, until they are in pieces. Press through a colander to remove cores. Measure the pulp and add a cup of sugar to each quart of pulp. Add also juice of half a lemon to each quart. Spice to taste and cook slowly until it is smooth and thick. Inside the oven is a good place to cook a butter as it burns easily next to the flame.

PEAR HONEY is made by putting the desired amount of peeled pears through a food chopper. Add an equal quantity of crushed pineapple and one cup of sugar for every cup of fruit. Cook on a low flame because it too burns quicker than you can say scat. When it is low and thick, pack into sterilized jars and seal.

AS FOR PEAR PRESERVES, that old method of putting sugar over the peeled pears and letting them stand overnight to form their own syrup, then cooking until the pears are done is such a good one that I will not belabor your ears and your patience with the book method. How much sugar? How many pears? Did your Mama measure it? Mine never did. Use your instinct and your imagination. Every woman has an abundance of those two things. Sometimes a super abundance. At any rate, you certainly cannot be a good cook without them.

AND MAY I REMIND YOU once again that if your cupboard should get a little bare this winter, remember I tried to get you to listen please.

Two Colored Soldiers Promoted

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.— Two colored soldiers from the Nashville area, who are now members of Company "A', 394th Quartermaster Battalion (Port) at the Oakland (Calif.) Port of Embarkation, have just received promotions.

They are:

David L. Jumper, 523 Shelby Avenue, Nashville, private first class specialist fourth class, to private first class specialist third class.

Robert S. Anderson, East Morris St., Franklin, Ky., private to private first class.

SELECTING YOUR PERSONAL PIPE

A system of helping men through the labor of picking a pipe that fits the face, and a tobacco that pleases the taste has been worked out by Joseph Ross, president of a New York pipe salon. "We sit down quietly and discuss the whole problem," said Mr. Ross. "It is the way a doctor would do. We ask all kinds of questions and try to get a case history. Then I write out a temporary prescription." The smoker is urged to try a bowlful of that, and this, and to ask questions. "Often they have been cigarette smokers and they fail to realize that a pipe has four times more fire volume," he said. "We explain this and suggest slower, more deliberate puffs." At present there is a trend toward aromatics. Ross can serve blends flavored with peach, brandy, apricot, mint, rum, honey, berry juice, nutmeat, grapes, snowapple, wild cherry, Hawaiian beans, maple and the mixed juice of five fresh fruits.

Freedman's Hospital Approved For Graduate Training

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (ANP)— Dr. T. Edward Jones, director in chief of Freedman's hospital, has just announced that following a survey and evaluation of the training facilities in the department of surgery by the American College of Surgeons, the hospital had been unqualifiedly approved for graduate training in Surgery.

This unique recognition means that Freedmen's is one of the few places in the United States where Negro physicians can secure accredited graduate training in surgery.

Dr. Jones further pointed out that it was the intention of the hospital to increase the number of appointees who would be assigned to work in the department of general surgery and the surgical specialies to the end that a greater number of trainees may qualify.

Freedmen's hospital, in conjunction with its tuberculosis annex, has a complement of 552 beds and an out-patient clinic load of approximately 100,000 patient visits annually. The hospital is staffed by the faculty of Howard University Medical school. Dr. Jones expressed himself as being particularly pleased with the cooperative spirit of the staff supplied by Howard which contributed much toward this accomplishment.

THEY HAVE THEIR CAKE AND EAT IT

In the case of some profitable farm practices it is actually possible to reverse the old adage and make it read "You can have your cake and eat it, too." This is particularly true in the case of farmers who are following recommendations of their county agents and apply fertilizer to their fall wheat crop. By doing so they not only will get increased yields of wheat but also add fertility for the following year's hay crop.

"It is not infrequent for the increased yield of clover and other hay crops which follow fertilized wheat to be sufficient to pay for the whole fertilizing operation," according to H. R. Smalley, Director of Soil Improvement Work, The National Fertilizer Association.

On a demonstration farm in Michigan, the increased yield of alfalfa hay during a two-year period following wheat which was fertilized with complete fertilizer, amounted to 3,771 pounds of hay. At the average price of alfalfa hay, the increase is worth $19.00 an acre for the two years.

One of the best ways to start a high-producing pasture is to fertilize the wheat crop heavily this fall and seed the pasture next spring. In an experiment at Wooster, Ohio, an application of 450 pounds of fertilizer gave an increase of 18 bushels of wheat and more than doubled the pasture yield for several years following.

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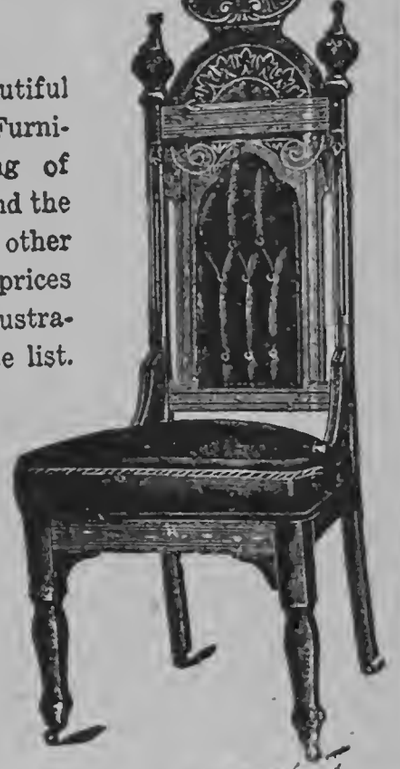

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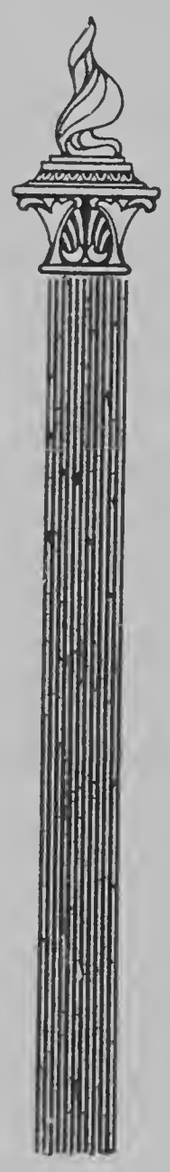

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THE NEGRO FARMER'S CONTRIBUTION TO RURAL LIFE

(An address to be delivered by Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C., at the 19th Annual Convention of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 4-8, 1941.)

It was over three hundred years ago that the first contingent of people of color, representing a part of the ancestry of our present "Brown America," was landed at Jamestown in the State of Virginia. They were among the early settlers, following the Pilgrim Fathers by only a few years and coming to these shores when the country was but a vast, unexplored, and uncharted wilderness.

Many settlers came to America because of religious persecution in their own countries; others because of the stories regarding its fabulous wealth; and some to claim new territories in the name of their king. Unlike these, the blacks were brought to America to tend the rice, strip the tobacco, pick the cotton, and cut the corn—for upon these crops rested so much of the wealth and commerce of the country. And for 244 years, the free toil of millions of black slaves went into the building of our American civilization.

Seventy-five years ago, when freedom came to the Negro people—most of whom were tillers of the soil—they were without property, land, or even money. The great majority hardly had the bare necessities for daily living. They were faced with such drastic adjustment to new conditions that the skeptics predicted the doom of the race within a few years. However ,with a song in their hearts, with undaunted courage, a determined will, unrelenting toil, and trust in Almighty God, they did not perish but gained a splendid foothold on the farms as well as in the urban centers of this country. Such an accomplishment can hardly be duplicated anywhere in world history. I would consider it not only a distinct contribution to the heroics of rural life but also to the illustrious deeds of America.

Since emancipation, colored farmers have amassed land, buildings, and equipment to the extent of nearly a billion dollars. They now operate farms with a total land area of around 36 million acres on which is produced wealth in the form of agricultural products amounting to over one-half billion dollars annually. According to the latest available Census data, Negro farm operators produce about one-third of the total cotton raised in the South, one-fourth of the sweet potatoes, one-fifth of the tobacco produced, one-sixth of the total corn harvested for grain, and one-tenth of the Irish potatoes produced.

The efforts of rural Negroes, as well as colored people in general, to provide for the education of their children is worthy of the highest commendation. Such efforts were made not only during the early days following emancipation but also in more recent years. Even today in numerous communities, similar efforts are being put forth. Their labor and sacrifice have contributed and are still helping immensely in eradicating superstition and ignorance in many very dark places in our land and country.

Perhaps the greatest attributes of the Negro farm people and the race as a whole are their spirit of optimism, humor, patience, tolerance, self-sacrifice, natural musical ability, and belief in a God of Mercy and Justice. It is these innate qualities that have helped the group to survive and to make progress under most adverse circumstances today, yesterday, and even during the darkest days of slavery. Perhaps their example is a good one for all of us to emulate during these troubled days and the dark ones ahead. China, like "Brown America," has sensed the spiritual values contained in music coming from the hearts of her people and she is using it admirably in building up an invigorated morale, courage and valor.

Outstanding examples of individual contributions on the part of Negroes may be pointed out in various and sundry types of agricultural occupations in all sections of the country. Such examples would include: the sharecropper who amassed farm holdings exceeding a million and a half dollars; the young college professor who gave up a professorship at a large Negro university to go into dairy farming and who now operates a 90-cow dairy valued at $60,000; the farm family who meet the diversities of the depression through the developing of a successful squab business; as well as the many other persons of color who have found the way to a prosperous, happy, and contented life on the farm in spite of agricultural uncertainties.

The agricultural and industrial crisis that followed World War No. 1 left in its wake serious economic, social and other problems. Included among them were the industrial revolution on the farm; curtailing of our export markets; depleted and eroded soil; inadequacy of farm income; increase in farm tenancy, and other conditions. It was a period of recovery, readjustment and rebuilding that had to be shared by all Americans alike. In many instances, contributions to the improvement of rural life of some portions of our population were lessended because of insurmountable handicaps.

Certain circumstances, in many instances, made the lot of colored tillers of the soil even more difficult than that of other groups. Their farms have been smaller and therefore the more efficient mechanized system of farming has been more difficult to utilize. The acceleration from the higher to the lower brackets of farm tenure has been greater in the case of this racial group—the proportion of croppers being larger than that of any other class. For surplus Negro farm workers and black laborers as a whole, there has been a more pronounced reduction in work opportunities due to increasing competition for jobs and discriminatory practices among some employers. Among other conditions peculiar to Negro farmers generally has been their dependence almost solely on a cotton economy—more than three-fourths of their farms being classed as cotton farms—and therefore they have suffered considerably as a result of the cotton crisis.

Our great government and many of its people are cognizant of numerous deplorable situations still existing among certain brackets of our farm as well as other portions of our population. Their needs have not gone unnoticed, for definite steps have been taken by governmental and other agencies to alleviate conditions; develop projects and programs intended to prevent the recurrance of similar crises; and to again place disadvantaged farm and other groups—among which Negroes are in the majority—in positions where they can best share the privileges of our democratic way of life and do their bit for its preservation and continuation.

The Negro farmers have shared in and been benefited by the services available to them through such organizatons as the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration. During a 12-month period the production credit associations in one of the Farm Credit districts comprising four Southern States loaned almost $2,000,000 to them. These loans are for seasonal credit to cover the cost of production, harvesting, the marketing of crops, and to finance the breeding, feeding, fattening, marketing of livestock, and other general agricultural purposes, including the repair and improvement of farm buildings.

In this same district 4,680 Negro farmers have outstanding about $4,000,000 in long-term loans obtained through the Federal land bank, another agency of the Farm Credit Administration, which enabled them to refinance existing debt or to assist them in purchasing their own farms, or provide them with money for other agricultural purposes specified by law.

Through the Farm Security Administration over 50,000 colored farm families have won a chance to obtain a beter livelihood and to improve their condition generally.

Their problems of farm management, production, conservation, marketing, and others, have been partially solved through the progress of other bureaus of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the 17 Negro agricultural colleges, the colored agricultural and home demonstration agents, the teachers of vocational agriculture, and other service organizations.

We must not forget to mention the value of the depression years in pointing out to Negro farmers the need of more cooperative endeavors as a means of self-help. They are now participating more largely in the general marketing purchasing, and service cooperatives. In addition, they are gradually increasing the number of group efforts that are proving to be especially advantageous to them. Such cooperative ventures include buying clubs, cooperative stores, credit unions, tractors, canning plants, grist mills, combine harvesters, and other equipment and machinery that can be made easily accessible to the small grower or rancher through mutual self-help.

I know of one community where the colored farmers are making plans to rebuild their houses cooperatively, and another where a program is under way for a paint cooperative. In each instance, use of native products of the South is contemplated. Through these two self-help efforts alone, one can readily see the unlimited possibilities for constructing a new southern scene.

The farmers of my race are proud of their contributions to rural life and to the Nation generally. They realize most keenly that these could have been multiplied and extended immeasurably. At times they are disheartened, disappointed, and disturbed because they cannot quite understand why the color of an individual's skin or the texture of his hair should lessen his opportunities to serve, to participate, and to benefit to the full extent of all his abilities and capacities in those activities, programs, and projects for the common good.

It is unnecessary that I point out the many varied inequalities and discriminatory practices to the black farm group, curtailing their larger enrichment of rural life. We Negro farmers know full well that you and all right-thinking, fair-minded, justice-conscious, and democratic-loving Americans hate and deplore any conditions that obscure the idealism of our democracy.

We know that you disapprove of any system of education that sets up a certain standard for the children of one race of farmers and a lower standard for those of another. We believe you realize fully the ineffectiveness of programs, projects, and organizations for the benefit of all farm people when representatives of any one class are debarred or studiously excluded in the shaping and execution of plans, policies, and operational procedures. We appreciate your desire to see all Americans share in the opportunities to live and farm, not alone upon the poorer and less favorably located but also upon the more favorably situated and productive agricultural lands. We concur with you in detesting these and other such measures and policies not merely because they minimize the contributions of a portion of our rural population but because they endanger our national life and are enemies to our prosperity, security, solidarity, and total defense.

This evening session devoted by your august body to the problems of the Negro in agriculture is an excellent example of the increasing consciousness of the people of America toward the complete integration of all Americans, regardless of race, religion, or rank, into all aspects of our American democracy. That democracy, my people on the land and all of "Brown America" want to see live and grow. We stand ready to do all in our power to remove obstacles, render service, make sacrifices, and if necessary, to shed our blood for the preservation and continuation of our democratic way of life.

Washington, D. C.
September 30, 1941.

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SHRINKAGE IN STEER

At present only 10.1 per cent of the total weight of a live steer is valuable. The percentage for hogs is much smaller and for sheep under 15 per cent. Shrinkage in the process of production raises "waste" to from 30.3 per cent in the case of sheep to 21.75 per cent for hogs. But even this is too much, according to the packers.

The average thousand-pound steer yields 543 pounds of beef, 161 pounds of by-products and 296 pounds of shrinkage and waste. All efforts are now being bent to eliminate the latter loss.

LOVE ON PICKET LINE

When Alicia Butler had a spat with boy friend Elvin Hanback, she didn't retire to her room for a good cry. Alicia got out a picket sign, lettered it to read "Elvin is unfair to Alicia," and marched determinedly up and down in front of his house until he agreed to "arbitrate."

The "settlement" is now on a permanent basis. The picketing Juliet and her picketed Romeo are Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Hanback, of Washington, D. C., and Alicia announced she'd thrown away her picket sign for good.

THE SAME THING

For the past decade biochemists in the U. S. and Europe have extracted from yeast powerful, vitaminlike substances, one of which seemed to be a member of the vitamin B family. Others were called biotin, vitamin H, Coenzyme R. Several months ago scientists at Cornell and Western Reserve announced that all these substances were one and the same. Biotin seemed to be the most favored name.

J. O. Lampen and associates of the University of Wisconsin said that in minute traces, biotin seems to occur almost everywhere in animal and vegetable tissue. Without it, yeast cells and nitrogen-fixing bacteria cannot live. In animals it seems to be necessary for normal enzyme function and skin and hair health. One gram of biotin dissolved in 25,000,000 gallons of water is enough to keep yeast cells alive. The biochemists conceded that biotin is the most powerful physiological substance known.

BOSTON TAKES ITS TIME

Fifty-six years ago, when Bostonians wished to erect a statue of Silversmith Paul Revere, the prize-winning model was turned in by a 22-year-old. Utah-born student named Cyrus E. Dallin, who beat such experts as Daniel Chester French. Then because of historical inaccuracies in the model another contest was held. Student Dallin won a second time. But a campaign for funds to have the statue cast was stalled by newspaper criticism. Sutdent Dallin went to Paris, remained for nearly 50 years—without forgetting Paul Revere. Returing to Boston in 1935, he approached trustees of a fund dedicated to "public blessings." The trustees dallied with Mr. Dallin for three years, finally gave $27,500 to cast the statue in bronze. In 1939 78-year-old Cyrus Dallin's Paul Revere was dedicated on Paul Revere mall, behind Old North Church.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR HEALTH

Writing in Hygeia, Dr. Fred W. Norris states that the American public wastes over $4,000,000 annually on garments and gadgets which are alleged to reduce fat. Most of the money is spent for reducing girdles and massage devices of one kind of another.

This does not take into consideration the sizable sums that are spent for patent reducing medicines. In this case, the possible danger to health is a far worse factor than the waste of money involved. As medical authorities and government bodies have pointed out, some remedies of this character have been put on the market, which are definitely harmful, and which may even cause death if taken long enough.

Persons who wish to rid themselves of excess fat should realize that reducing is a serious matter, and should not be undertaken except under a physician's direction. Those versed in the proper treatment of obesity almost unanimously oppose fat reduction by means of rollers or girdles without resort to rigid restriction of diet and regular, scientific exercise. If you wish to reduce, see your doctor and follow his advice. America's registered, qualified medical men are your best protection against the quacks and the fakes whose principal ambition is to obtain your money, irrespective of the effects of their treatments on your health.

YOUR STORE

Every day or so, we Americans make a shopping trip. We may go to an independent store or a chain store, a department store or a supermarket. We may want food or clothes or hardware or furniture. Whatever the circumstances, the store we patronize is one of the marvels of the twentieth century.

Perhaps you live hundreds or thousands of miles from the great producing centers of the country. But your store, or a store within easy driving distance, offers you the same goods, at the same prices as are offered in the biggest cities. And it provides you with just about the same kind of service.

Nowhere else on earth has retailing been developed to the degree of service, economy and efficiency which is commonplace in the United States. Nowhere else on earth does retailing cater so well to so many different kinds of consumer tastes. That is one of the reasons why the American standard of living is the envy and wonder of the world.

War demands will produce changes in our stores. Some goods will disappear, others will grow scarce and costly. And so today modern retailing is pushing suitable substitutes, and educating the public to buy more wisely. Modern merchandisers are rendering you and your family a service that really deserves the adjective "vital."

CHAS. H. BROWN, OLDEST ALUMNUS OF FISK, DIES

St. Louis Principal Was Native Of Murfreesboro; Taught School for 55 Years

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (ANP)—Prof. Charles H. Brown of St. Louis, widely known principal of that city, died at Provident hospital here Wednesday night. Death was caused by a cancer of the stomach.

Prof. Brown was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1858; he was the oldest living alumnus of Fisk university and the oldest living colored principal in St. Louis. He was on leave of absence when he passed, the last school at which he had served being Wheatley. He started his teaching career in Frankfort, Ky., then went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he became a principal. Altogether he served as a principal in schools for 55 years. He was one of the charter members of the Missouri State Association of Negro Teachers. For years he served as judge advocate general of the supreme lodge of the Pythians and was a high ranking Mason as well.

Mr. Brown leaves four children: Mrs. Maudelle Bousfield, principal of Wendell Phillips High school, Chicago; Howard Brown, postal clerk, St. Louis; Elmer Brown, engineer, Barberton, O.; Mrs. Nell McMahon superintendent Girl's Industrial School, Tipton, Mo., and five grand children. Funeral services were held in St. Louis Saturday.

FOOD FOR $1.87 YEAR

British nutrition problems appear solved with the discovery by an M. I. T. scientist of a wonder cereal which can supply all the vitamins necessary to health for $1.87 a year per person.

Disclosure of the pre-cooked cereal was made by Dr. Robert S. Harris. The United States government has been given the formula —composed of the simplest of foods —and it already has been sent to Britain.

Dr. Harris pointed out that when the preparation was used daily to supplement the present diet, it would bring 94 per cent of American diets up to highest nutritional levels and definitely improve the other six. Harris, who developed a new type of pemmican for the U. S. Antarctic expedition last year, said the new foods were a natural outgrowth of the pemmican work.

BATHTUB HANGER

There's a bathtub hanger that makes your bathtub an integral and leak-proof unit with the building. This hanger is built into the wall behind the wall finish. Perforations in the hanger and base strip act as a key to build the hanger and tub securely into the wall. A leak-proof filler is then used in the groove of the hanger, and this acts as a permanent water seal against water seepage or leakage.

This leak-proof hanger so tightly seals the connection between wall and tub that the danger of water seeping down behind the tub and rotting woodwork or spotting ceilings below the bath is entirely eliminated.

Bathtubs frequently settle with shrinkage of the building. This causes cracks around the edges and at the base of the tub that lead to serious leaks. By preventing settling, the new bathtub hanger provides assurance that cracks and leaks will not occur.

Business Firm Gives $3,200 To Fisk

Standing before a portrait of Julius Rosenwald, President Thomas E. Jones (right) of Fisk University, receives a $3200.00 Sears Foundation check from Al Pierce, Sales Promotion Manager of the Sears, Roebuck and Co., Nashville Store.

The Sears' Award is financing Fellowships preparing selected students in a cooperative program of instruction including one semester at Fisk University and one semester at Tuskegee Institute. This course of training was especially developed to qualify personnel for the Federal Farm Security Administration.

While attending Fisk the students will receive instruction from Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Social Science Department. At Tuskegee the course of study will include crop rotation, and other technical agricultural subjects. Graduates of these social science-agricultural courses will be in line for positions with government farm programs or as rural social workers or teachers. Three of the fellows selected to date are David Banks of Rutherford, Alabama; Arthur Dickens of Montrose, Arkansas, and George Copeland of Newport News, Virginia, according to Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk.

STUDENTS OF NEGRO HISTORY TO MEET OCTOBER 31 IN COLUMBUS, O.

Scientific Appraisal of Roosevelt's Foreign Policy Will Be Leading Topic at Association's Annual Session

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Students who take seriously the study of the Negro will assemble in Columbus, Ohio at the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History from October 31 to November 2. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the founder and executive of the Association, believes that this will be one of the most significant conferences in the history of the effort.

The people of Columbus have been alive to the meaning of this assembly of students of history. The public has been stirred under the leadership of Mr. W. F. Savoy and Mr. A. P. Bentley, who are ably supported by Dr. C. F. Jenkins, Bishop R. E. Jones, Mr. J. Arnett G. Mitchell, Mr. Charles P. Blackburn, Attorney Ray E. Hughes, and many others. Interest has been expressed also by the broadminded scholars of Ohio State University and by other institutions of learning in that area." Dr. Woodson has released to the press the following statement on topics to be discussed in Columbus:

'The topics for discussion will include the local history of the Negro in the Middle west, but the discussion will not stop there. The European situation will be presented in the light of scientifically trained students who are not blinded to facts like politicians who are looking for an issue or seeking vengeance. The conflict as it concerns thirteen millions of Negroes in the United States, the eight millions of blacks in the West Indies, and many more millions in Latin America cannot be treated lightly.

"The United States of America has taken the lead in opposition to the new order in Europe, but can any such biased and prejudiced nation like ours bring democracy to others when it has so long suppressed democracy at home? What good can the closer relations of this country with Latin America mean to the millions of colored peoples to the south of us? To those who have never known what it is to be oppressed because of their color? Will such a union mean more liberty or less liberty for the South Americans? Will it mean less liberty or more liberty for the Negro in the United States?

"These historians who must judge the present by the past have some misgivings as to what the present foreign policy of this country indicates as to the status of the Negro at home and abroad. The historian cannot ignore these questions. His function is to look backward, but he cannot look far into the past without seeing some of the future. This conference, therefore, will throw a searchlight on the past in order to see the trends and tendencies of long standing which explain conditions of today.

"The present chasm into which a self-exterminating world is now plunging in the conflict between dictators and patriots will be thus interpreted. Speakers will show that the peace of Europe, broken on the rock of Africa, connects closely with the war of discrimination and injustice against unemployed and starved out Negroes in America. At the present rate the hypocrite nations styling themselves as democracies cannot save Africa from the Axis. Caste and race hate, the key to economic imperialism, are killing the so-called democracies very fast.

"Race prejudice requires the elimination of the Negro from the navy, but the navy thus weakened cannot compete with destructive agents on the high seas. Race hate requires the traditional elimination of the Negro from the important positions in the army, but no army built upon caste can be any more effective against the dictators than England's inefficient array which has lost every important objective in this war and has brought England to the level of a protectorate of the United States. Race hate requires the exclusion of Negroes from the ranks of skilled labor, but the insufficient highly trained technicians thus made available cannot compete with the building program of the fascists who can marshall to their support all the technically trained people of Europe.

'The Associaton for the Study of Negro Life and History has been rendering this sort of service as interpreter for more than a quarter of a century. It publishes two can boys in the continuous struggles of the Old World.

"It also condemned the rising tide of dictatorship in America as a means of fighting dictatorship abroad and said: 'If we are to embrace the tactics of Mussolini and Hitler, let's not sacrifice the lives of American youth but let us rather join hands with these ruthless rulers.' The Church was lauded as the instrument of the Prince of Peace and consequently opposed to bloodshed and carnage.

"And, finally, the report criticised the situation wherein the army is giving the Negro far less considera tion than is his due, he is being subjected to indignities and mistreatment in certain sections of the south and barred by his government from service in the naval and air forces.

"Mr. Pickens was accorded respect ful attention as guest of the conference but did not sway the audience nor influence the conference one iota insofar as repudiation of its concurrence in adoption of the report was concerned.

"The conference did vote to cooperate with the government through purchase of defense bonds, nothing more."

The statement was signed by Rev. J. A. Alexander, President, Chicago Ministers Association; Rev. J. L. Roberts, Secretary, Chicago Annual Conference; Rev. W. W. Harris, Rev A. Wayman Ward, Rev. Harry E. Johnson, Secretary, Ministers' Association and the Committee on "State of the Country," Rev. C. P. Smith, Rev. George W. Williams, Rev. W. N. Reid, Caswell W. Crews, and Rev. B. H. Lucas, chairman Ministers Association Committee.

BARK BEETLES THREATEN TO INVADE ELEVEN STATES

A warning was issued in Stamford, Conn., recently to the 11 eastern states scourged by forest fires to guard against a new threat to remaining trees through invasion of millions of bark beetles. These insects, which breed rapidly in the stricken areas, have destroyed a billion dollars' worth of timber in the United States in the past 50 years.

Halt-burned and weakened trees form ideal propagating places for the beetle, according to Dr. E. Porter Felt, former New York state entomologist and director of the Bartlett Tree Research laboratories. He added, "The threat extends to trees within 80 to 100 miles of the devastated areas, the distance insects are capable of traveling by wind-drift."

He advised early cutting down and the utilization of all trees weakened by the fires. This should be supplemented by a close watch of all trees surrounding the burned areas and the cutting of those affected later, otherwise the beetle may get out of control. He continued. "The bark beetles have been responsible for killing large numbers of pines in the East and evergreen trees in the West, where they have been one of that section's most serious problems. In 1875 bark beetles destroyed great growths of spruce over large areas in the Adirondacks."

WILLIAM HASTIE, GOV'T OFFICIAL PLEADS FOR UNITY

Wants Colored Americans to End Strife and Get Solid During "The Emergency"

CAMP DAVIS, N. C., Oct 8)ANP) —Revealing that nearly 100,000 Negro men are enrolled in the United States army, serving in virtually every fighting unit, William Hastie, nationally-known attorney presently serving as civilian aide to the secretary of war, told 2,000 Camp Davis soldiers Sunday afternoon that "petty racial differences must be subjugated to the greater task of a unified nation."

Judge Hastie, who for severel years prior to his recall to Washington to assist in the defense program presided over the U. S. district court in the Virgin islands, spoke at a public meeting at Williston High school, Wilmington. His address featured a patriotic assembly paying tribute to the Negro soldier and particularly to the 5,000 colored sen stationed at Camp Davis.

"It is hard for us here on a peaceful Sunday afternoon to realize how urgently, how desperately, America needs strong and powerful fighting forces. But we must make ourselves realize that fact," Judge Hastie asserted.

"Would we sit by unconcernedly, if a raging fire, a mighty hurricane were bearing upon us, upon our homes? I say to you that something more dreadful than fire, more terrifice than a hurricane, more awful than a deadly epidemic is sweeping toward us, is threatening us with destruction. We can not sit idly by. We have created this army of men in the armed forces and men and women in defense industries to defend ourselves. And we must stand together," Judge Hastie emphasized.

Democracy, Judge Hastie told his audience, must be made to mean as much to the American citizen as does fascism to the German nazi.

Pursuing his theme of unity, Judge Hastie pointed out that fully 10 per cent of the population of the United States is Negro. "The Negro must feel that he is a wanted. needed and respected part of our American struggle for survival against things and ideals repugnant to all Americans," he said.

Before he concluded his address, Judge Hastie reviewed several outstanding incidents in war department records in which Negro troops have played important roles. The colored soldier is a good soldier and is doing. Judge Hastie said, an excellent job in a multitude of tasks assigned by the Army.

The judge said he had visited Camp Davis and said he was particularly impressed with what is being done and planned for the Negro soldier. He mentioned the colored service hut in Wilmington and predicted that construction would begin shortly on a 60,000 U. S. O. hut for Negro soldiers in Wilmington.

Judge Hastie spent three days at Camp Davis; Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Saturday he addressed soldiers of the 99th and 100th Coast Artillery regiments. Before taking a plane back to Washington Monday, he appeared before the 54th Coast Artillery regiment. Col. Oscar C. Warner commands the 54th, while Col. R. D. Brown commands the 19th Training group, composed of the 99th and 100th regiments.

Mother: Heavens, isn't Harry ever going to propose to you?

Daughter: He's just like an hourglass.

Mother: How's that?

Daughter: The more time he gets,

'IRREPRESSIBLE STERNUTATION'

"Is there any cure for hay fever?" asked a patient once of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. "Yes," he answered. "Gravel . . . taken about eight feet deep." Today, although physicians know little more about hay fever than Dr. Holmes did, their attitude is more optimistic. To them the disease which annually sets 6,000,000 U. S. victims gasping is a common form of allergy: A bodily sensitivity to certain foreign substances such as eggs, milk, wheat, horsehair, pollen grains, banana oil. Once these substances get into the bloodstream of sensitive people, there ensue such violent reactions as hives, vomiting, blinding headaches, and what Henry Ward Beecher lovingly called "irrepressible sternutation" (sneezing).

NO PASSPORT TO CANADA

Permanent residents of the United States entering Canada as tourists do not require passports. They simply report to the Canadian immigration and customs officers at the port of entry, answer the necessary questions and obtain the requisite permit for admission of car and outfit. Decision regarding personal entry rests with the examining immigration officer and it is suggested that the possession of identification papers facilitates entry if documentary evidence should be required. Naturalized citizens of the United States should be prepared to present their certificates of naturalization and residents of this country who are not citizens thereof should be prepared to present proof of their legal entry into the United States.

GERMS FIGHTING GERMS

A number of developments in the direction of making harmless germs fight harmful germs have been reported. Drs. Selman A. Wakeman and H. Boyd Woodruff of New Jersey found soil germs which destroy specific disease germs, both gram-positive and gram-negative, that is, all types of bacteria. Dr. Edwin C. White of the Brady institute, Johns Hopkins, has cultivated a mold, a single-celled plant organism, which exudes a germ-destroying substance that acts on most germs tested.

Dr. Albert Tyler of the California Institute of Technology has found a method of extracting substances from this disease germ themselves that will destroy these germs.

LIGHT FROM LIVING THINGS

Emission of light by living things is a chemical reaction requiring oxygen. Many luminescent creatures secrete an easily oxidizable compound, luciferin, which is oxidized with the help of an enzyme, luciferase. The exact chemical nature of luciferin and luciferase varies from species to species—firefly luciferin, for example, is no good when mixed with lucifcrase from worms. The reaction may occur in special gland cells, or the animal may eject luminous material. Some deep-sea squid throw off luminous puffs to confuse attackers, but this dodge is not always effective.

Some deep-sea fish, such as the species Photoblepharon palpebratus of the Banda islands, have headlights powdered by luminous bacteria. Photoblepharon has arranged a "symbiosis" (mutually profitable living together), providing the bacteria with food and fine living conditions in a sac near the eye, while the bacteria furnish the fish with lanterns.

CLIMATE PUZZLES TOURISTS

Mexico City, America's coolest capital this summer, is a perpetual climate enigma to the average tourist. Too far south to be cold, yet too high in the air to be hot, Mexico City lives in a continuous spring. Even the so-called dry and rainy seasons which affect other sections of Mexico fail to change the even climate of Mexico City itself. Curiously enough this colorful mountain city also enjoys one of the highest averages of sunshine in the world. Its highest temperature is about 80 degrees, and its lowest about 37 degrees. Most of the year, however, the temperature averages about 60 degrees.

INVENTS AIRPLANE RADIO

A University of Washington graduate, Molton Taylor, has invented an airplane radio, which he claims is cheaper, smaller and perhaps even more efficient than those now in use. His innovation is especially designed for the light airplanes now used in student training programs. One set is so small that it can be carried from plane to plane. He has organized a company to manufacture these radios, and he claims that the company already has more orders than it can fill. He hopes to obtain a government contract soon. And among his employees is one who made the headlines of most every newspaper in the country a few years back. He is Douglas Corrigan, who gained considerable fame with his "Wrong Way" Corrigan flight.

CAREER OF GLASSWARE

Glassware has had a different career, Good glassware was made in the Williamsburg and in other factories more than 100 years ago and American-made glassware has always been popular in this country. Last year 9. per cent of the glassware sold in this country was American made and this year the percentage will be even higher. Special automatic molds have made our pressed glass far less expensive than European pressed glass, and even American-made hand-blown glass is not expensive, due to years of research and costly experiment on the part of the Corning glass factory.

KOH-I-NOOD DIAMOND HAS DARK 4,000-YEAR HISTORY

One of the world's striking tales is the story of Koh-i-noor, the "mountain of light." For this great gem shahs blinded brother shahs and were in turn blinded. Many were murdered. An Indian emperor hid it in his headdress. When a Persian conqueror suggested as a courtesy that they exchange turbans, the Indian complied without an instant's hesitation. This stone has a history more than 4,000 years old. Recently it was removed from the Tower of London to safer sanctuary.

The Hope diamond with its deep sapphire luster was taken by Tavanier from India to Holland. It probably is part of the 67 1-8 carat stone sold to France and stolen with the Regent from the crown jewels during the Revolution. The Regent, cut from 410 to 137 carats, was recovered. The 44 1-2 carat stone became part of the collection of Henry Thomas Hope of Amsterdam, and achieved notoriety when American dancer May Yohe was married to Lord Francis Hope. Now it frequently is escorted to night clubs in Washington and New York by its present owner, Mrs. McLean.

One of the superstitions about the diamond is that it is the stone of reconciliation between husband and wives.

COLORED DELEGATES ACTIVE IN MEETING OF AFL CONVENTION

Will Seek to Put Body On Record Against Lynching And Poll Tax At Seattle, Wash. Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—(ANP)—At least two and possibly three resolutions to be put before the 61st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Seattle, Wash., for 11 days beginning last Monday, by A. Philip Randolph and Milton P. Webster, delegates from the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are calculated to expose that organization to criticism by all Negroes and many far-sighted whites. At the same time, President William Green, in light of developments of the past few months, will be confronted with the experience of once again being placed in an untenable position.

Mr. Randolph, besides being the international president of the union, is also national director of the Negro March on Washington committee. Mr. Webster, the first international vice president, is a member of the Fair Employment Practice committee established under the executive order of President Roosevelt on June 25 barring discrimination in national defense employment. Mr. Green, too, has membership on this committee.

The resolutions are six in number and include an endorsement of the FEP committee, anti-poll tax legislation, federal anti-lynching bill, lease-lend aid to Ethiopia, support of Great Britain, China, and Russia against Hitlerism, and establishment of a trade union committee against discrimination on account or race, color, religion or national origin.

The first and the last are the ones most likely to draw complaint. Failure of the AFL to give its endorsement to the FEP would in effect nullify whatever usefulness Mr. Green might possess as a member of that committee. There have been almost weekly meetings of the committee since its appointment in early August. Mr. Green is known to have attended very few of these sessions. Many persons have sought to put an interpretation upon the fact that when the group posed for photographers at its first meeting, Mr. Green was the only one who appeared to be avoiding a full view of his face.

On the other hand, in the event that the federation does adopt this resolution it will remove what is presently believed one of the knottier problems so far encountered by Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary for the committee, and that is the question of what to do about unions which refuse to enroll Negroes so that they may be employed in plants where the unions have a closed shop. The questionnaire sent out to affiliated unions last month by President Green to ascertain the attitude of the groups on the race question may be indicative of a changed or modified viewpoint.

Proposal of a committee to act on cases of discrimination may hit a snag too. For 60 years the AFL has faced the race question in one form or another at each convention and has done nothing more than give lip service. At the 1940 convention the porters' union proposed the appointment of an interracial committee to investigate instances of racial discrimination among affiliate unions. Mr. Randolph spoke feeling in its support. The report of the resolutions committee in rejecting it read as follows:

"In lieu of the resolution, your committee recommends that affiliated national and international unions be requested to give the most sincere consideration to policies which will assist to eliminate any tendency to discriminate aganst workmen be-

The third resolution with potentialities is the one calling for lease-lend aid to Ethopia. Thus far the state department, sor far as is generally known, has shown little inclination to consider Haile Selassie's kingdom as a beneficiary in this respect. Few people question the vigor with which the emperor's resuscitated army is prosecution its war effort against the Italian hordes, with the aid of Great Britain. Almost no one denies its needs of further aid. The granting to Haiti a few weeks ago of a huge sum under the bill sets a precedent if one is required for black nations. The feeling, however, is that the AFL is unlikely to take any step that will embarrass the policy now being pursued in the state department.

With regard to the anti-poll-tax and a federal anti-lynching bill, the federation has already taken positions on these questions and whatever is done this year will be repetition of previous years.

'OGLETHORPE COUNTY, BY CRACKY, LAST STRONGHOLD OF ANGLO-SAXONS'

LEXINGTON, Ga., Oct. 8 (ANP)—Appearing in the Sept. 25 edition of the Oglethorpe Echo, local white daily, was a resolution by the grand jury branding false the charges of peonage in upper Oglethorpe county, and upholding Judge Bascom Deavers of the middle district court of Georgia in his refusal to extradite Hamilton McWhorter and William Tolliver Cunningham, white, for trial in Chicago.

Tolliver and Cunningham were charged with keeping Negroes in conditions of slavery and peonage, and Atty. William Henry Huff of the Abolish Peonage committee had sought to have them extradited to Chicago for trial. However, Judge Deaver ruled against the peonage lawyer and refused to release McWhorter and Cunningham to the Chicago court.

Said the resolution in part: "Whereas, our county of Oglethorpe through the widespread publicity given the case, has been held up to the nation as an object of ridicule, branding us as barbarous, inhuman and anti-social, we, the Oglethorpe country grand jury, wish

"Therefore, to go on record as branding the charges false, malicious and libellous and feel that any individual, body, or organization striving to stir up racial hatred is not contributing to the democratic form of constitutional government ___The south and more especially Georgia and Oglethorpe county is the last stronghold of Anglo-Saxon civilization in this country, and we, the descendents of those forebears who carried the bloody flag of freedom across countless battlefields and planted it upon a thousand hills, protest with every fibre of our being the injustice that has been dealt us___"

Holding that Judge Deaver had handed down a true and correct decision, the resolution said "We also wish to commend that fearless southern gentleman, Judge Bascom Deaver of the middle district of Georgia, for his action in the case, to the end that true justice would be served."

Protest was also registered by the grand jury against the book, "Our Native Land," written by Anna Louis Strong. It is their contention that the book "holds the county up to ridicule, being scurrilous, malicious and without basis in fact." The county grand jury also brand it as "unfit reading for people of the county."

TO LEADERS OF NATIONAL CIVIC GROUPS

Washington, D. C.—The Food-for-Defense campaign of farmers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture is increasing tempo in keeping with America's expanded defense effort to supply the needs of Britain without hardships on American consumers. The intensified campaign is conducted by farmers and State and county USDA Defense Boards composed of representatives of all Department agencies. Announcing plans for the greatest production of food this country has ever undertaken, Secretary Wickard said:

"Every farm in the United States will be contracted by local farmer committeemen . . . who will assist with individual farm plans . . . The adjustment machinery of the National Farm Program will be applied to the whole range of agricultural commodities to assure plenty of those for which there is increased need while continuing to hold in check the production of commodities of which we already have large reserves.

"We are not going to repeat the mistakes of the first world war which brought a long series of difficulties to farm people. Through the machinery of the National Farm Program, farmers can produce what we need and avoid the bad after effects of an over-expanded farm plant. The fact that we are asking for greatly increased production of some commodities does not mean that the lid is off on production of all commodities. It is just as important to national defense and our future national welfare that we hold production of some commodities in check as that we increase supplies of others.

"The goals for 1942 call for the largest production in the history of American agriculture but we are not going to have to plow up the hills and the plains to get it. We have adequate reserves of feed grains for increased production of livestock products and it will not be necessary materially to increase total crop acreage next year . . ."

So that farmers can expand production of hogs, dairy and poultry products, the Department of Agriculture, acting on authority placed by Congress, has pledged to support prices of these commodities at not less than 85 percent of parity. This price support will protect farmers against a sudden collapse of the market should the world situation suddenly change—permitting them to adjust production downward in event supply outstrips demand.

Stocks of food being built up now are a protection for consumers. Knowledge that there are ample supplies will help consumers keep food prices from getting out of line, will operate to deter speculators from reaping unfair profits. Government food purchases have already operated to build up supplies and to encourage farmers to shift from surplus crops to the production of needed foods. Conservation practices of the farm program have kept the land in better shape to meet the increased demand. Consumers on their part, should refuse to accept any unwarranted local price rises or decreases in the size of packages.

Sincerely yours,
Minnie Fisher Cunningham,
Specialist in Information.

FLAMMENWERFER' USED IN KILLING LUCUST SWARM

Few plagues are so devastating in their effects as a swarm of locusts. When in flight they throw a definite shadow across the face of the sun and, when they land, all edible vegetation for miles around is devoured in a matter of minutes. (A swarm may be 10 miles wide and 20 miles long)

One of the most spectacular ways of killing off such a locust swarm is by use of the Flammenwerfer, or flame gun, used by the Germans against the British Tommy on the fields of Flanders. A portable cylinder containing paraffin is carried on the back and attached to the cylinder is a length of a hose at the end of which is a nozzle. When the cylinder is pumped up a jet of flame shoots out of the nozzle for 10 yards.

To wade into a locust swarm with a weapon is a thrilling and impressive experience. The pests are mowed down in swathes as the roaring flames bites into the densely packed devouring hordes. But such are the tremendous numbers that even this mass murder does not greatly deplete their ranks.

Poison appears to be the most efficient killer. In Egypt rice bran, sweetened with molasses and poisoned with arsenic, has proved very effective.

OVER 60, RUN RACE

Joe Deakin and George Still, both well over 60, recently entered for the Printers' race, a five-mile cross-country event near London. Each bet five cents that he would beat the other. Both finished the course. Still the winner by a hair, Deakin fought in the Boer war, where he was badly wounded. He won the Southern Cross Country championship in 1908, and was a member of the winning Olympic team in the three-mile race the same year.

RETAIL NEGRO PROPRIETORSHIP IN 1939

During the recent convention of the National Negro Business League, Mr. William A. Bailey, Division of Business, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., made official presentation of the Census Report entitled "Retail Negro Proprietorships—1939." This report says:

"Retail sales of the 29,827 unincorporated Negro Establishments in 1939 amounted to $71,446,000, an increase of 49.0 percent over the corresponding total for 1935."

Washington, D. C.,—As encouraging as is this report, the sales are still 27.5 percent less than sales in Negro retail outlets in 1929, according to the Census Report.

Negro Trade Week campaigns offer the most direct and effective method for stimulating sales increases. Reports from communities where these campaigns have been conducted show substantial increases in business and a definite awakening on the part of Negro consumers.

It is hoped that every local organization will begin NOW to plan for the Fall Trade Week Campaign.

As the result of defense activities, many Negro families have more dollars to spend and Negro-operated business should immediately organize to get their share of this increased income. Trade weeks help to direct these dollars into Negro cash registers; and make it possible for Negro proprietors to add new lines of merchandise, engage additional help, do more advertising and render more effective customer service. New dollars also mean new business established.

These campaigns reflect the highest type of community cooperation in that local Housewives Leagues, local churches, schools, newspapers, fraternal organizations and other groups join together in giving wholehearted support to such a broad and practical objective.

Upon request, we shall be glad to supply a suggested outline of procedure for planning campaigns. This outline represents a collection of experiences of local groups which have put over these cooperative efforts.

Yours very truly,
R. A. Holsey, Executive Sec.

NEWS ABOUT GA. FARMERS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College Ga.,—Georgia Negro farmers are down to business these days. Many of them have turned to enterprises that are essential in time of national emergency, and look to their farms with renewed courage and faith.

And here's a brief resume of a few activities in progress at this time as revealed by State Agent P. H. Stone of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service:

J. T. Malory, in the Rhine community of Dodge county, recently placed 500 baby chicks. This marks the beginning of a poultry farm which he hopes to establish. Also 5000 cans of peaches have been canned by farmers to be used in the lunch program of county schools.

In the Bibb county area, Wesley Hart, P. L. Wesley, Jimmie Payton, Willie Lowther, R. B. Twiman, and E. D. Ashley are working their pastures up to a good animal unit-carrying capacity. These pastures will serve as demonstration projects.

Fifteen Liberty county farmer have planted a large variety of vegetables for fall use. Ten flocks of poultry were recently called, and five new flocks treated for worms and chicken pox. These chickens will begin laying in November.

Glynn county 4-H club members are busily engaged with fall garden projects. They have cooperatively purchased $9.86 worth of garden seeds and are well underway with their planting.

Adolphus Grier, in the Stoval community of Meriwether county, recently built a lamp brooder from lumber sawed out of a log from his farm Gordan Parham of White Sulpher Springs has completed a laying house for his 100 pullets and they have begun laying.

In Mitchell county, ninety-five per cent of the farmers will produce enough corn to supply family and livestock needs. This is an increase of seventy per cent in the amount produced three years ago.

Farm people in Peach and Houston counties are pushing their hogs for the pen. These hogs will tip 145 pounds now, and the out look is good for success.

The Greene county farmers who planted lespedeza for the first time are "making hay while the sun shines" and there will be additional crops for improved hay.

FARMERS HAVE BIG JOB IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Washington, D. C.,—"Farmers can take 'efficient production' as a watchword," says Chester C. Davis, Commissioner in Charge of the Agricultural Division, National Defense Advisory Commission, in a recent article in The Fertilizer Review telling what immediate action farmers can take in our national emergency.

"Efficient production means applying farming practices that will get the highest yields from the fewest acres. It means lowering production costs and at the same time improving quality and increasing volume," states Mr. Davis.

"It means exercising far-seeing care in conserving the fertility of the soil by practices which not only prevent waste of fertility but help to restore it."

HEADING FOR BREAD AND WATER RATIONS

President George S. Benson of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, recently appeared before a House Committee and presented a detailed report on how the Federal budget can be cut at least $2,000,000,000—and none of the cuts advocated would in any way affect the defense drive. They would all be made in non-essential undertakings.

Sometime ago, Secretary of the Treasury, also testifying before a Congressional Committee, said that non-defense expenditures could be reduced $1,000,000,000 or more.

Yet Congress, so far, has shown absolutely no disposition to make any deductions in spending. It is simply piling the gigantic defense expense on top of our already distorted budget. Unless an awakened public forces a change in that attitude, there will be but one end—national bankruptcy, national disaster, national collapse, and bread and water rations for every man, woman, and child in the land.

DOGS SACRIFICE LIVES TO ASSIST ALL MANKIND

As its leading editorial recently the ultrarespectable American Journal of Surgery ran an "enthusiastic" discussion of "Dog Surgery and Self Development by Drs. Clyde Merideth Jr., and Thomas Peck Butcher of Emporia, Kan. Smalltown surgeons, said they, with little chance to show their versatility can keep in trim by practicing on dogs.

"Skill....had much better be developed at the expense of the dog than at the expense of the patient.

"For the past 18 months," they continued in conspiratorial tones. "we have met one morning a week in the basement of an isolated home and have operated upon dogs for from four to six hours at a time....Only animals which are in the pound and which are to be exterminated anyway are used. The dog is handled and anesthetized in a manner which is much more humane than that employed in the dog pounds.

"Dog surgery has given us what every surgeon covets—the opportunity to practice a wide variety of techniques, to develop ambidexterity, and to learn to think of technical problems which arise in the course of an operation in terms of tissues instead of personalities...."

So far, the doctors have performed heart, intestine, nerve, and throat operations.

FARM CAPACITY VITAL

Writing in Nation's Business, A. B. Genung of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, points out that food surpluses have little to do with the problem of food supply. "What we must depend on," he says, "for three good meals every day, is the huge and constant stream of new production. With food, with planes or munitions, the one priceless essential is producing capacity."

To keep that capacity at the peak, the farmer must receive a reasonable return—and he must be treated equitably with capital and labor. In a period of fast-rising costs, he cannot continue to sell at prices which are barely adequate in normal times.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In The Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

FARMERS AND THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3)

farmers must constantly take changed conditions into account in making their plans.

This is the way the situation looks at the end of June 1941. Assuming that the war lasts thru 1942, that the speed-up of the defense program continues, and that the shipping situation and Government price-control policies do not change radically, the following important facts in the farm situation can be expected during the next 12 months.

1. Improvement in the prices and income received by farmers at a more rapid rate than increases in the prices for the commodities farmers buy.

2. Continued greatly reduced export outlets for cotton, wheat, tobacco, and most fruits.

3. Need for increased production of livestock products and some vegetable crops and for moderate new or increased production of some strategic materials such as flax, castor beans, and soybeans.

4. Shortages of metals for farm machinery and equipment and difficulty in obtaining enough chemicals for fertilizers because of shipping and transportation problems.

5. Further increase in the demand for farm labor and decrease in the supply.

Farm Income Prospects Better. Evidence now points to a continued increase in the demand for many farm products as a result of rising consumer incomes and the Government's food-for-defense purchases.

Industrial production in the next 12 months may be as much as 40 percent greater than in 1929. Income of nonfarm workers in the next 12 months may be one-fourth greater than the 1924-29 average. It is already 20 percent higher than 2 years ago. National income in 1941 probably will exceed that of 1940 by at least 11 billion dollars and for the 12 months ending with June 1942 the total probably will be considerably more than 90 billion dollars.

Despite higher taxes, therefore, money income left with consumers for spending in 1941 is expected to be higher than in any recent year and in the fiscal year 1942 will porbably approximate that of 1929.

Cash farm income, including Government payments in 1941 may be about 10.7 billion dollars, compared with 9.1 billions in 1940. Prices received by farmers in 1941 seem likely to average about 15 percent higher than in the base period 1909-14, compared with 2 percent less in 1940, and in the next fiscal year may average 25 percent higher. Prices paid by farmers are likely to show a smaller increase, and in 1941 may average only about 2 percent higher than in 1940, with another rise of around 5 to 10 percent in the fiscal year 1942. Thus the relation between prices received and prices paid by farmers probably will continue the recent improvement, but this will still leave the ratio below that for 1910-14.

Increased Distribution Costs Expected. Charges for marketing foods, that is, the spread between farm and retail prices, have consistently followed a downward trend since 1937. Now, however, rising costs, a buyers' market for finished products, and higher prices seem likely to reverse this trend. Cotton margins already have been increasing. During the 6 months ending in May, wages rates in textile processing increased only about 3 percent, while wholesale prices of finished cotton goods went up about 7 percent, and processing margins increased 46 percent.

Consumers will be paying somewhat higher prices for food, both because of improved prices to farmers and because of prospects for a greater spread between farm and retail prices. As yet, however, only a small part of the wholesale food price advance has been reflected in retail prices.

Employed nonfarm workers have been getting food at a bargain. With earnings above the 1929 level they could buy 58 foods at retail in the first half of 1941 for nearly $100 less than the $415 they paid for the same foods in 1929. More than half of this saving was contributed by farmers in the form of lower prices; the rest, by middlemen through reductions in marketing charges.

Farmers Achieving Their Parity Price Goal. Prospects are now the best they have been for years for equality for agriculture. For dairy and poultry products and hogs and certain vegetables the combined effects of the price-supporting program and the increased demand for home consumption and for export under the Lend-Lease Act give producers assurances of better prices for larger production.

For the producers of basic commodities, the equivalent of parity or near parity prices will be assured with loans at 85 percent of parity plus conservation and parity payments. Farmers depending on crops formerly produced to a large extent for export, however, face the necessity of further adjustment in production because of the loss of export markets since war broke out in Europe. But many producers of basic commodities such as wheat and cotton, in addition to obtaining better prices for limited quotas, will have opportunity to improve their situation by shifting to production of commodities for which there is now greater demand.

Important Export Outlets Restricted. Sales abroad of most of the commodities normally considered export commodities will continue to be seriously restricted. The exceptions will be pork and lard and raisins and prunes. No improvement is expected for cotton, wheat, or fresh fruit. Tobacco exports may improve a little. It is expected that the British will absorb a larger percentage of their normal takings than during the past year.

Foreign demand is expected to be sufficient to take the entire surplus of pork, and lard exports will probably be as great as in the period just preceding the outbreak of the present war. Prune exports in the 1941-42 fiscal year will probably reach the level of the period preceding the war and raisin exports will probably be high, even by comparison with this period.

Farmers Help Guard Against Inflation. Agriculture is in a better position than most other industries to guard against sharp, inflationary price rises. Farmers are acting to maintain fair prices by increasing production of commodities in which shortages might occur. The Food-For-Defense Program which provides for price-supporting purchases also provides for increased production and for sale on the market of purchased supplies in case of unwarranted speculative price increases.

Recent action by Government agencies indicates general agreement that price increases in farm products ought to be permitted to continue until previous disparities are corrected.

Government efforts to restain and regulate prices are important to farmers partly because of the effect on commodities which farmers have to buy. These efforts plus action to bring higher prices for farm products are the basis for the conclusion that farmers will enjoy an improved economic situation. The basis for price inflation does exist and to control it may require a combination of price regulation and provisions for diverting more of the increased income of all groups into the purchase of Government securities and into taxes for defense production.

Defense Shortages May Hamper Farm Production. Priorities and rationing of materials used in defense, which may be expected to increase greatly in the months ahead, are already affecting or threatening production of dairy and poultry equipment, steel grain bins, tractors, and farm machinery generally. Difficulties in transportation both by rail and water may result, at least temporarily, in inability to fully supply some other farm needs, such as chemicals for fertilizers and jute for bagging. The need for equipment and materials for defense production of food supplies is being given serious consideration. This fact should help to guard against development of a serious situation, but priorities for farm euqipment and materials may be needed to maintain agricultural production.

Some interruptions to the movement of farm products by rail may occur, despite the fact that more new freight cars are on order than at any time during the past 16 years.

The ocean shipping situation is full of uncertainties. The United States does not now have adequate shipping capacity to take care of its own needs. The British have been losing ships faster than they can be replaced by the combined efforts of British and American shipbuilders. This loss has made it impossible for the British to take as much as they would like of United States products. However, the British need more food and the Lend-Lease Act makes it possible for them to obtain it in the United States without making immediate payment. The lack of dollar exchange formerly forced them to buy from more distant countries requiring a longer haul. Due largely to the effect of the Lend-Lease Act, exports of farm products in the fiscal year 1942 are likely to be about double the rate prevailing since last September. Ocean shipping will be the limiting factor.

Shipping shortages and dislocations are affecting imports into the United States of hides and vegetable oils. During the first 4 months of 1941 imports of fats and oils and oilseeds were 11 percent smaller than in the first 4 months of 1940, despite a considerably stronger demand. Since the defense program started there has been much greater increase in demand in the United States for South American products than in South America for this country's products. This has created an unbalanced traffic which is making operating conditions to South America less attractive to shipping lines.

Farm Labor Prospects: Increased Demand, Decreased Supply.—There is no shortage of farm labor in the country as a whole and production of many farm commodities is increasing. However, labor supplies are not well distributed over the country and the problem of manpower needed for farm production is becoming difficult in some areas. Considerable decrease in the farm labor supply has occurred in recent months but there has been an oversuply of farm labor in most communities for more than a decade.

The principal factors affecting the farm labor supply situation are the drain of farm people into defense and into the military forces. Contributing factors are increased demand in important lines of farm. Contributing factors are increased demand in important lines of farm production and the shortage of metals available for production of farm machinery which could be used to offset the effects of labor shortage.

During the next year further increases in the demand for and decreases in the supply of farm labor may be expected.

To help insure adequate farm labor, local draft boards have been asked by the director of the Selective Service System to consider necessary deferment of men needed in agricultural production. WPA is making special efforts to supply demands for labor on farms.

Increased Production of Strategic Materials Needed. To offset import shortages and to meet increased demand, expanded production of some crops will be necessary as well as production of new crops. Substantial increases may be necessary in acreages of peanuts, soybeans, and flax for seed. Acreages of fiber flax and hemp have been materially expanded this year to supply urgent military and civilian demand. A special program has been planned for the production of supplies of castor-bean seed in case it should become necessary to produce this commodity domestically. Encouragement is being given under the farm program for increased harvest of soybeans for grain to increase supplies of drying oils for the paint and varnish industry.

New Demands Increase Drain on Forest Resources. The disparity between the rate of growth and the rate of use of forest resources is expected to increase as a result of defense demands and reduction of imports of forest products.

Lumber production increased from 25 billion feet in 1939 to 29 billion in 1940. Estimated needs for 1941 are 34 billion feet; for 1942, 38 billion feet. Pulpwood consumption has gone up from 9 million cords in 1938 to an estimated 14 million in 1940. Supplies imported from Canada have only partly offset the loss of Scandinavian imports.

The problem of forest fire protection and protection of forest ranges against overstocking has become increasingly important. Disastrous effects of overstocking during the World War are still evident. Forest fire protection will be particularly important in areas close to important military and industrial centers.

A Better Year Ahead for Farmers. For the country as a whole, agriculture seems to be approaching the best situation it has enjoyed in more than a decade. Difficult problems will continue to exist especially in areas where the farm population is too large in relation to land resources. The defense program will create problems in priorities, labor supplies, transportation, and storage affecting farm production, and farmers, along with all other citizens, will be called upon to make sacrifices for national welfare and security. But the situation of farmers will improve substantially during the next year.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF 1ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 12)

by informed and alert leaders, men and women, of the Negro race. I think this Committee on the Negro in Business has an excellent chance to broaden the whole basis of, not only Negro business but of civic responsibility between themselves and the white race. I hope the energies and enthusiasms as well as the resources of the Negro businessman will be fully utilized in the larger efforts of National security.

TEAR GAS BENEFITS SOIL; DESTROYS PLANT DISEASE

Cornell University plant doctors—the plant pathologists—are using tear gas in a new way. They inject it into the soil of flower gardens, where it destroys many of the organisms that cause plant diseases. The experiments after three year, have reached a semi-commercial stage. They are conducted in the department of plant pathology by F. L. Stark, Jr., and Dr. A. G. Newhall.

The tear gas is injected in shots of about a good-sized thimbleful each, in holes three inches deep and staggered about 10 inches apart.

This is done before anything is planted, for the tear gas will destroy all growth. It is very effective in killing all weeds. There are no bad after effects on the fertility or the soil itself, and after three or four weeks the ground is ready for planting.

The gas kills wilt and rot fungi, organisms which normally have the staying power to lie in the soil for five or six years and still be able to attack plants. The gas is praticularly effective against, nematodes which are barely visible, hair-like organisms that cause knots on roots and lower the vitality of plants.

HORSE NETTLE FOR COLDS

Not even pigs will eat the bitter, thorny horse nettle. Otherwise known as bull nettle, it is a weed that corn growers of our Middle West have learned to curse eloquently. It grows wild and widely.

But reminiscent of the announcement that grass may be prepared for eating because it contains practically all the known vitamins in rich amounts it has been found that horse nettle may be utilized to treat the colds that will soon be common.

Indeed, experiments with extracts from horse nettle have been successful in the treatment of indigestion and infections ranging from pyorrhea to peritonitis.

Drs. Davis M. Greenberg and Theodore Winnick of the University of California are credited with discovering a protein-digesting enzyme resembling pepsin in horse nettle. Called solanain, the new substance resists heat up to 80 degrees Centigrade.

CHILDREN'S DAY

In 1883 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church designated the second Sunday in June as Children's day and that has been the day accepted by many denominations. Several years before that date Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and other denominations had been observing Chridren's day and a few years before that time, about 1868 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church had given recognition to the day.

From almost the beginning of American history pastors devoted certain Sundays to special services for children and early in the Nineteenth century Sunday Schools were organized. From these services the churches gradually came to observe Childrn's day.

FLAT CHESTS HEALTH SIGN

Flat chests are a sign of physical superiority rather than weakness, according to the research experiments conducted by Dr. S. A. Weisman of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Weisman's findings show a distinct correlation between depth of chest and certain lung ailments.

From compulsion of the thoracic indexes—ratio of depth of chest to width—of more than 22,000 children and adults, Dr. Weisman discovered that the average adult chest indexed at 670, while a so-called weak chest averages about .770, approximately 10 per cent deeper.

"The normal, healthy chest," Dr. Weisman declared, "is flat and wide."

Measurements of athletics, many of whom held national collegiate track championships, showed that 71 per cent had thoracic indexes of less than .700.

'TYPICAL' AMERICAN HOME WOULD COST UNDER $6,000

When you mention owning a new home to the average American, he or she thinks in terms of a house costing less than $6,000, and contemplates between 10 and 15 years to pay off the debt. And one out of every two thinks that a down payment of 25 per cent or more is advisable.

These are some of the things that the committee on trends of the United States Savings and Loan League has found out in a recent questionnaire on public attitudes.

Surveys were made of the attitudes of people picked at random, including 5 per cent factory workers, 7 per cent proprietors of businessses, 20 per cent housewives, 16 per cent salesmen, and miscellaneously employed others. The eastern sea-board, and middle western metropolis and the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast area were scenes of the questionnaire.

Results of the last six years emphasis by government agencies on the monthly repayment home mortgage show prominently in the survey. Nine out of every 10 persons would prefer an amortized mortgage in financing their homes. The league committee points out that before the depression only those who were borrowing money from the thrift and home financing institution—about one-third of all the mortgagors—were making steady payments to reduce their debt on the home.

In the western area, 3.5 per cent of those interviewed would plan for homes costing less than $4,000 if they were going to buy or build, while 46.8. per cent would have places costing between $4,000 and $6,000. The replies from the East coast show a slightly higher percentage in the group which would plan a $6,000 to $8,000 home, but still 22.4 per cent would want a less-than-$4,000 home and another 39.5 per cent think in terms of a $4,000 to $6,000 house.

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CANNED MEATS ARE ECONOMICAL —HOUSE-WIVES URGED TO BE THRIFTY

Arden Duane Says There Are About 25 Styles of Canned Products

(By Arden Duanne for ANP)

I wonder just how many of our thrifty housewives give canned meats any serious thoughts. You do realize that there's no bond or skin so you eat every bit of what you buy. And, too, they are already cooked so you save on shrinkage and fuel because lengthy cooking isn't necessary.

There are about 25 kinds of canned meats so I'm more than sure that you'll have loads of fun trying some real different recipes. And don't worry about pleasing the cynical men in your family---they are sure to rave about some of these recipes!

LIVER LOAF, ITALIAN STYLE: One 5-oz. can sliced mushrooms. four tablespoons butter or margarine, two and one-half tablespoons minced onions, four tablespoons chopped green pepper. One-half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, one No. 2 can tomatoes, one 10 1-2 oz. can Liver Loaf.

Drain mushrooms, melt butter or margarine, saute onion, green pepper and mushrooms for about ten minutes until mushrooms are lightly browned. Add salt, pepper and tomatoes. Simmer for twenty minutes. Cut liver loaf in six slices---place on platter. When ready to serve cover with hot sauce, garnish with parsley.

HOMINY AND VIENNA SAUSAGE AU GRATIN: One No. 2 can hominy, one half cup milk, one half teaspoon salt, one eighth teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon butter, one third cup grated cheese, one 4-oz. can Vienna Sausages.

Drain hominy. Place in flat buttered baking dish: Add milk, season with salt and pepper. Dot with butter, sprinkle with grated cheese. Arrange sausages over top and bake in moderately hot oven for about thirty minutes.

CHICKEN AND PINEAPPLE IN PATTY SHELLS: One 12-oz. can boned chicken, one 9-oz. can pineapple tidbits, three tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour, one and one half cups water, one half teaspoon salt, five or six patty shells.

Cut boned chicken in three fourth inch pieces. Drain pineapple. Cook slowly in butter about seven minutes, stirring occasionally. Add flour, blend well. Add water slowly, stirring constantly. Cook until mixture is thickened. Add chicken and salt. Heat thoroughly. Serve in patty shells or on melba toast. Garnish with parsley or strips of green pepper. Serve with crisp celery and shoestring carrots sprinkled with French Dressing.

TONGUE SUPREME. One No. 1-2 flat can cooked tongue, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon minced onion, one teaspoon chopped capers, one tablespoon vinegar, one-fourth teaspoon sugar, one half tablespoon flour, one half cup water, one fourth teaspoon salt, one eighth teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon chili sauce.

Remove tongue from can, cut in thin slices, reserving congealed liquor. Melt butter in saucepan; add onion, capers, vinegar, and sugar; let simmer for five minutes. Add flour mixed with water, cook until mixture thickens, stirring constantly. Add chili sauce, salt, pepper and reserved liquor. Serve very hot over thinly sliced tongue. If desired, tongue may be heated while sauce is being made.

TRUTH ABOUT COAL SHORTAGE

News stories have been circulated indicating that there is fear there will be a shortage of bituminous coal due to inability of railroads to transport sufficient quantities to consumers before winter sets in.

Commenting on this, an outstanding bituminous operator says the country's coal supply is low due to the April strike and July miners' holiday. He points out that the American railroads could have handled 35 to 40 million additional tons of coal in April, for storage, but for the strikes; and that it is a serious mistake to try to place the blame for any coal shortage that may develop, where it does not belong.

During May, June, and July, this expert says, the railroads could have transported an additional five to ten million tons of coal per month, if it had been produced. Despite the increasing demands the arms drive will make on our railroads, there are no grounds for anticipating a transportation failure.

Adequate production of coal for the homes and factories of this country is now imperiled by the 7-hour day and 35-hour week. The 35-hour week was adopted during the depression, when demand for coal was abnormally low. Today the demand for coal is abnormally high —yet the 35-hour week remains in effect.

It is estimated that an 8-hour day and a 40-hour week would increase soft coal production by 10 to 12 per cent. If demand should substantially increase in the future, it could be met by extending the week to 42 or 45 hours. Certainly, a working week of such length, during this time of emergency, would be no hardship on coal miners or any other workers, who would receive proportionately increased pay. Production, and plenty of it, is essential to the swift completion of the defense program, and the protection of every home and individual in the land.

Friend Of Negro Church Succumbs

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—(ANP)—Dr. Walter Raycroft Mee, white, executive secretary of the Chicago Church Federation for the past 25 years, died suddenly of heart disease while attending a theatre Thursday evening.

Dr. Mee was a warm friend of many of Chicago's Negro pastors and congregations. A moving spirit in interracial work, he had been a staunch supporter of Christian principles in dealing with all races and creeds.

Plato May Get Housing Contract

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(ANP)—It is more than likely, according to reports here that Samuel Plato, Negro builder of Louisville, will receive the award for the million dollar project to be constructed by the WAP for defense housing at Sparrows Point, Md. The project was designed by the noted architect Hilyard Robinson. Awards are expected to be made at an early date with the Plato firm favored to receive the contract.

GOVERNMENT 'GAVE' AWAY MILLION ACRES OF LAND

W. C. Mullendore, vice president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and executive vice president of the Southern California Edison company, recently reviewed the "prodigal" land policy of the government in the early days, in which 786,000,000 acres were given away, in many instances "with a lack of wisdom and certainly a lack of economic and social planning."

The great bulk of the land, however, was honestly disposed of, including 256,000,000 acres under the homestead, timber culture, desert lands and reclamation acts; 137,000,000 acres in railroad, wagon road and canal grants; 99,000,000 in educational grants hand 294,000,000 acres in all other grants.

First organized effort to secure adequate recognition of forests to the national welfare was made by the American Forestry association, which was formed January 12, 1876, Mullendore said.

Since then it has been the leading force in "an intelligent and consistent fight for constructive forest policies." The association's efforts resulted in forests being set aside as public reservations.

Did you ever hear about the proud father who wanted his boy to be a carpenter, so he sent him to a boarding school?

CHURCH LEADERS SAY ROOSEVELT'S ORDER INEFFECTIVE

Private Agencies Must Help Put In Force Rules Against Discrimination

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (ANP)—At the annual all-day meeting of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, reactions of church leaders regarding the progress and drawbacks since President Roosevelt's executive order was issued, were cited. Meeting at Riverside church Saturday, the group represented more than 10,000,000 Protestant church members. Addresses by government and social work experts repeatedly stressed the need of an organized effort to keep the public aware of what is happening in the defense program.

Starting the session off was an address on "World Events as they Affect Race Relations in America" by Dean T. W. Graham of Oberlin college school of theology. "People of different races and cultures in all parts of the world, and especially in America, must come to understand and appreciate each other until there arises the conviction of 'comrades in service,'" said Dean Graham. "And the special work of the churches is to foster that conviction."

Reviewing the progress in race relations and particularly the existing situation regarding the Negro in defense industry, deep concern was shown in questions as to the effectiveness of President Roosevelt's executive order. A number of concrete situations were cited showing gains, while others pointed out existing difficulties.

"Major factors in the work of private agencies in keeping Negroes alive to what is happening in the defense program include the influence of every organized Negro agency, religious and otherwise," was what Lester B. Granger, acting secretary of the National Urben league, had to say before the body. He added, "But Negroes are not going to change social programs by themselves alone but can be influential insofar as they influence the general community of which they are a part. . . . And it has to be recognized that wherever government action might lag behind in these things we want brought about, it is made to move when the finger of public opinion is laid strongly upon it. In this the churches have a large place."

An outline of the OPM's work, following the executive order, by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief, Negro employment and training branch, labor division showed the trends toward fulfillment of some of the retarding elements with respect to the removal of discrimination against employment of Negroes. Mrs. Venice Spraggs, assistant to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, gave a clear picture of work of the NYA making a place for the Negro youth in national defense. A description of the March-on-Washington movement, by A. Phillip Randolph, emphasized the element of employment problems as it affects minority groups and the reaction of Negroes to these elements.

Presiding over the sessions were Mrs. Lucius R. Eastmen, Bishop J. A. Gregg, co-chairman of the department; and Dr. Samuel M. Cavert, General secretary of the Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Dana, College President, Urges North To Become Concerned About Poll Tax And Labor-Baiting In His Section

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct 8 (ANP) Speaking at the 32nd annual meeting of the New England conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs, Dr. Malcolm Boyd Dana, president of Piedmont college, warned the 200 New England women leaders gathered in the convention that if fascism comes to this country, it will stem from the south. The southern educator deplored the total unconcern of one region of the country about the problems of another region.

Said Dr. Dana, "New England can not be healthy with the rest of the country sick."

He advocated that the women of the country, either organized or unorganized, work politically or as an informal pressure group and take an interest in the welfare of all groups of the nation, "the entire 130,000,000 persons."

In describing the problems peculiar to the south, which he termed the number one economic problem area of the country, Dr. Dana enumerated diseases rampant there, including pellagra, cancer of the stomach and tuberculosis. Then he discussed the southern poll tax system, which he said, was ostensibly set up to keep the Negro from voting, but has now affected the white man also.

"That symbol of democracy, the ability to cast a vote, is not possible in southern states unless you have money to pay for your vote," he stated. "The southern congressmen control America."

Claiming that the most hopeful sign in America today is the activities of labor as a group, he stated that when a dictator comes into power the first thing he does is to brand every progressive movement as Communistic, closely to be followed with smashing the labor movement.

"There is no use in damning the labor movement" he said. "You have to accept in principle that labor has the right to be organized when you think in terms of democracy."

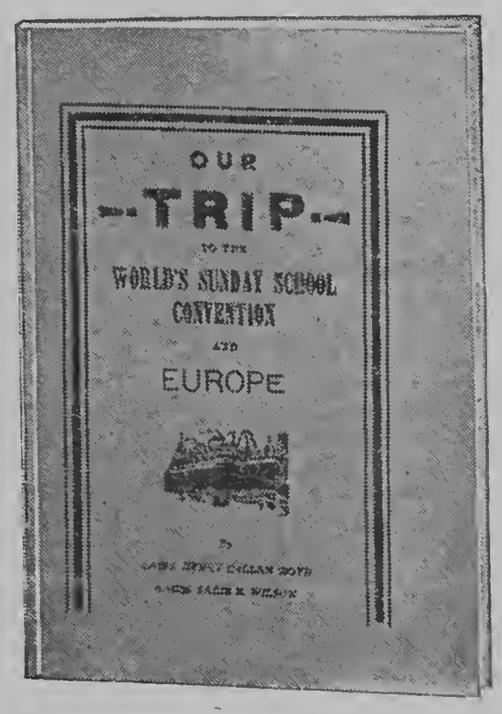
Dr. Dana's remarks on labor climaxed discussions between speakers and members of the audience, the latter criticizing the closed shop, the right of labor to strike in defense industries, the techniques used in organizing the working man and the "irresponsibility" of many of the labor leaders, and the former, defending the growth of the labor movement.

MILK AND THE FARMER

Evidence recently submitted at a Federal-State hearing in New York, proves conclusively that the farmer must receive a higher price for milk. What is true there, is true in many other parts of the country.

In some instances, the going price paid the farmer for milk is barely enough to meet the cost of production—to say nothing of paying him a profit or a return on the investment involved. The farmer's operating costs, in short, have gone up so rapidly that established price standards are now completely inadequate.

Today labor is receiving the highest pay in its history, and is constantly demanding more. Farm labor is at a premium, and in many important agricultural areas is virtually unattainable. Under these conditions, the farmer must be given a better price for his produce—or go bankrupt.



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THE OX

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

and nostrils quivering and the tractor is stopped because it has not room to turn, the ox will plunge in and perform his task heroically.

Flat on his stomach in mire with great hoofs churning like the stern wheel of a river steamboat, the ox hauls and strains at the tow chain. And he'll pull until the load is out of the swamp, until the last log is hauled up by the side of a concrete road where less sturdy carriers can take over. The Arabs may have their camel, India its tame elephants Laplanders their reindcer—but backwoods farmers in the United States, who have heavy hauling to do, have the ox, every bit as American as our national bald eagle.

Spiders step carefully so as not to get caught in their own webs, says a writer in **Stepping Stones.** They always put their feet on certain threads in the web that are heavier than the rest of the filaments and not equipped with the sticky stuff that entraps insect victims. This is most easily seen in the wheel-shaped webs of the orb-weaving spiders. The "glucless" threads are the straight "spokes" of the wheel. These, and not the connecting rungs, are the spider's footpaths.

DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

more than simply stocking and selling Defense Stamps. They are actively attempting to popularize and create interest in the stamps through window and store displays, newspaper and radio advertising, and in all other practical ways. No effort will be made to "force" stamps on patrons—but it will be brought vividly to their attention that the stamps are a mighty sound investment, and that their purchase is one way every individual can help expedite the defense program.

September 15 to 20 is the period selected for the "National Retail Demonstration." During those days, tens of thousands of stores will display posters urging the purchase of stamps—and pointing out that American retailing is pledged to bring to the people the best possible values and services. All buyers who can afford it should take part of their change in Defense Stamps from now on. Systematic purchases will, in a surprisingly short time, reach a substantial total. A Defense Stamp or a Defense Bond amounts to a personal stake in this nation's gigantic defense effort.

LET SOAP AND WATER

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

her food staples largely in paper bags, and was careless in leaving off canister lids in her kitchen.

Probably it's Mrs. L.—or other "carpet-sweeper housewives" like her—who write worriedly to the household department to learn what to do about the beetles or fleas infesting her carpets, the silverfish insects which have possessed her attic, or the convention of ants in the pantry. All insect pests dislike to be moved or disturbed, or subject to sunshine or cool air—and there is no better way to keep them in check than to give them the quick, easy suds-soap treatment.

A good way to treat the whole house to an uplifting "facial" is to think of the work or job as fine, healthful exercise. Many women spend several dollars in a steam bath, or perhaps in a gymnasium or other reducing parlors, when they can have similar results in their homes for nothing.

Thus, do the upstairs one morning turning mattresses, shaking bedding and then mopping up the floors with a good suds-and-soap solution, using a long-handled mop, if you wish, or going to it in what the gymnasts call the "bear position"—that is, on all fours—there's nothing like that humble posture for contracting the abdominal muscles and giving the figure desired by all women. The writer knew an exceptional trained nurse who confided that one way she kept herself in trim for her arduous duties was to scrub all the floors in her apartment once a week in the knee position—then take a hot bath, a cold shower and vigorous rub-down—after which she felt like the proverbial million dollars.

On some other bright, airy morning, similarly clean the downstairs.

Or, plan to "shampoo" your tufted chairs or other pieces, or the rugs, so their colors will be rejuvenated. This whole process has been termed "dry-sudsing," and it's one of the best cleansing methods with the least labor. The word "dry" is relative, for the expression means a very thick suds with a minimum of water. Use this "dry-sudsing" for upholstery, tapestries, rugs, painted walls, painted furniture—in short, any cleansing where much wetting is undesirable.

The basis of a dry suds is a soap jelly made either from packaged soap, bar soap, or soap-scraps. Shave or cut small, and mix in the proportion of 5 cups water to ½ cup soap. Simmer until dissolved. Remove from heat and cool, when it will have the consistency of a gelatin. For use on upholstery, rag rugs, braided wool rugs, etc., use a mild white neutral soap,; for washing walls or wood, use a stronger soap.

To use, transfer a small portion of this soap jelly to a bowl and whip vigorously with a rotary egg-beater until it forms a lather like beaten egg whites. To apply, for example, to an upholstered chair, first brush chair briskly with whisk-broom or use vacuum-cleaner attachment. Then apply a little of the whipped soap with a fibre brush to a small area only. Work with a circular motion and work quickly. Then, using a small sponge wrung almost dry in clear water, remove all traces of suds. This must be done thoroughly, at least three times, but avoiding all extra wetting of the fabric or rug.

To dry-suds a rug, first use vacuum or broom well, to remove all lose dust. Apply whipped soap jelly with a brush, and scrape off excess suds with flat side of knife or with flat edge of ruler. Then use a succession of small sponges and clear water until every speck of suds is removed. Wipe quickly with clean cloth to dry. On painted walls and wood, a rubber sponge is excellent, both for applying the suds and for removing them—always provide two sponges.

Mold, as well as insect pests, besets the kitchen during a spell of muggy weather. Here's where the cleanliness squad can move with good results to the pantry, taking in order the bread-box, the cake-box, cookie tins, and all the food-storage containers.

Use plenty of suds, with a few drops of household ammonia or other household deodorant and disinfectant—rinse with celar water and sun to dry. No "weevils" or "flour-moths" and similar food "mites" will stand up under such treatment. But be sure the containers are totally dry—or else the old cycle of moisture-mold-pests-waste will begin all over again.

It's muggy weather, too, which puts mold into the laundry hamper, the clothes-chute and other corners and crevices of the bathroom or the laundry. Quick, Mrs. L—give it the soapsuds! And this means not only soap and water in which a big spoon of disinfectant is stirred, but leaving hampers and surfaces to sun-dry and ventilate.

If there's a shower-curtain—take it out into the sun, and, if you have a backyard, hang curtain on line and turn the hose on it. Let it dry in as blazing a sun as possible—this treatment won't destroy present moldy spots, but it will help the curtain to longer usefulness.

People who brag about America being the cleanest nation should realize that we still have a long way to go. As one statistician dramatically points out: "If it were necessary to evacuate all the inhabitants of Kansas, it could be done easily in less than 4 hours, using automobiles, and there would be only 2 persons to each auto. But if, in the same State, the order went out for everyone to take a bath at the same time, 16 people would have to wait their turn, or else 17 people would all get into the same bathtub."

Soap and water keeps down Summer skin inflammations; in hospitals and receiving wards, it is mandatory to employ a generous soap "scrub-up" and a change of uniform by nurses passing from one communicable case to another; in a recent experiment in dishwashing, it was proved that when dishes were subjected to hot, but clean, soapy water "few bacteria survive exposure to soap water."

Mothers whose children have to pass the teacher's daily health parade in school should not be neglectful of children's neatness and cleanliness when home for vacation—"hands washed" before eating should be an automatic rule.

Today, all over the country, there are local campaigns for clean dishes in restaurants and cafes and clean glasses at soda counters; in our nation's Capital there was recently started a soap-and-water campaign by local parents and teachers; at an important educators' congress it was stated that if children were taught to keep their hands clean, fifty percent of respiratory diseases could be controlled.

When America goes on wheels—stopping at tourist homes or camps, at roadside eating stands, at motor comfort stations—do your share to keep such places at high standards of cleanliness.

Remember, in your home or on the road, that cleanliness pays—and that personal hygiene is the best prophylaxis against disease and the basis of keeping the home health line safe.

PLENTY OF TIME TO CAN

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

this mixture to boiling, add the well drained vegetables and cook slowly until tender. Seal and store. Serve at leisure.

AS THE MIXTURE COOKS, the most heavenly aroma will fill the kitchen. Anybody who comes to your door will say "what is that smelling so good?" It does smell good, and tastes as good, or better, than it smells.

DON'T GET EXCITED over pickles and overlook the other values this month. There is green corn still to be had as well as tomatoes. I have seen people can corn every way under the sun. Some of the methods look pretty weird, but what works is right as far as I am concerned. Corn packed with layers of salt between corn packed into jars with no liquid lemon juice or vinegar added, and so on and so on. I still think that corn boiled on the cob a few minutes (long enough to set the milk) cut, packed with layers of salt between, it has boiled in, a teaspoon of salt to a quart and into the water bath for 3 hours or into the pressure cooker at 15 pounds for 80 minutes is a pretty good way.

BUT AS LONG AS this is a free country you can can your corn any way you please. Just remember it's got to keep or your method bear inspection. Don't I pray you, forget the goodness of corn and tomatoes, of tomatoes and okra, and of all three in soup mixture. Opened and heated with a blob of butter they serve as vegetables, of course, but there is soup, beautiful soup.

PEARS? I didn't forget them They do keep nicely while corn, tomatoes and so forth will not. I will get to them in due season. One thing at a time, if you please. Too many pots spoil the cook, if I may turn the adage hind foremost.

USDA NAMES OCTOBER LIST OF STAMP PROGRAM FOODS

Washington, D. C.—Foods which will be nationally available during October for purchase with blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp program, were announced today by the Department of Agriculture. These foods are obtainable throughout October in local stores in all stamp program areas.

Fresh peaches, plums and prunes, obtainable for blue stamps during September, have been removed from the October list.

With this revision, the complete list of blue stamp foods for the period October 1 through 31 in all stamp program areas is as follows: fresh apples, oranges, and pears, fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

RIGHT FERTILIZER APPLICATION METHODS BOOSTS CROP YIELDS

Just as a good cook can take the same raw foods as a poor cook and make it go farther and taste better by using the right utensils and proper methods of preparation, so can a carefnl farmer make the same amount of plantfood in the soil taste better to the plants and bring a higher return in increased yield by proper application.

"Although good results are obtained from fertilizer used in customary ways, recent experiments show that better yields can be obtained from the same amount of fertilizer by improved methods of application," says H. R. Smalley. Director of Soil Improvement Work of The National Fertilizer Association.

For example, recommendations made from experiments conducted in Ohio indicate that side application of fertilizer for corn is very effective when properly done. And oftentimes more fertilizer can be used at a profit when it is properly applied. Without fertilizer a poor yield was obtained and half of that was soft corn and nubbins the plot fertilized with an old-type method of application produced twice as much sound, marketable corn as the unfertilized plot. But when the same amount of fertilizer was appplied in two bands with the new-type planter the yield was 6 to 8 bushels more per acre than from the old-type.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE FARMERS

The Dairymen's League News, New York, recently commented on the need for allowing priorities for the production of farm machinery and other equipment.

"Farmers are not asking for equipment to give them more leisure time," says the News. "They are now working more hours and for less pay than any other group of workers in the nation. They are certainly entitled to sufficient tools and supplies and machinery to enable them to perform the important job of producing food and meterials most efficiently."

It is estimated that for every dollar's worth of raw material or fuel given a priority status for the manufacture of farm equipment the nation receives forty dollars' worth of food; Adequate equipment for the farmers who produce our rations is as important as adequate equipment for the Army, because food keeps the Army and the nation going.

SHORT-CHANGING THE FARMER

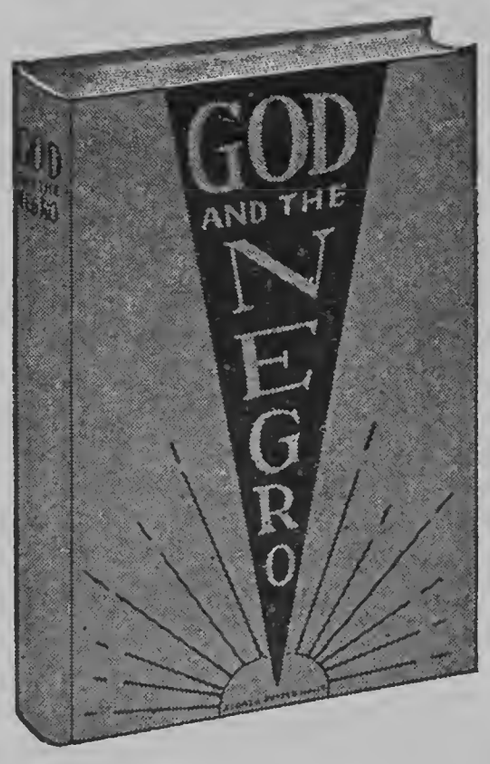
In many parts of the country, the dairy farmers are seeking a larger return for their milk. The plight of these farmers is graphically shown by a simple set of figures.

During the five years, 1925-29, the return on cows per hour of labor averaged 45.6 cents. During the ten years, 1930-39, the average was 17:6 cents.

So you can hardly accuse the farmer of profiteering when he seeks to get a little more money for his labor and investment. Today he is caught between low incomes on the one hand, and constantly rising taxes and wages and material costs on the other. That situation, if prolonged, can only result in thousands of farm bankruptcies and a grave decline in the nation's agricultural production. The farmer must be given equality with the other economic groups this country.

Wife: Goodness, I believe you are coming down with a cold again?

Hubby: Well, do you know what to do at the first sign of a cold?



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENN., NOVEMBER 15, 1941 No. 10

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Emergency Demand Pushes Cotton Goods Output to All-time High

BREAKDOWN OF COTTON CONSUMPTION FIGURES COMPILED

The pattern of production in cotton textiles is taking on an increasing wartime aspect, according to a checkup of manufacturing operations by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council.

A breakdown of the cotton consumption figures compiled by the government shows that divisions of the industry engaged primarily in the production of war materials are operating at the highest rate in history and are turning out substantially more goods than in the 1917-1921 period when the industry was last confronted with a situation similar to that now facing it.

In July, for instance, 928,943 bales were consumed or the largest amount of cotton ever used in one month by the United States. Of this amount, however, 49,000 bales were distributed by Federal Surplus Marketing Corporation for use in mattresses to be distributed among the poor. The previous all-time high mark was reached in June of this year when 875,137 bales were consumed.

The sharp expansion in the output of sales yarn can be traced directly to the dramatic impact of the defense program on the industry's operations. The task of supplying the army and navy with tremendous quantities of under-wear and socks, the bulk of which are made from yarn bought by knitters, plus heavy emergency demand upon mills for yarns to be used in insulating wire and for other industrial purposes, combined to force sales well above normal peacetime levels with the result that spindles are now running 24 hours a day in many plants. Latest figures show that the average active spindle is running 17.6 hours per working day.

Duck Output at Peak Levels

Of all the materials manufactured by mills, ducks are the most important from the standpoint of war requirements. Since the beginning of the year, duck mills, of which three are a limited number, have been using on an average of 50,000 bales of cotton a month and a number have been forced to curtail drastically the supply for civilian purposes. Millions of yards are being used by the army for tent materials, tarpaulins, heavy duty bags, cots, hammocks, leggings, portable water tanks and collapsible buckets.

(Continued on page 16)

NOVEMBER

By Ruby Dell Baugher

Our God be praised for harvest yield
Of furrowed acres in sun and showers,
For faithful toil in each brown field,
For ripened plenty to meet the hours,
For Nature's balance in generous store
Of luscious fruit down orchard ways—
Our hearts bow down as we adore
The Giver of these Autumn days.

But there are those who do not know
The sweet assurance of to-morrow's bread
That keeps alive the conscious glow
Which we call Life. They must be fed.
If God be praised, we must remember
Some have no harvest in November.

—Christian Herald.

A Proclamation Issued By Jos. Edison Walker

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

Memphis, Tenn.—The National Negro Business League was founded in 1900 by Booker T. Washington, and its purpose is to bring together Negro business men and women in cooperative efforts for their mutual benefit.

WHEREAS, since 1917 the National Negro Business League has sponsored local Trade Week Campaigns in order to focus local public attention upon the services offered through Negro enterprises;

WHEREAS, the slogan "SPEND SOMETHING WITH A NEGRO ENTERPRISE" with appropriate publicity through the press, in circulars, posters and through printed matter has been successfully used to intensify the campaign;

WHEREAS, cities in which these campaigns have been conducted report substantial increase in sales volume of Negro stores, increases in business for Negro professionals, insurance companies, and service establishments, and correspondingly a continuing spirit of community cooperation beyond the week of the campaign;

AND WHEREAS, the cumulative effect of these campaigns has been to encourage more Negroes to enter the field of business and to direct national interest in the economic

(Continued on page 16)

FOOD STAMP LIST INCLUDES BUTTER AND PORK

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today the list of foods, which will be available during November for purchase with blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp Program.

Butter and fresh pork have been added to the list of foods obtainable nationally by stamp program participants during November at local stores in areas where the program is in operation. Except for the addition of these two staple food items, which appear on the stamp program food list for the first time since July, the November list is the same as that for October.

The complete list of blue stamp foods for the period November 1 through November 30 in all Stamp Plan areas is as follows: Butter, fresh pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), fresh pears, apples, oranges, and fresh vegetables (including potatoes) corn meal, shell eggs, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

Commenting upon the return of

(Continued on page 16)

THE ETERNAL WAR

In the laboratories and hospitals of America, doctors and scientists are engaged in a never-ending war. That war is against disease, illness, death. The battle is being fought for you.

All of us are familiar with some of the victories that have been won. Typhoid, scarlet fever, yellow fever, rabies—a long list of such once-great scourges as these have been defeated and shorn of their terror. But the war must go on. For there are other enemies, still powerful, which must be beaten.

The medical men are rarely given medals. Their names rarely appear in the headlines. For the most part, the financial rewards are small. Theirs, basically, is the least selfish of callings. They know disappointment and heartbreak. They see the work of years go for nothing. But they have no time for regret. They can't give up. A thousand experiments may seem in vain—and the thousandth-and-first may bring success with it. Twenty years of labor may have seemed in vain, but the work done tomorrow may open the door to a vital new discovery. That is the kind of thinking, the kind of spirit, that drives the scientist.

The work private medicine has done in the past has given us of the present longer, fuller, happier lives. The work medicine is doing today will give our descendants of the future even finer, healthier lives. The doctors labor for us all.

Government . . . can curb abuses in the field of labor as it curbs abuses in other fields—by penalizing those abuses and making them illegal . . . It can punish union leaders, as it punishes ordinary mortals, for conspiring to restrain trade. It can, by proper legislation, enormously reduce labor racketeering. All that is required is the courage to act.—The New York Times.

FALL HATCHED CHICKENS WILL BRING EXTRA CASH

Washington, D. C.—Many Negro farmers are preparing now to make some extra money next spring from the sale of eggs by raising fall-hatched pullets to add to their laying flock, the Department of Agriculture reports this week. In producing more eggs, farmers are not only helping their country, but they are also helping themselves by taking advantage of good price prospects, officials pointed out. Uncle Sam's egg demand for national defense food is expected to maintain prices at a profitable level for at least two years, it is said.

Chicks hatched this fall will increase the size of the farm flock next spring when culling and winter losses may have reduced the number of layers as much as 25 percent, according to poultry experts.

Experiments have shown that well managed fall-hatched pullets give satisfactory egg production. Egg weight does not come up to normal as early as it does with spring-hatched pullets, but next spring these smaller eggs will bring a good price.

Farmers are advised to buy chicks for fall brooding from hatcheries having a sound breeding program. Chicks sired by U. S. Record of Performance or other equally good pedigreed males are likely to give high egg production. One way to be certain that the chicks are sired by R. O. P. males, cockerels from hens laying 200 or more eggs a year, is to purchase them for U. S. Certified or U. S. Verified hatcheries. A list of these hatcheries may be obtained from the county agent.

TELL FARMERS HOW TO AVOID BOLL-WEEVIL BLITZ IN '42

Washington, D. C.—Now is the time for cotton farmers to protect themselves from a boll-weevil blitz next year, the Department of Agriculture pointed out last week. This can be done, officials suggested, by cutting stalks as soon as cotton is picked. Killing the plant destroys the green food which weevils must have if they are to survive through the winter, Department entomologists report.

Heavy boll-weevil damage in most of the Cotton Belt this year emphasizes the importance of taking steps now to prevent serious losses in 1942. It is reported that the weevils are still abundant and will continue to multiply as long as food is available.

Tests made in Florence, S. C., last season show that 24 times as many weevils that had food until November 15 lived through winter hibernation as those which had their food supply cut off October 15. The experiment revealed that starving boll-weevils for one month in the fall reduced the survival in spring by 95 percent.

Cotton leaf worms are helping to reduce weevil numbers in some regions by stripping all of the foliage from the plants, entomologists say, but growers are advised not to depend on the worms because many defoliated plants put on a second growth and produce late squares if soil and weather conditions are favorable.

SPECIAL PASTURES SAVE PIGS FROM KIDNEY WORMS

Washington, D. C.—Special pig pastures in which swine kidney worm eggs are killed by sunlight, heat and drying will save farmers thousands of dollars, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported last week. Officials in the Department point out that good hog prices make it important that efforts be made to curb the spread of this costly parasite.

It is suggested that sows about to farrow be placed in a new pasture with a five-foot bare strip around the edge and a 30-foot bare strip at one end for shelter with feed hoppers ,waterers and feeding pen for the sow fully exposed to sunlight. This arrangement protects suckling pigs, most vulnerable to attack, from serious infection, because kidney worm eggs, eliminated by the thousands in the urine of the infested sow out in the open, die for lack of a damp shady place.

Pigs running in hog lots with sows become infested by swallowing worms on contaminated forage, when they root in litter containing the worms, or when they lie down where the worms are present.

Kidney worm infestation retards growth of pigs, causes a waste of feed, paves the way for diseases and is largely responsible for death and unthriftiness of young pigs on many farms throughout the South.

FIRE MUST BE LICKED

Fire Prevention Week, October 5 to 11, is of greater significance this year than at any time in the past. In any period, fire prevention marks a definite contribution to the security and prosperity of the nation. Today, fire prevention is essential to the nation's defense.

Such organizations as the National Board of Fire Underwriters are carrying on a great work—without charge to the government—in defending our army camps, naval bases, munitions depots, air fields and other military establishments against fire. They are also redoubling their efforts to prevent fire and build better and more efficient fire defense organizations in our great industrial centers. But, vital as this is, it is not enough. The organized groups cannot do it all. For successful fire prevention must be a national endeavor. It must be carried on in every town, every place of business, and every home.

That is how Fire Prevention Week offers us all an opportunity. It gives us a chance to learn those simple rules which, put into effect, will prevent the bulk of fires. It gives us a chance, therefore, to save life and property. And, finally, it gives us a chance to preserve materials and resources which are needed for the defense of this country.

Give fire an inch, and it takes a mile. It is the ever-present enemy of our safety and our security. It must be licked.

Office Caller: Where are you going in such a hurry?"

Boss: "Sh! I'm leaving. I've just discharged my secretary by the dictaphone."

AUTUMN LEAVES

By Abbie Tarwell Brown

Beauty of russet and scarlet swirled,
Crisp brown scraps of parchment curled,
Veined transparencies, scalloped sheen,
Little gold fans and arrows of green—
Down you flit by twos and threes,
By scores and clouds from the drowsy trees.
Dancing there in a giddy round,
Drifting here to the cordial ground,
Quiet or sleeping, none of you grieves.
On a bright and spirited autumn day
Why should anyone sigh and say—
"Dead leaves?"

Ho, for the new adventure begun,
With release from the bough!
There is wind, there is sun!
There is hope that builds already for spring.
Who, forever, would clutch and cling
Even upon one beautiful tree?
Now, little lingerers, now you are free!
Free to flutter and float and fly,
Each to be quiet at last, and lie
In a gentle sleep under snow, under rain,
Till spring shall rouse you over again;
Out of your dust in the fragrant mould,
Mingled with essences manifold,
Sap and strength from a quenchless source,
Life and love for an endless course.
Dry leaves, old leaves, tired, but glad,
Who should be frightened, who be sad?
Off for renascence, none knows how,
Perhaps to bud on a fairer bough,
Not a simple green leaf, but a Rose, instead.
No leaves are dead.

KNOW NAME OF NOAH'S WIFE

University Professor Found 103 in Hunt Through 2,000 Volumes

COLUMBUS.—If you know the name of Mrs. Noah, wife of the Biblical ark builder, you're one step ahead of Dr. Francis T. Utley of the Ohio State university department of English.

Dr. Utley has gone through more than 2,000 dusty old volumes and traveled through European museums trying to get facts on Mrs. Noah.

He has discovered 103 of her names. They range from Amzara to Waliya and Abbatissa to Mama. but Dr. Utley doesn't know which one is correct.

Mrs. Noah came to his attention when he was writing his doctoral thesis. He became interested and made her a sort of hobby. Dr. Utley spent last summer exploring the British museum and the Finland folklore archives at Helsinfors for more legends about Mrs. Noah. There are hundreds of them which he has traced to all ages and peoples.

Stories about the Noahs are to be found in Russian. Hebrew and Rumanian folk tales. Ethiopic Apocryphal writing in the First century A. D., all of the Baltic countries and among many of the northern countries.

Eva to Russians

The Greeks called her Beersheba. Pandore. Pyrrha and others. The Hebrews. Venus and perhaps Marie. In a Seventeenth century English treatise she is Cybele. To the Russians and Rumanians she was Eva.

In other folklore she was known as Regina Sacrorum. Princeps Vestalium. Set. Ge. Arezia. Emzara, Noamzara and Nahabalognnia.

Dr. Utley said one of the explanations for Mrs. Noah's many names was that many magicians and primitive "crystal-gazers" just selected a name which they could conjure with.

Some of the old Baltic and Russian tales about the "launching" of the ark state that Mrs Noah did not care for the rest of the human cargo and refused to get aboard.

"Cursed one. come on," Noah is supposed to have retorted.

The devil was present and assumed that Noah meant him. so he took his place on the ark. Then the devil left the ark through a hole which he bored.

Legend of the Snake

Noah didn't know how to fill the hole and asked the animals to aid him. The snake volunteered to plug the hole with its tail. provided Noah would promise him the blood of one man a day when the boat docked. Noah was forced to consent.

After the 40 days and nights of rain the water went down and the snake came to collect for his work Noah. worried. consulted the Angel Gabriel. who advised him to burn the snake in a fire. Noah did so and scattered the snake's ashes in the four winds.

"The end of that story," said Dr. Utley. "is that the snake became lice and fleas and other biting insects. And today they feed on the blood of man to continue collecting Noah's old promise."

Another variation of the story is that the dog plugged the hole with his nose—and that's why dogs have cold noses.

Still another version is that the dog began to suffocate and called to Mrs. Noah for help. She put her bent elbow into the hole—and that's why women have cold elbows.

INVENTION OF REAPER NOT DISCLOSED FOR TEN YEARS

Cyrus Hall McCormick invented a reaper and started an agricultural revolution.

Until the invention of the reaper, agriculture had advanced little beyond the implements of Biblical times. Man could not harvest as much as he could sow, nor as much as land would produce. A strong man could cut two acres of wheat a day with a scythe. Four of every five people in the United States were employed on farms.

McCormick's father, an iron worker, had tried unsuccessfully to invent a machine for cutting standing wheat. At 22, Cyrus began work on the idea and in six weeks produced the first reaper. The essentials of that first machine are found in modern binders and combines.

The reaper was given its initial test in 1831, cut 10 acres in a day But McCormick did not offer his machine for sale until 1840.

Wood and Wood

Maybe you've always thought that wood is, after all, just wood—so long as it burns, but your dealer has anywhere from 10 to 20 kinds of wood in his yard and each log has its own characteristics Here are a few of them.

Ironwood: hard as iron, heavy as lead, burns hotter than coal, burns very slowly and completely leaving few ashes. Desert Juniper: peculiar to Southwest, it is one of the few hard, long-burning fireplace woods Olive Root: used mainly for heat and popular for its economy. Gives as much heat as coal but is awkward to handle because it is hulky and chunky. Oak: main advantage of oak is that it can stand for years and lose none of its weight, and Fragrant Woods that is a group of hardwood.

Inventors Are the Pioneers

America's future lies in the hands of its inventors. Albert G. Burns of Chicago, president of the I. O. A., told inventors gathered for their annual convention in Los Angeles recently.

"No matter how the war terminates, it is certain to be followed by a profound disturbance in this nation's economic structure," he said. "Latin America, if properly developed, will present something of a field for new enterprises, but mainly we must seek stabilization of our economic structure in further development of the greatest potential market in the world—our own internal United States.

"Inventors, creating new markets with their new wares, will be the pioneers of this development."

One of the oddities displayed was a child sized chair which by a few simple twists can be converted into a go-cart, a jumper, a walker or a high-chair.

Church Copies Bible

Members of the Bethany Lutheran church in Cleveland have just completed a hand-written copy of the New Testament. Almost every member of the church wrote at least a page of the document.

"Our Bible may not compare with the beautiful work of the medieval artists," said the Rev. J. H. L. Trout, minister of the church, "but it means a great deal to us."

More than 450 members contributed to the making of the book.

The only machine-made part is the elaborate Lutheran seal which is stamped on the hand-tooled leather cover.

The first chapter of each book was written by some person selected for his or her penmanship. and the subsequent chapters by those less skilled.

Adjustable Curbs for Roads

Disappearing curbs, or metal "fins' running longitudinally in the street, can be set to give three-fourths of the roadway for an excess load of traffic in one direction on the North Side Outer Drive in Lincoln park, Chicago.

There are three strips of these inverted U-shaped barriers, which are 8 inches high when hydraulically raised and level with the street when lowered. When the traffic rush is toward the business district of the city, the separations can be adjusted to provide three two-car-abreast lanes one way and one lane in the opposite direction. Three double lanes can similarly be established for the outbound evening traffic.

"Choir practice was out early tonight, wasn't it? How did it happen?"

"One, somebody blew an auto horn outside and a minute later the male quartet was all that was left."

4-H CLUB MEMBERS HELP MAKE "ENDS MEET"

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., Sept. 29.—Farm parents feel fine when their children grow up to help share the responsibility of producing a living at home and making the business a success, in addition to getting an education.

Scores of Georgia Negro 4-H club members help make "ends meet" in this way:

Elect Green, a club girl in the Carnegie community of Randolph county, recently raised 95 out of 100 Rhode Island Reds. They will average two pounds in weight now. She has also purchased 50 Barred Rock chicks. Elect has completed high school and plans to use the proceeds from her poultry project to help defray college expenses.

In Chatham county, several boys have put their pullets on laying mash to bring about early production. This will enable them to take advantage of the good prices for eggs since the demand is great.

Ten purebred Hereford steers have been placed with Mitchell county 4-H club boys and 5 home raised calves are also being fed out. Several of these animals are on full rations and are making progress. They will be sold at the Albany Fat Stock Show and Sale in December. Likewise, beef calves have been placed with four club boys in Decatur county, and the boys are working hard to get their calves in "tip-top" condition for sale.

Quite a few of the canning plants have closed in Jenkins county, but 4-H club members have canned peaches, peas, tomatoes, and vegetable soup. These products will help feed many families this winter.

Lester Williams, of the Canooche 4-H club in Evans county, recently sold five shoats from his pig project. They weighed 613 pounds and brought him $55.08.

In Glynn county, club members have cooperatively purchased $9.80 worth of garden seeds to be used in winter garden projects; while each garden club member in Appling county has pledged to plant a half-acre of vegetable seeds. Several of them have already prepared their plots for planting.

Hawaiian cocoanut cloth is the inspiration for attractive cotton fabrics which are now being styled for summer and resort wear in both men's and women' garments.

"Rastus, do you know what the 'A. D.' on the cornerstone of that building stands for?"

"Ah sure do, Boss, it stands fo 'All Done'."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE PLANS STUDENT ACTIVITIES CENTER; MACLEAN OUTLINES FUTURE PLANS

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—President Malcolm S. MacLean of Hampton Institute, in his annual report to the student body at the opening of the 1941-42 term, announced that plans are under way to build a Student Activities Center, completely equipped with gym floors, basketball courts, a swimming pool, bowling alleys, ping-pong tables, and handball, squash and badminton courts.

In revealing the changes that will be made in the physical plant at the Tidewater, Virginia college, Dr. MacLean said that this fall an architect from the National Recreation Association will work with school administrators in planning for the new unit, which, it is hoped, will be built as soon as supplies and labor once again become available after the war crisis.

Also planned are a small, fine, functional home economics building, and a competition among Negro architectural and building students to design for Hampton Institute a small but beautiful center for the arts of music, painting, sculpture, pottery, speech, writing, and dramatics.

"Hampton Institute, any college, has no excuse for the things it does except as those things help its students to be better workers, able to take better jobs and hold on to them and get more wages from them, and to live better and happier lives," said the speaker. To fulfill these ends, he said, a campus-wide make-over of the physical plant has been inaugurated.

Dr. MacLean also told the student body of the changes that had gone on during the summer in the faculty and administrative staffs and in the student body. He said that "We have brought in for your service new teacher teammates, who, because of their past records in other institutions and because of their personality, we believe can play the game with us here at Hampton, can play it hard and by the rules. . . Work with them, study them . . . I am sure you will like them."

The address preceded the first showing on campus of a 45 minute color movie on "Hampton's Program of Education for Life," recently completed by the Harmon Foundation of New York.

In explaining Hampton Institute's reason for dropping about 150 students during the summer, he said that "It is a fine and honest reason and one, I know, you cannot help but approve. It is this: There are nto enough places by a long way in all of our colleges for the able and mature high school graduates who ought to go to college because they are able and because they have the drive and interests and attitudes that will make them worth educating themselves and spending four or more years to do so. Hence, no college can afford to keep a man or woman who is unable or unwilling to profit by the services of the college as well as, or better than some other high school graduate who is waiting to take his place."

He also explained the new personnel service system that has been set up to help the students in their many problems, the new Communications Center, and the new program of individualized curricula for some students.

NEW INSTRUMENTS EXPLORE ATOMIC NUCLEAR CORES

In the field of the science of the atom's nucleus or core, a sensational advance was made. Dr. Alfred O. Nier, young chemist of the University of Minnesota, succeeded for the first time in isolating a very minute amount of uranium-235. The pure element was deposited on platinum plates, by a "mass-spectrograph," which separates atomic twins by their weights.

Physicists at Columbia university, then, proved conclusively that it was this uranium-235 which, bombarded with neutrons, explodes. A single atom of this uranium is penetrated by a single neutron particle. So excited becomes the nuclear heart of uranium-235 atom that it breaks into two parts, and energy of nearly 200,000,000 volts is liberated.

As soon as one pound of pure uranium-235 is prepared, a revolution may occur in human society, since man will have tremendous power at his disposal.

Prof. I. I. Rabi and his co-workers at Columbia university discovered a remarkable method of making the atoms broadcast radio waves. The startling consequence of this discovery is the conception that the human bodies themselves are radio-broadcasting stations, as are all objects, dead or alive.

But no one yet knows how to find the radio waves coming out of the human brain or the body as a whole.

Mother: Heavens, isn't Harry ever going to propose to you?

Daughter: He's just like an hour-glass.

Mother: How's that?

Daughter: The more time he gets,

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WOMAN'S PAGE

BARBECUED SPARERIBS

3 lbs. spareribs (have butcher crack through the center of the bone)
Salt and pepper

1. Season ribs, lay on upper section of broiler pan. When ribs are lightly browned on both sides, paint the barbecue sauce over them, using a pastry brush, and continue broiling. The ribs should be turned and painted several times during cooking. Remaining sauce may be served separately.

NOTE: To cook ribs in barbecue sauce: After ribs are browned remove upper section of pan, drain off the fat; put the ribs in the bottom of the pan and pour the sauce over them. Turn two or three times during the cooking.

Barbecue Sauce

2 tbsp. butter
1 small chopped onion
2 tbsp. Uco vinegar
2 tsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. Bee Brand pepper
½ tsp. Bee Brand Cayenne pepper
1 tsp. Bee Brand paprika
1 tsp chili powder
¾ cup Uco catsup
¾ cup water
2sp. Worchestershire Sauce
½ tbsp. Bee Brand dry mustard

Put butter in skillet. Add onion and cook until browned. Add the other ingredients and cook slowly 20 minutes.

Beet Relish

2 cups chopped, peeled beets
2 cups chopped celery
1 cup chopped onion
1 cup chopped sweet red pepper
2 cups chopped cabbage
½ cup Domino sugar
2 cup Uco vinegar
1 tbsp. Bee Brand celery seed

Mix ingredients and cook until vegetables are tender. Pour into clean hot jars and seal at once. Approximate yield: 3 quarts relish.

Lamb Cutlets

Purchase half leg of lamb from your butcher, which will weigh approximately three to four pounds. Cut slices (cutlets one to one and one-half inches thick from lamb to broil. Remaining lamb can be used for braising, stew, for brochette cookery or may be ground and made into patties.

Use two lamb cutlets, 1 to 1½ inches thick. Place on pre-heated broiler. Season, brush with melted butter. Broil about 15 minutes, turn, broil until brown and well done.

Oysters Casino

12 Oysters
¼ cup Uco catsup
4 slices bacon

Wash and open oysters. Top each oyster with a spoonful of catsup. On each lay an inch square of bacon. Broil or bake until bacon is crisp. If shells are not available, arrnage the oysters in shallow ramekins or in baking shells. Time: Approximately 10 minutes at 425 degrees. Serves 4.

Roast Turkey

Singe, wash and wipe turkey with a damp cloth. Slip back the skin from the neck and cut it off close to the body. Sprinkle salt into cavity and fill with dressing. Truss the turkey and place breast upon a rack in a shallow, uncovered pan. Rub thoroughly with unsalted shortening. No cover or basting is necessary during the roasting. However, a tent may be made of brown paper. Grease and place over turkey after first hour of roasting.

Roast for the entire length of time at 300 degrees, allowing:
20-23 min. per lb. for 6-10 lbs.
18-20-min. per lb, for 10-15 lbs.
15-18 min. per lb. for 18-25 lbs.
NOTE:—The turkey may be stuffed the day before roasting. It may also be roasted two-thirds done on one day and finished before serving.

Bread Stuffing

½ small onion
2 tbsp. parsley
¼ butter
1 qt. dry Fischer bread crumbs
Few drops lemon juice
Salt and Bee Brand pepper

Cook chopped onion and parsley in butter; add to bread crumbs with lemon and seasoning.

Red Cabbage Continental

1 small head red cabbage
1 small onion
1 medium apple
½ glass Uco tart jelly
1 cup water

Shred cabbage. Chop onion and apple fairly fine. Put into covered baking dish with jelly and one cup water. Cook for 1 hour at 350 degrees.

Paprika Onions

Boil whole white onions until almost tender, drain and cook for five minutes in butter and sugar, allowing ½ cup butter and ½ cup sugar for three pounds of onions, Sprikle with paprika.

Peach Ice Cream

3 cups peaches (mashed)
2 cups sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ teaspoons grated lemon rind
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 quart of milk

Mix lemon juice and rind, add sugar, soak for 10 minutes, add milk and peaches. Freeze.

Nutritious Liver—Rich in Vitamins

You know about liver—how rich it is in iron, copper, vitamins, and body-building proteins. Here's a way to serve it so temptingly that everybody wants "seconds."

Use any combination of fresh, raw, crisply chilled vegetables you like, to form an icy cold part of your platter. Make it colorful! Use perky radish roses, carrot and celery curls, onion and green pepper rings—lush, deep-red tomatoes filled with frosty-white cottage cheese or cole slaw, and topped with sprigs of watercress or parsley.

Then serve the liver piping hot, pan-fried to juicy, delicious tenderness in 5 to 7 minutes. It's no trick—just follow the easy recipe given. You see, pan-frying quickly with Spry, the all-vegetable shortening, seals in all the rich, savory goodness. And most important, the brief cooking retains the greatest possible nutritional values of the liver.

Help yourself to good eating and good health! Here's the recipe. It serves four.

Pan-Fried Liver

1½ pounds calf's liver
Salt
Pepper
1-3 cup flour
½ cup Spry

Slice liver ½-inch thick and cut into 6 or 8 inches. Sprinkle liver with salt and pepper, then dip in flour.

Heat ¼ cup Spry over medium heat until moderately hot. Fry liver 5 to 7 minutes, or until well browned on both sides, adding remaining ¼ cup Spry as needed during frying.

Honey Pumpkin Pie

1½ cups steamed pumpkin
¾ or 1 cup honey
1 tsp. Bee Brand cinnamon
½ tsp. ginger—Bee Brand
½ tsp. salt
3 eggs
1 cup Sun Valley milk
½ cup cream or ½ cup Uco evaporated milk

Mix ingredients in order given. Pour filling into pastry-lined pie-plate (9-inch) and bake at 475 degrees for 30 to 40 minutes or until a silver knife inserted in the center of filling comes out. NOTE:—1 cup honey makes a very rich pie.

Flaky Pastry

2 cup Heckers flour
1 tsp. salt
2-3 cup Spry shortening
Cold water

Mix and sift flour and salt. Cut in 2 tbsp. of the shortening with a knife. Add enough water to make a stiff dough. Roll out in an oblong piece on a slighlty floured board and dot with bits of shortening, using 1-3 the remaining quantity. Fold over ends to the center and fold again to make four layers. Press ends together and roll out. Dot again with shortening, fold and roll. Repeat this process a third time. Chill thoroughly.

Tomato and Cole Slaw Salad

1½ tbsp. cornstarch (Argo)
1½ tbsp. sugar (Domino)
¾ cup milk
½ tsp. Beardsley's mustard
1-8 tsp. paprika (Bee Brand)
¼ cup vinegar
1 egg
1 qt. finely shredded cabbage
1 cup diced cucumbers (optional)
1 cup diced tomatoes

Mix the cornstarch and sugar, then add enough milk to make a smooth paste. Pour in the remaining milk and cook slowly, stirring constantly until thickened. Add the mustard, Bee Brand Paprika, and salt which have been combined with one tablespoon Uco vinegar and mix well.

Karo Pecan Pie Filling

3 eggs, slightly beaten
1 cup Karo (blue label)
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2-3 cup pecan meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix together all ingredients, adding nut-meats last. Pour into 9-inch pie plate lined with pie crust. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) 10 minutes, then reduce heat to 350 degrees and contniue baking until a silver knife blade inserted in center of filling comes out clean.

French Fried Sweet Potatoes

Boil potatoes and skin them. Cut in strips and fry in deep fat until delicately brown.

Oatmeal Cookies

¼ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
3 tablespoons evaporated milk mixed with
3 tablespoons water
1½ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1¾ cups rolled oats
1 cup raisins

Combine ingredients as usual, and drop by teaspoonsful onto an oiled baking sheet. Have the oven pre-heated to moderate or 350 degrees Fahrenheit and bake for 15 minutes. The point in making perfect cookies is to remember that they must have free circulation of heated air to brown and bake uniformly. That means space on all sides. It is better to make several bakings than to crowd the oven by having both racks loaded with cookie sheets, trying to get the cookies all baked at once—for then you will be sure to have some cookies over-baked and others underdone—and that's wasteful and disappointing. Success is the reward of a little more patience.

Helpful Household Hints

FLAVOR

This little household hint was passed on to me by my mother-in-law. Put a tablespoon of butter and 2 tablespoons of flour in a tin cup. Place it on a warm part of the stove while cooking dinner. The pilot light on a gas stove will do. The butter will melt and the flour may be mixed in with a fork easily. Use this mixture to thicken the broth in which vegetables have been cooked. It adds to the taste of the vegetable as well as adding nourishment to the dish.

KEY

This is a hint for the ladies who, like I, have experienced the sensation of being "locked out" of their homes, either by losing or forgetting their front door key. Tie the key to a length of ribbon about 18 inches long and pin securely to the lining of your purse. There is no danger of losing or forgetting the key a s long as you have your purse with you. The length of ribbon takes up practically no room even in a small purse and allows free use of the key.

STOCKINGS

In this day when silk stockings are becoming scarcer every day I am sure many of our readers will appreciate the following hint for prolonging the life of their stockings. Before wearing a new pair of stockings darn a two strand thread same color, back and forth across toes, very small stitches, and you will find your stockings last three times as long for should a hole be made in toe the stitches do not drop or turn, they are caught somewhere by your darning, also reinforces toe.

APRON

The Tale of a Shirt.....Here is the way to save and make some very smart little tea aprons. Take the back of a man's shirt, cut through yoke wide enough for belt right down through sleeve for that is your ties, transfer hubbies' pocket and a few moments hemming you have a very smart apron.

CRUST

So many women find out that if they make berry pie, a day before they want to serve it, that the crust is soaked. Here is my suggestion: When making pie crust, instead of using water, use all milk to moisten your crumbs. It also makes your crust real brown.

YARN

After raveling yarn from old sweaters or any garment, make it into skeins and fit it over end of your ironing board, lay a damp cloth on and run a hot iron over it, slipping the skein around and around until all parts have been ironed. Yarn will be like new.

REMINDER

When you must take some article with you when you go out, for a good reminder, place a small scrap of paper on the floor of the door. If you do forget, this will remind you to go back and get it.

MATCH

When I buy material for house dresses I always buy a little more than I need, to make an apron from it. This way the apron matches the dress and is not so noticeable, and your dress still remains clear.

FRYING

In frying breaded cutlets, etc., you'll find that the last one or two batches you've fried don't have the pleasing look as the beginning ones, just try changing the oil or lard whichever you're using in the middle of the procedure.

CARS USE 600,000 BALES

About 600,000 bales of cotton were required to build and equip the 3,000,000 cars and trucks built during the first six months of the year. This compares with 480,000 bales in the first half of 1940.

The army, according to rumor, is experimenting with resin finishes for cotton blankets that would felt the fiber and thus add materially to the heat retaining properties.

COTTON MATS HELP SET CONCRETE QUICKLY

Cotton curing mats are playing an increasingly important part in concrete construction for defense, according to reports gathered by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council.

Six hundred of these mats were delivered recently to the United States Navy's new supply depot and drydock being built at Bayonne, N. J. In the manufacture of these mats, considerable osnaburg was used as well as a large quantity of cototh batting, the stuffing requiring an average of 12 ounces to the square yard.

Although originally developed for curing concrete pavements, the quilts will be used in this particular instance for curing the concrete in the barrel type roofs of the new storehouse at the naval station. Plans involving the purchase of additional large quantities of mats for use in further construction at Bayonne are reported to be under consideration.

Because of their high insulating qualities, cotton mats are being used in an increasing number of construction projects, particularly where newly poured concrete must be protected from changes in temperature. Among these are the state highway being built between Bolivar and Westville in Allegheny county, N. Y.

He was at the fountain pen counter making a purchase.

"You see," he said, "it's for my wife. I want to surprise her."

"It'd be a nice surprise, I'm sure, sir!"

"Yep, she expects a Packard."

"I sure feel punk this morning."

"Hmm, do any drinking last night?"

"Yes, and when I went to bed I felt fine, but when I awoke I felt terrible. The sleep did it."

Democrats Elect Colored Woman As Alderman

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov (ANP)—When Mrs. Laura Belle McCoy was elected alderman of the 19th ward here last Tuesday, she became the first colored woman official to be elected to public office in the city. Out of 1,793 votes in the ward, Mrs. McCoy received 1,019 which was 12 more than Mayor John M. Murphy received.

Her nearest opponent, Mrs. Romietta Caple, Republican, polled 757 votes. Besides being the first woman to be elected to office, Mrs. McCoy is also the first Democratic alderman ever elected in the 19th ward, largest colored district in New Haven.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

NO RABBITS IN HATS

The OPM's consumer relation section has received a number of letters protesting at rising retail prices, and accusing the retail industry of profiteering at the public's expense. That is evidence of misunderstanding on the part of the public.

It can be said categorically that retail merchandising in all fields, including both chain and independent stores, has generally done its utmost to hold prices down. It has done this in various ways: By voluntarily accepting smaller profits; by further increasing overhead efficiency and lowering costs; by educating the consumer to use suitable substitutes for scarce, costly articles; by fighting "scare buying," etc.

According to government figures, retail food prices are still 18.4 per cent below 1929 levels. That is true of most other commodities as well.

So, don't blame the stores when prices rise. They can't perform miracles. Higher wages, higher taxes and higher manufacturing and wholesale costs must be reflected in retail prices. The retailers are doing the finest work in their history in cutting overhead and serving the public today.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

Next March 1, a good many Americans will have a rude awakening. They will learn, for the first time, that war and defense are an incredibly costly business. For, on that date, the highest income taxes ever levied in this country will be due and payable. Everyone knows that the new tax bill is severe—but it is probable that relatively few know just how much of their income it will take.

A comparison of the old tax bill with the new tells the story. Under the old law, a single person with $3,000 net income paid the Federal government $84 in direct taxes—under the new law he must pay $197. Under the old law a married person with no dependents and a $10,000 income, paid $528—under the new law he must pay $1,305. And the new tax bill reaches down into income levels which were never touched before. For instance, under the old law a married person earning $2,000 a year was not taxed at all. Under the new law, he must pay $37.

In the upper income brackets, very substantial increases have also gone into effect. A married man, for example, without dependents and earning $25,000 a year, paid $3,843 under the old law. Next year he must pay $6,864—an increase of more than 50 per cent.

In the highest income brackets, the increases are proportionately much less—and for a sound reason. That reason is that people with incomes of great size have long been taxed to the very hilt. An example: Under the old law, a married person with an income of $1,000,000 a year had to pay the Federal Treasury close to three-quarters of it—$717,000. Under the new law, he will pay something over $732,000.

The heaviest burden of the new law, however, falls on corporations, rather than on individuals. The regular corporation income tax rates have been upped, and ,in addition, very large increases in corporation excess profits taxes have been enacted. A corporation with a net income of $25,000 a year or more must pay a regular tax of 24 per cent. On excess pofits of $50,000 it must pay 45 per cent in addition, where the old rate was 35 per cent. When excess profits pass $500,000, it must pay 60 per cent. Furthermore, the new law contains a provision which makes the burden on corporations considerably higher than the percentage figures indicate. To quote the U. S. News, "Under the old law, the normal taxes came out first, and the excess profits taxes were levied on what was left. The new law provides that the excess profits taxes come out first, and the normal taxes apply to what is left. Since the excess profits rates are much higher than the normal rates, the corporation fares much worse by the change."

Heavy as this tax bill is, the Treasury estimates that it will mean an increase in Federal revenue of only $3,550,000,000 a year. So far, we have appropriated about $60,000,000,000 for military purposes—of which $50,000,000,000 is for our own defense, and $10,000,000,000 is for Aid to Britain. In short, the revenue produced by the record-breaking new taxes will be only a drop in the bucket in relation to the cost of our arms policy program. The general opinion is that a far tougher tax bill will have to be enacted before very long—possibly next year. Current English income taxes, which are three or four times as heavy as ours, indicate what happens when a nation goes to war in the mechanized modern manner.

The individual will not have met his share of new taxes when he signs his check for his income tax and sends it in to the Collector of Internal Revenue. In addition, the new bill levies a large number of commodity taxes. Liquor, automobiles, household machinery, amusement enterprises, etc., are to be substantially taxed. And the consumer, of course, will have to pay.

As this column has pointed out before, there are two facets to heavy taxation. One—the obvious one—is the production of more revenue. The other is to reduce the public's purchasing power and so help prevent, or slow price inflation .But some believe that the new tax bill does not go far enough so far as the last goal is concerned. They believe that a system of compulsory savings will have to be put into effect during this period of rising incomes and declining supply of commodities. Whatever happiness, it is clear that we are just beginning to learn, at first hand, the financial sacrifices that the defense of our hemisphere makes unavoidable.

JOB FOR THE NATION

Fire Prevention Week is over. During that period, almost every American was given an opportunity to learn of the hazards that cause fire, and the simple preventative steps that will eliminate the bulk of them. We saw fire prevention placards and circulars. We read about fire prevention in our newspapers and heard about it over the air. Now is the time to put the information gained, to use.

If you failed to take advantage of Fire Prevention Week, it isn't too late to correct matters. Insurance agents, fire marshals and others are glad to give anyone the desired information. Fire can be conquered when, and only when, all of us fight this enemy of life and property, and of national defense.

Fire is the great waster, the great killer, the great destroyer. Fire takes the fruit of men's labors and reduces it to smoking piles of useless ash and rubble. Fire breeds delay in industrial production. Fire consumes resources and materials which are vitally needed for defense work and normal life as well. Fire is the ever-present ally of this nation's enemies.

Such organizations as the National Board of Fire Underwriters are doing a superb job in improving the fire protection of army camps, naval bases and industrial areas. They are fighting arson and sabotage on a 24-hours-a-day, 365-day-a-year basis. But they can't do it all. They can't send an inspector into every home and place of business. They must have the help of everyone if the war against fire is to result in victory.

It's up to you. At lease eighty per cent of the fires that destroy hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property and some 10,000 lives each year, are preventable. Here's a job for the nation.

KEEP IT BREATHING HERE

"If we are to devote a large part of our energies to preserving the free way of life and the freedom of enterprise in the world at large, we want to be careful to preserve them at home as well," said P. D. Houston, President, American Bankers Association, recently.

That is a timely warning. The permanent expansion of government in all economic and social fields, is a very definite menace to the free enterprise system—the system upon which representative government depends. It is admitted that in times of emergency the authority of government must be increased. But it should never be forgotten that this must be temporary, not permanent, if our kind of government is to live in the future.

In the field of credit, government has taken some of the most far-reaching steps. The number of federal agencies which are today unnecessarily loaning money for one purpose or another in direct competition with private enterprise, makes a lengthy, growing list.

The great "must" of this time is to preserve economic and social freedom at home while we are spending billions to protect ourselves against the enemies of freedom abroad.

At a reception in Washington, a young man was asked by a widow to guess her age. "You must have some idea," she said, as he hesitated.

"I have several ideas," he admitted, with a smile. "The trouble is that I hesitate whether to make it ten years younger on account of your looks, or ten years older on account of your intelligence."

RAILROAD WRECKERS AT WORK

There is a trouble-making class of individuals in this country, which looks forward with pleasure to a "collapse of railroad transportation." It is this class which, for a long period of time, has been predicting impending or immediate car shortages. None of these shortages have put in their scheduled appearance, and railroads have carried record-breaking loads without delay or congestion. But nevertheless, this class is still putting out scare rumors, intimating again that the railroads will soon prove unable to meet the demands of the hour.

One wonders just what prompts this sort of defeatist psychology. If the railroads should break down, the calamity howlers are not capable of remedying the situation. To those who really want to see our defense program go through to a completely successful consummation, it would seem like a sounder plan to encourage basic industries. We should give them credit due for their remarkable achievements during the emergency, and help them iron out their problems, which are the nation's problems, in a cooperative manner.

So far as the railroads are concerned, it is obvious that they face transport problems which are dumped in their lap by every industry and every department of government. Yet the fact is that every problem so far has been met and been solved. The tremendous emergency load has been carried without breakdown for the reason that the lines have achieved the finest standards of operating efficiency in history. They have worked with shippers, to the end that cars are being loaded and unloaded faster than ever before. They have increased train speeds and capacities. They have placed enormous orders for additional cars and engines. And all their efforts are being given to continually bettering their record.

No industry is doing more for defense, as high government officials have often said. The motives of those who eagerly anticipate a railroad crisis, are questionable.

IN TIME OF NEED

The chain stores are still the leaders in sales campaigns to help growers of "distressed crops"—crops where supply is in excess of the normal demand, or which cannot be disposed of in the ordinary manner for some other reason.

A recent example of this is found in a request made by the National Apple Institute to the National Association of Food Chains to help move hundreds of cars of Washington apples. The surplus was the result of weather conditions which caused unusually heavy harvesting. Adequate storage capacity could not be found. So the apples had to be quickly sold if ruinous losses to producers were to be avoided. The Association at once sent bulletins to chain systems in the West and South, asking for cooperation. And, as usual, that cooperation was freely given.

Growers of scores of different crops have learned just what this kind of distributor help means. It may mean the difference between a profitable year and a year of severe loss. In the case of practically every crop, emergencies periodically appear. In the past, before big-scale distribution existed, producers simply had to take their losses and hope to make them up some time in the future. Today thousands of retail stores are ready to join hands with the farmer when there is real need.

These special sales are not made at rock bottom prices. The plan is to give the producer a price that represents some profit—and, at the same time, to sell to the consumer at a price that represents a good bargain. Every legitimate device of sales promotion is used—newspaper advertising, special store and window displays, leaflets, etc. The consumer interest is aroused—and an interested consumer is apt to be a buyer.

The importance of work such as this is great at any time. Today, with the abnormal war and defense situation creating widespread dislocations, its importance is far greater still.

FIGHT FIRE NOW

A national drive is now well underway to promote the adoption of a standard, up-to-date fire prevention ordinance in all the cities and towns of his country.

The importance of this has been explained in a joint announcement by W. E. Mallalieu, General Manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which prepared the ordinance, and C. W. Schoelzel of the National Association of Insurance Agents. "It is imperative that every one redouble his efforts to prevent fires in order to conserve lives and our material resources," the announcement says. "President Roosevelt emphasized that it is imperative to impress upon all the 'individual responsibility for protecting human life and safeguarding homes, industries and public buildings against this grave menace.'

"Many of the local associations of insurance agents, as well as other groups interested in community welfare, have begun the work for adoption of the fire prevention ordinance and will continue it until their efforts have been successful.

"It is inconceivable that these activities will fail to make people realize that an extraordinary effort is necessary in all communities to reduce fire waste which, during the first eight months of this year, was greater than for the comparable period last year."

No community, big or little, can have an excuse for failure to do everything possible to fight fire. The suggested fire prevention ordinance is a potent weapon, and no time should be wasted in adopting it. Fight fire for your own safety—and for the safety of your country.

NO DISCRIMINATION

In some quarters, it is being urged that rigid controls be placed on the prices of farm products of all kinds.

It is difficult to see how this could be done without bankrupting a large segment of the agricultural population, unless equally strict controls were placed over the farmer's costs for materials and labor.

Farm labor, for instance, is at the highest level in history, and is extremely difficult to obtain. The farmer's taxes, like everyone else's, are shooting up. And the price he must pay for practically everything he buys is rising as well.

A ceiling should be placed on farm prices when, and only when, equitable ceilings are applied to all other prices. Any other course would be rank ruinous discrimination.

SCIENCE MUST KNOW

A bill is pending in Congress, and agitation is underway in a number of communities, to abolish or seriously curtail the use of animals in scientific laboratories.

The humanitarian motives of those who support legislation of this character are of the best. And there can be no question but what animal experimentation should be restricted by law, to genuine scientific institutions which are staffed by men of science. But, to completely abolish animal experimentation would be to deliver a veritable body blow to medical progress.

In a recent editorial, the Chicago Tribune said: "The prevention of smallpox, yellow fever, typhus and lockjaw, the treatment of pneumonia, syphilis, scarlet fever, anemia, bubonic plague, gall bladder ailments of gastric ulcer, new technics in surgery, the whole range of vitamins and hormones, the marvelous anesthetic ethylene—all these and many other medical discoveries owe their debt to animal experimentation. . . ."

In practically all instances, animals used for experimentation are anesthetized and undergo no suffering. The medical evidence which results is being used to create new weapons to fight those diseases, such as cancer, which have not yet been controlled, and which cause untold agony and death to mankind. Science cannot guess—it must know. And experimentation in laboratories is the only road to sure knowledge.

PROGRESS WITHOUT HOT AIR

Speaking in the House of Representative, Congressman Clarence Lea of California, recently paid a fully-earned tribute to the railroad industry.

"It is a modernized transportation system that faces the carrier probems of 1941," he said. "It is unquestionably the best the world has produced.

"The railroads have gone through a long period of reduced earnings. They have maintained a credit for equipment beyond that available for other purposes. In nearly all cases railroad betterment has been given first place over dividends and other desirable expenditures They have frequently spent money not earned in order to keep up their equipment.

"Twenty-one years have witnessed many changes in railroad management that have improved efficiency, economy and service. Scarcely any of these changes were spectacular. They came as a result of hard-headed experience urged on by the necessity of their time. In the aggregate, the practical accomplishments growing out of these improvements represent a marvelous record. These things have been done with little fanfare and accomplished without any decoration of heroes.'"

It would take many pages to list even a part of the physical improvements the railroads have made at a cost of billions of dollars. Today, we are witnessing the results. For nearly a year, according to Representative Lea, the railroads have been delivering an average of 5,000 carloads of defence materials a day to widely scattered government projects—and there has been no delay whatsoever due to failure of rail transport. During the first five months of 1941, the railroads transported a million and a half soldiers and sailors in trains—without substantial interference with regular traffic. In that period, they also moved, without difficulty, 19,000,000 more tons of freight than in the same months in 1918.

That is the railroad's story—a story of tremendous achievement—a story of great problems met and solved—a story of this essential private industry's immense contribution to the defense of the nation.

SILENT SOLDIERS

The four horsemen have ridden hard this year. They have brought War, Famine, Pestilence, and Death to a large part of the world. It will take every last ounce of strength and knowledge possessed by mankind to halt their sweeping horror. Before many weeks pass, the great annual Christmas Seal campaign will be on in earnest. The funds from these little seals are used to fight one of the most powerful of the horsemen's allies—Tuberculosis.

Through the ages tuberculosis has been known as the great white plagne. For centuries it was the number one killer. In times of distress it literally destroyed whole populations The fact that this is not true today is due solely to the achievements resulting from the continuous sacrifices of medical scientists. C. L. Newcomb. Chistmas Seal sale director for the National Tuberculosis Association recently said: "In the 34 years of Christmas Seal sales. the tuberculosis death rate has been cut by three-fourths. but the disease last year took over 1,000 more American lives than were killed or died from wounds in the American Expeditionary Force in the first World War."

Tuberculosis is still a major problem. With the world again facing conditions that will make a fertile field for a new outbreak of the disease, it behooves the individual to look with new significance this year on the cheery seals adorning his greeting cards. They are silent soldiers in a gigantic battle, a crucial battle between humanity—and the four horsemen.

NEW APPROACH REVEALED ON DEADLY VIRUS DISEASE

Dr. A. P. Krueger, professor of bacteriology, now in charge of the first U. S. Naval Reserve laboratory in the nation, set up on the Berkley, Calif., campus, says he has proved that he can control a virus by regulating the temperature of its host without harming the latter.

Using bacteriophage, the elementary virus with which he has worked for 13 years, Dr. Krueger employed the substance produced by growing bacteria to make new strides in control of one of the most baffling problems confronting medical science.

This is announced as the first time one of the invisible agents, which cause influenza, smallpox yellow fever and infantile paralysis, has been controlled by heat without the organism being damaged.

Science knows that viruses can be killed by heat but it hasn't known that it was possible to save the organism. Dr. Krueger announces his experiments as purely elementary at this time. However, it is admitted that his experiments may afford an entirely new approach to the problem of virus control to supplement work already done in checking smallpox. rabies and other ills with vaccine.

This dread infantile paralysis virus, baffling scientists with its multiplicity of strains, may be one of those which the heat control method may be directed.

According to Dr. Krueger's disclosures, bacteria which produce virus usually commit suicide. As the bacteria grow the precursor—a substance on which the virus lives—increases and more phage is formed. Once a certain concentration of phage is reached in each bacterium the cell literally explodes.

SHRINKAGE IN STEER

At present only 10.1 per cent of the total weight of a live steer is valueless. The percentage for hogs is much smaller and for sheep under 15 per cent. Shrinkage in the process of production raises "waste" to from 30.3 per cent in the case of sheep to 21.75 per cent for hogs. But even this is too much, according to the packers.

The average thousand pound steer yields 543 pounds of beef, 161 pounds of by-products and 296 pounds of shrinkage and waste. All efforts are now being bent to eliminate the latter loss.

LOVE ON PICKET LINE

When Alicia Butler had a spat with boy friend Elvin Hanback, she didn't retire to her room for a good cry. Alicia got out a picket sign, lettered it to read: "Elvin is unfair to Alicia," and marched determinedly up and down in front of his house until he agreed to "arbitrate."

The "settlement" is now on a permanent basis. The picketing Juliet and her picketed Romoe are Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Hanback. of Washington, D. C., and Alicia announced she'd thrown away her picket sign for good.

PROTECTING THE COTTON

ONLY a few years ago, in the South birds were killed recklessly every year. They were looked upon as pests, and boys were encouraged by their elders to bait fields for them. so that hundreds might be gathered to fall prey to traps and shotguns. But at present these one-time targets are winning, and faithfully earning friends on Southern farms.

Through the efforts of conservation anthorities, farmers all over the South are learning to identify birds which help them fight their relentless foes, the cotton boll weevils. For years, these insects have been costly invaders. taking a tremendous toll of the South's most important crop. Consequently, farmers who are being instructed on the weevil destroyers have come to realize that the birds save countless dollars for cotton growers.

In Alabama, a leading cotton state, conservation officials point out that 66 species of birds are enemies of the weevil. The good work is done the year around.

During winter, birds which frequent the fields seek the insects crevices in the ground, rubbish out in their hiding places—heaps, and in the bark of trees. Among these busy helpers are the meadowlark, or "field lark, the pipit, or "titlark," the blackbird or grackle t he Savannah sparrow, the Carolina wren, the turfted titmouse, and the killdeer

There is an equal number of helpers in summer, among the most important of which are the orioles. These little birds are forever seeking the weevils out from refuges on the cotton plants destroying them by the thousands Other bird enemies of the insects include the swallows, flycatchers, nd the nighthawks (bull-bats). atch the weevils when they venture into the air.

Slowly but very surely, the roar of guns is diminishing in the South's field, and the once wide spread practice of trapping i disappearing. As one farmer said. "I would be foolish to throw away money. Finding out about the habits of these birds is just like finding dollars—there's no telling how much cotton they save for me every year." L C.

THE MODERNIZED TURKEY

Dorothea K. Gould

OVER three hundred years ago when Governor Bradford set aside a pacticular day on which the Pilgrims were to give thanks for thir bountiful harvest, the people supplemented their usually scanty menu with turkey. And it is the turkey that still graces our tables on Thanksgiving Day.

Of course, the Pilgrims' turkeys were wild. They were quite common in the forests, and they had a wonderful flavor. In keeping with the tradition, there are still some people who go to the forests and get wild turkey for Thanksgiving.

Today the popularity of our turkey has increased to the extent that turkeys are raised on the farms now by the thousands, nd the total value runs into millions of dollars. About half of the crop is eaten on Thanksgiving day alone.

Some people thought that the bird first came from Turkey, thus its name. However, we know that this bird is a modernized version of the wild turkey that roamed the hills and forest of our ancestors' era.

The turkey makes her nest in a secluded spot on the ground in dense weed or tangled thickets. She seldom uses the same path twice in succession to reach it. Usually there are nine to eighteen warm, yellowish-white eggs, evenly dotted over the entire surface with reddish-brown.

When the baby turkeys are two weeks old they are able to roost in trees. In fact it is on tree boughs where the turkeys always roost at night. If an owl or other enemy swoops down to get a young turkey a whole flock of grown turkeys will drop from the boughs before the owl can achieve its purpose.

Turkeys are the largest of our American game birds, often weighing twenty pounds, and a few reach the surprising weight of forty pounds.

During the day the turkeys of the farm wander off in flocks to feed and dig in the meadows, but as supper time approaches they return to the farmyard and congregate for their regular evening meal.

THE WRONG IDIOM

There has been a wedding at the Baptist Church in our village where my friend, Rev. G. A. Franklin is ministering with evergrowing influence and sucess. The bridegroom was a Canadian soldier; the bride a girl from the village. Evidently they were not churchgoers. After the little wedding party had gone, the chapel-keeper, a devout Baptist woman, came to the minister in the vestry in a state of indignant bewilderment. As he left the church, the bride's father had slipped two shillings into her hand, whispering "Here, go out and get yourself a drink." Happily the chapel-keeper contrived not to faint!

(London)

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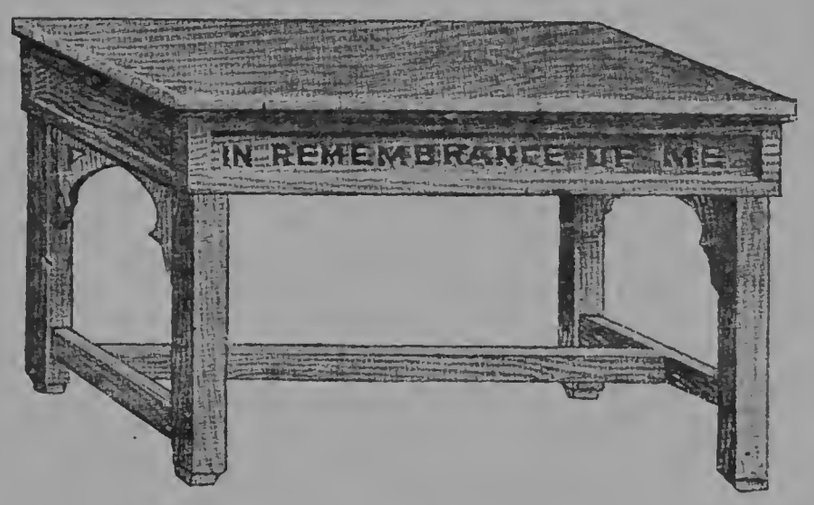

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"LUCKY BOSSIE"

Sigmund Sameth, M. A.

Four years ago when this pure-blooded Guernsey dairy calf was born on the farm of Edward Weigs near Bluffton, S. C., serious cattle diseases were ravaging whole herds in the Southeast. With the help of the local veterinarian, Bossie, then simply a number in the herd, k-567, finally pulled through.

"That's a game little calf," the doctor said. "Any other one might not have pulled through."

Succeeding years brought Bossie other narrow escapes from death and earned her the cognomen of "Lucky Bossie.' Once it was a fire in the hayloft above the barn. Milling cattle fought to evade the choking fumes while the firemen smashed an emergency exit for the stock through which they finally were led to safety.

A few months later a careless hired man left a fence gate open and several cows entered an orchard and feasted themselves to the bloating point on under-ripe peaches. Bossie was one of the erring troop and only by the flick of a tail did she ever regain her health and normal plump figure.

The climax of Lucky Bossie's hair-raising escapes from disaster occurred last year during the catastrophic August hurricane which swept the Carolina coast before it blew on to New England bearing its toll of destruction.

The morning of the storm, the Meigs family heard over the radio Coast Guard warnings of the tidal wave which was sure to follow. Their pasture ran right down to tidewater on the brackish Colleton River, and so they decided to play safe and pen the cattle in the barn which was on high land. As the afternoon drew on the sky darkened and the wind blew. The tide, helped by a wind of gale intensity piled up to an unprecedented level. Its muddy waters swirled through the Meigs living room. Pets, chickens, and the seven Meigs children clustered bedraggled in the farmhouse kitchen in the care of an elder sister. From the barn came excited bellowing.

What had happened was this. The water never quite reached the barn, but the wind had torn away one side of it completely. Pinned under some of the wreckage was a single cow. It was Lucky Bossie. Fortunately the timbers had kept most of the weight off the unhappy animal and she was soon rescued to resume her place as a champion milk producer. If you detect a note of saddened wistfulness in that sensitive Guernsey face, you'll know why. Lucky Bossie has faced death so many times that those velvety eyes turn inward on some secret which only an inarticulate creature can know.

The natural food of skunks consists mainly of grasshoppers, beetles, and other insects. Their taste for fowl is acquired by accident. They also occasionally eat fruit, eggs, and small mammals.

We know from a census of ancient Greek tombstones that the average length of life in those days was thirty years, and by the same evidence it was no longer in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. With the rise of modern medicine, the average life rose rapidly to forty and beyond, reaching fifty-one at the beginning of the present century. In 1920 it was 56 1-2, in 1935 it was 61. The great advantage is largely due to lowering of the death rate in the early years.

THE SOUTH, CHILD RICH DOLLAR POOR

By Dr. Eli S. Marks

The relation between education and taxable incomes is not a simple one. In a rural economy, education is not essential to productivity, although training in modern agricultural methods is certainly a key to the expansion of production. In urban areas, with their complex industrial organization, lack of education may be a decided obstacle to efficiency.

The relation between taxable income and illiteracy is brought out by an analysis of 1,104 counties in 13 southern states. The 1,104 counties included 571 counties which were completely rural and 200 counties in which 30 per cent or more of the population was urban. For these two groups the median population per individual income tax return (1930) is tabulated against the number of illiterates per 1,000 population. A high median indicates relatively few income tax returns.

In the urban counties the number of income tax returns increases as illiteracy decreases reflecting the greater taxable income associated with increased literacy. In the rural counties the relation is, if anything, reversed. Peculiarly enough, this reversal reflects the retardation of the southern agricultural economy. The areas with highest illiteracy are also those containing the South's riches farmlands. In these areas illiterate sharecroppers produce wealth which is reflected in the income tax returns of their landlords. In the areas where small independent farms prevail, illiteracy is lower but the general poverty of the rural areas appears in the low number of income tax returns.

City and County Out of Balance

Under present agricultural conditions in the South, it is doubtful whether improvements to education would profoundly affect economic conditions of the rural areas. With change in agricultural methods, the value of education may be expected to increase. In the urban areas the contribution of literacy to income seems clear.

It should be noted that the concentration of taxable wealth in urban areas is much greater than the concentration of population. The urban counties show six times as many income tax returns (in relation to population) as the rural counties. There are four counties in Tennessee which contain cities with population over 100,000. In 1937, these four counties contained only 33 per cent of the state's population but had 55 per cent of the taxable property (real estate, personal property, and public utilities). These four counties also accounted for 73 per cent of all Federal income tax returns from Tennessee in 1937.

Rural South—the Mudsill of Education

The ability of rural areas of the South to support educational systems is far below that of the urban areas. Southern urban areas handicapped by a poorly trained labor force, are in turn far behind the wealthier cities of the North in ability to support education. The situation is further complicated for both areas by migration. Between 1920 and 1930 over one and a half million persons left the South for other areas of the United States. Nearly half of these migrants were Negroes. As is true of most migrations, over 50 per cent of the migrants are between the ages of 15 and 45.

This largely untrained population has created a serious problem of adjustment in the areas to which they have migrated and this is true particularly of the Negro migrants. At the same time the South has lost a large potential source of wealth.

The South: Its Children and Old People

Migration and a high birth rate have resulted in a larger proportion of population of school age in the South than in the remainder of the country. In 1940, 20.1 per cent of the population of the South was between 5 and 15 years of age compared with only 15.7 per cent of the population of other areas. Thus the South has in proportion to its population 28 per cent more educables than the remainder of the United States.

It is true that the burden of support of the aged is somewhat lower in the South than it is in other areas. Only 5.5 per cent of the southern population is 65 years old or over, compared with 6.8 per cent of the population for the United States as a whole. More than 8 per cent of the population are 65 years old or over in the New England, West North Central and Pacific States. While encouraging on the surface, these figures actually reflect the poor health and high mortality conditions of the section and the effects of past migration in draining from the South large numbers of persons in the productive ages from 20 to 50.

The low proportion of persons over 65 in the South implies to some extent that the South is contributing more than its share to the present program of Federal old-age assistance. This is, of course, not true in actual proportions of Federal tax money spent for old-age assistance. In this respect, the South undoubtedly receives more money in old-age assistance than it pays in taxes to the Federal government for that purpose. In terms of ability to pay however, the South is probably being taxed more for old-age assistance than are other areas.

Education: A National Responsibility

There is nothing inequitable about the old-age assistance plan if we think in national rather than regional terms. The care of those aged persons who produced our national wealth in the days of their productive vigor is a responsibility of the nation as a whole. Having in fact accepted this theory, the United States must consider whether the training of those young persons who are to produce our national wealth in days to come is not also a responsibility of the nation as a whole.

The social and economic structure of the South is characterized by a set of vicious circles. One of the most notable of these is the relation between education and income. A poor educational system has operated to produce a population poorly equipped for the production of wealth and the resultant lw tax revenues have made it impssible for the South to support a good educational system.

—Southern Frontier.

LIVES ON AT PROVIDENT

Chicago, Ill.—After church one Sunday, recently, a prominent doctor of Georgia took his pastor to task for having told the congregation that the late Doctor Daniel Hale Williams, famed Negro heart specialist of Chicago, had been a member of the select American College of Surgeons. The doctor insisted that a Negro had never been a member. Now there is another Negro member, Surgeon Louis Tompkins Wright, of Harlem, who operates on heads.

Dr. Williams scored another record during his lifetime. In 1891 he opened Provident Hospital of Chicago in a frame building with a bed capacity of thirteen. It was here in almost pioneer surroundings, medically speaking, that Dr. Williams performed the first successful operation on the human heart which earned him his place in the College Surgeons.

It was not until 1929 that Dr. Williams saw Provident Hospital take its place as the biggest and best Negro hospital in the country. That year Julius Rosenwald raised $3.000,000 to build and equip a new plant. Connected with the University of Chicago, Provident counts among its staff several white consultants, among them, Gynecologist Joseph Bolivar DeLee who himself has revolutionized the practice of obstetrics in this country. Of all Negro doctors who have turned specialists in the past ten years, seventy-five per cent have been trained at Provident Hospital.

Negroes are justly and understandably proud of Provident Hospital. Negro doctors in the South, cut off from hospital facilities, available to white doctors, point to Provident as evidence of the Negro doctors' ability when they are given a chance. It is good argument except for the fact that the history of the development of Provident on the fiftieth anniversary of its founding discloses that Dr. Williams was not given a chance. He took it.

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Ethel: But don't start.

Cop: Lady, don't you know this a safety zone?
Lady: Sure, that's why I drove in!

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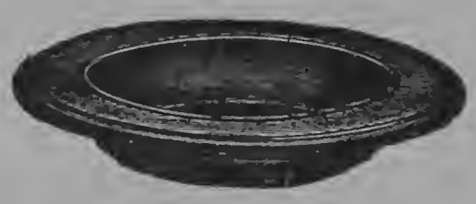

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TME AMERICAN SHIPS OF THE DESERT

Dorothy L. Pillsbury

"OLD TIMERS" who live on lonely ranches in Arizona and New Mexico still talk about the camel imported from the Old World—those humped and uncouth animals that came shambling over the range lands just as if they belonged there.

It is true that there were loose and roaming camels on the Great American Desert up to fairly recent times. The story is most interesting. It all happened because of that arid waste of land which stretched nearly two thousand miles between the end of steel in the Middle West and the rich gold country of California on the Pacific Coast.

That was long before the days of the coast to coast railroads. Anyway you looked at it, the Great American Desert was a barrier. They tried to bridge those miles of desert with the Butterfield Stage Coaches and with the Pony Express. That was pretty fair in those times for transporting passengers and mail.

But what about freight?

What more natural if you have a desert on your hands, than to think of the Old Ship of the Desert, the camel? The person who thought of the camel was no less a person than Jefferson Davis, at that time a member of the United States Congress.

He finally got an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars and sent Major Henry C. Wayne to Cairo, Egypt, in 1855 to buy camels. Thirty-three camels with their native drivers were actually unloaded in a Gulf of Mexico seaport. All but three of the consignment survived the long sea voyage. One year later forty-one more were brought over.

At first the camels seemed to work out very well as beasts of burden in the Great American Desert. They could carry loads of a thousand pounds. They could travel up to thirty miles a day. They were docile, patient and trustworthy. And best of all they could live on the sparse desert vegetation and irregular waterings.

In spite of all this, never were animals so hated. Everything on the desert hated those camels—man and beast. No one understood them. There weren't enough native camel drivers to go around and no Americans would take the job. Imagine a pack train of mules and burros plodding across the desert, meeting head-on with a string of camels! Or imagine cow-boys rounding up cattle when across the waste-lands comes the strong smell of camel on the desert wind! It wasn't any time at all until the camels were voted a nusiance and a menace to wild-west civilization.

The camels lasted a little while as freight carriers between United States forts in El Paso and Arizona. Some even got as far as Fort Tejon in California. They made regular trips to Los Angeles for supplies.

At last, all the camels were turned loose on the Arizona Desert. There they throve and multiplied. They strayed into New Mexico and over the border into Old Mexico. As late as 1900, ranch men in lonely pockets of the hills were still seeing camels They shambled elegantly through barnyards and sauntered picturesquely over purple mesa-lands to the utter demoralization of horses, mules, burros, and cattle.

TOWN HAS BUCKEYE TREE THAT FORETELLS WEATHER

CHARDON, OHIO,—Call for Western Reserve university scientific professors and the Cleveland weather bureau!

Chardon has a mystery.

Al W. Timm doesn't need a barometer. A 55-year-old buckeye tree in his front yard foretells accurately within five to six hours when rain is coming, and has done so for the last two years.

His neighbors actually depend on this tree when planning picnics. When rain is coming, although skies may be cloudless, wet spots begin to appear on the bark about two feet from the ground, and they increase until the bark is wet all the way to earth.

After the storm the tree becomes dry and remains so until ready for another forecast.

William Facey, who lives in the Timm home, and Timm discovered the phenomena. Charles Repp, retired farmer and a neighbor of Timm, said recently that, in all his long farm experience, he never had seen anything like it.

The tree was struck by lightning several years ago, and the course of the lightning shows plainly. Whether this has anything to do with the tree' propensities is not known.

"Maybe some of these college and weather bureau scientists can figure it out," Tim said, "I can't and they're welcome to the problem."

STUDY OF MALARIA GOES FORWARD WITH CANARIES

ATLANTA.—Beneath the golden feathers of the singing canary may lie the secret of new methods of treating malaria, according to the theory of Emory University medical students.

Officials of Emory have announced a $3,000 grant from the Abbott Laboratories, of North Chicago, Ill., to continue present research work on canaries. Dr. Elizabeth Gambrell, instructor in bacteriology, will direct the research, which was begun several months ago on a preliminary $1,000 award from the research organization..

Dr. Gambrell said that the research would be conducted on more than 50 canaries. The canary is the only animal known to be affected by malaria in the same way as human beings.

FIRE'S TOLL OF LIFE

New figures released by the National Board of Fire Underwriters show conclusively that fire takes its greatest toll among children of tender age. This fact was produced in the the course of a study of the latest vital statistics available.

Under five is the dangerous age by a ratio of almost three to one over any other similar age period. Fire fatalities are lowest between the ages of 10 and 14, and are not greatly higher at any later age. In an average year, fire takes the lives of 1,673 children under five, which amounts to 25 per cent of all accidental fatalities in this age group.

Continuing with its study of fire deaths, the National Board estimates that in an average week, 148 people will be fatally burned, and many more will die as a result of asphyxiation, electrical shock and lightning. The annual total of death from fire in one form or another is in excess of 10,000 lives. In the years since the World War, fire has killed more than 230,000 Americans. By comparison, only 50,000 American soldiers lost their lives in battle during that conflict

The National Board states that modernized building codes and adequate fire prevention ordinances in the cities, towns and villages of America would save a high proportion of the 10,000 lives that are needlessly sacrificed each year. Here is a job for every community—a job which should be done at once. From October 5 to 11, Fire Prevention Week will be observed this year—and the best possible way to observe it is to pass those simple, basic laws and regulations which will prevent the majority of fires...

FARM STUDENTS GET INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS UNDERWAY

Whitenville, Tenn.,—The Department under the direction of Prof. D. R. Reed has enrolled nearly fifty students in its four high schools classes and ten students in a day unit class.

Approximately all these boys have a well-planned supervised farm practice program. Prof. Reed visited the homes of these boys prior to the opening of school and is helping them to carry out their program in a most effective manner.

The Agriculture department is sponsoring a fall garden program having seeded one-fourth acre of late summer and fall turnips and one-half acre plot is now ready to be seeded in winter greens. The care of a herd of swine is also included in this project.

The New Farmers af America has been re-organized with the following officers:

President, Arthur Harris; Vice President, Autre Newborn; Secretary, Chester Robertson, Treasurer, Moses Woods; Historian, Henry Woods; Reporter, Nathaniel Jenkins; Chaplain, Jesse Norment; Parlimentarian, Spencer Davis; Song and Cheerleader, Robert Newborn, Jr.; Watchman, Andrew Harris.

R. D. REED,
Advisor.

—Exchange.

FAMED RAILWAY TRAIN MAKES ITS FINAL RUN

A dramatic chapter in the history of western railroads was brought to a close recently when the famed Deep Creek railroads made its last run from Wendover, Utah, to Gold Hill, Nev., and return.

Back in 1885, the train with one main car—combination passenger and baggage with two iron stoves for winter warmth—and a few ore cars traversed the 44.8 miles of track a day, six times a week.

In recent years the railroad ran only once a week but its last trip revived memories of palmier days when it was the "streamliner" of transportation in two states.

Historically, the road was the last link with the feverish past of the area. It connected the transcontinental pony express with the desert region. The first telegraph line across the nation was built along the company's right-of-way. Later, the Lincoln highway was built along the same route.

The line was abandoned by the Western Pacific Railroad company, its owner, because of financial loss. The line had been virtually non-productive since exhaustion of silver and gold ore from the famed Gold Hill mining camp, western terminal of the line.

Until the last trip, Mason Moore, of Wendover Utah, was road manager, superintendent, roadmaster, conductor, clerk, stenorapher and track laborer.

FARMER—NO. 1 MOTORIST PRODUCERS OF NATION'S FOOD FIND AUTOMOBILE VITAL TOOL

AMERICA'S UNEQUALLED capacity to produce is the foundation of this nation's strength. In advancing its program of national defense, the production of food for soldiers, sailors, and civilians is second only to the building of military forces and supplies.

As the "bread-basket of the democracies," America faces an unparalleled demand for food. Fortunately, in the years since the first World War, American agriculture has greatly increased in efficiency and capacity to raise many types of foodstuffs.

The motor vehicle has played an important role along with other machines used on farms in lifting this nation's agricultural income, improving farm living standards and removing the historical fear of famine.

Recently released government figures show that there are 4,144,136 passenger cars and 1,047,084 motor trucks in use on farms in the United States. Farmers are the largest single group of motor

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

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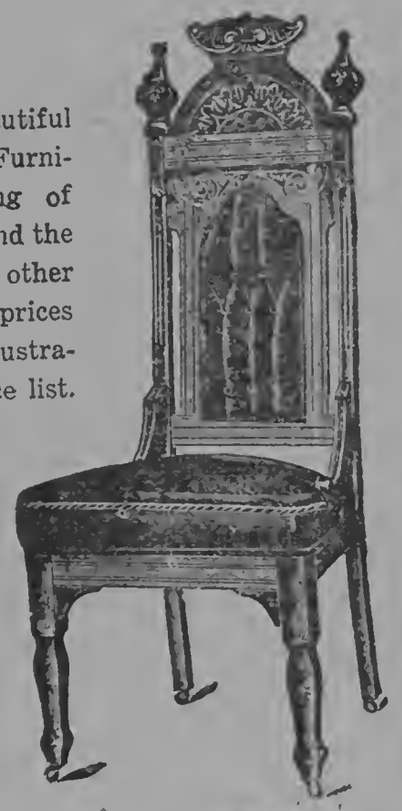

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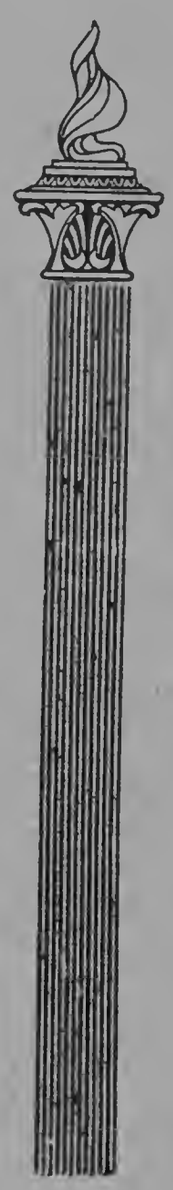

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MISSISSIPPI YOUTHS GIVEN WHIPPING FOR "SKEERING" NATIVES

Threat to "Bomb Plant" And Signed by "Hanz", Brought Picayune Boys Plenty Trouble

PICAYUNE, Miss., Nov. 6—(ANP) Last Thursday's edition of the Picayune Item, white daily, carried an editorial condemning the flagrant punishment meted out to five Negro boys for a practical yoke which they played on the defense project here Sunday. The prank, perpetuated by the boys who ranged from 10 to 17 years of age, upset the 6,000 populace of the town, but controversial opinions are going the rounds as to whether the punishment meted out to the youngsters was just.

The story surrounding the incident began Sunday evening when the boys, Eddie M. McGrew, 15; Johnnie Gaines, 17; Dan. Strickland, 12; Willie Lourant, 13; and Percy Gordon, 10, were playing near their homes here. A homing pigeon came down near them and they caught it. One the boys suggested they write a note saying, "Hello," attach it to the pigeon and release it. Johnnie, however, suggested they write, "We shall bomb the Crosby Plant tonight at 12:43 o'clock, signed Hanz." That idea was unanimously agreed upon by the boys.

The note was printed in large letters and fastened to the bird's legs. The boys claimed the pigeon got away from them and they could not catch it. Tuesday the pigeon was found by John Patch, Jr., and Harry Gipson, who read the note and turned it over to Deputy Sheriff W. A. Alexander, who got in touch with the iwners of the plant.

Near panic engulfed the workers of the naval stores plant, some refusing to go to their work at all. Special guards and highway patrolmen guarded the plant until Thursday when Geo. and Fred McGrew, brothers of Eddie McGrew, one of the boys involvd in the prank, told Supt. H. A. Brendon, of the plant, that their brother with four others were responsible for the note.

Rounding up the boys, police officers placed them in the city jail. No charge could be placed against the boys, however, as there was no criminal intent in what they had done, and the boys were under the age of criminal responsibility. Therefore, the parents of the boys were called in and made to agree that the boys would be publicly whipped as punishment for their prank. Late Thursday evening, the boys were taken to a public place and one by one turned over to the parents who administered the punishment.

Sundry reports have it that the boys were beaten until they could not stand; that their eyes were closed and great whelps about the heads were in evidence. Marshal P. I. Graves stated that the boys were soundly thrashed but that they were not beaten until they could not stand. Another person stated that most of the boys fell to the ground at the first lick, but were in no way knocked down or bruised.

However, the populace of Picayune is divided in opinion as to whether this public punishment was just and correct. On one hand, it is held that the boys were publicly whpiped for a boyish prank that is likely to happen to any boy or boys of any race. Although the opinion is that the lads were not brutally beaten, the ordeal was embarrassing and painful while the lash was being applied. Despite the fact that the prank was fraught with grave possibilities because of strained relations with Germany and the German name "Hanz" signed to the note, it is neverthless wondered if the lashings would restrain youths from committing such acts. It is believed that a repetition of this incident would not occur, but the question arises, "Will it keep them from doing some other prank just as dangerous?"

On the other hand, looking at the chaos, strain, expense and fear created by the note, in that employes of the plant worked all night Tuesday and Wednesday with special guards, opinions have it that the potential harm of whipping the boys was in degree commensurate to the potential harm that could have come from the writing of the note. However, the question still arises, "was the whipping a just and effective antidote for such pranks?"

A letter from Rev. Clyde Gordon, white, here, also publicly denounced this act as "un-Christian and un-American." He declared that instead of a crime, it would have been held a splendid joke if this act had been committed by children of some leading citizens of the city. But since the pranksters faces were black, they had to be beaten with a lash at the public whipping post.

Continuing, Rev. Gordon said, "We need to sit in the place of these socially underprivileged. I believe we sorely need at times to put ourselves in the place of the black man that is among us. He has not had our opportunities."

The school situation was also attacked with reference to Negroes. With 400 students enrolled in the local school, there are only 6 teachers provided and there is no type of vocational education for boys or girls. Yet, as Rev. Gordon said, "we require more of the underprivileged man than we do the privileged. We punish his crimes with a severity with which we do not punish the crimes of him who has had a far better opportunity."

WHO PULLS THE STRINGS?

Millions of good citizens in this country have watched the various government investigations of Harry Bridges, alien Pacific Coast labor leader, and alleged communist.

Deportation proceedings against him have been hanging fire for years. The— Federal Bureau of investigation has completed its job of presenting evidence to the De-Partment of Justice for deportation and yet no action is taken.

If Mr. Bridges wants to stay in this country, why has he remained a alien citizen for 17 or 18 years? Should aliens guide the destines of labor in our nation?

How many more years will those responsible for the conduct of this case, play horse with the American people, the FBI which has done excellent work in unearthing alien actipities, and with Mr. Bridges himself?

How much longer will this farce continue?

—oOo—

"During the first full year of rearmament, less than half of the $12,710,000,000 of Federal expenditures went for defense....We spent more on routine, domestic affairs than on getting ready to fight."—Los Angeles Times.

—oOo—

HERE COMES WINTER

Fall and winter are on their way. Many parts of the country are still enjoying clear, warm days—but the months of rain and snow and cold aren't far off.

The winter season brings with it some of the greatest fire hazards—hazards which are responsible for thouands of deaths and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property each year. Yet those hazards can be easily corrected.

Winter hazard number one is your heating plant. Before long, it will be subjected to maximum load. Any defect, any weakness, may result in a disastrous fire. That is true of furnaces, stoves, fireplaces and, everything which has to do with creating and conveying heat. Don't be your own inspector—that is not an amateur's job. Call in a qualified repairman. It won't cost much—and it may save a life, a home, or a factory.

Another hazard is exposed electric wiring. Cords fray, and fixtures get out of whack. Short days involve heavy use of light. Here again, a qualified expert should make all repairs. And keep a stock of fuses on hand—the —more or less common act of using a penny to replace a burned-out fuse is an invitation to disaster.

Now is the time to get ready for winter—not when it is here and you must use maximum heat and light. Do it today.

No Excuse For Food Shortage, Says U-T Prof.

Knoxville, Nov. 13—If the United States suffers from a food-shortage in the next few years it will not be because Americans today do not have the ability to prevent it, but because the nation as a whole does not have sufficient vision to forestall such an event, according to Dr. Paul W. Allen, professor of bacteriology at the University of Tennessee.

"We, today, have such excellent systems of food preservation that food shortages do not need to occur," asserted Dr. Allen in discussing "Methods of Preserving food" on a University-sponsored radio program over station WSM. "We can preserve practically all essential foods indefinitely."

Very efficient methods of food preservation have been developed in America during the 40 years of this century, Dr. Allen stated. The two methods most extensively used are high temperature and low temperature treatment, or canning and refrigeration.

"In America the canning industry has reached a very high point of efficiency," the U. T. professor declared. In canning if the foods are stiriled and sealed in the sterile condition, they will keep until the container is opened—in other words, until microbes enter, foods will keep indefinitely."

"In the canning industry we kill the majority of the microbes in food by high temperatures and then seal the food so other microbes cannot enter," he continued. "In food preservation by refrigeration we merely slow down the growth rate of microbes. If we reduce the temperature of foods low enough, we retard microbial growth so greatly that in a period of months or even years microbes make little appreciable headway in the direction of food decomposition."

Other ways of slowing up bacterial destruction of foods were mentioned by Dr. Allen. They include: drying, smoking, heating, refrigerating, pickling, sealing, salting, spicing, and acidifying.

Dealer in secondhand cars: "What's the matter with the car you bought last week?"

Victim: "Everything makes a noise but the horn."

At a soldier's hospital one of the wounded Tommies sought permission to visit the village. The matron did not think it wise to let him go, so asked him what he wanted.

"I want to get something in a shop there," he said.

"Well," she returned, "I am going to the village myself this morning, and may as well get it for you."

"Very well, ma'am agreed the Tommy: "please bring me a haircut and a shave."

The bus conductor handed back the shilling to the woman passenger

"This coin is no good," he told her. "It's spurious."

"Ridiculous!" she said, examining the coin. "Why, it's dated 1921. It would have been noticed before this if it had been bad".

He: "Your're so good at conundrums, try this."

She: "Sure, go ahead."

He: "Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters; I am still the same. "What am I?"

She: "That's easy. You're a mail carrier!"

MORE AND BETTER CHICKENS IS MOTTO

By W. A. Hagins

Cuthbert, Ga., Oct. 6—October Extension reports indicate increasing interest in poultry production in the Randolph county area. In fact, this has been one of the best years farmers have had in this activity, County Agent J. P. Powell asserts.

More and better breeds of chickens have been raised by adult demonstrators in Shellman Carnegie, Pumpkintown, Coleman and Mitchell Grove communities, while many projects of 4-H club members are in good shape.

Charlie Brown, Jr., a Mitchell Grove club boy, has 93 White Rocks which he raised up to frying-size, averaging two pounds in weight. He received his inspiration from his father who several years ago was a 4-H club boy. "Like father, like son." Most anytime after school Charlie is attending his flock to keep it on a high standard.

But he isn't the only "Cinderella" club boy in the county, for there is Anthony Blunt, Jr., of the Carnegie Community who is doing an excellent job with his poultry project. He started out with 100 Barred Rocks and raised 87 up to fryers. And they will average two pounds in weight also.

Elect Green, a club girl in the Carnegie community recently raised 95 out of 100 Rhode Island Reds. She has also purchased 50 additional Barred Rocks. Elect has completed high school and plans to nse the proceeds from her poultry project to help defray expenses in college.

These are only three of hundreds in the county making a success of the activity and slowly amassing money enough to help with their education.

Many of these young people are in good spirits now and are planning for a larger project next year.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

How many Americans could answer this question with any degree of accuracy—"How adequate are our local fire defenses?"

The chances are that not one person in a hundred could give anything resembling an informed answer. Yet that question is one which directly affects all our lives, all our property—and which, at this time, has a very direct bearing on the national defense program.

Is the fire department up to snuff? is there an abundance of water for fighting fire in all sections where it is needed? Is there a strictly enforced, modern building code and fire prevention ordinance? Are periodic inspections made of local property to ferret out and correct fire hazards? Do schools and other public buildings have sufficient and properly designed emergency exits?

You are entitled to the answers to such questions as these and it is our duty to ask them. Today fire loss is running ahead of last year. It is taking more lives. It is wasting more labor and energy. It is destroying materials which are important both to defense and normal activity. It is destroying sources of taxation, and thus increasing the burden that must be borne by all other taxpayers. It is breeding delay and waste of time.

Even in very small communities, good fire protection is perfectly possible. The people can be educated. And many little towns have joined with others to create fire fighting organizations whos cost, when divided among the cooperating communities, is small. In short, wherever you live, whoever you are there is no valid excuse for failure to do your part in preventing fire now.

COTTON FURNISHES THE IDEAL WARDROBE FOR FARM LIFE

An all-cotton fashion show was the highlight of the launching of Atlantic Coast Line's "Better Farm Living Special" which has just started a tour of South Carolina. This train has eight cars of farm exhibits organized by Clemson Agricultural College, in cooperation with Winthrop College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to show farm families in the low income group the way to self-suffieiency.

As part of the clothing program to encourage the use of more cotton, the Cotton-Textile Institute was asked to furnish a cotton wardrobe that would be ideal for farm women and girls. In selecting these garments, the Institute's fashion director aimed for maximum variety, usefulness, style, and long wear at the lowest cost.

For heavy work around the farm a "coverette" (an all-in-one overall costume designed by the Department of Agriculture) striped Bhusurf denim and a coverall apron of heavy blue chambray and a red bandanna print blouse were shown. These costumes have such practical features as huge pockets and the simplest of fastenings to give them the highest degree of efficiency for farm activities, while providing smart and colorful costumes that increase a woman's morale.

Another costume of particular interest to farm and school girls was a two-piece red dirdnel dress made from actual osnaburg feed sacks dyed at home and trimmed with yarn (dyed beige with coffee liquid) and real pine cones for buttons.

For house work, school or tennis a three-piece outfit of plain and striped ABC percale made from a Butterick pattern was shown.

Corduroy loomed importantly in the show. A beige corduroy jumper worn with red and blue plaid shirt offered the right outfit for school, shopping, and around the house. (A group of five corduroy mix-mates stressed inter-changeability—a green skirt and jacket (for trips to town or for school); green slacks with rust vest and plaid shirt (for farm work and lounging); green culotte and plaid shirt (for work and sports). The jacket, vest, and blouses could be mixed.

And to fill all coat needs, a reversible coat of red corduroy and water-repellent gabardine was included. With a khaki overseas cap and red boots, the gabardine side makes the perfect costume for rainy days. With a dressier hat, the corduroy covers all other occasions.

Grandpa's nightshirt made a sensation in the night-life group. This was a broadcloth shirt of knee-length with split sides and shirt neckline exactly like grandpa used to wear, which college girls have adopted this season. Others in this group were knee-length robe of wine-colored terry trimmed in white; two-piece pajamas of striped broadcloth; and a quilted robe of plaid gingham lined in vivid red.

For those who could afford a few dress-up clothes, the showing included a suit of American Beauty velveteen with matching hat hand-bag and gloves; a soft dress of gray velveteen with boucle top; and an evening gown of green velveteen.

Cotton stockings of various kinds, shoes, bags hats, and gloves were included in this all-cotton wardrobe.

"How much does the doctor charge, nurse?"

"Five dollars the first visit and three dollars thereafter."

"Ah, good morning nurse. Well, here I am again."

FARMER—NO.1 MOTORIST

(Continued from Page 7)

vehicle owners.

To the farmer, the automobile is one of his most essential tools. Recent data from governmental surveys show that 67 out of every 100 miles rolled upon the average farmer's car is directly traceable to driving for purposes of making a living. Of all the trips he made by car, 78 per cent were for "necessity" purposes.

Over half the farmers surveyed reported making 200 trips or more per year for such necessity purposes as driving to sections of their farms, going into town for shopping and making business trips of various kids. Twenty-two per cent made more than 400 trips of this nature.

The average age of the farm car is considerably higher than other passenger cars on the road. The government figures show that three out of 10 farm-owned cars are models of 1930 or earlier. Four out of 10 passengers cars on farms are models falling in the 1936-1940 age group and the remaining three out of 10 are of the 1931-1935 vintage. As nearly one-third of farm-owned passenger cars and trucks are 10 years of age or older considerable replacements are likely to be needed to maintain the present mechanical efficiency of the nation's farms.

ON CALL FOR EMERGENCY! NATION COUNTS UP TRUCKS TO BREAK DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION BOTTLENECKS

IF YOUR TRUCKER has a look of pride in his eye and is puffing his chest out a bit it may be that questionnaire.

Up to last month a truck was just a truck, something to carry things from here to there—often faster, cheaper and better than they could be delivered by any other means.

Now every truck, and every bus for that matter, is part of a fleet of potential defense carries—a fleet which is counted upon to break transportation bottlenecks in emergency, and to keep goods moving.

That's where the questionnaire comes in. It's being sponsored by high military and governmental officials who well realize the importance of highway transportation.

Every speck of usable information concerning every truck and bus in the United States is being put down on an individual card, everything including the operator's home telephone number and address at which the vehicle is garaged. Most of them perhaps will never be called except in the rarest kind of an emergency. Others will find their business intensified as a result of the survey. For the main objective is to find what capacity exists for carrying things in the different areas of the country, so as to get the transportation job done with a minimun of waste and lost motion.

Importance of the job ahead for highway carries is seen in the recent creation of a whole network of committees, under direction of a Central Motor Truck Transportation Committee in Washington. The work marked out for these groups will be: (a) to assure economical and efficient use of existing motor truck transportation facilities in the interest of national defense; (b) to cooperate with other Government agencies and representatives of suppliers and users of equipment to obtain the maximum use of trucks and (c) to assure a sufficiency of equipment to handle the highway movement of defense traffic.

And, to get that last assurance taken care of, the, OPM recently planked down an A-3 priority rating for the manufacture of all scheduled civilian/ production of vehicles of ton and a half and greater capacity.

Light trucks got no priority, but the OPM was hopeful that minimum essential requirements for such vehicles could be met by allowing five-sixths the average production of the past three years.

Including prospective military output, OPM has allowed for total truck production of 1,189,000 for the model year beginning last August 1, which will constitute a record output of cargo-carrying highway vehicles.

It was transportation that created the most perilous bottlenecks during World War No. 1. And it was neglect of the potentialities of highway transportation that made the British situation so desperate when the German forces broke through to the channel and began aerial destruction of the Island empire's normal water and rail transports. — Washington leaders of the defense enterprise have resolved not to be caught.

"Trucks and busses have become a notably significant part of the Nation's transportation system," said Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody recently. "We learn from England's experience that in an emergency we dare not overlook these great transportation resources. England restricted truck and parts manufacture and fuel distribution until transportation became a major problem. Only after closure of the Channel ports, necessitating revamping of transportation, did English officials awaken to the flexibility and serviceability of truck and busses in meeting a transportation emergency."

Practice in one kind of emergency job has been given both truck and bus operators in two widely separated areas of the country.

A Michigan motor freight system had the job of hauling food for 11,000 troops moving from Fort Custeter, Michigan to maneuver locations near Pine Bluff, Ark., a 950-mile, seven-day march. The trucks, incidentally, had to receive special permit to operate through states which still maintain varying size and weight limits on motor vehicles.

The Keystone Division set out for North Carolina from Indiantown Gap, Pa., on the first 100 per cent motor vehicle movement of a complete division, supplementing its own vehicles with 73 tractor-semi-trailer trucks and 63 busses, gathered from the fleets of a number of operators.

The traffic job involved in such movements as the latter is indicated by the statement of one of the responsible officers that in gathering a total of some 500,000 men in the North Carolina manenver area one motor vehicle would be arriving each 15 minutes "for several days."

But moving troops and their equipment is only a small part of the job the authorities describe as defense transportation.

Every shipment in and out of a plant making defense goods, or turning out materials for manufacture into defense goods, is part of the critical job. Normal facilities, truck movement included, can handle whatever comes at the present rate; but, as waterborne shipping declines and heavy loads on the railroads increase, maintaining quick and efficient movement is expected to put plenty of strain on the system.

Then too, defense transportation may run all the way out the gravel road, or the dirt one, for that matter, to the farm where increased production of foods for shipment abroad is an inevitable necessity.

Farm trucks are counted in on the survey, along with the privately owned vehicles of retail and wholesale establishments: common and contract carriers and trucks used by manufacturers. School busses likewise are completely surveyed, including even the orange- painted school trucks that shuttle morning and evening with some three and a half million of the nation's children aboard.

Through compilation of aggregate returns to the questionnaire, the Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department will he aided immeasurably in planning defense transportation...

The questionnaire asks the trucker for such varied information as the type of tull used, his tank capacity, the number of wheels driven, the estimated mileage already on his truck, and the rated capacity in tons.

Bus operators are asked for the seating capacity of their vehicle the type of service they are used for, and the months they get the most use and the least use.

To handle such an extensive survey, a sum between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 will be spent.

To do the whole job takes six million questionnaire cards. When collected they will be tabulated en masse through calculating machines, establishing an index which according to the Public Roads Administration, which is principally responsible for organization of the inventory, will prove invaluable in normal times as well as in the period of emergency. Unlike records of railroad, water shipping and aviation equipment, no one now knows exactly what the truck and bus fleet of the country consists of, who owns what or how they are actually used.

ANNUAL A. A. A. EDUCATIONAL MEETING HELD SESSION LAST MONTH

By W. A. Hagins.

Industrial College, Ga., Oct. 27 —The week of Oct 27, Georgia Negro Extension Agents, Vocational Agricultural Teachers and farm leaders held their annual series of A. A. A. Educational meetings. They were conducted at Louisville, Cordele, and Griffin, October 27, 28, and 29, respectively. The purpose of these meetings was to prepare the workers for the coming cotton-tobacco referendum which will be held in December. They also emphasized the Food for Freedom Program for 1942 and embraced general aspects of the Cotton Crop Insurance Program.

The educational meetings were sponsored by the Southern Division of the Agricultural adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. in cooperation with the Georgia Agricultural Extension and Vocational Departments. Assistance for the occasion was given by E. A. Miller, Assistant to the Director, Southern Division A. A. A. and his staff, Washington D. C., and many of the State Agricultural leaders.

State Agent P. H. Stone of the Extension Service pointed out that there was great interest being manifested in these events by key farmers, for they are deeply concerned about the coming referendum and desire to do their share in the Food for Freedom Program in 1942. There were a large attendance to get this vital information. Certainly, these meetings held great promise and should contribute much to the Farm Program here in Georgia.

FREE PRESS AND FREE ENTERPRISE

The free press, said Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, recently, "is the major defense that can keep one man or one group of men from stealing a government and operating it in the interest of a privileged few. The newspaper, not only because of its information service, not only because of its analysis of national policies but because of its advertising service is vital to the economic health and well-being of this country.

"Business deserves to he immeasurably more free from bureaucratic regulation than it is. No medium is in such good position so well equipped as the newspapers to preach and to teach the value of free enterprise."

A free press exists only where free enterprise exists. In the total state, the newspaper is of necessity the voice of the clique in power. It dances to the dictator's song. It spreads lies and advances corruption in high places. It is used for the selfish ends of the few—not for the service of the many.

Here in the United States the free press has done a magnificent job in building and perpetuating the democratic, free enterprise system. It was the newspapers of America, small no less than large, which encouraged privato industry. Our electric power development, oil production, coal and metal mining, and a thousand and one varieties of enterprise have had the aid of a free press, to the great benefit of the public. And this same free press has been the first to ferret out and publicize graft whenever it appeared in industry or in government.

Socialism would mean the destruction of the free press—precisely as it would mean the destruction of free enterprise in all fields, because it necessitates **a dictated press and a dictated industry. As President Roosevelt has said, a free press "must be maintained against all costs."** And the only way it can be maintained is to preserve and protect the free enterprise system which gives it life.

RULES FOR SOUND DISTRIBUTION

Food Marketing, a publication of the First National Stores, recently published a number of rules essential to the effective and efficient operation of a food distribution system.

First, distribution must be motivated by the ideal of service, rather than by the idea of a profit merited solely by tradition or custom or gained by speculation.

Second the movement of goods from producer to consumer must be on the basis of the shortest possible route between two points.

Third, buying a merchandise must not be spasmodic, but regular and repetitives, the goal being the quickest possible turn over.

Fourth, uniform and standard grades, which are thoroughly understood by producer as well as distributor, should be established.

Fifth, prompt and regular payments by the distributor make it possible for the producer to finance his operations with less worry and effort.

Sixth by availing himself of the means to sell his goods in large rather than small lots, the producer is able to cut down his unit cost of production.

Seventh, when the distributor is assured of adequate supply of desired grades, he can help build a stronger place for the producer's products with consumers.

The farmer who wants to get ahead can no longer afford "hit and miss" selling. He must know his markets, precisely as a manufacturer knows his. That is where modern retailing, by both chains and independents, has been of immense service to producers in all lines of activity. Your up-to-date merchant is constantly trying to lower his overhead, to the end that the difference between the price paid the producer and the price charged the consumer can be steadily reduced. He isn't out to "grind the producer down" or to stick the consumer. He plans to make himself an adequate profit through big turnover, instead of big profits on each sale. Maximum efficiency in distribution is vital to maximum efficiency in production.

FIGHTING FOR THE FARMERS

The agricultural marketing cooperatives are performing a vital service for the farmer today.

It is these organizations, with their trained staffs, which are working on the tremendous problems the emergency has produced —problems of farm labor, taxation, priorities supplies, and prices paid for farm products.

They are the farmers' spokesmen. And they are certainly needed. For, despite the rises that have taken place in farm prices, the increase in the typical farmer's operating costs have more than offset any increases in his income. The co-ops are fighting to obtain for agriculture equality with other producing groups in this country

AUSTRALIAN KOALAS ARE FIGHTING LIFE BATTLE

The real, live "Teddy Bear," the Australian koala, is fighting its greatest battle. And the humans, who almost exterminated this friendly, harmless little animal, are now trying to keep the species alive.

Forty years ago, koalas were plentiful in Australia, but disease and hunters have almost wiped out this small cousin of the kangaroo. An open season on the koala, in 1927, saw 584,000 killed for their soft, heavy fur. Koalas are now protected by government restrictions.

The koala requires a special diet of eucalytus leaves, rarely survives captivity. Efforts are now directed toward reproducing the natural habitat in protected preserves to keep the koala alive.

A full grown koala is about two feet high, weighs about 30 pounds. The young are less than two inches long at birth, live eight months in the mother's pouch.

Koalas are easily tamed, make excellent pets. But given sweets and starches, instead of eucalyptus leaves, they inevitably die.

WINTER DRIVING PERILS

Two precautionary measures to mitigate the driving hazards of snow, sleet and ice on many dangerous grades were recently advocated by the City of Cincinnati.

One suggestion was that suitable containers holding sand, ashes, or cinders, which could be spread by any citizen when an emergency arises, be placed near such grades. The other suggestion was that every motorist carry in the rear compartment of his car a small box, bag or other container filled with ashes, sand or cinders.

If cities accepted these suggestions, Cincinnati officials feel that it would not only be a means of preventing accidents, but the plans would give work to many unemployed men, who could make the containers and signs to place on them, informing the public of their purpose, and could fill and refill them.

GINGHAM NOW A PERFUME

After decades of popularity as a dress fabric and recent adoption as an interior decoration fabric, that American favorite, gingham, has been elected to christen a group of Irresistible products. Bath salts, cologne, perfume, talcum powder, and dusting powder comprise the group. Try them with your best gingham dress, pinafore, suit, or evening gown.

Light blue shirts patterned in white and deeper blue are the latest Hollywood contribution to men's fashions of today.

The virtue of anyone's service does not lie in whither he goes, but only in his going where he ought to go. There is a ministry awaiting the prophet of today such as Isaiah or Daniel might covet. The disciples of Christ wait to follow, the forces of American life wait to yield, God waits to commission the prophet of today to a world-embracing ministry to the homeland.

Interesting Items

KENTUCKY COLLEGE PRESIDENT ASKS FOR MORE MONEY—

R. B. Atwood, President of Kentucky State College for Negroes, is asking the State Finance Department for $767,600 to expand the program of higher education for Negroes of that State. President Atwood, in making his request stated that, in addition to the sum for expansion, the college would need $375,629 for the biennium of 1942-1944 to meet the demands of a normal increase in registration. The current appropriation for the college is $220,000 for the biennium.

Speaking specifically of teachers' salaries President Atwood said those of the teachers in his school were lower than in any other Negro state college, and far below those of white colleges in Kentucky.

Even should the State Finance Department comply with the request of President Atwood and the Legislature should pass the appropriation in the sums requested, Kentucky State College would not yet be qualified to provide graduate training in all the branches. To meet this condition, President Atwood recommends that the appropriation now granted for out-of-state aid to Kentucky Negroes also be continued.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Negro Afiairs. NYA, says that Negro youth are not taking advantage of work experience opportunities open to them. The ruling of the President against discrimination on the basis of race and the growing willingness to hire Negroes on the part of defense contract holders removes any excuse or reason for this failure to prepare themselves. Mrs. Bethune declares.

Through a specially appointed committee, Negro school teachers in Austin Texas, asked the school board to equalize teachers' salaries in that city. Other conditions to which attention was called were lack of proper medical supervision of colored schools and failure to provide adequate means to check on Negro juvenile delinquency.

The American Bar Association has approved the Lincoln University School of Law as a 'Class A" institution. This places it on substantially the same level as the law school of the University of Missouri. It was an appeal from the courts of Missouri to the Supreme Court of the United States that brought about the famous Gaines decision requiring states with a bi-racial system of education to furnish equal educational opportunities for all its citizens.

Provident Hospital has a grant of $8,700 from the U. S. Public Health Service for the training of Negro nurses as a part of the National Defense program. This will provide an annual increase of ten nurses. At present the Hospital has a nursing staff of 20.

The American College of Surgeons has unqualifiedly approved Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C. for graduate training for Negroes in surgery..

SEAL OF U. S.

Great Seal of United States, adopted June 20, 1872, shows spread with eagle wings outspread; on its breast, a shield of 13 alternate red and white stripes, joined by a band or chief of blue, representing congress. Eagle holds in one claw a bundle of 13 arrows and in the other an olive branch, denoting power in peace and war. In its back is a scroll bearing motto, E Pluribus Unum (Out of many, one), and over its head is a glory breaking through the cloud and surrounding 13 stars. An escutcheon or shield is an integral part of every public seal or coat of arms. One of the first acts of a new nation or state is to adopt an official seal, which when affixed to a document is legal, authentic evidence of an act of the state. The Great Seal of the United States is symbolic of the 150,000,000 American people—their unity and independence—and is their collective "signature."

WINTER EGG LAYING

The Poultry Item says: Take the winter egg crop away and this mighty industry would fall to the ground in one year. It was discovered half a century ago that if hens are kept out of the snow and in other ways duly protected against the rigors of winter they will lay eggs at 40 below zero as certainly as at 90 in the shade. This is the basis of all profits in poultry culture.

CAMOUFLAGED DUCKS

The duck tent materials being used in tremendous volume by the United States Army are being dyed and finished in such a way as to afford maximum camouflage. The tentage is dyed a dark green that blends with trees and shrubs and in addition is waterproofed and treated with a fire-resistant fluid. The latter treatment is especially effective against flying sparks which frequently set an ordinary tent ablaze before discovered.

WORKCLOTHES DEMAND

Reflecting the sharp increase in the demand for work clothing following upon the re-employment of thousands of workers in defense industries, production of overalls in the first seven months of the current year was 41 per cent larger than in the same period of the previous year.

COTTON REPLACES IMPORTED RUG FIBERS

Significant among recent trade developments has been the emergence of cotton rugs woven by American mills into the high-style home furnishings field. With imports from France, Belgium, and Italy almost entirely cut off by the war, rugs made of American cotton in domestic mills have not only supplied the deficiency but have been carving a niche for themselves in the luxury field, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cototn Council.

Within the last year no less than five carpet mills have been making floor coverings in patterns designed to appeal to the American public.

Included among these high-style rugs are 9x12s which sell at no less than $50 retail and about $4.75 the broadloom square yard. These are made by a mill that formerly made wool carpets only. The carpet (called Raggedy Ann") is made from new finely woven cotton fabrics cut into strips, dyed, and then woven into a nubby hooked style. It is particularly suitable for Colonial type furnishings, but can also be used in modern settings.

As modern as tomorrow is a group of woven cottons with beautiful fixtures. Amsterdam's "Rippletone" has a sculptured effect and may be had in oval, round or rectangular shapes. "Hearthstone" is a beautiful nubby texture with much character. "Sof-Tred" is a regular weave of a basket type; and "Tex-Tred" is a braided type with a modern feeling. All of them come in 16 to 19 colors including both solids and multicolor effects, with matching or contrasting fringe.

Another line offers chenille, braided, and rag types in a wide variety of designs and lovely colors. There are known as "Top-Tuft," "Red-Ruff," "Top-Patch," "Cheniltone," and "Nub-Craft."

Still another mill that formerly specialized in linen types offers an excellent basket weave ("Plantation") in room sizes and 12 to 18 colors.

Besides the fine textures and colors found in cotton rugs, there are the added advantages of reversibility and washability. Woven to take hard wear, they will last longer because they are reversible.

CARLYLE AND THE DONKEY

Vincent Edwards

WHEN Thomas Carlyle was a struggling, young schoolmaster in Scotland, he once gave his pupils a lesson that they remembered the rest of their lives.

One morning, before the time set for school to open, a donkey that had broken from its tether, strayed into the playground. One of the boys, Bill Hood by name, who dearly loved a joke, succeeded in mounting the animal, and then tried to force it to enter the school itself.

Finally, after much effort, he managed to get the donkey across the threshold. School hadn't been called, but as most of the pupils were already assembled, great excitement broke loose. Amid shouts and laughter, bags of books were fastened around the neck and even to the tail of the poor beast.

Round and round the school the donkey trotted with Bill Hood on his back. The boys and girls were about beside themselves with glee They had forgotten that stern "Dominie" Carlyle was due to appear at any moment. In his younger as well as in his later days Carlye's our manner did not invite levity. Long afterwards pupils remembered that his mere scowl was enough to quiet the entire school.

But now, of a sudden, he was there! It was too late for Bill to remove the donkey. A terrible hush fell over the crowd of youngsters. They expected, of course, that Mr. Carlyle would explode with anger. But, instead of that, he did something unheard of, He burst into a roar of laughter. If anything, this created more consternation than if he had let go with brimstone words and ferule.

While all the school held its breath, that strange mirth rolled and reverberated through the room. Anybody who heard Carlyle give one of his rare laughs never forgot it. It began with sort of a queer chuckling that exploded into loud and deep guffaws, shaking his whole body and revealing all his teeth like the keys of a piano. It was awful for his pupils to listen to, for as a rule they never knew what "the master" was laughing at.

In the entire schoolroom the the only creature that was not in a state of "nerves" was the donkey. As that strange laughter was renewed again and again, the animal turned and took a pace or two toward Carlyle as if to salute him. The teacher reached out and tapped the donkey's head just as he was accustomed to do to those of his pupils.

"This," exclaimed Carlyle, "is the wisest and best scholar your town has ever sent me. He is even fit to be your teacher."

The donkey stood patiently, and "the master" went on, putting his hand directly on the beast's forehead

"There's something here far more than in the heads of his brothers and sisters that I see sitting in front of me. Their heads have been patted and kissed by fond papas and mammas. But this noble headpiece of our friend has only been dealt the most cruel blows!"

If those Scotch boys and girls weren't more considerate of all beasts of burden after that, it wasn't the fault of Thomas Carlyle. He had made the most of an occasion to teach the spirit of humanity.

True Christian living means the growth of personality—the one eternal gain.

ORIGIN OF SLANG WORDS

Although many slang words and popular figures of speech are of unknown origin, more than few may be traced to the classics and to mythology, while others are found to have rich historic and romantic backgrounds.

Common expressions that are typical American include "anxious seat," which has a religious background; tax per nose," originated with Odin, a legendary ruler of Sweden, who assessed a tax of one penny per nose; "well heeled," is a bird that has a good natural spur, or a well-placed steel gaff; and the picturesque "lock, stock and barrel" was given us by the early American settler whose most important possession was his flintlock rifle, consisting of three parts, the lock, the stock and the barrel

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NICOTINE ACID SAVED PELLAGRA-RIDDEN SOUTH

Third of the B vitamins on the national defense list is nicotine acid (which is not to be confused with nicotine itself). This is the stuff which has saved so many lives in the pellagra-ridden South, and it is important in maintaining normal function of the skin and digestive tract. The chart calls for 18 milligrams for a modertacly active man of 154 pounds, 23 for a very active individual, and 15 for a moderately active woman of 123 pounds. Best sources are yeast, wheat germ, dried whey, salmon, liver, kidney and heart. It is also in turnip greens, collards, kale, milk, peas, potatoes and tomatoes.

With vitamin C, the backyard garden forges to the front. This element is the scurvy preventive and is necessary to keep teeth, gums and capillaries in good condition The committee recommends 75 milligrams or 1,500 international units for the hypothetical 154-pounder of moderate activity. Top of the garden list for C is the green pepper, one of which supplies 3,600 units. And brussels sprouts come next with 3,000 units in six sprouts. A small tomato supplies 540 units, but various greens, such as turnip, kale, mustard, all have upward to 2,000 units per portion. Cabbage, potatoes and asparagus are other good vegetable sources. Oranges and lemons are the traditional vitamin C foods, but many fruits are rich in it.

FARM OWNERSHIP

By William E. Street

Tuskegee, Ala.—Negro leaders, partciulraly in the church, have a distinct obligation to point out to their people in agricultural fields an opportunity to gain security and independence.

There is a need of impressing upon the good, dependable farmers of the race—whose number is legion—the hope of acquiring land and homes of their own through the machinery of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

There is need of urging them not to be backward in making their applications for loans under this act, which are administered by the Farm Security Administration and information on which is ot be had at any county office of this agency.

In the last few yaers, approximately 1,400 Negro farmers have received loans in the four states of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. This means that they are now in homes and on land of their own, and that their future is secure, according to their efforts.

Tenant purchase loans are made to farmers who can prove their ability and experience. Preference is given to married farmers or to those with dependent families; to those who own livestock and equipment sufficient for farming operations (the ownership of these things is regarded as proof of the sort of experience nad practices that make a farmer a good risk); and to those able ot make a small down payment (another proof of efficiency and reliability in past farming practices).

The loans are made for a period of 40 years, at 3 per cent interest. They are repaid at rate of 4.3 per cent of the principal every year, and in many cases this payment includnig taxes and insurance, is less than the amount paid in rent. The loans cover the land purchase and repairs to old houses or construction of new, decent houses.

Each borrower receives help from FSA specialists in planning his farm and home to assure the best productoin, the best chance of meeting obligations, and the best way of living for himself and his family.

SALT PORK PACKS STOP BLEEDING, SAYS DOCTOR

Dr. Alfred Jared Cone of Washington University school of medicine in St. Louis, reported recently what sounded like an old country nostrum, but wasn't: That simple salt pork packs are "invaluable" in controlling hemorrhage.

In cases of severe nosebleed, whether after operation or from disease, plugs of salt pork on the nose, said Dr. Cone, are far more effective than ordinary gauze packs. "In many instances," he continued. "salt pork promptly stopped bleeding after other methods had failed .....It seems to have the property of preventing recurrence.....I have used it in controlling violent hemorrhage occurring with the onset of measles, rheumatic fever, and hyphoid fever, and during the third stage of labor.

"Salt pork," he continued, "is cheap, common, and easily obtained. It keeps well and is handy to use. It is superior to the usual nasal pack in that it is easier to introduce, and it is more comfortable for the patient, whose only complaint is that the salt causes smarting for a few minutes..... Salt pork is easily kept in brine and does not disintegrate. Pork fat does not harbor the parasites (trichinae) that might be present in muscle."

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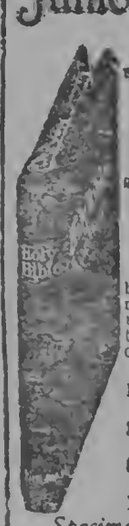

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EVANS COUNTY FARMERS PROSPERING

By W. A. Hagins

Claxton, Ga., Oct. 13—Hard times and many financial adversities of Evans county Negro farmers are diminishing. They are diminishing from more diversified farming, more food and feed campaigns, sound live-at-home programs, the adoption of new and scientific practices, and greater initiative.

T. B. Brewton purchased 200 Barred Rock chicks early in the year to begin a poultry project. They were given his best attention, and today farmer Brewton has 185 fryers which were raised from this batch. He plans to sell the cockerels and keep the pullets for egg production. Likewise, Eureka and Hillview club members sold this month 45 fryers. These chickens weighed 90 pounds and brought $21.85.

S. B. Hendrix, an outstanding 4-H club boy of the Hillview club recently sold from his pig project four shoats or $57.60. These pigs were farrowed last February. Also several adult farmers sold 31 head of hogs for $274.32 and nine head of cows, weighing 4821 pounds, for $409.78.

This year for the first time, David Jones Hillview 4-H club member, planted an acre of corn as one of his projects, and at havest time, 27 bushels of corn were gathered.

Although schools have opened in the county, 4-H club members haven't lost sight of their farm chores. Recently, eight club meetings were held at the schools to emphasize the importance of fall gardens. More than 300 boys and girls attended these meetings. Many of them reported that they have already planted a large variety of vegetables. It is believed that more of these young people will plant fall gardens as soon as there are sufficient rains.

The efforts of these farm people make it clear that the production of more food and feed stuff, diversified farming, hard work and determination are the forces that make success.

FRANK M. STALEY, Jr., 11 YEARS OLD 4-H CLUB MEMBER IN BUSINESS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Oct. 26—In the Spring of 1941, Frank M. Staley, Jr., a hustling eleven year old 4-H club boy at Georgia State College, began a Poultry project with money which he earned by selling the Norfolk Journal and Guide Newspaper. He purchased 100 Parmeter Rhode Island Red baby chicks from Wiehrs Hatchery here in Savannah. While awaiting their arrival, young Staley built two lamp brooders and equipped them.

These chicks were placed in one brooder on March 17 After they were a few weeks old, several died from diarrhea. He gave the remainder of this batch butter milk and many of them were saved. In April, 50 more chicks chicks were purchased. Quite a few of his birds were dying; he became discouraged. but didn't give up. Instead, he endeavored to find why his chicks were dying. "I found the cause and corrected it; believe me, I, haven't lost but a few since then,' young Staley declares.

Forty-two more chicks were purchased on May 9th, making a total of 192. Several weeks later, the older birds weighed two and one-half pounds. By this time, the club boy, with the aid of two agricultural students at the College had built a range shed for the female chicks. He kept his male birds in the brooders and sold many of them. In July, the pullets were treated for fowl pox and with-in ten days after the treatment, it was found that each bird had taken the test.

The club boy's pullets began laying August 24—only eight eggs. From then through October 17, his 32 birds have laid 529 eggs—a total of 44 1-12 dozens. He sold 19 for thirty-five cents per dozen which amounted to $6.65 and the other 25 1-2 dozens were sold at forty cents each making a total of $10.04. His total income from broilers, fryers, and eggs is $64.-35. "Although my income may seem small, I have my brooders, a range shed, and 48 pullets. I have learned much about handling a poultry project, and that's my greatest income," the club boy vows.

He will complete a laying house this month. "Next Spring I plan to buy 140 sexed chicks from a firm in Franklin, Massachusetts. 'll have a purebred high producing laying flock and I can go to own then," he said.

Asked what his success was attributed to, he revealed it was due to proper feeding, housing, care and cleanliness.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY

The recent statement of the President of the United States, in which he said that labor must now forego strikes in the interest of national defense, should be pondered with care by the labor leaders. The President's word, beyond doubt, reflected the opinion of the overwhelming majority of Americans.

A man who strikes today, strikes against his country's safety. A man who uses the threat of the strike unless government and industry capitulate meekly to his demands, is helping his country's enemies. The dictator must be gratified indeed when they read of recurring defense strikes in the nation which is working to become the arsenal of democracy.

This government has established elaborate arbitration machinery to protect labor against any conceivable injustice. The employers of this nation accept without question the decisions made. It is a segment of labor leadership which keeps industrial unrest going, and which holds to the "rule or ruin" principle.

Labor has its chance now to work at record-breaking wages. If it persists in striking, the American people will know what to do.

RESISTING INFLATION

Tesifying before the House Banking and Currency Committee, Price Administrator Leon Henderson observed that price control is necessary to prevent inflation and runaway prices. However, he added, price control should principally be exercised as near the source of goods as possible, and should not be exercised over distribution except in acute situations.

The retailers of this country are doing everything in their power to hold down prices without being subjected to iron-handed governmental regulation and domination. More than a year ago the chain stores took the lead in formulating a merchandising program to meet the exigencies of the emergency. Thousands of independent stores also voluntarily joined in. Under that program, America's retail stores in all fields pledged themselves to fight profiteering and speculation they pledge themselves to avoid "scarce" advertising which promotes hysterical buying. They pledged themselves to educate consumers to use substitutes for materials and supplies which have been made scarce and costly by defense demands. They pledged themselves to take every step that would further increase their operating efficiency, further reduce costs, and further improve their service to their customers.

This program has been carried out in full. In many instances retailers have even gone farther—and have reduced their own already modest margins of profit in order to maintain moderate prices and encourage trade. That is why retail price increases have been far less than wholesale price increases.

American retailing is fighting an aggressive war against inflation.

VOTE NO OR DON'T KICK

Next year the American people will pay the heaviest taxes in our history. They will pay willingly every dime that is needed for real defense. But they will resent being forced to pay now for government "luxuries" and non-essentials.

Political spending for unnecessary activities is nothing short of a disgrace. For intance, costly WPA "art projects have again been given official approval. And that is done at a time when the cost of defense will be a great hardship on small incomes, no less than big, and when we are told business cannot continue as usual, and when all must "sacrifice."

It has been reliably estimated that the normal cost of government could be cut by a billion or more dollars a year without imperiling or eliminating any essential activity. But Congress won't move a single step in the direction of economy until the people demand it through their action at the polls. So don't kick at waste until you are ready to vote an emphatic "No" against individuals and agencies that countenance waste.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

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BOOSTING THE AVERAGE

The service that big-scale merchandising renders agriculture is vividly illustrated in a brief article which appeared in a recent issue of Food Marketing in New England—a publication of First National Stores.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has published figures showing the percentage of the consumer dollar returned to the farmer in the process of selling certain basic crops. First National Stores compared these average percentages with the return paid to the farmer for the same crops when sold through its stores. Here are some of the comparisons:

The average return to the farmer on apples is 35 per cent The chain system returned about 80 per cent.

The average return on beans is 34 per cent. The system returned 74 per cent.

The average return on eggs is 58 per cent. The system returned 72.7 per cent.

The average return on carrots is 20 per cent. The system returned 64 per cent.

So it goes, down a lengthy list. What is true of this big merchandising system is true of others, and of many progressive independent stores as well. Modern merchandising works on the smallest profit margin in history. It is constantly reducing costs, and constantly reaching higher standards of operating efficiency. It is not unusual for a retail organization to retain as profit less than 2 per cent of the money spent with it by consumers.

The farmer benefits. The consumer benefits. Mass merchandising, like mass production, has proven itself to be one of the strongest forces in maintaining a higher standard of living for the people.

NOT HEREDITARY

Dr. Kendall Emerson has written a very imormative article on the causes of tuberculosis, in a late issue of Life and Health magazine. He endeavors to answer some of the leading questions which often remain a mystery to the average person.

"No matter how poor, run down, malnourished, overworked, or badly housed you may be, you will not have tuberculosis unless the germ gains entrance to your body," he says. "It is the tubercle bacillus alone that causes tuberculosis, and the only way to prevent the disease from developing is to eradicate these germs from the world.

"Tuberculosis is eminently a family disease. Obviously the reason for this is that tuberculosis, being an infectious disease, is most likely to pass from one member of the family to others with whom he is in intimate contact.

"The old belief that tuberculosis 'runs in families' and is hereditary has long since been exploded. If we look on the germ of tuberculosis as the seed and the human lungs as the soil, we may say that the soil varies in its fertility for the growth of the germ from person to person. Thus there may be some family lack of ability to inhibit this growth or to kill off even a small number of invaders. The lesson from this is that those in whose families tuberculosis has been prevalent for some generations are under special obligation to watch their health and to avoid contact with known cases of the disease."

Dr. Emerson points out that keeping physically fit is important in combating tuberculosis, and that being run down opens channels for the entrance of disease, precisely as the holes in worn-out shoes allow moisture to enter.

If you suffer from that tired feeling" or have other symptoms indicating a physical maladjustment, see your doctor at once. It is to the credit of the medical profession that it is as much interested in preventing disease, as it is in effecting cures when disease has been contracted.

Billie: I just married Hazel last night.

Ted: Fifty-fifty basis?

Billie: Yes, half rye, half ginger ale.

LISTEN, PLEASE

(By Patsy Graves for ANP)

Consider, if you will, the case of the humble potato. The white potato, or Irish potato, that most versatile and useful of vegetables. Its history has been long and eventful, its cultivation as a food first being general in Ireland. The potato is recommended as a part of the diet to the tune of one serving per day. Potatoes offer generous shares of calcium, phosphorous, iron, and Vitamins A, B, C, and G.

THE GREATEST HANDICAP to an increased potato popularity is the monotony of preparation. There are about eight standard uses of the average housewife, when actually there are more than 500 recipes. And there is the matter of price. Whether other foods are high or low, the potato is always inexpensive in relative cost for the food elements it provides. Before delving into some of the various methods of using potatoes, we will first consider its possible role as a main dish. If you can effect a saving on the main dish, which is usually meat, keeping the rest of the budget in place is no trouble.

POTATOES WITH CREAMED CHIPPPED BEEF IS an economical dish. Chipped beef is usually reasonable in price. Plus a cream sauce it is stretched even further. The potatoes may be mashed or baked. And POTATO LOAF is really rib sticking. Slicing enough white potatoes to make a quart. Chill them in cold water for an hour. Then make a cream sauce of four tablespoons of flour, three fourths of a cup of canned milk, plus the same of water. Add the potatoes and cook for five minutes. Butter a loaf pan and press the potatoes in carefully. Bake in a slow oven for an hour and just before serving sprinkle the top with grated cheese. Satisfying both to healthy appetites and unhealthy pocketbooks.

POTATO CROQUETTES are capable of serving as a main dish and the nutrition score. is upped considerably by the addition of chopped nuts. Mix with a fork until light two cups of hot riced potatoes, a fourth cup of milk, salt, pepper, one egg yolk, a third of a cup of chopped nuts (pecans maybe) a half teaspoon of baking powder. Shape as for croquettes, roll in dry bread crumbs, then in egg, beaten with a little cold water, then in crumbs again. Fry in hot fat until brown. Drain on unglazed paper.

POTATOES BAKED WITH SAUSAGE are nice filler uppers and fillers inners when there is a big space in both your stomach and your purse. For each one to be served, select a medium large potato. Wash and pare. With a sharp knife or an apple corer make a cavity lengthwise through the center. Insert a link sausage or stuff with loose sausage. Arrange in a baking dish, dot with fat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and add just enough water to cover bottom of dish. Cover closely and bake in a 375 or medium oven until potatoes are well done.

THIS IS ONLY A SMALL EXAMPLE of the many and varied uses to which the spud may be put. Potato salad, the familiar refrain. And there are four or five kinds of potato salads, mind you. When you just bake them straight with no intention of adding any doodads, remember to let the steam escape and thus prevent sogginess developing. Cut a cross in one side of the baked potato as soon as it comes from the oven. Pick it up in a cloth and squeeze it a bit to loosen up the insides, thus making a little of it bulge into the cross-cut slash.

THE FAT LADIES who will object that potatoes are fattening, I have only to say that now is a mighty fine time to reduce. Besides, one medium potato contains 100 calories, and so does one medium orange. Calories, by the way, are the things that make you fat when you get too many on the inside. You get just a gang of them in chocolate cake, for instance. Now of course, my hefty compatriot if you are going to float your potatoes down on a sea of butter, or eat like you're snaking logs for a living. that's another question. How could they help but fatten?

CONSOLIDATION OF CCC AND NYA SEEN AS LOGICAL MOVE

Social Leaders Give Endorsement To Proposal Made By Administrator Paul V. McNutt

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (By Ernest E. Johnson for ANP)—Leaders here on the social and economic fronts looked with approval on the proposal made last week by President Roosevelt to consolidate the CCC with the NYA all within the framework of the Federal Security agency. The reaction apparently is a logical one and based upon the experience and contact with these agencies over a period of years.

The welcome sign might well be taken to reflect also the personal regard held by these leaders for the non-discriminatory policy that from time to time has been enunciated by Paul V. McNutt, administrator for FSA. McNutt, along with Federal Works Administrator John P. Carmody and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, is one of the few high-placed government officials who has dared to take an unequivocal stand on the race question as it bears upon the functioning of their respective organizations.

The anticipated advantage to be derived from the consolidation are expected to be all in favor of the CCC, which agency since its inception has been handled by the war department with its policy of segregation and subjugation where the Negro is concerned.

The lack of high ranking Negro army personnel and the absolute refusal of the navy to train colored officers has been responsible in total for the complete dependence of Negro enrollees upon largely unsympathetic white officers for the quality of training they received. If in the course of time a few Negro instructors and recreational workers were given assignments to Negro camps, the relaxing of policy was induced through continued demands by social groups. More practically, however, was the liberal attitude and influence of the late Robert Fechner, called by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., "one of the fairest administrators of the New Deal agencies."

"It was the experience of the N. A. A. C. P." Mr. Wilkins said, "that led to the belief that Mr. Fechner made as much effort as he could to have equality in the CCC. The trouble, however was in the army control."

The NYA, on the other hand, is considered to have shown remarkable liberal tendencies. This condition may be accounted for in several ways other than the declared policy of the FSA. After all, it was not more than a year ago that the President's reorganization plan was put into effect which transferred many independent agencies into certain cover-all agencies. Therefore, prior to that time the NYA liberality must have found root in another quarter.

Mr. Wilkins expressed the opinion that if the CCC is to be taken from army control and put under FSA control he feels that within certain limits conditions will be much improved.

Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban league, feels that Negroes have "a very important stake" in the kind of merger and the kind of administrative direction that will result. He expressed apprehension lest the admitted objective of the colidation, economy of operation, result in the loss of "the expert advice that NYA has received from its Negro staff."

"NYA has easily established the best record of all the New Deal agencies," Mr. Granger commented. "in handling the problems of Negro youth. This is true also from the standpoint of equality of service, although the administration is still open to some criticism."

THE FARM PRICE PROBLEM

Many economists are of the opinion that the increases which have taken place in the prices of farm products constitute one of today's serious inflationary problems.

True as that may be, the fact remains that few farmers have gained financially from price increases. That is because the costs of labor, of taxation, and of supplies have risen faster than their income. Many farmers, strange as it may seem, are actually earning less now than when prices were substantially lower.

The farmer cannot sell at a fixed price while his operating costs continue to soar. That would simply result in ruin for millions of farm families.

The farm price problem, in short, is simply part and parcel of the general cost-price problem that is growing more difficult daily.

NO FIFTH COLUMNS

Speaking of banking's vital role in national defense, P. D. Houston of the American Bankers Association, said: "There are no fifth columns in the ranks of banking. I know that the country's chartered banking system has been far ahead of the procession in organizing for the national defense program."

It is a fact that no needed defense activity has been held back because of lack of credit. When the emergency began, the banks adopted a policy of using their resources to the limit in financing defense work. That policy has been continued without deviation. Loans ,big or little, are made without delay.

The truth is that bank credit has not been used as much as it should be. Government itself is carrying on many financing activities which could be and should be handled by private financial institutions. Congress' clear duty is to insist that private capital be used whenever available and that the taxpayers' money be used only when there is no other source of credit.

Dr. Gandy Receives Highest NFA Degree

PETERSBURG, Va.—The Honorary Superior Farmer's Degree, the highest award given by the New Farmers of America, was bestowed upon Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, here on Thursday, October 16, by Paul Davis Vann, student at the college and national treasurer of the farmers' organization, in Virginia Hall auditorium before the student body and faculty.

The award is a solid gold pin. It is the first time in the history of the organization that the pin has been given to an outstanding race leader. Action for the award, along with three other Negroes was taken at the recent national meeting at Florida A. and M. College. They were: Rev. Glenn Settle, Wings Over Jordan Program; Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of Florida A. and M. College, and Mr. Charles King, assistant to the Director of the Farm Credit Administration.

Said Mr. Vann in making the presentation, "This pin that I'm about to present to you, is formed. first into an open ball of cotton which symbolizes a new era in Negro agriculture and Negro life in general; the plow, which symbolizes labor, without which, neither knowledge nor wisdom can accomplish much, and the owl which symbolizes knowledge and wisdom All of these things, Dr. Gandy, we have seen in you and your works. By the presentation of this pin, the New Farmers of America are attempting to honor and recognize your achievements and contributions to the Negro race in general."

ANGLE SHOTS WITH CAMERA

If you own a single or a double-lens reflex you have a camera which is most versatile for making all kinds of angle shots. For example, if you want to get a picture over the heads of a crowd or the spectators at a gathering of some kind, simply hold the camera upside-down over your head and look up into the groundglass when composing your scene. By extending your arms you thus are able to shoot over obstructions in front of you. For making shots looking down out of a window or over the edge of a cliff or a roof, simply extend the camera out over the edge with the lens pointing down at your scene and with the groundglass screen facing you. Variations of this procedure may be used to get surprise shots of children and pets from a high perspective, since they are not so apt to be on guard as when the camera is pointed directly at them in the usual manner. As you experiment with these different positions, others will occur to you and you will find yourself making many shots from many angles.

Knoxville College Enrolls Largest Freshman Class In Decade

Knoxville College enrolled its largest freshman class in the last decade at the beginning of the 1941-42 school year recently. According to Hardy Liston, dean of K. C., this year's class represents an increase of 34 per cent over the freshman class registration of last year.

The Knoxville College class of '45 totals 114 students who come from 14 states. Tennessee leads in state representation with 67, followed by Virginia with 12, Alabama with 7, and North Carolina with 6. Other states are Kentucky and South Carolina with 4 each; Georgia and Pennsylvania with 3 each; Illinois and West Virginia with 2 each; and Michigan, New Jersey, New York and Ohio with 1 each.

The freshman enrollment swells the total enrollment of the college to a 6 per cent increase, and the enrollment in new students to 26 per cent.

Dr. J. A. Cotton, first Negro president of the institution, is beginning his second year at the helm of the college.

Automobile Workers Union Urges Jobs Be Given Negroes

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6 (ANP)—Meeting last week with representatives of OPM, the United Automobile Workers of America, AFL, urged the expansion of national defense program in a training program to include both colored and white workers who were laid off or who may be laid off because of defense priorities. Headed by Elmer Davis, director of the UAWA and Frank Evans, international executive board members, the plea of the union was registered in an effort to afford all workers an opportunity to participate in the training program so that they would be qualified to enter defense plants upon curtailment of civilian work.

Efforts of certain organizations urging the establishment of separate training schools for Negroes only were frowned upon by the union. Holding that this action would only tend to create a class distinction among workers and lessen opportunities because of limited facilities of the training program, the union asked that there be only one program for all workers interested in training for defense work.

Gent: Can you beat it? I just caught my friend in another fellow's arms?

Lady: I guess you saw red?

Gent: You bet. I never saw two people blush so much as they did.

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U. S. TEACHES SCIENTIFIC FARMING

On the theory that education is the best tool to combat farm failures resulting from poor farming and mismanagement, the federal government has undertaken a program of education in scientific farming for youths of needy farm families. This is the second year that the Farm Security administration, together with the National Youth administration has conducted a training course of 16 weeks for future farmers on the site adjacent to the campus of the Pennsylvania State college. The course includes building construction, landscaping, roadways, and forging or machinery repair. They receive $10 a month, plus room and board and medical care.

DISCOVER QUETZAL BIRD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

First white man to see, accurately describe a quetzal was Robert Owen of England in 1840. Plume-hunters nearly exterminated the birds, which are now protected by the Guatemalan government. The first live baby quetzals were taken out of Guatemala by Explorer Von Hagen three years ago. Three, all of which have since died, went to the Bronx zoo. Six went to London. When last heard from two of these were still living. Chicago also acquired two young quetzals last May.

The adult male quetzal flies slowly and gracefully, swirling its long tail plumes to dodge branches. It lives only in a few damp jungles or rain forests at altitudes of 5,000 feet or more, nests in hollow trees perforated by woodpeckers. From the nests, which are hard to find, the young can be taken during the nesting season. Surprised in their sleep, adults can occasionally be caught by hand. Natives also captured live adults for Von Hagen by stunning them in the open with slingshots. If confined after capture, the grown birds are likely to beat themselves to death, unless they are given an injection of sedatives, but they soon become very tame, eating out of hands and perching on fingers. Their favorite delicacy: Avocados.

REAL EYELASHES ON BUST

The bust of San Diego de Alcala, on view at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, as part of the exhibition of Mexican art, has real eyelashes and real teeth. Creation of the bust evidently was not so much a work of art by the unknown sculptor, as it was an effort to make painted wood resemble flesh and blood as closely as possible. The Mexican artist who created this bust was no pioneer in piecing out portrait busts with human hair and teeth, as the idea originated in Spain. It was customary for the sculptor to save his own or his friends' eyelashes until he had a set which were the right size for the work on hand. Sometimes they were taken from a dead person, as eyelashes will stand the test of time without disintegrating. San Diego, who lived in the Fifteenth century, performed heroic work for the sick during a time of pestilence in Rome. It was for this work that he was canonized in the year 1588 A. D., about a hundred years after his death.

MILLION VOLT X-RAY UNIT TAKES PICTURE IN MINUTES

Taking a picture through four inches of steel in less than two minutes, a job formerly requiring an hour's exposure, is possible with the new million-volt X-ray outfit in the research laboratory of the General Electric company.

Though three similar million-volt X-ray units are in use in hospitals, this is the largest to have an industrial application. Just as the physician or the surgeon is able by X-rays to look inside the body of his patient, so engineers can look into the casting from which, for example, a huge turbine will be made. Defects which might cause failure of the machine, possibly with fatal results, are detected before there is trouble. Up until now, the largest industrial equipment in the world is a 400,000-volt unit in Schenectady, which the new apparatus supersedes.

With the 400,000-volt unit, three hours and a half were required to make a picture through five inches of steel. With the new one, only five minutes are required. The exposure time must be increased 2 1-2 times per inch of steel to be pictured.

The giant unit is housed in a special building of its own. Unique construction features are employed to make it the safest possible building for the operation of high voltage X-ray equipment.

DANIEL WEBSTER

Daniel Webster, who won fame as an orator, statesman and constitutional lawyer, was born in Salisbury, N. H., on January 18, 1782, son of a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1801 and admitted to the bar in 1805. After practicing at Portsmouth, N. H., for nine years he moved to Boston and was elected to the national house of representatives from that city three times, after which he was elected to the Senate. He was secretary of state under Presidents William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. He was elected to the senate a second time in 1884. He had received the electoral vote of Massachusetts in the presidential election of 1836 and in 1848 he sought the nomination without success. As a lawyer, in the Dartmouth college case, he obtained from the Supreme court a decision that a state could not by legislation change the terms of a contract.

ATTIC ROOMS

The attic is usually an easy and economical place in which to add bedrooms or playrooms. With such an addition one changes a five room house to a six or seven-room house without adding a wing or becoming involved in serious structural changes. Adequate ventilation and light for these rooms can be provided by adding dormers and windows in the gable. If possible, dormers should be added in both front and rear so that there will be through cross-ventilation.

BUSY BEAVERBROOK

A small group of distinguished men were standing around the duke of Windsor's swimming pool at Cap D'Antibes, French Riviera. They all were admiring the gleaming gold cuff links which the duchess had given the duke.

Then they began comparing each other's cuff links—all but a round little man with scanty wisps of hair. He hung back, tugging down his coat sleeves. Finally, the others turned to him.

"What've you got on, Beaver?"

Sheepishly the little man displayed his cuffs.

They were held together by paper clips!

That is just one of the many stories about Lord Beaverbrook, who at 30 had made millions and who, now at 61, has the supremely important job of getting Britain's war planes made. He doesn't care how he looks: he hasn't time for that—and he's always been that way.

EVERY OBJECT HAS CENTER

Every object, however irregular it may be, has a center. If it were hung by the center point, the object would not tip lazily, but would balance.

When you stand on the tip of one toe, the rest of your body has to be in such a position as to balance over the toe. A rocking chair tips over when you rock so far back that the center of weight is thrown behind the supporting rockers.

Cut a piece of cardboard in any irregular shape. By resting it horizontally on a pin point, held straight up and down, you can soon find the point where it balances. Now if you thrust the pin through this point and hold the pin horizontally, you will find that the card will stay in any position that you put it. It is said to be in equilibrium.

ANTIQUES OF COPPER, BRASS

Just as pewter is popular in home furnishing, so are old copper and brass. The beautiful hand-polished pieces of copper and brass may occasionally be found in our shops and add a delightful note of color to a room. Copper and brass may be found in a great variety of articles, for they, too, came into use early in our history.

In America we find large brass and copper kettles which were hammered out of sheet brass and copper brought here in the early days from Wales. In addition there are old brass candlesticks now hard to find that is, genuinely old ones. Snuffers and trays may be found in both metals and warming pans which were in use for many, many years. Shovels, tongs and fenders, chafing dishes and ladles are rarities. Brass mortars are very much a collective item at the present time. It is to the Dutch we are indebted for the fine old milk cans, tea and coffee pots, skillets and also for the washbowls and pitchers now so much desired for the ranch house.

DEAF PERSONS LEARN TO HEAR THROUGH TOES, TEETH

Through your toes, your teeth, or even your funny bone, you can learn to hear.

And a score of men and women afflicted with deafness had proved it at the University of Southern California, where they were "guests" at the nation's first class in rehabilitation of the hard of hearing.

Under the direction of Dr. B. V. Morkovin, noted psychologist and scientist, they learned to use a scientific mechanism known as the Phipps unit, which transmits sounds on the pprinciple of bone induction.

"Through development of the other senses we teach the various methods by which the deaf can adjust themselves to their condition and be compensated for their weak hearing," said Dr. Morkovin, inventor of the technique of using motion pictures to aid in teaching lip reading.

As an expert on hearing, the professor noted that 50 per cent of the soldier and civilian casualties in bomb-torn cities suffer either total or partial loss of hearing from the shattering concussion.

"That's why our work even has its national defense side," he explained. "Should a similar situation come to pass here, we would be able to alleviate suffering by teaching the war deaf literally to feel in their mouths what others say to them—even though they cannot hear."

CARING FOR THE FEET

Few things will work a hole in the heel of a stocking more quickly than a rough patch of skin on the area where the back of the shoe comes against the foot. Winter weather seems to encourage this roughness, and steps should be taken to minimize the damage it can do to the hosiery.

Particular care of this part of the foot during the daily bath and special attention during the nightly beauty care, will soften and smooth this troublesome heel scaling. Bathe the feet well in warm, soapy water, letting them soak for a good five minutes. Then use a fairly stiff brush on the area.

Rinse the feet well and dry thoroughly with a clean, soft towel. Lubricate the heel section with vaseline or cold cream, and wear light cotton anklets to bed so that the cream will stay on the feet instead of on the sheets.

If the entire leg gets scaly and rough in winter, follow the same course, but apply a hand lotion instead of the heavy cream to the legs.

GRASSHOPPER DESTROYERS

Willis Mehanna

In one region of South Dakota, the past summer, millions of grasshoppers were destroying the crops. An organization of business men and farmers got together and shipped in several thousand sea gulls.

The gulls were turned loose on the countryside and before very long the grasshoppers were a thing of the past, for the summer at least. After their work was done the gulls are supposed to have found their way back to the seaside, instinct guiding them. Just what was the cost of getting the gulls and shipping them to Dakota is not known, but it is admitted to be only a fraction of what the cost and trouble of buying grasshopper poison and spreading it would have been.

ONE THING I LOVED

Judy Van der Veer

Because death came and took away
One thing I loved so well,
The colts could run, the calves could play,
The little goat could shake its bell,
And I would never smile.

I could not laugh at running feet
When hoofs I loved were still,
Or think the songs of birds were sweet,
Or wander happy on the hill,
Or dream a little while.

There was no comfort anywhere,
Although the summer sun was bright
Myself was filled with such despair
It might as well be always night,
I felt so tired and cold.

And while I stared unhappily
And thought with sadness of the past
A new lamb frolicked up to me,
I found I had to smile at last—
It was so small and bold.

And somehow I felt less forlorn
And saw the sun was bright that day,
I said it does not do to mourn
Because some things must go away.
Some things stay here.

And as I watched the living herd
Of colts and calves and frisking goats,
And listened to a canyon bird
Try out the scale with mellow notes,
The one I lost drew near . . .

The gulls were much safer and more satisfactory than poison mash. Dakota farmers are mighty glad that sea gulls are not game birds. Farmers everywhere are becoming awake to the value of birds as insect destroyers. It is gratifying to know that the sea gull, celebrated in poetry and literature, is a useful bird.

"That's a swell looking car. What's the most you ever got out of it?"

"Eight times in one mile."

"Here you are lady, a pill for the liver, a tablet for the indigestion and another pill for the nerves."

"But, Doctor, how will they know where to go when they get inside me?"

Souse: (At Theatre) Is there a doctor in the house

Man: I'm a doctor!

Souse: Hyah, Doc!

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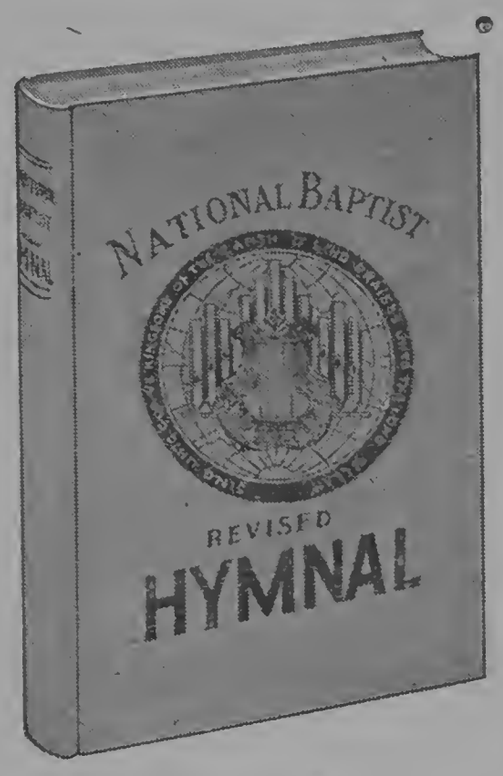

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BREAKDOWN OF COTTON

(Continued from page 1 Col. 1)

While the reduction in motorcar production for civilian use may lead to a reduction in the production of tires for automobiles, the cotton industry is of the opinion that the slack thus created will be taken up in large measure by increased output for war purposes such as army trucks, scout cars, motorcycles, etc. Right now tire fabric mills are running at capacity and have been for the past six to eight months.

Although production of narrow sheetings and allied fabrics, chiefly drills and osnaburgs, has been mounting steadily and is now larger than at any time in recent history, mills have been unable to catch up with demand and some serious shortages have developed. Important for the manufacture of bags in which many of the country's chief agricultural commodities are packed and therefore essential to defense, sheetings and osnaburgs have become so scarce that industry representatives recently were called to Washington to discuss ways of expanding output of cloths suitable not only for agricultural containers but also for army sandbags. In addition, this division of the industry is faced with the task of making up the deficit in supplies of bag materials resulting from dwindling imports of burlap from India. It is quite certain that production will continue at current high levels as long as the emergency lasts. Efforts to increase output, of course, will involve the shifting of equipment from other lines.

Work Clothing in Demand

Colored yarn fabrics consist for the most part of denims, chambrays, coverts and kindred work clothing fabrics. Production is at an all-time high but is still hardly sufficient to meet the demand from manufacturers of work clothing who are being called upon to outfit the millions of workers who are being employed on defense projects. Large supplies of these fabrics have also been bought by the army.

A goodly share of the "wide fabrics" are used in the manufacture of so-called leather cloth for handbags, sports jackets, etc. These have become doubly important in recent months because of the restrictions in supplies of leather for certain items. Chief among the defense items in the print cloth yarn fabric group, aside from cloths used in army shirts, underwear, etc., are bandages, adhesive supplies, otherwise known as "hospital supplies." These are so important to defense and to the country's welfare that mills making them have been given a special priority rating.

Fine goods mills have been supplying the army with large quantities of the twill cloths used in summer uniforms as well as handkerchiefs, underwear and materials for raincoats. Since the freezing of silk stocks, a number of mills in this division have taken to the manufacture of cartridge cloths for powder bags.

In addition to the demand arising from the defense program, the industry, of course, has been forced to step up production in a number of directions to take care of the expansion in consumer demand resulting from the expansion in public purchasing power. The reduction or virtual shutting off of imports such as silk, flax, jute and various cordage fibers has also served to create a demand for substitutes of cotton, thus further complicating the manufacturing problems of mills.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE

(Continued from page 1)

progress of the Negro.

I, Joseph Edison Walker, president of the National Negro Business League, do hereby proclaim the months of October and November for the annual Fall Trade Campaign and urge that all cities with considerable Negro population participate and that during Trade Week very effort be made to increase memberships in the National League which includes a year's subscription to SERVICE magazine.

Joseph Edison Walker, Pres.
National Negro Business League

Officials Announce Great School of Methods Will Begin Wednesday, June 10 And Close June 14; Dr. J. H. Winn And Fifth Street Baptist Church To Be Hosts of Experts In Religious Training

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 4th (Special)—Thousands of religious workers representing every phase of Missionary Baptist activities will gather in this city June 10, 1942. This became known this week when it was officially announced that Oklahoma City had been awarded the 1942 session of the Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention of America. The invitation for them to come to Oklahoma was extended by the Rev. J. H. Winn, D. D., the dynamic pastor, national leader and stalwart minister of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, this city. His invitation was supported by the Oklahoma City Negro Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. J. W. Sanford is the president, Mr. W. H. Wilson is vice president, Mr. W. M. Taylor, second vice-president, Mr. Harry Cato, third vice-president, Mr. N. McK Rowan, executive secretary, Miss L. D. Lawson recording secretary and Mr. A. O. Tennyson, treasurer. The executive committee of this organization took time by the forelock and rushed their official endorsement to Nashville after Henry Allen Boyd, secretary of the Congress and of the Publishing Board, had made two visits to Oklahoma City. The correspondence was conducted by Mr. McK. Rowan, the executive secretary. It was further endorsed by the General Baptist Convention of Oklahoma, of which the Rev. D. C. Cooksey, D. D., of Tulsa is the president and Rev. M. L. Hatchett, D. D., of Muskogee is the secretary. In their session here two weeks ago they voted unanimously to support Dr. Winn's invitation. This endorsement carries a pledge of the entire state, so far as Baptists go, not only to support but attend the Congress.

It is known here that The Black Dispatch of which Mr. Roscoe Dunjee is the editor and publisher, was among the first to support Oklahoma City's invitation. It is understood that the sessions will be held in the Douglass High School of which Prof. F. D. Moon is the principal, and that the Board of Education has already given their written permission that this modernly-equipped school with all of its facilities will be placed at the disposal of this Summer School of Methods.

Oklahoma City, it is understood, offered a better invitation than did Charleston, S. C., Hattiesburg, Miss., Asheville, N. C., Atlantic City, N. J., New York City, N. Y., Dallas, Texas and Detroit, Mich. Rev. Dr. Winn, who will serve as entertaining pastor, is already understood to be organizing his forces getting ready for an early visit of Secretary Boyd, who will sit in with the formation of the first general committee.

Members of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, which represents every phase of business life, were notified by a special letter that the Congress was awarded to Oklahoma City. In their last session in Chicago, Ill., Secretary Henry Allen Boyd declared that thirty-two out of the forty-eight states were represented on the enrollment, and that the attendance passed the five thousand mark. He has served as secretary since the Congress was organized thirty-eight years ago.

FOOD STAMP LIST

(Continued from page 1)

pork products and butter to the list of foods available with the blue stamps, Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration, said:

"It is doubly fortunate that we are able to return pork products and butter to the Stamp Plan list at this time. It not only makes it possible for us to provide wider markets for farmers to move increased supplies, but it also will make important food commodities available to millions of low-income people. Farmers need these wider markets in order to get a fair return on their full production. Needy families must have the food for a balanced diet. An adequate selection of foods for distribution to supplement the limited food supplies low-income families are able to buy, is especially important in these days of emergency, when we must plug all the weak spots in our national health defense. Consumer buying power has been increased materially by defense and other employment, but there are still millions who need help. Supplying these people with foods they need and keeping open markets for increasing farm production are twin objectives of national concern.

Morales Of Colored Soldiers 4th Armored Battalion, Fort Knox, Kentucky

The Colored troops of Fort Knox are highly looked upon by the Cosmissioned Officers of the 4th Battalion, for their faithful practice of military courtesy. Captain A. E. MacMurraugh, Commanding Armored-Force, 4th Battalion; stated that one of important differences between an army and a mob is that an Army possesses discipline. A necessary part of discipline is courtesy, the courtesy shown by all in the Armored-Force toward each other. The fine examples of courtesy I have seen in the 4th Battalion are inspirations long to be remembered and for other Battalions to respect and admire.

The Morale Committee with the assistance of Mr. Julius Dickerson, W. P. A. recreational director, are preparing for the Colored trainees of the Armored-Force-Replacement-Training-Center tremendous enjoyable activities. Plans are being formulated for athletics, instrumental and choral music, dances, and dramatics as well as the promotion of other activities in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Soldiers of Fort Knox are thanking all Citizens of Louisville, Ky., for the hospitality to all of this camp.

MORALE COMMITTEE
MOSE J. DAVIE,
PUBLICITY-EDITOR.

RUBBER MOST IMPORTANT MATERIAL FOR AMERICANS

Rubber is the No. 1 U. S. strategic material in tonnage and dollar volume. To U. S. ports comes some 50 per cent of the world's production (almost 500,000 long tons in 1939, of which 75 per cent went into tires), No. 1 producer in 1939 was The Netherlands East Indies, which shipped 377,038 tons; No. 2 British Malaya shipped 375,441 tons. Cultivating seeds originally brought from South America, both have long since outstripped Brazil, whose "wild" trees last year furnished only 16,094 tons. All the "wild" trees in the world produced less than 40,000 tons last year less than a month's supply if the motor-minded U. S. got it all. On hand in U. S. storehouses last week was a supply of about three months, with about two months more on the sea bound for U. S. ports, and on U. S. shelves lay three months' supply of finished tires.

Against disruption of its rubber supply, best U. S. hedge is reclaimed rubber, which last year furnished 32 per cent of the rubber used in manufacture could furnish more in a pinch. But with a reduced or interrupted supply of new crude, reclamation would gradually dwindle away. For new supply, the U. S. has little more than a start. U. S. owned plantations in Latin America are still on an experimental scale retarded in growth by inadequate labor, poor transportation and the reliance of the U. S. on sources across the Pacific. Rubber-growing in the Philippines, Florida and California is still in the nursery stage.

WHITEWASHED BUILDINGS

In spite of the longer-wearing qualities of paint, many home owners prefer the quaint charm of whitewashed buildings. Many Southern Colonial homes owe much of their picturesque mellowness to their whitewashed brick walls, while whitewashed dining room walls are still sought by many owners of ranch houses. A good formula for making whitewash is to stir 10 pounds of lime into 8 quarts of water. When smooth and creamy, add water in small quantities to obtain the brushing or spraying consistency wanted. A 10-pound sack will make about 4 gallons. Authorities recommend the addition of a little blueing to bring out whiteness, while addition of about four ounces of alum will help prevent the whitewash from rubbing off. One pound of common salt or one pound cement will help make the mixture waterproof.

HEALTH INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICIANS IS WELL ATTENDED

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6 (ANP)—The Public Health Institute for Physicians played host to 30 physicians at Flint-Goodridge hospital here Oct. 23-24. The three day meet saw more than half of the attending physicians coming from out of the city.

Sponsored by the Louisiana State Department of Health, the cooperative efforts of the National Tuberculosis association, Tubeculosis and Public Health Associaton of Louisiana, Tuberculosis committee of New Orleans, U. S. Public Health service and U S. Children's bureau aided in making the session successful.

Invitations were extended to Dr. Walter H. Maddox, Slessfield Health center, Birmingham; Dr. William B. Perry, Birmingham, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. F. Douglass Stubbs, Douglass Hospital Thoracic Surgery director, Philadelphia; and Dr. C. Leon Wilson, Provident Hospital obstetrician, Chicago, to lecture to the gathering. Following each lecture, 15 physicians from Tulane and Louisiana State University Medical school and members of Flint-Goodridge's medical staff led discussions.

A public meeting, at which Dr John H. Whitney, New Orleans Department of health director was principal speaker, was held on the second day of the institute. Dr. Whitney outlined the great progress in public health that New Orleans was making. Presiding over the sessions was Dr. F. F. rown, public health educator attached to Louisiana State Department of health.

WHAT ABOUT THE FARMER?

It is urged that agriculture be given equal representation with industry and labor in all Federal defense agencies and bureaus. That is an absolutely just demand. Food is as important as munitions to the winning of wars.

The farm labor problem has disrupted normal farm operations—the farmer simply can't pay the wages that are offered by war industries. And the farmer's other operating costs are rising dangerously fast.

The farmer asks only that he be given the same consideration that is given to other groups. That in itself is vital to the success of the defense effort.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1941 No. 11

Daniel Webster Wallace Was One of Biggest Ranch Owners In Texas

FORMER SLAVE, A LEADING FINANCIER AT THE TIME OF HIS DEATH

C. E. Chapman Writes Story of '80 John' for Chicago Defender

Loraine, Texas.—Out here on these West Texas plains where "The West 1-S," there lived until two years ago a famous ranchman, cattle baron and wealthy citizen who is unmistakable testimony to the statement attributed to Churchill that: **"Genius is independent of situation."**

The subject of this article, Daniel Webster Wallace, was known only as "80 John," and not by his real name. It is doubtful that there was a single person in this county (Mitchell) irrespective of race who did not know "80 John" in his lifetime.

All of the children of the county in and around Loraine and Colorado City, Texas—two of the prominent towns in this county—knew him only as "80 John," and took especial delight in standing along the streets or roads where they knew he would pass.

To them "80 John" was not only a man, but an institution as well.

So, it was out here on these broad and seemingly never-ending West Texas plains lived this rugged rich and highly respected Negro ranch owner and cattle baron whose name is a byword in all circles, high and low, rich and poor, white and black.

To West Texas in particular, and the state of Texas in general, Daniel Webster Wallace, better known as "80 John," was Loraine and Colorado City, Texas at the one and same time. It is now, as it was then, "80 John" was inseparable from Loraine and Colorado City.

Whoever lived out this way and thought and spoke of these two cities, likewise thought and spoke of "80 John" for all three were the one and same to all people of this section.

A Genius in "Odd Places"

Of Daniel Webster Wallace it can be truthfully said:

"From the dark jungle we get the orchid. In the bosom of the ugly oyster lies the pearl. At the edge of the desert rise the most magnificent painted mountains. So genius in our life, flowers in odd

(Continued on page 16)

NEGRO CHILDREN'S AIM

Report Made On Survey By Scientists

LAKELAND, Fla., Nov. 20—(AP)—A report that Negro children, as a group, aimed at higher occupational levels than a similar group of white children was given to the Florida Academy of Sciences convention here today by Dr. Susan Gray, Florida State College for Women psychologist.

She said that from a survey of 800 Negro children in the first six grades of schools in Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and at Burlington, N. C., she found most Negro boys wanted to be doctors and most girls preferred teaching.

She suggested that evidence that the Negro children aimed higher than the white children might reflect a greater striving for security and prestige among the Negroes.

Fifty per cent of the boys wanted to be doctors, farmers, carpenters and teachers—in that order. Eighty per cent of the girls preferred teaching, nursing, beauty parlor work and housework.

Pointing out that every sixth Negro boy wanted to be a doctor while only six out of 10,000 gainfully employed Negroes are found in the medical profession. Dr. Gray recommended guidance by teachers to acquaint the children with other vocations in order to prevent disappointment in later life.—Nashville Tennessean.

True Christian living means the growth of personality—the one eternal gain.

NEW TRUSTEE ELECTED

Archie Alexander Named Member of Board

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — (SNS)— Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, announced today the election of Mr. Archie A. Alexander, Des-Moines, Iowa, to the Trustee Board of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Alexander was elected at the fall meeting of the Board in New York.

Mr. Alexander has been since 1914, president of the firm Alexander and Repass, a nationally known construction company. This company has to its credit several million dollar jobs that include the city sewage system, railroad bridges, and street paving, largely in the middle west.

In the late spring of 1941, Mr. Alexander was awarded the contract to build an airfield for Tuskegee Institute, the field on which Tuskegee Institute is now fulfilling a contract to the U. S. Army Air Corps to give elementary military flying to Negro cadets training for the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Mr. Alexander received his formal training at the University of Iowa and London University, London, England. He was graduated from the School of Engineering University of Iowa, in 1912, and in 1925 was awarded a degree in Civil Engineering from the same University.

Tuskegee's new trustee has made many trips to Europe studying the engineering methods in England and on the continent. His

(Continued on page 16 Col. 4)

ROY HENDRICKSON'S ADDRESS

Administrator and Director of Agric. Dept.

Atlanta, Ga.—In the present war emergency over-confidence should be given a holiday. Far too few people appear to be fully aware of the extreme difficulty of reaching the objective apparently agreed on—to break Hitler's tyranny.

We came out of the First World War flushed with confidence—and we are still satiated with it, despite the fact that the situation now has more dissimilarities than similarities to the World War situation. Then there was a definite Western front where our Allies were unbowed when we entered the conflict. Then the great German genius for military organization had not blossomed as now it has. Hitler's military successes are without parallel; the Kaiser's victories are insignificant by comparison. Territory already gained by Hitler, the difficulty of flanking him, the vulnerability of our Nation's friends—all these and more show that the situation is far more serious than in 1917-18.

It is true that in this country our productivity, farm and industrial, had to be increased greatly to meet First World War needs. But the rise from the prewar to the full emergency level was not as great then as that which we face now. Change in the type of warfare is one factor accounting for this—the vastness of the potential war theatre is another.

Inheritance of confidence from the First War is understandable and not without a basis, but it is keeping us from opening our eyes wide

(Continued on page 4, Col. 2.)

NEGRO STILL A FARMER

Dr. Mordecai Johnson Speaks to College Pupils

Chicago—(ANP)—"We are still a farm people," Dr. Mordecai Johnson,(president of Howard university told members of the conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges here Tuesday night during their banquet at Morris' Eat shoppe. "Two-thirds of our people," Dr. Johnson continued, "are either making a living on the farm or in some vocation relating to agriculture. The center of Negro population in this country is in ten southern states. We cannot think of progress of the race unless we think of the farmers among us and realize his importance in our entire program."

Dr. Johnson said that the Negro had answered an inspiring invitation to come north two decades ago and that two million Negroes had accepted the invitation. The depression came and the brief gains made were lost. He recounted the story of marooned families which had entered industry only to be shunted aside when slack times came. "The fundamental solution of our problems," Dr. Johnson said, "must begin with and stay with the Negro farmer."

"The slave system is still with us. We still maintain the same plantations, the same plantation economy. We are still chopping cotton. The system has three million Negroes in its grasp and sucked down with them are five million whites; eight and a half million people in desperate condition in a southland crippled by a one crop system.

"Alabama and Mississippi spend $7.50 per capita for the education of all its children as against $75 spent as an average on states as a whole. The best states spend $125 to $150. Teachers in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas average from $268 per year up to $340. How in the name of heaven can a teacher go off to prepare to become a better teacher on a salary of $268 per year? In that southland one out of every 300 goes to college. The desperate poverty of the south contributes to low nutrition, low economic and low intellectual status of the region. Even in a school those students are as poor as those in Alabama State Teachers College, those Negro students pay

(Continued on page 13)

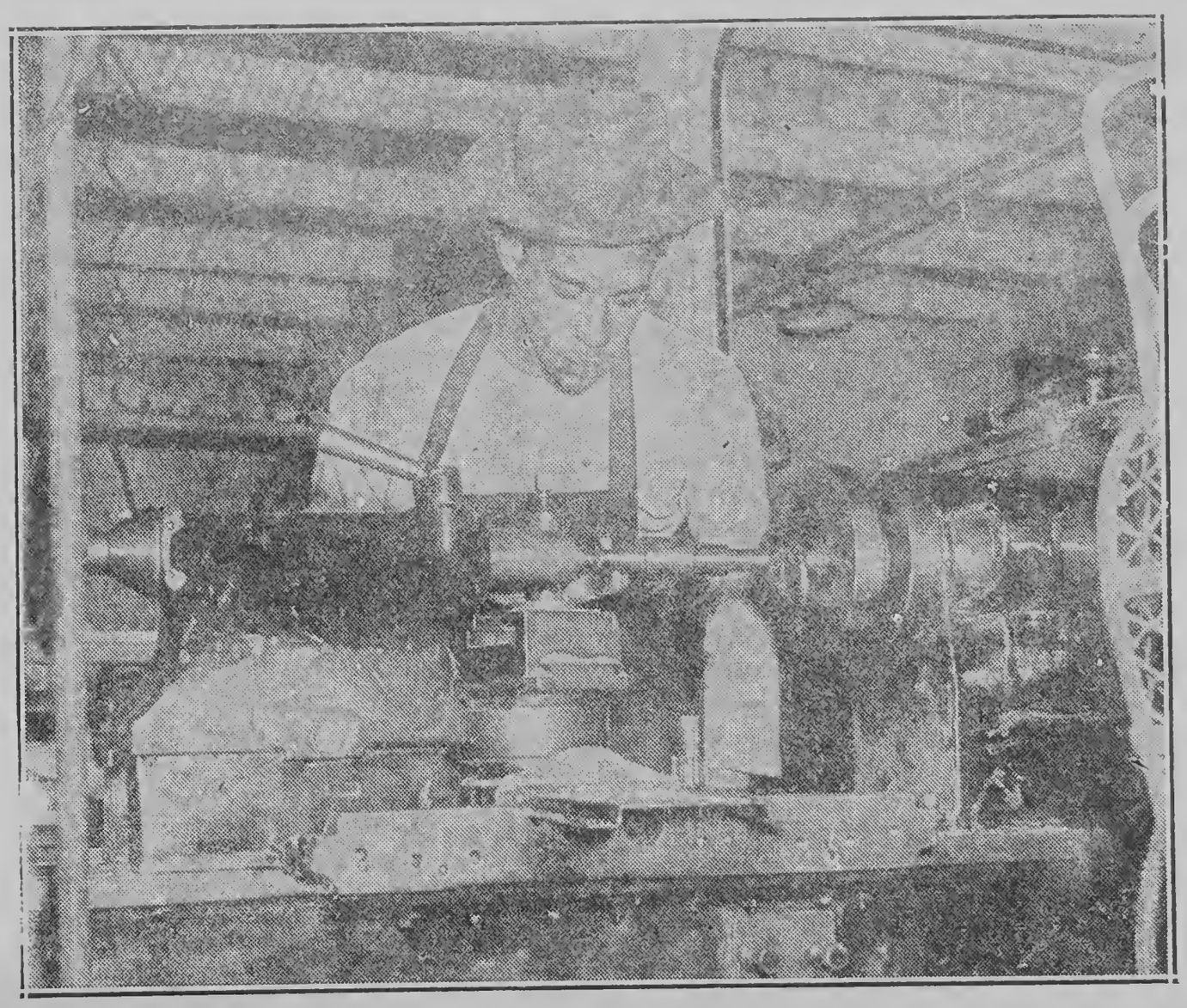
Lieut. Patton Assigned To Tuskegee ROTC

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 4 (ANP)—President F. D. Patterson announces he has received notice that 2nd Lt. John D. Patton, recent graduate from the officers candidate school at Fort Benning, Ga., had been assigned to duty with the ROTC at Tuskegee institute.

Lt. Patton came to Tuskegee in 1937 as a sergeant from Co. F. the 24th infantry to serve on the staff of the commandant and dean of men. Sgt. Patton was also the enthusiastic boxing coach and assistant football coach under Coach Cleve Abbott, chief mentor to the Tuskegee Golden Tigers.

On Aug. 8, Sgt. Patton reported to Fort Benning to attend the of-

(Continued on page 13, Col. 1.)



More and more Negro youth are being employed in defense industries in Pennsylvania. This employment is largely being made possible tarough the efforts of the National Youth Administration to give Negro youth work experience in machine and metal work. Pictured here is a Negro youth operating a metal lathe in the recently opened NYA Resident Defense Center at South Park, near Pittsburgh, Pa. According to Isaac C. Sutton, State Youth Administrator, plans are being made to increase the opportunities being afforded Negro youth.

Abolition Holiday Sought By National Group Of Leaders

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4—(ANP)—In commemoration of the signing of the 13th amendment, a nation-wide movement has started here, seeking proclamation of February 1 as a national holiday for the 12,000,000 Negroes of the country.

According to Major Richard R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company here, a committee of 50 persons from all parts of the United States has drawn up a proposal for presentation to congress soon.

USDA REPORTS ON DIFFICULTIES IN AMERICAN SILK PRODUCTION

Washington, D. C.—With imports from Japan cut off, production of silk in the Western Hemisphere would be desirable, but it would involve extensive research and probably other assistance, the Department of Agriculture reported today.

The report is based on a review of previous attempts—dating back to the early sixteenth century, to produce silk commercially in North, South and Central America and the West Indies—appearing in the November issue of "Agriculture in the Americas," monthly publication of the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Chief barriers to silk production in the Western Hemisphere, the article reports, are the large amount of hand labor required in caring for silkworms and the expense of the reeling process, by which silk cocoons are unwound and several strands are blended to form thread. These factors, plus the fact that substitutes are available for most uses of silk, are the principal reasons why the American republics, in their current drive to produce new crops, have given less attention to silk than to rubber and other tropical products for which there are no readily available substitutes.

At the same time, there are some products, notably parachutes and powder bags for large-caliber guns, for which silk substitutes have not been thoroughly satisfactory to date. At the present, the report concludes, prospects for remedying this Hemisphere deficit are discouraging, but through modern mechanical developments, the picture could some day change.

The earliest New World attempt at sericulture was made by Cortes who in 1522 imported silkworms and mulberry seeds into Mexico following his conquest of that country. The greatest Western Hemisphere progress in the art in the centuries since then has been made in Brazil, although even there production is still far below domestic needs. In the United States, attempts to produce silk have been made since the North American colonies were first settled, but have met with little success. For several years the Department of Agriculture conducted experiments on silk production in the United State, but these were discontinued in 1908.

SAY USDA CROP GOALS TO AID NEGRO FARMERS

Washington, D. C.—Farm production goals for 1942 recently announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard should be a boon to good health and a balanced diet for tenants and sharecroppers, official observers indicated this week following the agricultural defense conference in Memphis, Tenn. This is significant from a Negro point of view because a large number of colored farmers fall into this class.

In analyzing the goals, Department of Agriculture officials pointed out that in them, diversified farming and the live-at-home program have been given a real impetus. The operation of the program will encourage all farmers, white and Negro alike, to raise more hogs, cows and chickens and raise more farm gardens. This will serve to increase the supply of nutritious foods both for the farmer himself and for urban communities. Nutritionists say that many farm as well as city families are undernourished.

The goals call for a substantial increase in livestock, dairy and poultry products, increases in fruits and of some vegetables for canning, less wheat and production of cotton and tobacco near present levels. With the army and migration making inroads into the supply of farm labor, it is believed that every available farmer, including tenants and sharecroppers, will be integrated into this program to help meet the production goals.

Secretary Wickard, in discussing the goals at the Memphis meeting, told farmers that there has never been a better time than right now for the South to begin growing more of certain crops, other than cotton, which are badly needed. He told them that the country needs milk and eggs and meat a lot worse than it needs more cotton. The Secretary stated that these vital foods will help the South in two ways: they make for a healthier, happier people, and extra food production in the South makes more food available for Britain and the American people as a whole. He assured them that there is a market at good prices for all they can raise of the vital foods needed.

During the second day's session Secretary Wickard and I. W. Duggan, director of the AAA southern division met the Negro group in attendance at the conference. The Secretary assured them that reports which come to him indicate that Negro farmers are participating 100 percent in the program.

Officials feel that these goals are going to help the southern farmer establish a new pattern in agriculture—one in which he will abandon the hazard of the one-crop system, grow more nutritious food for himself and for marketing and thereby enjoy a higher standard of living.

The national goals are broken down into state goals for each commodity; then the state goals are broken down into county and community goals and finally down to the individual farmer. The State and County USDA Defense Boards will be the spearhead of the campaign; they will organize the drive for increased food production.

The farm plan which each farmer will be asked to fill out is similar to the previous AAA questionnaires on wheat, corn and cotton acreage, but in this instance covers the acreage of every crop, the breeding of all animals or fowls and the production of milk. It will represent the farmer's work plans for next year.

AAA committeemen will visit every farm. Can you keep more chickens? Do you have a couple more heifers that will freshen next spring? Can you market more of your beef cattle during 1942? These are the kind of questions which farmers and committeemen will answer together during this drive.

STATE MARKETING QUOTAS SET FOR FIRE-CURED, DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO

Washington D. C.—Apportionment among the states of the 1942-43 national marketing quotas for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

National quotas for the flue-cured and Burley classes were not apportioned among the states, as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, under which marketing quotas are administered, does not require the apportionment of quotas among states for these kinds of leaf. However, the Act provides for pro-rata adjustments in individual farm allotments according to the change in the national marketing quota. In a referendum held in November last year, more than the necessary 2-3 majority of tobacco farmers voted for quotas for the three crop years 1941 through 1943.

Assignment of state quotas is made on the basis of past production records, allowing adustments for weather conditions and trends.

The national quota recently set for fire-cured leaf was 67,500,000 pounds; for dark-air-cured, 27,300,000 pounds.

For fire-cured the state quotas are: Virginia, 12,182,000 pounds; Kentucky 26,235,000 pounds; Tennessee 28,996,000 pounds. A slight amount of fire-cured leaf is also grown in Illinois and Missouri.

For dark air-cured the state quotas are: Kentucky 23,740,000 pounds; Tennessee 3,263,000 pounds; Indiana 264,000 pounds. A slight amount of dark air-cured tobacco is grown in Missouri also.

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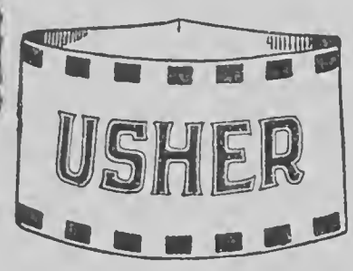

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These Ushers' Arm Bands are very attractive; made of high-grade felt material, in colors red, blue and green, each with white letters, and elastic band to fit around the arm. Size, 6½x4¾ inches. 25 cents each; $3.00 a dozen.

Blue Felt Ushers Arm Band, with sewed white letters of white felt. Very durable and attractive.

Price $1.00 each

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523 2nd Avenue, North,
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AMONG THE COLORED EMPLOYEES OF THE MORRISON CAFETERIAS

By R. H. Morris

The Morrison Cafeteria System, operating in the Southeastern states, is one of America's greatest food dispensing organizations. The Morrison System operates cafeterias in such southeastern cities as Savannah, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; Miami, Florida, and other centers.

Hundreds of persons earn their living working for the chain. Among these persons are scores of colored service workers, men and women. In fact, the Morrison System is one of the country's few great food service institutions which hires a large number of colored people. They serve in practically every phase of the service program of the institution's establishments. They work, as cooks, waiters, maids, waitresses, busmen, and in other capacities.

They receive a living wage, and enjoy pleasant, harmonious working conditions in an organization which has given both verbal and tangible evidence of interest in their welfare.

Be it said to the credit of the vast majority of the Morrison Chain's colored employees that they are repaying their employer's confidence in them as workers by rendering efficient and reliable service. The colored employees of Morrison's Cafeteria are marked by a general spirit of loyalty to the organization for which they work. They take pride in the fact there are other Morrison cafeterias in other cities. They like to compare the cafeteria in which they are employed with other cafeterias in the system. They like to boast of being 'Morrison workers,' and feel that this description of themselves is the best recommendation a service worker can have.

True to the situation as it exists in most institutions where there are large numbers of employees, one, sometimes two men, among the colored employees of Morrison's stands out above all others. In fact, his ability and character play a large part in determining the confidence and trust which the organization's owners and directors place in their colored employees. This man is Mr. John P. Johnson, headwaiter for the M. & M. Cafeteria in Miami, Florida. Others like him are: Headwaiter Willie Williams of Savannah, Georgia, and Chef Henry Mitchell also of Savannah—Along with several others in the chain. Chef Mitchell is a worthy successor to Johnson in worth and length of service.

Johnson was in the company's employ for more than twenty years. During that time he worked himself up from one of the lowliest places among the colored workers, to a position which is unique among Negro service employees. This position was one in which Johnson was sent from city to city, wherever a new Morrison cafeteria was being opened. Johnson was sent to the opening of the new unit in the chain for the purpose of setting up the service program, policy, and schedule which characterize the Morrison's service for its patrons.

The colored man had made such a favorable impression on his employers with his efficiency, reliability, and loyalty, until they trusted him with the large responsibility of setting up the schedule for their first impressions on the prospective patrons of a new community.

Johnson not only set up the service system, but selected and trained the colored men and women who were accepted for employment in the new cafeterias. As a result he is known well and favorably to the various Morrison managers, employees, and patrons all over the southeast. His was a shining example of how a man can make a nice place for himself in a great organization through hard work, honesty, loyalty, and intelligence.

When Mr. Morrison, the man who started the business, sold his interest in the chain, Johnson accompanied him to Miami, Florida, where Mr. Morrison established the swank and fashionable M. & M. Cafeteria, and which he operates more as a sideline and hobby, than as strictly commercial enterprise. Johnson is headwaiter at the M. & M. Cafeteria. With some twenty men under his direction, he carries on dispensing 'service' in the tradition of the great Morrison Chain for which he once worked. The men under his direction receive the excellent training in providing service which Johnson has developed over half a life-time spent in the service occupations.

In the meantime, the scores of colored men and women still in the employ of the cafeteria chain have before them the inspiring record of one of their own group who made good in a 'big way' working in the same system under which they are now employed.

—Service Magazine.

Cop: Lady, don't you know this a safety zone?

Lady: Sure, that's why I drove in!

The test of me is in my willingness to serve with what gift I have.

THEY LIFT AND LIKE IT AT ROGERS STORES

How the Colored Employees at Rogers Show Interest in the Concern

By Wayman Samuels

There are thousands of Negroes throughout the country, primarily in the great colored population belt existing in the southeastern part of the United States, who earn their livelihoods performing some of the various activities connected with the mercantile (grocery) business. They are the Negro 'service workers' who might be designated the 'secondary handlers' in the four-way process through which food passes to the consumer. The workers in this four-way process might be roughly designated as 'the growers,' 'the handlers,' 'the preparers,' and 'the servers.' With such a more or less crude division of the physical workers in the vast foods industry, it is easier to give consideration to the duties and services of the multitudes of colored workers 'the handlers, who toil in warehouses, at terminals, on boats, in freight cars, and on trucks, in the vast job of moving and distributing the nation's food supply. Their's is a somewhat obscured, but very necessary task.

It is a field in which a colored man stands little chance of earning a national reputation, or even a sectional or local one, at first glance. But, if the second glance is taken, and due credit given for long, faithful service, for regularity, intelligence, loyalty, and effieiency, then the contribution of these workers takes on a new light. And an account of their work becomes more than a mere routine report on the 'short, simple story of the humble.'

Since it is the aim of this magazine 'to dignify,' and wherever possible, 'glorify' labor and, particularly that of the colored man engaged in the so called 'ordinary pursuits,' it was well within the scope of its purpose, when a 'SERVICE' representative visited among the colored personnel of the Rogers Stores in Greenville, South Carolina.

The first notable fact about the colored employees of this concern is the existence of an exceedingly high degree of what might be called 'job patriotism' among them. Rogers Stores colored workers are proud of their connection with the concern. They refer to the organization as 'our stores.' They exhibit a feeling of 'belonging' to the setup; of being valued members of a working institution; of appreciating the firm's policy of showing them consideration over and beyond their role as warehousemen, truckers, and laborers.

And the firm does do just that. The best and most spectacular evidence of its policy of liberal concern regarding the morale and welfare of its colored employees is provided by the Annual Banquet for Colored Employees of Rogers Stores, which has the aspects of a gala social and civic event among the colored citizens of the thriving and bustling city of Greenville.

Colored business, civic, professional ,and social leaders join in making the affair in honor of the Rogers Stores employees an outstanding event. Interesting speakers are brought in from other localities to appear on the banquet program. One of the best equipped and up-to-date centers in the city is secured as the scene of the affair. A menu, such as is served, for the banquets of more highly placed groups and organizations is served, after being especially prepared and arranged by an expert caterer. And as an instance of the high tone which prevails throughout, the Rogers Warehouse Employees, through their official representatives (they have their own company approved organization), had this to say (on the back of the printed menu, to their guests during this year's banquet, held last June: "We are grateful for your presence. Rogers Store Warehouse Employees work under all regulations, state and Federal, pertaining to wages and hours_____we are proud of employer-employee relations in the Rogers organization ___you will find the same cordial relationship in clerk-customer transactions in all Rogers Stores_____ Rogers Stores are worthy of your consideration when you spend your grocery dollar."

That statement speaks volumes. It displays a new outlook and attitude on the part of the colored worker of today toward his place of employment and towards his employer. It demonstrates alertness and intelligent appreciation of what is required of the modern employee of any institution, whether white or colored. The result in the case of the Rogers Stores colored employees' program has been the development of a unique and interesting attitude of cooperation between them and other colored groups in Greenville.

In the first place their attitude towards their jobs, plus the manner in which they conduct their annual banquet, has done much to break down the oftmentioned hard feelings which may be found between the colored laborer and the colored business and professional man. The feeling of friendliness and mutual trust and appreciation undoubtedly has resulted in more 'grocery dollars' being spent by Greenville colored folk with Rogers Stores. This may be considered a tangible contribution of the colored workers to an institution which takes advantage of an obvious opportunity, and employs a liberal employee policy to produce increased business. It has made the Rogers Stores colored employees desire to help the business and see it prosper. They are personally interested in it. And therefore, seek to interest everybody else.

The group has able leadership in the following roster of officers; for its organization: Messrs. Caesar Channel, James Davis, and Jasper Hariston. They have received valuabel aid and assistanee from other groups, for instance, the Colored Professional and Business Men's Club, through its secretary, Mr. Henry Percival, made all arrangements for the 1941 banquet, held at Phyllis Wheatley Center in Greenville.

FIND OUT

As we celebrate the four hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of Columbus' epoch making voyage to the Americas, we needs must stop and consider what it means to us. First, of course, it marks the beginnings on the country we hold dear. But it is not that which is of greatest significanee. Nearly five hundred years before Columbus, the Norsemen had been here, and other explorers would have come—for the taking of Constantinople by the Turks had shut off the overland route to the East ,and men were forced out into new courses and new ways of thought.

The Voyage of Columbus teaches us the value of applied curiosity. Along the wharfs of Genoa, among the black bearded seafaring men; Columbus had heard strange tales of land beyond the ocean—of ships that, blown from their courses, had sighted great capes and verdant islands. He heard the half whispered theory that the earth was not flat as the scholars in their sheltered lives had decreed, that it was round. From these tales and whispers, he evolved his own idea— that the lands were really the Indies. And he had to find out.

The path was long and hard—and seemingly hopeless—all the way from the inconspicuous life of a trader's son in Genoa to the post of Lord High Admiral of Spain. He was jeered at, and mocked, and scorned. Every path that he followed ended in a stone wall of failure—but each time he started all over again, determined to find out. At last the way was opened. And when it was, he was ready for his opportunity—equipped mentally to carry it through.

That is the lesson in Columbus' voyage. The power to find out, the willingness to see, plus the ability to keep on is the real secret of success. The greatest advantage in education is that it teaches us how to find out, how to study and how to learn.

There may not be new continents to discover—but there are opportunities equally as great before those who have eager minds. There are no heights to which the man with an ideal may not climb—no oceans of ignoranee he may not cross to find the unknown treasure he seeks. Each man is a potential Columbus—and whether he voyages into unknown seas depends upon how great is his determination to find out.

—Service Magazine.

FOOD BUYING WITH BLUE STAMPS OVER $9,600,000 IN SEPTEMBER

Washington, D. C.—Blue food stamps added $9,637,000 worth of farm products to the diets of more than 3,598,000 persons eligible to receive public assistance during the month of September, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Program.

During September families taking part in the Food Stamp Program used blue stamps, which increased their expenditures for agricultural products approximately 50 percent, as follows: about 21 percent for eggs, 26 percent for flour and other cereals, 30 percent for vegetables and potatoes and 23 percent for fruits.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm commodities, as estimated by the Surplus Marketing Administration, included about 5,500,000 dozen eggs; nearly 51 million pounds of white and graham flour and about 16 million pounds of other cereals; and over 82 million pounds of vegetables and potatoes.

Other blue stamp purchases during the month included over 2,400,000 dozens of fresh oranges, nearly 10 million pounds of fresh peaches; 1,500,00 pounds of raisins and 1,800,000 pounds of dried prunes.

In addition to purchases of commodities with blue stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administration continued in September to distribute farm products for use in free school lunches, and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp Program.

"God Give Us Men"

Dr. George Truett, internationally famous preacher, yesterday spoke to more than 500 of Atlanta's professional and businessmen at a joint meeting of Greater Atlanta's civic clubs.

It is doubtful if there is in America today a more eloquent and forceful speaker than this man of 73 years' experience in living, in preaching and in teaching.

It is doubtful if he was ever more eloquent or forceful than in speaking to the business and professional leaders of the city.

From the very beginning he had them sitting forward in their seats leaning on every word, as he talked on what makes a city great.

We all know, of course, that a city cannot exist or grow on bank accounts on railroads, airlines or on streets of business houses. But we are prone to forget that without real citizenship a city perishes. And ever more prone are we to forget that the basis of all citizenship must be a regard for the needs and the right of our fellow man.

It was the theme he took, presenting it in a manner which was at once eloquent and yet stark in its truth, and meaning. All of it seemed to be summed up in the last of his many well chosen, effective quotations, this one from Joshua Gilbert Holland:

"God give us men. The time demands
strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

Dr. Truett is a "world preacher," and his preachings in Atlanta this week and at Old Salem campground on Thursday are making a profound impression on thousands of Atlantans and Georgians.

It is doubtful, however, if any of his preaching will bear more fruit than the powerful appeal to the business men of Atlanta to see that justice and the rights of man are guarded; that the home, good government and the church continue to be the three great institutions of the city; that man himself and not brick, stone and money be the chief concern of the city.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Did you ever hear about the proud father who wanted his boy to be a carpenter, so he sent him to a boarding school?

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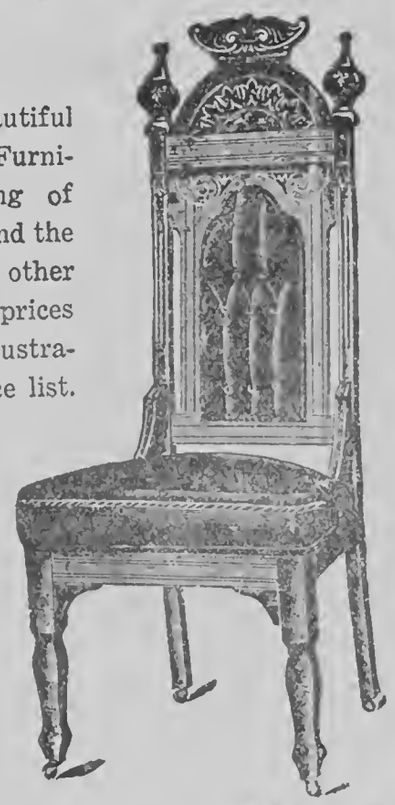

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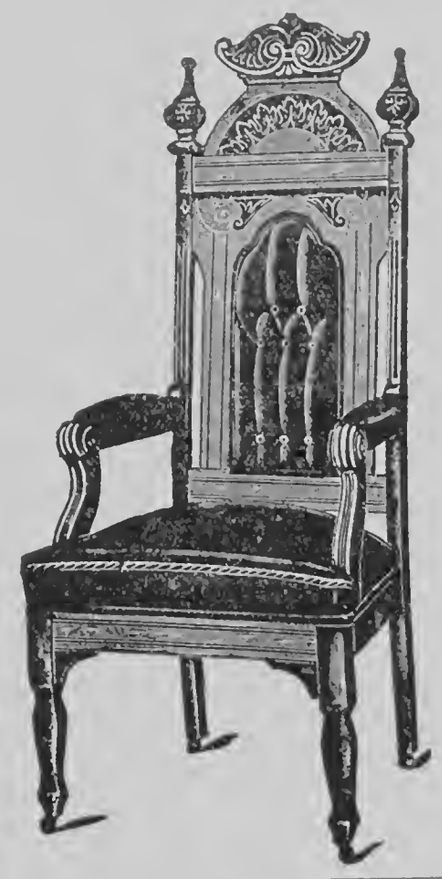

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

FARM YOUTHS TRAIN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE JOBS

Washington, D. C.—Negro youths on Farm Security Administration projects in Arkansas are enrolling in night school defense training classes, the Department of Agriculture announced this week. The training prepares the youths to make repairs of farm equipment at home and provides them with the necessary skill for obtaining jobs in national defense industries.

Officials report that scores of out-of-school youths between the ages of 17 and 25 are going to classes three hours a night, five nights a week, learning motor mechanics and other phases of defense work. The courses include operation, care, and repair of tractors, trucks, automobile and Diesel engines, metal work, welding, tempering and drilling, also woodwork and elementary electricity. Classes run from eight to twelve weeks.

The training classes are set up by the Office of Education, Department of Interior and are supervised in the various states by state boards of vocational education. The state supervisor of agricultural education is in charge of the general courses in each state. He also works with local personnel in organizing the schools. Last year 250,000 young men of both races were enrolled in the courses.

ROY HENDRICKSON'S ADDRESS

and focusing them steadfastly on the size and danger of the job we are undertaking. We need confidence, but just now we need far more to push production into high gear all along the front of war essentials.

Consider the good production responsibilities that the war emergency has created, and is adding to daily. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, acting with true foresight, has established far-reaching production goals—not extravagant, not excessive in any way. Many persons have come to assume that, hesto-presto, these goals will be attained. Instead, a very real possibility exists that we will fall short of many of them—even though farm production and marketings next crop year will be the largest in our history.

The reasons for this increased production—of nearly everything outside of cotton, wheat and tobacco—are growing. British needs are increasing; Russian needs are coming significantly into the picture. Domestic requirements are expanding. On top of all this, the place of reserves, of stockpiles ready for areas now conquered when they can cast off Hitler's stranglehold, are being seen more clearly—a staggering total. Farmers, their leaders and public servants, and the industries associated with farm production and marketing, will not meet their responsibilities with simple ease. Cooperaton of the highest type is going to be necessary.

I think we must begin by visualizing our situation at home. Food production costs are rising, and they haven't all been counted yet. American farms supply more young men for our armed forces than any other source. Others are going to defense industry. As a result, the supply of available labor, at a time when the need for labor is greater than ever, is having a significant effect not only on production costs but on the even more significant point—the very ability to produce. This isn't 1933 or 1938. There now are limits to our farm productivity that are very real. The idea of an American equivalent of the English land army of girls and women may not seem foolish eight months hence in many areas.

The materials for farm production, especially machinery and fertilizers, also present serious problems. I know that you have been discussing the fertilizer problems in some detail here, and no doubt you are looking carefully ahead to 1943 and 1944. Our planning now cannot afford to leave those years out of conideration in supplying fertilizer—and at reasonable prices—you have a singularly important responsibility throughout the country and especially in the South where the extent of dependence of argicultural production on your products is greatest. In your responsibilities to maintain reasonable prices you are dealing with a major factor in production costs, which are rising as a result of factors largely beyond the control of farmers.

Too frequently the increases now under way in production costs to farmers are overlooked. Gross farm income is advancing, but real income, measured in terms of the farmer's buying power, (is not rising nearly as fast. The long struggle for equality in the purchasing power of farmers, as compared with other groups, has not come to a close. That fight has always been concerned basically with net income and its purchasing power the share that farmers can spend for clothing, for food they do not—often cannot—produce for themselves, for housing, for education, for subscription to newspapers, for churches and for amusement.

The farmer, thinking of the home front, recognizes three major income classes of consumers. First are the well-to-do who consume about the same year in and out, and for whom some rise in food prices reflecting increased production costs may not be very significant. Second are those who continue to be self-supporting, but whose incomes are at levels where higher prices for food work a real hardship. This is the largest group—the group most often called upon to make sacrifices during war or depression.

The third group are those who are relatively helpless to adjust to changing situations—the public assistance income group. There still are more than ten million persons in this category today—and the most optimistic statisticians I have talked with believe that maximum industrial production will not reduce this group below seven to eight million. There are the aged, the orphans, the blind and crippled, and the pool of "disemployed" that is created by lack of materials and by priorities. This classification includes the unemployable who have been lifted to the distinction of recognition by modern industrial life and a modernized sense of humanity.

Those in this public assistance group average about five cents a meal for food. They have had to rely upon some public agency for funds to meet their humble living costs. And, during the years of difficult farm surpluses, they have also come to depend upon a more sensible, more humane management of surpluses—their diversion to those who need them but could not otherwise get them.

The farm plant, with around seven million farmers, cannot be managed with such a nicety as to produce to exact goals, in the face of weather and varied local conditions—so there will doubtless continue to be surpluses next year, as there are now of some commodities. But it would be ruinous to morale on the "home front" if we were to abandon machinery established to distribute foods to needy people, just because some surpluses have melted away temporarily. These people are least able to give up the supplements to their food income which are supplied through free school lunches through the blue stamps of the Food Stamp Plan, or through other methods. I don't believe we want to make food for this group of people utterly dependent on either the whim of a cloud that brings timely rain and a vast harvest, or on the whims of a marketplace suddenly crowded with bidders because Panzer divisions are sweeping over the Ukrane. Abandonment of this group would be reflected in the morale of a hundred training camps where boys from under-privileged homes are spending their first maturing years in the armed service of their country, instead of in factories where they could earn the funds that would at last remove their families from public assistance rolls. But all this is apparent to those who have thought of the necessity of national unity, of a "home front" fortified by a high morale, of good health and decent American minimum nutrition standards. The brunt of higher food costs, no matter how well justified these costs may be, should not be saddled on the group at the bottom of our economic pyramid.

A little later I want to discuss the significance of free school lunches, the stamp plan, school milk distribution and other methods to meet two future challenges. the sudden challenge when victory over Hitler finally comes with farm production in high gear, and the challenge that is lifted high by the fight we are in—the challenge to make Democracy more meaningful to a lot of folks who have a tough time of it most of the time.

But first I want to complete the picture of the needs farm production must meet. The home needs must be met first, and fortunately they can be met readily. We are now a hard-working nation producing on new high levels. As such we need more food than ever before.

The British needs are large—about 25 percent of their animal protein foods, and this figure is likely to grow. In all, a billion and a half dollars is being concentrated on the purchase of agricultural commodities, predominantly animal protein foods.

We began our buying program in the spring, accelerating rapidly, and this week we passed the $500,000,000 mark in lend-lease expenditures for farm products. We are continuing our buying and contracting, and this will disburse another $500,000,000 by the end of February. A third $500,000,000 of appropriated funds is in a sense already pledged so that farmers can safely continue increasing the production of needed commodities which will be coming from farms and feedlots after March 1.

In the last eight months our farmers have gotten livestock expansion under way rapidly, firm in the belief that their Government is not fooling in its expressed desire for more livestock products. It isn't, of course. Processors have and are increasing their facilities so that increased supplies are coming through on schedule. Secretary Wickard has proclaimed, in accordance with Congressional authority, his intention to support the prices of cheese, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, pork, eggs, and chickens at a minimum of 85 percent of parity prices, with funds available to the Department of Agriculture.

We have already supplied the British with large quantities of food, improving the rations available there where the entire food supply is under government control with fixed prices. From the end of last April to October first, we shipped to them under the provision of the Lend-Lease Act one billion, six hundred million pounds of agricultural products—much of it in the form of concentrated foodstuffs. Even in concentrated form, these supplies from American farms would fill a solid line of freight cars stretching from Washington, D. C., through Philadelphia and New York City to the Connecticut State line—a distance of about 250 miles. And that represents only a beginning in the flow of essential foods to those we are supporting in the fight to maintain human freedom on this earth. October shipments, which we plan to announce after December first, will show no slackening in this effort. Shipping limitations rather than our ability to supply the foods have been a restraining factor so far. It is, however, going to require a mighty effort on American farms to prevent this situation from being reversed now that repeal of neutrality act shipping restrictions opens the way to increased, more secure transport.

Among the foods which left our docks before October 1, were nearly 10,600 carloads of dairy and poultry products; almost 5,000 carloads of pork; nearly 5,500 carloads of dried and canned fruits and vegetables; more than 2,900 carloads of fats, mainly lard; almost 1,600 carloads of grains and cereals; more than 5,100 carloads of non-foodstuffs, principally cotton and tobacco, and several hundred other carloads of miscellaneous foods.

With our help the British food situation has been improved, aiding war production there—and Hitler's plans for starving those people have gone into the ashcan along with his promises to the Czechs, the Poles, the French, the Norwegians, the Dutch and to the world in general.

We are committed—and an American commitment means business—to supply an important part of British food requirements, and more must be shipped and at a faster rate than thus far. It is clear that the American people, speaking through their President and Congress, have determined to see that the peoples fighting Hitler have the proteins and the vitamins, as well as the munitions, to win. Our program of assistance is an integral phase of our defense program and transcends every other consideration until victory is won.

After this war is won, our people and those in other lands are entitled to, and will seek, more group and individual security, defining that word in its broadest sense. We have a big job to do here at home, centering about nutrition alone. We know that even today with all the gains in employment and consumer incomes resulting from national defense activity, large groups of people are not well fed. Indeed, this poor feeding is the reason why many of these people can't get into the stream of individual opportunity. It is a vicious circle—malnutrition prevents otherwise able citizens from maintaining adequate health; through poor health they are unable to take their place as workers; without work they are unable to obtain sufficient income to buy the food to combat malnutrition. it isn't all as simple as that, but the general situation accounts for enough cases to make our shame abundant.

Distribution programs such as free school lunches, the Stamp Plan, and lowcost milk for children are a partial answer to our modern paradox of want in the midst of plenty. They point to the possibilities of more complete answers. They demonstrate that we are advancing, progressing somehow from the singular crudity of wasting farm surpluses while both farmer and consumer starved. They show that we recognize that relating want to plenty when extremes are reached can no more be left to "business as usual" than it is possible for "business as usual" to be maintained in the anguish of an emergency war production effort.

Such programs provide farmers with a wider market that helps to bring a fair return on their full production., At the same time they get more food to people who simply cannot afford to buy an adequate diet. There is a good deal of variation in farm production and in prices and consequently in what constitutes a price-depressing surplus. There is a good deal of variation, too, in the foods that can be used to bring about a balanced and adequate diet. But if and when such variation is lessened temporarily, we cannot become slaves to a set pattern for operating a program to such an extent that we abandon the group which is relying on the device itself—whether they be farmers at the supply end, or the public assistance group at the consuming end.

After the present emergency passes and we come face to face with some terrific needs for adjustment, these distribution programs will be of great importance to national welfare. They can greatly help farmers in readjusting production—a job that may be painful in the extreme. They will help cushion the social damage that will be done by the inevitable slack in employment, as the focus of industrial production switches from war materials to peace needs. They will help, if adequately financed and supported, to keep a floor under the nation's physical health; and assist in keeping the nation from repeating a recently revealed mistake—neglect of our health to a point where nearly one-half of the young men drafted could not meet the physical fitness test.

We can make the switch-over from war to peace in an orderly way, or we can permit it to become a rout. We don't—if we are wise—throw the ladder away when we climb on top of a roof to put out a fire. Machinery that will help us make a decent transition from war to peace shouldn't be scrapped. We shouldn't forget that there are some folks about half-way up the ladder who can't climb further and many others who can't in their present condition help very much in fighting the kind of fire Hitler started.

There is no doubt that if every citizen in this country is to have adequate nutrition the acreage of food crops will have to be expanded—our food distribution system, including that which now operates without direct subsidy, will have to be improved. Adequate diet is an ideal for which all of us can work to build a stronger and healthier America. From this ideal and the ability to do something about it will spring our economic security after the peace is won.

In the past too many people in our country have been ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed. And even though the number has decreased as our national defense program has gone forward, we still have too many who lack the opportunity to become self-sufficient. Working out a more permanent answer to this key social and economic problem is a challenge that must not go unheard despite the war trumpets. The future isn't in the habit of taking care of itself.

In the words of the joint statement made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill following their meeting at sea, we "hope to see established a peace which will afford all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out

(Continued of page 16.)

WOMAN'S PAGE

MAZOLA MAKES MIGHTY GOOD MAYONNAISE

½ teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon dry mustard
Dash cayenne
1 egg yolk
1 cup Mazola

Combine dry ingredients and vinegar with egg yolk in small mixing bowl. Add Mazola gradually, a few drops at first, beating constantly with rotary egg beater (or electric mixer), then increase as mixture thickens. If mixture becomes too thick, add additional vinegar, or lemon juice. 1 cup dressing.

Variations*

To ½ cup Mazola Mayonnaise, add:

Piquant: 1 tablespoon each of catsup, minced sour pickles and cucumbers....for meat salads.

Sweet: 1-3 cup heavy cream (folded in) and 1 teaspoon powdered sugar.....for fruit and dessert salads.

Savory: 1 tablespoon each of chopped green pepper, pimiento and ripe olives....for lettuce and greens.

Chile: ½ cup chili sauce and 1 tablesspoon grated horseradish..... for head lettuce, bowl salads.

*These may be used for Cooked Salad Dressings too!

KIDNEY BEAN SALAD

1 cup cooked kidney beans
3 hard-cooked eggs, diced
2-3 cup diced celery
¼ cup chopped dill pickles
1-8 teaspoon salt
½ cup salad dressing

Mix and chill the ingredients and serve on crisp lettuce. Serves four.

POPCORN FUDGE

Combine two cups brown sugar with one cup thin cream. Stir over low heat until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking to 238 degrees or until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from heat and let stand in cold water until cool. Then add one tablespoon butter, two cups of popcorn and one teaspoon vanilla. Beat until creamy. Pour on buttered plate and cut into squares.

DOUGHNUTS

1-3 cup sugar
1 tablespoon shortening
1 egg
1-3 cup milk
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
Dash of nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of mace

Cream sugar and shortening together; add beaten eggs and milk. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, nutmeg, mace and salt. Add to first mixture and mix well. Turn out on floured board and roll to ½-inch thickness, cut out with doughnut cutter and fry in deep hot fat until delicately brown. Sprinkle with cinnamon and powdered sugar. Drain on brown paper.

SOUR CREAM ROLLS

1 cup compressed yeast
½ cup lukewarm water
2 cups sour cream or Sun Valley buttermilk
3 tbsp. melted Spry shortening
3 tbsp. Domino sugar
2 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. soda
5 cups Heckers flour (about)

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald the cream over a low flame. Add the sugar, salt and soda. Cool to lukewarm. Add softened yeast and half the flour, beating well. Add enough flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on lightly floured board and knead until satiny. Shape into small round biscuits and place in greased pan or roll out ½-inch thick and cut with biscuit cutter. Brush each round with melted butter, fold over like parker house rolls, and place on greased baking sheet or in shallow pan. Brush lightly with melted shortening. Cover and let rise until double in bulk (about 1½ hours). Bake in hot oven (450 degrees) 15 to 20 minutes. Yield: 6 dozen small rolls.

TENDER PIECRUST

What's the crowning touch to Thanksgiving dinner? Why, hot mince pie, of course! Mince pies hot and fragrant, in flaky, tender piecrust.

And here are mince pies in a million—luscious, spicy individual desserts, with delicate, nut-sweet pastry. Easy to digest, too, even after a hearty Thanksgiving dinner.

No fuss to make

These enticing little pies are mixed in jig-time, with creamy smooth Spry as your shortening. In fact, you can bake them easily any time, using homemade mincemeat from your preserve shelf or a packaged variety. Let these tempting pies make their debut on your Thanksgiving table— then, whenever you serve them, the family will say they're cause for thanksgiving!

Individual Hot Mince Pies

1 recipe Spry Piecrust
1 pint mincemeat

Roll ½ of pie dough to 1-8 inch thickness and line 6 individual pie tins. Fill pie shells with mincemeat.

Roll remaining dough for top crusts and cut or prick decorative design to allow steam to escape. Fit dough over mincemeat, trim ½-inch larger than pans, then fold under bottom crusts. Seal edge with fork. Brush tops of pies with milk. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees F.) 30 minutes.

Spry Piecrust

2¼ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup Spry
5 tablespoons cold water (about)

Sift flour and salt together. Add ½ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as meal. Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of a large pea. Sprinkle water gradually over mixture. With a fork, work lightly into a dough. Add just enough water to moisten.

"ALL THIS MEAT AND NO POTATOES!"

By Patsy Graves

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its 1942 production goals in the Food for Freedom campaign. The meat goal for next year aims at 24 billions of pounds of beef, pork, veal, lamb, mutton, and chicken, or about 10 per cent more than this year. After making the necessary allowances for export, the 1942 production of meat, if achieved and shared equally among every body, would be enough to provide each person with 169 pounds of meat.

Well, of course, this meat is not going to be given away so every man, woman and child in these United States won't get his share. The majority of us will only get that share of meat we can pay for. Heard a lady say when confronted by rising prices that she could live if she didn't have to eat. And a big part of eating to most folks is MEAT. You are in a plight indeed if the folks you have to feed don't feel in the least satisfied if meat is left off the bill of fare. If that is the case in your house, you should certainly investigate cheaper cuts.

Cheaper Cuts

The subject is so broad, or rather there are so many kinds of meat, we had better narrow it down to just one kind—Beef. The average woman asks for about six popular cuts which amount to less than a third of a side of beef. Everyone asks for sirloin, round, porterhouse, club and T-bone steaks; roll rib and standing rib roasts while the rest of the side goes begging. Equally nutritious and delicious are pot, blade pot, arm pot, blade rib and rump roasts; pinbone steaks, flank fillets, short ribs, brisket, and boneless neck pieces.

HERE'S A GOBBLER WITH "SOME STUFF!"

It's a proud gobbler that comes to the table—strutting its stuff—stuffed with sausage stuffing! The flavors compliment each other like two women with new hats, and when the dish is completed with stuffed baked potatoes and plenty of cranberry sauce, you've a meal for which the Pilgrim fathers would give you Plymouth Rock. All you have to do is look for the recipe elsewhere on this page.

Sausage Stuffed Bird is the Good Word

Newest, best and yummiest of all food tricks is sausage stuffing for your proud bird—be it turkey, goose or chicken. Close to being a meal in itself, sausage stuffing adds savor to the holiday bird. The same stuffing, by the way, does your other stuffed meats proud—try it in stuffed veal, stuffed pork, stuffed shoulder of lamb. But first, try it with turkey like this:

Sausage Stuffing For Turkey

½ cup butter
3 tablespoons chopped onion
4 cups soft bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon sage or thyme
½ cup chopped celery
2 cups sliced pork sausage links

Melt butter, add onion; cook over medium heat 4 or 5 minutes until onion is yellow but not brown. Add bread crumbs which have been mixed with seasonings; mix in chopped celery and sliced pork sausage links. Cook 2 minutes stirring constantly. Makes about 6 cups stuffing.

NOTE: If more moist stuffing is desired, add slightly beaten egg or desired amount of water to stuffing while cooking.

Autumn Addenda

For a new dessert pancake add one cup of drained chopped fruit to a standard griddle cake batter. Chopped apples, shredded pineapple, chopped dates, dried apricots or raisins are all good fall and winter combinations.

When unexpected callers drop in for afternoon coffee or tea cut slices of enriched white bread with a scalloped cookie cutter, spread with honey butter and sprinkle with a sugar-cinnamon mixture. Pop these spicy, sweet circles under the broiler for a few minutes until they are toasted to a rich, golden color.

BREAD PUDDING

Bread Pudding time is here. For a real taste treat soak slices of enriched bread in milk until soft. Grease a deep baking dish and place slices of bread and layers of cranberry sauce alternately into it. Sprinkle layers with plump raisins and a little lemon juice. Cover with crumbs and bake. Pour foamy sauce over all when serving.

BROWN BREAD

What slices of ham are to eggs, slices of brown bread are to baked beans. The busy lady who doesn't have time to steam her own brown bread can buy it in cans or order it from her favorite bakeshop.

A delightful muffin treat for this time of year are Apple Muffins. These are easily made by adding a cupful of chopped apple to a plain muffin batter made with two cups enriched flour.

"PEP UP" YOUR DISHES

Try adding these seasonings sometimes and see how you like these delicious flavors.

When you next cook, will you add caraway seeds to applesauce—prepared mustard to French dressing—mace to your hot spinach—parika to canned corn—nutmeg to potato soup—a cinnamon stick to your cup of hot tea—curry to hard eggs—a whole onion studded with cloves to bean soup—ginger to any baked pudding—chili powder to stewed tomatoes—celery seed to your next cole slaw?

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

SHRINKER

When a non-washable dress has become stretched through the waist or hips, instead of taking it in at the sides I shrink the material in the stretched part to the desired size by bringing to a boil about a quart of water in a tea kettle and holding the dress over the steaming spout for a few minutes. The material shrinks as it gets damp. Then I hang up the dress and let it dry. If the dress has been shrunk too much, it can be stretched out again by pressing on the wrong side with a warm iron.

MARKER

Stick a corsage pin or large headed colored pin into the page to keep your place when following crocheting or knitting directions. It is very annoying to keep looking for your place when following lengthy direction. Keep moving the pin along as you work and save your nerves.

SOAP

To save soap without unnecessary trouble, and to avoid having to use the small pieces; soften new cake and small piece of old cake in warm water until they adhere. They will merge, making one convenient cake. Saves time and bother of melting small pieces, or wasting the leftovers.

LOAF

Roll a small piece of biscuit dough very thin, line bottom of baking dish, your meat loaf will be easy to remove and slice without breaking.

GUARD

When paring fruits and vegetables, use a rubber thumb guard such as is used in offices for counting and sorting papers. It saves needless cuts.

FROSTING

A very easy and very delicious frosting for cake is made by adding maple syrup to confectioner's sugar until it is of the right consistency.

GARLIC

This is the way we have been using garlic for years. Instead of cutting garlic in pieces to put over roasts, vegetables raw or cooked, just try mashing the garlic with a little salt with a fork till all dissolves. You will find a much more even and better flavor. Try it in potato salad or vegetable salad.

WE MUST COMPLY WITH WHAT?

Negro State Teachers Associations are chalking up an increasing number of suits against county or city boards of education to equalize teachers' salaries. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which held that a differential in teachers' salaries on the basis of race is unconstitutional, has emboldened many Negro leaders in education to insist that something be done about their salary scale. A casual glance at the table of salaries shows the marked discrepancies between the pay of white and Negro teachers:

Average Salaries for Teachers*

State	White	Negro
Alabama	$ 816	$387
Arkansas	625	367
Florida	1,133	569
Georgia	886	398
Louisiana	1,026	368
Mississippi	750	237
North Carolina	916	647
Oklahoma	1,059	923
South Carolina	939	388
Tennessee	887	580
Texas	1,195	704
Virginia	912	598

The question of salaries is merely preliminary, an entering wedge, which doubtless will be followed by others. It is, conceivably, unconstitutional to differentiate in the expenditure of public funds between children on the basis of race. Teachers' salaries are reflected in the per capita cost.

Current Expenditures per Child Enrolled**

State	Year	White	Negro
Alabama	1938-39	$36.03	$10.65
Arkansas	1939-40	26.84	10.63
Florida	1937-38	55.44	21.64
Georgia	1939-40	43.38	12.47
Louisiana	1938-39	60.37	12.62
Mississippi	1938-39	28.96	4.97
N. Carolina	1937-38	39.31	21.71
Oklahoma	1939-40	49.75	51.52
S. Carolina	1939-40	46.80	11.40
Texas	1939-40***	54.06	26.32
Virginia	1938-39	30.18	18.22

*** All figures compiled by R. E. Eleazar, Commission on Interracial Cooperation.**

**** Kentucky and Tennessee records do not separate public school expenditures by race.**

***** (appro'd)**

THIS PUZZLES ME

By Langston Huges for ANP

They think we're simple children:
Watermelon in the sun,
Shooting dice and shouting,
Always having fun.
They think we're simple children,
Grown up never be—
But other simple children
Seem simpler than we.
Other simple children
Play with bombs for toys,
Kill and slaughter every day,
Make a frightful noise,
Strew the world with misery,
Stain the earth with blood,
Slay and maim each other
And evidently think it good—
For when we dark-skinned children
Try search for right and light
These other simple children
Think it isn't right—
Unless it's white.
Talmadge down in Georgia,
Dies in Washington
Seem to feel that all we need
Is melon in the sun.
They think we're simple children—
Simpler than they—
But why they think it, is a puzzle
When you see the world today.

A FORTUNE IN FRIED CHICKEN

The recent death of Ernie Henderson of Chicago brings to an end the career of a man who started with an idea and converted it into an estate estimated to be worth over $100,000.

Starting his business eleven years ago in a basement on Indiana Avenue near 47th, Henderson made rapid success and became known as the "fried chicken king." It soon became necessary for him to have a delivery system which included a fleet of fast delivery cars, painted red and decorated with a large picture of a rooster.

Celebrities of both races visited his place and his delivery trucks deliver orders to both white and colored homes.

His brother, Rudy, who also owns two chicken Shacks will continue the management of the Indiana Avenue business.

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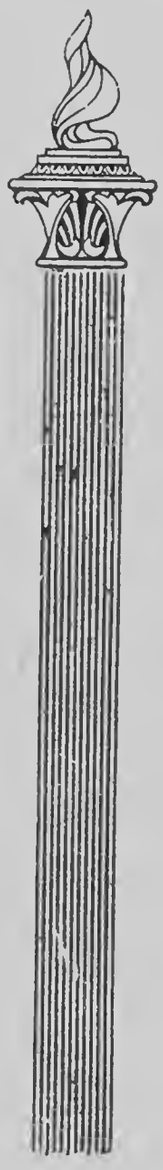

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USDA URGES EMPHASIS ON FARM, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY GARDENS

Washington, D. C.,—In a report to Secretary Claude R. Wickard today the Department of Agriculture garden committee recommended greater emphasis on farm gardens and expansion of school and community gardening to help provide better nutrition in both rural and urban areas.

The committee warned that while there have been many suggestions for "emergency," "defense," or "war" gardens, there is no emergency in sight that would warrant intensive city home vegetable garden campaigns.

The commercial vegetable acreage goals for next year under the USDA Farm Defense Program the committee points out, provide for even greater supplies than the abundant production of this year which, in many areas, required extensive government purchases to support prices. Of the $84.432,195 spent by the Surplus Marketing Administration for farm surpluses for direct distribution during the last fical year, $14,333,908 was spent for surplus vegetables. Even then some vegetables were left in the field because prices were not high enough to pay harvesting and transportation costs.

The committee felt that school and community gardens under the supervision of trained volunteer leaders should make a valuable defense contribution. Services of local garden project leaders. It was pointed out that the school lunch program at the peak last year reached about 4-3-4 million of the estimated 9 million undernourished school children. Of the 67,000 schools that received surplus commodities last year, about 9,000 had school garden projects operating in conjunction with the school lunch programs. About 9,500 had canning projects to provide supplimental food supplies.

gardens where adequate space Expansion of community and suitable soil are available was recommended as a means of supplementing supplies of vegetables and other farm commodities purchased by the government and distributed through State relief agencies to needy families as well as for school lunch programs

Farm production goals for 1942 provide for an increase of about 90,000 acres in commercial vegetable productions. The goals also call for an increase of 1,300,000 in he number of farm gardens. It was urged that more emphasis be given to including small fruits in farm gardens.

Some garden supplies will be short. From the standpoint of conservation of seed supplies, fertilizer, and spray materials, the committee said that more efficient use could be expected on farms and by small town and suburban gardeners who usually have better soil more skill and greater opporunity for production than is available to city gardeners. Improving ornamental and landscape plantings about city homes was suggested as an alternative to turning city lawns into vegetable gardens.

Special efforts by the Department of Agriculture to make its gardening information available to all interested individuals and organizations was recommened as an aid in achieving the best results.

Commenting on the report of the committee, Secretary Wickard said, "I hope there will be no move to plow up the parks and the lawns to grow vegetables as in the first World War. Goals for commercial vegetable production for next year are based on a thorough canvass of the needs for improved nutrition and on prospective demand. We want to make the services of the Department of Agriculture available to everyone who wants information on gardening and I am especially anxious that we be able to help low income families that would be unable to buy enough vegetables for good diet. But for the families that ordinarily buy ample supplies of vegetables there will be no need to dig up the grass and the flower beds to plant vegetables."

CIO LAUDED AS GREATEST HOPE OF COLORED WORKERS

John L. Lewis Organization Is More Democratic Than AFL, Writer States

NEW YORK (NNS)—The more one studies the nature and growing influence of the CIO the more it becomes apparent that his movement constitutes the only really stable factor of hope in the American scene to which the masses of working, farming and Negro people can look for leadership in the sharpening crisis facing this nation. It is the strongest bulwark American democracy, such as it is, possesses, and to Negroes it represents the denial of the notion that the trade union movement is anti-democratic and completely chauvinistic. Beside the moribund American Federation of Labor it stands out in violent contrast like a flaming meteor. The CIO represents the exact opposite of the worst features and practices of the A. F. of L. For the measure of the democratic worth of a labor movement is its attitude toward the problem of the Negro, his place in American society. The leadership of the A. F. of L. has plainly stated where it stands on this issue, against the extension of full rights and equal privileges of membership to Negro labor. The CIO has, on the other hand proved by consistent application of its policies the sincerity of its desire to organize the mass of American wage-earners to share in the fruits of democracy, and extend its program to Negro workers without any reservations.

The CIO has by its activities added dignity to the lives of millions of working people throughout the land, and by its successful battles against monopoly enlarged the nation's democracy and the prosperity of its stop and consider the gains CIO orpeople. Negroes would do well to ganizations have brought to hundreds of thousands of Negro workers in industryy. Its accomplishments have been tremendous and can only be fully appreciated in the light of the opposition which stood in the way.

CHIROPODY WAS PAINFUL EARLY HISTORY OPERATION

In the early Nineteenth century, itinerant U. S. barbers traveled from town to town carrying bags of dirty knives, and even old steels from corsets, for paring customers' corns. They usually charged 25 cents an operation, raised howls of pain from their victims. One day, while lounging around a hotel lobby, a lush-bearded young man from New Hampshire named Nehemiah, Kenton met a Scotsman who had a new painless method of removing corns. Instead of digging with a scalpel, he first softened the corn in acid, then carefully shelled it out with a dull bone blade.

Nehemiah Kenison knew a good business when he saw it. He examined the acid, went to Boston, where he set up an office opposite Old South Church. Nehemiah generously taught his trick to his sons and half a dozen relatives, who taught others. So began the science of chiropody in the U. S.

Today, although a few chiropodists practice in barbershops, chiropody is a highly respectable hand-maiden of medicine, requiring two years of college training, three or four years in one of six approved schools. Chiropodists like to be known as podiatrists because, to their horror, they are often confused with chiropractors.

1942 COTTON INSULATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY USDA

Washington, D. C.,—The Department of Agriculture announced today the 1941-42 Cotton Insulation Program under which up to 12,000,000 pounds or about 27,600 bales of cotton, card strips and comber waste may be utilized in the manufacture of cotton insulation. Card strips and comber waste are mostly short fibers removed as waste in the manufacture of cotton yarn. The program is similar to cotton insulation programs operated by the Surplus Marketing Administration in 1939-40 and 1940-41 and seeks to encourage new uses for cotton grown in the United States.

Under the 1941-42 program, Federal payments at the rate of nine cents per pound will be made through SMA to holders of approved applications who manufacture and sell insulation made of cotton, card strips, or comber waste. The insulation must be manufactured or sold not later than June 30, 1942. Payments made to manufacturers will cover the cotton as it is impregnated for resistance to fire, but will not include backing material and metal fasteners.

Although cotton insulation in its early development as encouraged by the Department, was used largely in the construction of homes and other structures officials point out that the product has caught the interest of United States industry. Manufacturers have found cotton insulation suitable for us in the construction of dwelling houses and other buildings requiring insulation against heat, cold and sound. The product is now being tested for use in marine and airplane construction. For these purposes, especially those in which settling of insulation by vibration is a factor, tests show cotton insulation because of its lightness and cohesiveness, to be superior to other types now in use.

Department officials say that if cotton insulation can be successfully introduced to 10 percent of its potential markets, there will exist a new and non-textile domestic market annually for about 750,000 bales of cotton.

As an insulation material for use in the construction of homes and buildings the product is in growing demand as it combines the advantages of low installation cost non-hazardous application, and insulating qualities comparable to the best of other materials.

NOT SOLVED

The fact that farm income for 1941 will reach the highest total in many years, is being widely publicized.

However, that doesn't mean that all is well with agriculture. The farmer's cost of labor, materials and taxes is also reaching record levels.

The upshot is that the farm problem is not solved. Farm organizations, such as the agricultural marketing cooperatives, still have a big job to do. The farmer remains in an unfavorable position in comparison with industry and labor.

COMMERCIAL STEEL FREED THOUSANDS OF SLAVES

Invention of commercial steel, less than a century ago, completely revolutionized the construction and production of ropes and wheels. The invention of steam and gas engines and electric motors, made possible by steel first enables the entirely mechanical hoisting and hauling of enormous tonnages of materials by steel wire ropes and steel wheels at astonishing speeds with safety and ease. The thousands of slaves who, under the biting lash, pulled and hauled with primitive ropes and wheels in the building of the Pyramids would today be replaced by a comparative handful of husky young fellows in overalls skillfully and unlaboriously manipulating enormous machines, adapting the principles of the rope and the wheel, that would swing the great Egyptian monuments into place in quick contract time. Generations of years and thousands of lives were consumed on the Pyramid job. The Empire State building in New York City—a bigger job in every way—was swung up to its towering height of 102 stories with wire rope and sheave wheel, engine and motor, in 15 months, with a record for safety of workmen's lives.

We should live lives of Thanksgiving as we confess our gratitude.

All things come from the hand of God.

I should always put living before speaking.

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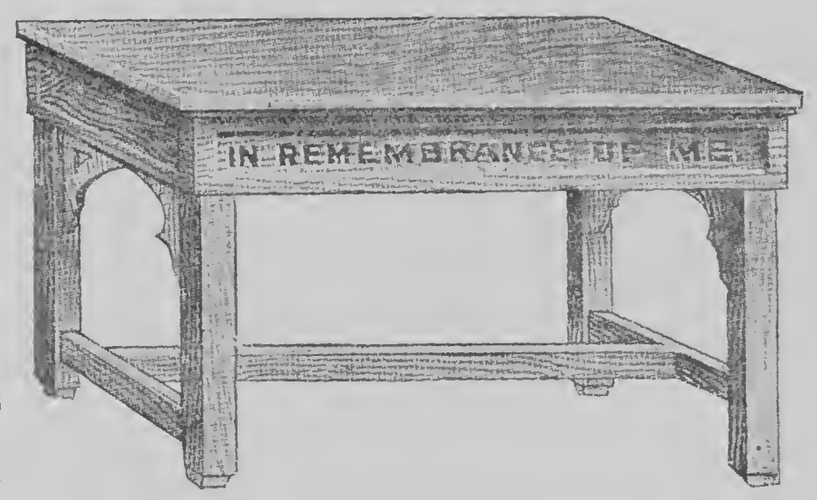

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Interesting Items

OWN HORN BLOWS

Philadelphia, Nov. 20—The steady blast of an auto horn outside Mrs. Gretchen Gerson's home at 4:30 a. m. today brought her to a window ready to denounce the driver for disturbing sleepers.

She was even more disturbed when she discovered it was her own car—crackling in flames. Firemen said a short circuit had started a fire and caused the horn to pipe off.

Plymouth, Mich., provides free parking lots for automobiles, finding it less expensive than widening narrow streets.

RACE PREJUDICE HIT BY GEORGIA METHODISTS

Atlanta, Nov. 20—North Georgia Methodists took a firm stand today against attempts to foment race prejudice or retrict freedom of education in this state.

By almost a unanimous voice vote the conference approved a resolution to that effect, offered by 35 ministers and laymen.

BUSY ON HOLIDAY

Portland, Ore., Nov. 20—Leonard Sewell's 10-year-old Boston bull terrier is holiday conscious.

On Armistice Day, 1938, she gave birth to six pups; on July 4, 1939, to five; on last Christmas to one. Today she had three more.

DRY, MOIST COOKING

There are two distinct methods used in meat cookery, known as the ways of best cooking the tender and less tender cuts (no butcher will let you classify any cut as TOUGH!) The tender cuts of meat are cooked by dry heat, which means by roasting, broiling or panbroiling, and never think that a less tender cut may be tenderized by such processes. Tough cuts need moisture and usually long, slow cooking, such as braising, stewing or simmering.

Perhaps some of you are wondering how to tell whether a cut is tender and can be cooked by dry heat, or whether it is less tender and should be cooked by moist heat. Those muscles used most by the animal are less tender. As a general rule, those cuts that lie along the backbone are the very tender ones. In beef, the rib roasts, the club, porterhoue or T-bone, and sirloin steaks are the ones best cooked by dry heat.

TIPPY LOSES LEG BUT SAVES LAD FROM TRAIN

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 20—Tippy had been very busy.

There was a rabbit burrow to sniff, a crawling black bug to chase, a bird to bark at along the right-of-way. Those things took all his time and required the full attention of one of his bright terrier eyes.

The other eye, was as usual, on the boss.

The boss was busy, too. He was fighting Indians, or riding a magic airplane, or pushing the school teacher down a well. All very interesting business, requiring plenty of imagination. And for him, the immediate surroundings faded, as they do for seven-year-old boys.

The boss never saw the train coming, but Tippy did, almost in time. He scampered, or barked, or jumped. Neither he nor the boss never knew just what. But the boss landed in the gravel alongside the track, unhurt, while Tippy rolled beneath the churning wheels.

Tippy won't chase the birds so fast again. He can't, on just three legs. But it will not matter so much, because, if Tippy wishes it when he comes from the veterinarian's, the parents of seven-year-old Alvin Johnson will gladly chase the birds for him.

American aircraft engine manufacturers drove their production to a new all-time high during August, 1941, turning out new war plane motors representing a combined total of nearly 4,500,000 horsepower.

SKILLED GARDENER BLIND

St. John, N. B.—One of the most beautiful small gardens in this city is grown by a blind man, who for years has been unable to see the creations in color cultivated by his skilled hands. He is Fred Carter, former head gardener of Kew Gardens, London, who is known as the "Happy Wanderer."

Washington, D. C.—(NNS)— A Negro woman has been named as special assistant in the Office of Civilian Defense. She is Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, the only Newro woman ever elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Mrs. Fauset's work is to assist Director Fiorello LaGuardia and his assistant, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Her work centers on the integration of Negroes in the civilian defense program.

Alcohol was distilled first in Arabia—which had nothing to do with the famous Arabian Nights.

George Arliss, the actor, wears a gold pig as a good luck charm.

There are about 65,000 taxicabs in operation in the United States.

KEEPING AGRICULTURE GOING

Thousands of farmers, troubled and undecided about the great problems created by the war economy, are turning for aid to their marketing cooperatives.

These organizations long ago proved themselves important to farm progress. Today they are proving vital.

Problems of markets, problems of taxation, problems of ever-higher labor and material costs, problems of priorities—these are some of the grave issues the marketing co-ops must meet. They can't be solved overnight. The co-ops can't perform miracles. But they are of immense service to their members and to all agriculture.

CAUSE OF MALARIA

Malaria is caused by an ameba-like parasite of the genus "Plasmodium." The parasite, which enters man's bloodstream through a mosquito bite, often destroys over a million red blood corpuscles per cubic millimeter in one bout of malaria.

First plasmodia enter the oxygen-bearing red blood cells. From the liquid part of the blood oozes a sticky jelly which clumps all the cells together. These clumps are gobbled down by white blood corpuscles. If the white cells are strong enough, the body wins.

But as the battle rages, the white cells may be outnumbered. The linings of blood vessels become sticky, and white cells cling to them like flies to fly paper. As the red clumps grow larger, the liquid part of the blood turns thick and sludgy, and the heart is harder and harder put to it to pump against the blockade. When circulating stagnates, the body's oxygen is cut off, and finally the heart stops.

"ALL WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS MEANS ALL NOW

The Advisory Council of the War Department is something new in official Washington. It is not composed of generals or colonels, retired or active, but of representatives of all women's organizations of the Nation with Mrs. William P. Hobby, of Texas, Chairman.

Not all women's organizations were included in the first set-up. When the President of the National Council of Negro Women failed to find an invitation to her organization to join up, she took the oversight right to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. She assured them that Negro women were not insulted and humiliated; they were indignant and outraged.

On October 21st Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the National Council of Negro Women, received her invitation. It was signed by Brigadier General A. D. Surles.

HE IS IN NEED

"When we turn to the physical aspect we may describe the situation of our brother in black by saying simply that he is in need. He is in need from an economic viewpoint by reason of the fact that most Negro workers are employed in our lowest paid occupations. Most Negro farmers belong to the tenant class. Even our defense projects have discriminated against Negroes to a large degree."—J. McDowell Richards, president, Columbia Theological Seminary, Ga.

TWO COLORED MEN WIN CARNEGIA MEDALS

Pittsburgh—(ANP)— The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, in its fall meeting last Friday, announced that out of the 24 acts of heroism recognized during the last year, two Negroes were awarded a bronze medal; two white men received like awards for attempts to save the life of a Negro. Two men, one white and one colored, died in rescuing attempts.

The first award went to Wess Scott, 50 years old, Abbeville, S. C., who successfully saved Eugene Morrow, 44, from gas suffocation in a 65-foot well on April 17th. Scott had three other men lower him into the well by a rope tied around his thigh, and when he reached Morrow, he fastened the rope around Morrow, who was then drawn to the surface. Scott was then brought up from the well.

Swimmer Drowned

A medal was awarded to Johnnie H. Coffield, Midland, Tex., whose son, Eddie B., 16, died while attempting to save Wilbert Ball, 10, from drowning in the South Consho River, San Angelo, Texas, on May 23. Gilbert fell into the river in eight feet of water, five feet from the bank. Coffield, although a poor swimmer, and fully clothed, dived into the water and came within four feet of Ball. Coffield sank and was drowned, but another unidentified man rescued Wilbert. The luckless rescuer's body was recovered 40 minutes later.

James Patrick Wnight, Sr., 35, and Cary J. Valentine, 24, white, of Natchez and Cannonsburg, Miss. respectively were awarded bronze medals for their successful attempts to rescue Randolph Dyer, 21, from suffocation at Washington Miss., Sept. 1, 1940.

Overcome By Gas

Dyer had been overcome by gas in an underground silo, and was lying on silage 25 feet below the open top. Knight lowered himself into the silo in an attempt to rescue Dyer, but he, too, succumbed to the gas. Valentine, after trying to pull Knight out, was lowered into the silo and then effected the rescue of both Dyer and Knight. However, the two men had already succumbed to the gas and could not be revived.

MILLION RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS AID DEFENSE PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—Behind the front lines of U. S. defenses more than 1,200,000 Red Cross volunteers are on the job—making surgical dressings, knitting sweaters and giving comfort articles, learning the rudiments of emergency mass feeding and scores of other duties in an all-out effort for national defense.

The largest defense task now being undertaken by Red Cross volunteers is the production of 40,000,000,000 surgical dressings for the Army and Navy, according to Mrs. Dwight F. Davis, national director of Volunteer Special Services.

Home Service volunteers and Gray Ladies, whose duties are directly concerned with the man in uniform also are expanding their programs, Mrs. Davis said.

As a preparedness measure, thousands of women throughout the country are learning mass feeding and nutrition as members of the Red Cross Canteen Corps. Added thousands are being trained in the Motor Corps to serve as emergency drivers.

STUDY WAYS TO PROLONG LIFE OF U. S. CITIZENS

No one has found a sure method of preventing or curing senility, old age. However, biological studies of individual calls, hormones, vitamins, minerals, and heredity are opening a new field for the prolongation of life and of youthfulness.

Dr. N. W. Popoff has reported that certain cells of the human body have the power of rejuvenating themselves: These, for example, are the cells of the lining of the stomach, intestines and certain glands. When they become exhausted, they do not die. These cells rest themselves, then start working again—thoroughly rejuvenated. Will this study show scientists how to make other body cells rejuvenate themselves?

Dr. Alfred Cohn of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, stated in a report of his investigations that the so-called degenerative diseases of "old age" were not inevitable. In other words, aging was not due to sheer "wearing down" of the tissues and organs, but as the result of definite slow, baffling disease processes which might be prevented and cured. Old age, then, may be considered as a "disease," for which science might find a "cure."

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual, National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

Next March 1, a good many Americans will have a rude awakening. They will learn, for the first time, that war and defense are an incredibly costly business. For, on that date, the highest income taxes ever levied in this country will be due and payable. Everyone knows that the new tax bill is severe, but it is probable that relatively few know just how much of their income it will take.

A comparison of the new tax bill with the old tells the story. Under the old law, a single person with $3,000 net income paid the Federal government $84 in direct taxes, under the new law he must pay $197. Under the old law a married person when no dependents and a $10,000 income, paid $528, under the new law he must pay $1,305. And the new tax bill reaches down into income levels which were never touched before. For instance, under the old law a married person earning $2,000 a year was not taxed at all. Under the new law, he must pay $37.

In the upper income brackets very substantial increases have also gone into effect. A married man, for example, without dependents and earning $25,000 a year, paid $3,843 under the old law. Next year he must pay $6,864, an increase of more than 50 per cent.

The invidual will not have met his share of new taxes when he signs his check for his income tax and sends it in to the Collector of Internal Revenue. In addition, the new bill levies a large number of commodity taxes. Liquor, automobiles, household machinery, amusement enterprises, etc., are to be substantially taxed. And the consumer, of course, will have to pay.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE

By Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President Atlanta University

The Negro has a vital stake in an American victory. He has more of a stake in the outcome of this war than has the average American. He knows there is only one place for the Negro in a Nazi world—the place of a slave. Hitler has made it clear that the Nazi philosophy has only contempt for the black races; that under its dominant influence the Negro will be a slave. True enough there are Negroes who are not enthusiastic about Britain; they know about Britain's treatment of other brown-skinned peoples. Too, Northern Negro centers are being filled with propaganda financed by Fascist money which is designed to stir up hatred against England.

Present Puzzles Negroes

When I tell my students who are drafted that they must defend the Constitution of the United States and the principles which it embodies some of them find it hard to understand why their lives should be sacrificed to protect a system which imposes cruelty and hate upon them and their kind; others who are eager to join the fight in the defense of our country are equally puzzled to find themselves fighting for the right to fight.

Future Must Bring Full Citizenship

In the eight points outlined by Roosevelt and Churchill in their sea conference, one, freedom from fear and freedom from want, is basic with the American Negro as with all mankind. Six others, not in the Roosevelt-Churchill program, the Negro hopes will be gained for him in this war:

1. The Negro wants good, decent schools for his children—equal to any in the land. A working democracy cannot be built out of a semi-illiterate populace.

2. The Negro wants equal work opportunities. There can be no justice in America until jobs are given on a basis of ability rather than color.

3. The Negro wants justice in the courts. Many Southern courts still take the word of any white man over the word of a thousand of the best Negroes. This includes protection of Negroes against other Negroes.

4. The Negro wants equal protection by the law as represented in the persons of policemen, highway patrolmen, and constables.

5. The Negro expects all civic improvements which benefit other sections of the population. Unfortunately the Negro has been forced to live in sections of our cities where there are vastly inadequate provisions for recreation, many unpaved streets, woeful lack of modern sanitary facilities, and irregular street cleaning and garbage collection. In addition to discriminations practiced in these matters, the Negro communities are often located near or adjoining physical conditions which are themselves nuisances—city dumps, low-lying swampy areas, garbage disposal plants. Negroes forced to live in these communities are accused of having lower standards of living.

6. The Negro expects full participation in American government This includes the right to vote, limited only by those provisions which limit other citizens of the Nation, and the right to hold office. There is every reason to believe that an intelligent, conscientious, loyal Negro will make as good an office holder as any other person in the community.

When the Negro population has achieved the six things suggested above, it will be an integral part of the community, vitally interested in whatever happens. The twelve million Negroes in American life will be definitely loyal, thrifty, conscientious citizens—a great asset to American democracy.

(Excerpts from address to Conference on Education and Race Relations, Blue Ridge, N. C.)

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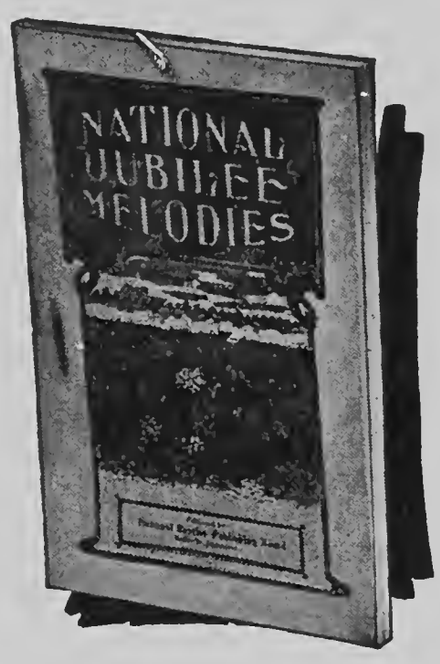

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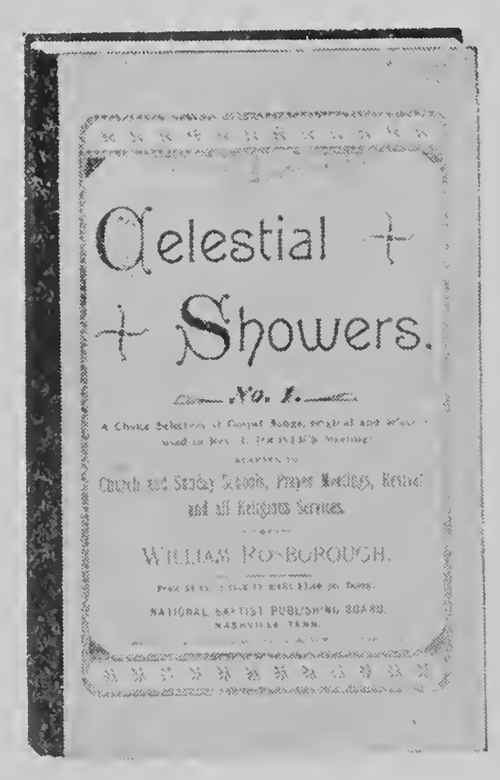

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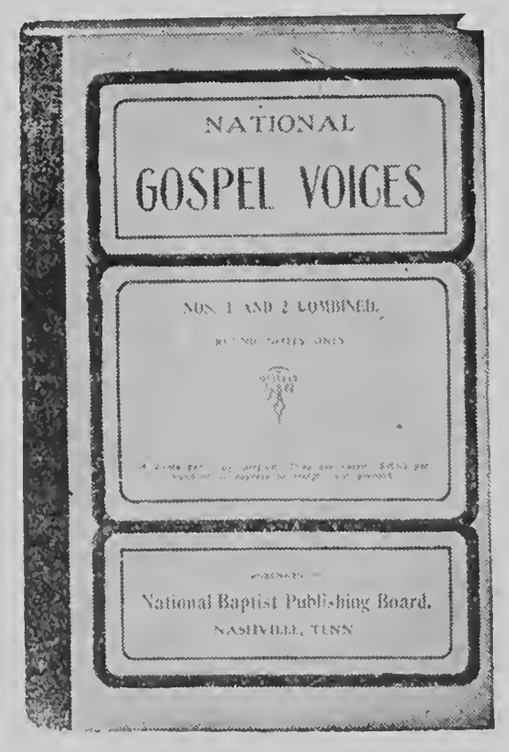

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The Unseen King
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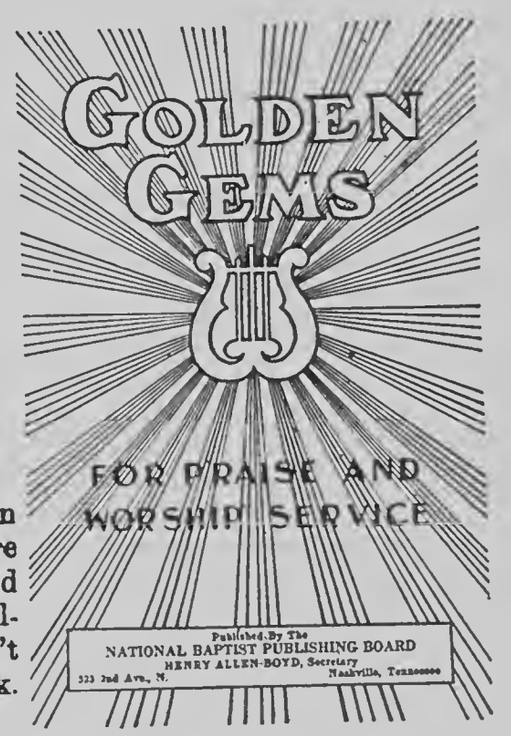

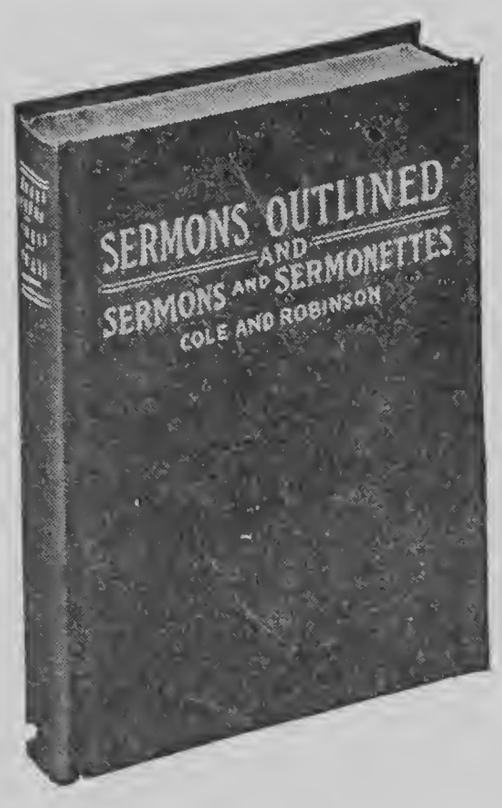

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BUSINESS AS USUAL IN THE REA

Two of the scarcest materials at this time are copper and brass. Only industries with a high defense priority rating can purchase them. Small, non-defense businesses which depend on them are in danger of extinction. Yet a government bureau is actually wasting tremendous quantities of them!

Writing in the Dallas, Texas, Morning Star, Lynn W. Landrum says that he "is in a position to show the United States government where there are to be found hundreds of thousands of pounds of excellent copper now about to be wasted (put to an unnecessary, uneconomic, hurtful use). The Financial World for September 3, 1941, states the government's own Rural Electrification Administration plans to use 2,500,000 pounds in copper or its equivalent in aluminum, together with 525,000 pounds of galvanized iron and steel, plus 250,000 man-hours of labor to duplicate electric transmission lines already in existence in Texas. The rural units to be served by the new lines are already served by the Texas Power and Light Company at a rate asserted to be 'lower than the rate made available by the Tennessee Valley Authority to such projects in the TVA area'."

This is what is planned for just one state. The REA is busy as a bird dog in many other areas. If its plans go through, it will use gigantic quantities of vital defense materials, and it will use tens of millions of man-hours of labor which could otherwise be used for real and necessary defense projects. And other government power bureaus are doing the same thing—duplicating existing facilities, at an exorbitant waste of money, materials and labor.

Is this the way to create an "all-out" defense establishment? Is this the way to fight a war against a ruthlessly efficient world conqueror Is this the way to obtain maximum defense production in the minimum length of time? Is this the way to convince the people that "business as usual" is no longer possible?

WAGES AND PRICES

There is a growing feeling in Congress that some form of wage control must accompany price control.

Two wage control proposals have so far been made. One would impose a definite ceiling on wages, as of a given date, and would impose the same kind of ceiling on prices at the same time. The other proposal is more elastic, and would give the Price Administration authority to control wages when it believed that further increases would be of an inflationary character.

There is obviously room for disagreement as to the details of wage control legislation. There is, however, no ground for believing that anything resembling workable price control can be effected if wages are permitted to soar without restraint. The price trend today is to a large extent the result of the many wage increases. The cost of both farm and industrial labor is reaching near-record peaks—and this is directly reflected in the wholesale price index Retail distribution, led by the chains, has been doing a splendid work in absorbing as much of the price increase as possible, and in holding retail price boosts to the minimum. But the merchandisers can't do the impossible, and today retail prices are necessarily going up.

Secretary Morgenthau has warned the country of the imminent danger of real inflation. The country's industries, in both the producing and the distributing fields, are doing all they can to hold down prices. But so long as wages and all other costs move uncontrolled to higher levels, these efforts cannot achieve full success. If industry is forced to accept rigorous price control which will greatly limit freedom of action, labor must expect the same thing.

MORALE IN THE MEDICAL CORPS

There has been a great deal of discussion concerning the morale problem of the American Army lately. The government has taken steps designed to improve morale, and a Morale Branch, headed by a Brigadier General, has been established.

In the Medical Corps, however the War Department has adopted a policy which would seem to be definitely damaging to morale. This policy provides that promotions above the rank of major are suspended so far as reserve officers are concerned. That means that no reserve corps doctor in the country's military services, no matter what his abilities or experience, can advance beyond the grade of major.

The importance of the finest possible kind of medical service in a great army is clear to anyone. Ten thousand physicians now in active service have the job of keeping our soldiers physically and mentally healthy. Only 1,250 of these doctors are Regular Army men. All the rest have been drawn from the Medical Reserve.

These reserve officers, in many instances, have given up prosperous practices to enter military services. They are definitely making sacrifices on behalf of their country. And these sacrifices are being made willingly—in any kind of emergency, the doctor is the first to respond. Certainly, it is unfair and unwise to make promotion to high ranks impossible for these men.

Medical Reserve officers should be given promotions precisely as are Regular Army doctors—on the basis of merit, age, etc. It is to be hoped that the War Department changes its policy.

PRAISE LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT PLAN TO GIVE NEGROES JOBS

WASHINGTON, D. C., (NNS)—Mark Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice last week commended Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., for its "sympathetic and intelligent program of eliminating discrimination" based on race, creed, color or national origin.

In a letter to President Robert E. Gress of Lockheed, Mr. Ethridge noted that this company has carried out suggestions made by the committee in its recent Los Angeles hearings to establish a system of reviewing cases of all rejected job applicants who had complained to the committee that they were victims of discrimination because of race or national origin.

The letter expressed agreement with the observation made by Lockheed officials that the most effective way to eliminate such discrimination "is to insist that employers themselves establish fair and reasonable standards of selection based on aptitudes and abilities."

The Lockheed Company has reported to the committee that it is hiring Negroes with considerable success and that other workers are showing a cooperative attitude toward them. In the past three months the Lockheed Company has trained and employed 125 Negroes.

MISS PEARL BUCK WRITES POINTEDLY ON DISCRIMINATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(NNS)—Writing pointedly on the subject of race discrimination, Pearl Buck in an article released this week through the Council for Democracy stated: ".....Equality between the races is the most primary of all the sources of freedom. For until we see the end of race prejudice we shall not have democracy triumphant in the world."

Miss Buck, author of the Pulitzer Prize novel "The Good Earth" and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938, in commenting on race prejudice cited the Nazis use of it as an example in point. Their demonstration of race prejudice as a basis for discrimination she said and of its value to tyranny is a perfect one...."It is one of the easiest ways to divide human beings into the ruler and subject peoples.

"Here in the United States we can make our own peculiar contribution to the solution of the world problem. As believers in the democratic system, we hate tyranny and all its attributes, but the fight for freedom can't be won until we recognize the fact that democracy in its true meaning involves not only the lip-service to the doctrine that all men are created equal but a real change in our attitude."

This is the second time in as many weeks that the noted author has denounced the attitude of Americans toward the Negro. Two weeks ago she wrote a scathing letter to the New York Times about the prominence it was giving the so-called "crime wave" in Harlem

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

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Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
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YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE

"For the first time in history the relative tax burden of the United States has now become heavier than that of England." That astonishing fact is stated by Ralph Robey in Newsweek.

Under the new tax bill, the per capita tax in this country will be $180 a year. It is $173 in Great Britain. Our taxes will amount to about 25 per cent of our national income, as against 22 per cent in England.

It is true, of course, that English income taxes are greater than ours. But the English are not burdened with the vast numbers of sales taxes, excise taxes and "nuisance" taxes on which our government depends for much of its revenue. Lastly, the English are not burdened so heavily with taxes levied by local government. In Great Britain, the national government collects 90 per cent of all taxes; here the Federal government collects only about 60 per cent.

We cannot blame the cost of defense for the staggering tax load we are now carrying. As Mr. Robey also points out, in Great Britain approximately 80 per cent of all government expenditures are for military purposes. Here only about 50 per cent is used at present for those purposes. Half the cost of government, in other words, is for non-defense activity, and Congress and our local governments have shown absolutely no wish to make reductions in any important direction.

To quote Mr. Robey once more, "No nation in the world, regardless of how strong it may be, can stand such a financial policy indefinitely and maintain a democratic form of government. With our tax bill now above that of Great Britain, it clearly is time to come to our senses." We are rolling merrily along toward national bankruptcy now, and only a public understanding of the consequences of reckless, unbridled non-defense "spending as usual" can save us.

YOUR LOSS

Another man's fire may be your loss.

That may seem an exaggeration but it's easily proven. A fire, for instance, may destroy valuable taxable property in your town. Rebuilding may take many months, or the property may not be rebuilt at all. All other taxpayers, yourself included, must directly or indirecty make up for the loss of tax revenue.

A fire may destroy a factory. If you're an employe of that plant, you'll have to start looking for a job. If you're a business or professional man, your income may suffer because of the sudden and drastic cut in local purchasing power. Men who are thrown out of work can't pay their bills. This reduces their buying to a minimum.

Many cases are on record where a big fire has resulted in virtual exoduses from communities. People move away, in search of jobs elsewhere, and they don't come back. Down go property values—up go taxes. Community progress may come to an end, and retrogression set in.

These little, commonplace illustrations show what fire means to you. It means destruction without recompense. An insurance policy, vital as it is, can't make up for lost jobs, lost taxes, lost opportunities. It can't bring back the important intangibles which fire destroys.

Is fire prevention worth while—and is it worth your while to do your bit to stop this ever-menacing destroyer of life and property? There's only one answer to that question—a decisive "Yes!"

Billie: I just married Hazel last night.

Ted: Fifty-fifty basis?

Billie: Yes, half rye, half ginger ale.

THE SINGING RAILS

Addressing the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, Ralph Budd, transportation commissioner of the Council of National Defense, described three major policies which the railroads have adopted to increase the effective capacity of their facilities.

1. They are repairing cars as fast as possible and putting them back into service. The statistics show how successfully they are doing this. On October 1, 1939, 12.1 per cent of railroad-owned freight cars were unfit for service. On October 1, 1941, only 4.4 per cent were in this condition.

2. They are building great quantities of new cars. During the year which ended last October 1, 71,519 new cars were placed in service. As a reult of these new cars and the large amount of repair work, the number of serviceable cars operated on October 1 was 1,602,611—an increase of 92,135 cars in a year.

3. They are making better use of cars by keeping them on the move a larger part of the time and by loading them as heavily as possible.

As Mr. Budd further pointed out, railroad cars are in the hands of shippers about half the time. Therefore, the two groups, shippers and carriers, have an equal opportunity to contribute to the cause of better utilization of rail transport. So far, shippers have shown a splendid spirit of cooperation. During August, 1941, the last month for which figures are available, the average movement per car per day was 44.1 miles, which is an all time high. And the record is being steadily bettered.

The figures provide the answer to those who for unknown reasons continually forecast a transportation failure. The railroads and the shippers are moving record quantities of goods of all kinds without delay, confusion or waste. That marks one of the greatest contributions to the defense program.

FINANCIAL STORES

An advertising executive recently commented on the immense changes that have taken place in the nation's banks in the last 25 years. As he pointed out, the joke books used to be full of cracks at the coldness of bankers, and the "I dare you to make me smile attitude" which many of them maintained toward the public.

Now all is different. As he said, "Not only has bank advertising greatly increased, not only do banks maintain public relations departments, but such advertising as they do is, for the most part, utterly lacking in that cold austerity which characterized the occasional cards of the old-fashioned banker."

A modern bank today is virtually a finanial store, offering many types of financial service to the public.

The banks, in other words, are actively seeking business, rather than waiting for business to come to them. Equally important, the typical bank is as much interested in making a small loan to a responsible borrower as in making a large loan to a big corporation. And interest rates were never so favorable to the customer.

Now the banks are unleashing billions to help finance defense factories. They are working in full cooperation with the government, and they have won the praise of such high officials as Secretary Morgenthau for their defense activities. There's no "financial bottleneck" here.

GET OUT OF DEBT

One resolution adopted by the American Bankers Association at its recent annual convention, is of wide interest to the public.

"Bankers are aiding the defense program by loans for the erection of defense plants, and for the purchase of raw materials and the payment of wages in the defense industries," it said. "Such loans have reached huge sums and continue to mount.

"This is a time for liberal lending for defense and for conservative lending for all other purposes. This is a time when in their own interest, people generally should be paying their debts instead of borrowing more."

In other word, part of the banker's job is to help people get out of debt, rather than into it, whenever possible. The tremendously increased burden of taxation, coupled with the rapid jump in the cost of living, makes it necessary for the average family to hold its debts to the minimum. The banks are following the policy of wisdom when they loan for all necessary purposes, but discourage borrowing which can be avoided.

KEEPING GOODS FLOWING

The National Consumer-Retailer Council announces a program to stimulate closer cooperation between consumers, retailers and manufacturers as one means of meeting the new and difficult problems arising from the national emergency. The Council's membership consists of retail groups, including both chains and independents, on the one hand, and representative consumer organizations on the other.

The program has six broad objectives. It will initiate and stimulate action of a counter-inflationary nature. It will foster programs for the promotion of orderly marketing. It will encourage the most efficient use of available products. It will attempt to keep costs of merchandise and distribution on the soundest possible economic basis. It will attempt to protect both the consumer and business from exploitation and misinformation. And, lastly, its purpose is to maintain, subject only to the limitations of the defense program, the "free flow of goods from producer to the consumer in such a way as to hamper to the least possible extent the imagination, initiative, resourcefulness and enterprise which have so long characterized the American way of life."

This marks one more important step in a development which is of the utmost importance to the consumers of America. Gone are the days when it was believed that the interests of producer, distributor and consumer were hopelessly opposed. It is now recognized that the interests of these groups are basically the same. The consumer wants the most for his money, and he wants to get what he pays for. The producer wants a larger, stabler market. The distributor wants to sell more goods. Cooperation is the only way to achieve those ends.

Retailing has long worked toward a better relationship with consumers. The chains took the lead in this, and thousands of independents followed. Now the war emergency has given impetus to a manufacturer-retailer-consumer cooperative movement which is bound to have a beneficial effect on the American standard of living.

BUFFER BETWEEN SECURITY AND DISASTER

Most of us think of the fire insurance industry only as an institution which provides a vital economic protection by paying losses caused by the destruction of property. What we should also realize is that, in doing this, fire insurance is the very keystone of credit and industrial development in this country.

We have a splendid example of this now. Billions are being spent to build defense industries, and to expand existing plants. Hundreds of millions of private savings are being spent for housing facilities for workers. That would involve great risk of loss without the kind of financial defense against disaster which fire insurance gives.

What man could put his money into a factory if he knew that a fire might wipe out everything, and leave him ruined? What bank could make a mortgage loan unless the property was adequately covered by insurance? Fire insurance stands between the individual or the business and disaster.

Fire insurance played a vital role in the growth of this country—its factories, its industries, its stores, its homes, its farms. And today fire insurance is playing a vital role in building this nation's military defenses. On top of that, it is carrying on an intensive, 24-hour-a-day work to prevent fire—to save for the country the resources, the money, the lives, the time, that fire destroys when it strikes. The battlers against fire are in our navy yards and army camps, in our great industrial areas, in our cities and our towns. Theirs is a great service.

"How much does the doctor charge, nurse?"

"Five dollars the first visit and three dollars thereafter."

"Ah, good morning nurse. Well, here I am again."

WILLOW HILL COMMUNITY FARMERS MEET

By W. A. Hagins

STATESBORO, Ga., Oct. 20.—The first independent chapter of United Farmers of America for Georgia Negro farmers was organized by an executive committee of twelve progressive farmers in the Willow Hill community over the week end. Those who met to make the initial plans were Eddie Wilson, Chairman of the group, James Jackson, John Lawton, John Green, Troy Polk, Silas Heard, Julius Johnson, Theodore Childers, Garfield Hall, Daniel Bostic, Eldridge Cone and Wigfall of Register.

For years, this group of farmers has worked diligently in trying to improve conditions in their community. They have given their neighbors good advice on farm and rural-life activities throughout the county. They advocate the following six points: land ownership, improved farm practices, supporting families from the farm, more tangible demonstration projects, better homes, schools, and churches, and sound marketing principles.

As a result of the influence of these key farmers, a vocational agricultural building was built this summer and a modern school building was completed two years ago.

Z. T. Hubert, Assistant Negro State Club Agent, met with these farmers to help organize their county executive committee. He points out that they have underway a very definite program that should contribute much to the betterment of rural life in Bulloch county.

COOPERATION PAYS

Agricultural marketing cooperatives are the farmer's most effective representatives.

Back of them are decades of preparation for the kind of emergency the farmer confronts today. These co-ops have developed trained and expert staffs. They are fully conversant with the ins and outs of every farm problem. They are known and respected in governmental circles. They have a vitally important knowledge of markets and distribution. Theirs is an established, long-range policy which is not changed by the fluctuating tides of politics.

They have a tough job on their hands today. Farm costs for labor, materials, supplies and taxes, rise. In many instances, they are rising faster than the prices the farmer receives. Agriculture is going through one of its most trying periods—and the marketing organizations are fully proving their worth.

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NEGRO STILL A FARMER

(Continued from page 1, Col. 5)

more in tuition than the state of Alabama, the federal and county government pay for the education of the Negroes in the state.

"The land grant college," Dr. Johnson continued, "must think in terms of education which can meet current issues. Mechanism has entered farming. The tractor has succeeded human labor. The first effect is to increase the size of the farms. Wealthy interests are buying up great tracts of rich shore land in South Carolina and rich delta land in Mississippi and Louisiana. The time is soon coming when neither a Negro nor a white man will be able to buy land.

"Mechanism has reached such a point that even now many of the people on farms are not needed. Machines can do a better job. As a result the growing of cotton has shifted from the southeast to the southwest where level land affords full opportunity for mechanized farming. That explains in part the sharp decline in Negro ownership between 1930 and 1940. We not only will not be able to buy land but we can't use our hand labor and compete.

The same thing is happening on the farm as happened in industry. A few machines do the work which many men did. More and more the tenant and sharecropper are being superceded by day hand who has no claim on the land; who can be moved off at will. In Florida great hordes of men go to pick beans during the season. They have no homes. They have only what they earn from day to day. Many of them, it is said sleep right in the fields until time comes to start picking again. A nomad people with no future.

"The theory of Booker T. Washington that if we mastered the mechanical arts our future would be safe no longer proves true, mechanization unions and other factors forcing us to change our plans to cope with their advance.

"Our land grant colleges must take the lead if developing a program for the great mass of Negro farmers, for the artisans and the workers who are to stabilize our living." Dr. Johnson concluded. "The colleges must teach cooperative buying and selling; must take the lead in showing us how to take advantage of such programs as those of Farm Security —how far we may go with the Roosevelt program; just where private ownership is failing and the dangers of dictatorships to a people one our economic level. We look toward our governmentally supported and for leadership in these problems."

—Black Dispatch

LIEUT. PATTON

(Continued from page - Col. 1)

ficers' candidate school. He made an outstanding record and upon completition of the course in November, was commissioned 2nd lieutenant. Faculty and students were happy to learn that as Lt. Patton he is to remain a member of the Tuskegee family.

Lt. Patton is a native of Nashville. Since 1937, he, with Mrs. Patton and their son, have lived on the campus of Tuskegee.

NEW REPORT ON SCHOOL LUNCHES SITES AIDS TO HEALTH, FARMERS

(600,000 Negro School Children are receiving school lunches)

More than 5,000,000 school children the country over will be getting free lunches this winter through the operations of the School Lunch Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 5,000,000 children attend 67,000 rural and urban schools. The lunches they eat in a month will total more than 56,000,000 pounds of food —dairy products, eggs, cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish. The retail value of these foods will be more than $4,000,000 a month.

These figures, supplied by the Surplus Marketing Administration, are recited by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in an analytical report of 66 pages on the School Lunch Program, issued today by the Department of Agriculturc. Foods bought by the Surplus Marketing Administration are distributed to State welfare agencies to supplement other foods used in school lunches.

The report presents a picture of millions of children being supplied —at least at lunch time—the foods needed to build stronger bodies. It deals with the nutritional needs of America's school children, with the development of the school lunch movement here and in other countries, and with the ways in which many Federal, State and local agencies in the United States are cooperating in the program.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that the major objectives of the School Lunch Program include assistance to farmers in marketing their product and the improvement of child nutrition. The Bureau believes that the program provides a particularly efficient method of increasing food consumption and enlarging the markets for farm products; that it has helped arouse public interest in the serious problem of child malnutrition; and that it is useful in providing employment for persons dependent on public aid.

Besides the benefits to farmers as producers, benefits to farmers as consumers are cited. About one-third of the children receiving school lunches come from low-income nonrelief families—the majority from farm families. Participation in rural areas is highest in the Southern and Mountain and Western Plains States, commonly regarded as "problem agricultural areas."

The report emphasizes the need for reaching more children of preschool as well as of school age "if the program is to make a maximum contribution to child welfare." Some pre-school children are now being fed through nursery schools for needy children operated by the Works Project Administration or by local welfare organizations in various cities.

An increasing tendency toward the serving of full meals instead of light lunches to school children is noted in the report; it is suggested also that schools serve lunches continuously throughout the school year, and that more children be reached during the summer through playground lunches and summer camps.

The high percentage of rejections in the Selective Service—a large proportion of them due to physical defects traceable to malutrition during childhood—are cited in the report. This is by way of emphasizing the need for continuance of the school lunch program.

The report says that "the Federal programs for aiding school-lunch work represent further the trend toward using the resources of the national Government to meet problems that local and State Governments are unable to cope with alone, in our present-day highly integrated society. Like most such Federal-aid programs, they confine themselves chiefly to the provision of material assistance to State and local agencies that retain basic responsibility for operating their own programs. Beyond this the Federal Government merely imposes minimum standards of giving aid, and carries on educational and advisory work to stimulate local agencies to action and to help them operate with maximum efficiency.

As for the future, the Bureau says "it seems probable that programs to increase domestic consumption of farm products will continue to be part of national policy for some years to come. During this time the School Lunch Program may establish itself securely enough in our national life to be safe against discontinuance caused by ultimate revision in the agricultural policies through which it now receives support. * * * If other and better ways to prevent child malnutrition are not developed, school lunches should remain as a permanent institution in our national life."

The report, entitled "The School Lunch Program and Agricultural Surplus Disposal," is on sale at 20 cents a copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

ANDREW JACKSON'S PRAISE GIVEN NEGRO SOLDIERS FOR BRAVERY AT NEW ORLEANS, TOPIC OF ADDRESS

Dr. James E. Shepard Cites Historical Incident In Appeal For Justice to His Race in Present Crisis

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11 (ANP)—A historical reference in the radio address delivered from this, the capital city of North Carolina, last week by President James E. Shepard of the North Carolina College for Negroes who is also grand master of the Masons of the state, has attracted wide attention. President Shepard said:

"There was a great Democrat who thought well of the Negro as a soldier, and I use him now to show what Andrew Jackson saw so clearly. If in part, prophetically. Before the battle of New Orleans, he issued the following circular:

"To the Men of Color: Soldiers—From the shores of Mobile, I called you to arms. I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory with your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I know that you could endure hunger, thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your activity and that like ourselves you had to defend all that is dear to man. But you surpass my hopes. I have found you united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm, which impels to great deeds. Soldiers, the President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaude your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes. But the brave are united, and, if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be only for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward.'

"That was written of the Negro and dated from Mobile, Sept. 21, 1814 It was signed 'Andrew Jackson, Major General Commanding.' This was the surperlative tribute of a great American to the soldiers of a race, most of whom were in slavery. Look at the date, nearly 127 years ago, when very much the same sort of governmental tyranny was being resisted as we now meet in November, 1941. I appeal to the liberal-minded white people of North Carolina and the south to band themselves together to see that the injustices done the Negro in the army, in the navy, and in economic fields of endeavor be changed, so that all can stand together in defense of a real democracy. The Negro has never failed his country, and it would be unconscionable wrong if his country failed him. The south is powerful enough to lead in this, and especially could our own great state."

DUKE ENDOWMENT FUND LISTS THIRTEEN HOSPITALS AIDED

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—(ANP)—The annual Duke Endowment fund 1939 report issued recently lists 10 hospitals and three special hospitals in North Carolina which received assistance during 1939. A total of $82,479 was contributed to the 13 institutions.

Listed in the report as receiving grants for hospitalization of patients are Community hospital Wilmington, $7,724; Gaston County Negro hospital, Gastonia, $1,793 Good Samaritan hospital, Charlotte $12,640; Good Shepherd hospital New Bern, $3,242; Jubilee hospital Henderson, $5,770; Lincoln hospital, Durham, $14,932; Mercy hospital, Wilson, $5,960; Richardson hospital, Greensboro, $6,794; St Agnes; hospital, Raleigh, $16,45[illegible] and Susie Cheatham Memorial hospital, Oxford, $2,072.

The three special hospitals included in the report are Juvenile Research association, Winston-Salem, $1,309; Roaring Gap hospital, Roaring Gap, $1,881; and Spartanburg Baby hospital, Saluda, $2,714

Bennett College Has Broadcasting Unit On Campus

GREENSBORO, N. C., Dec. 4—(ANP)—A series of week-day broadcasts from the campus of Bennett College was initiated this week, through facilities provided by Station WBIG of Greensboro. The broadcasts, which will continue to be given from 3:15 to 3:45 p. m. Mondays through Fridays, began on December 1.

Bennett-College On-The-Air is the title of the series of sustaining programs now being prepared for presentation by students and faculty members of the college. They will originate in the recently-dedicated Annie Merner Pfeiffer chapel and little theatre building at Bennett, and will include contributions from the divisions of humanities, the devision of social sciences, the home economics division, and the division of natural biological sciences.

The general objective of the Bennett broadcasts will be to cooperate with WBIG in issuing messages of enlightenment, entertainment, and good-will to local radio listeners and to friends of the college, and to extend the full services of Bennett to the community, through the medium of the air. Special-feature broadcasts will include music by the Bennett choir and the Bennett orchestra as well as dramatic readings and skits.

There will also be a weekly news summary by the Bennett College Press board, a music appreciation hour under the direction of F. Nathaniel Gatlin, music instructor, consumer hints from the Consumer Study club, and suggestions on child care by Miss Myrtle Thompson, director of the college nursery school.

An additional series of 13 weekly programs on the contributions of the college to national defense will be initiated on January 8.

Wife: "I've been asked for a reference for our last maid. Iv'e said she's lazy, unpunctual, and impertinent. Now can I add anything in her favor?"

Husband: "You might say that she's got a good appetite and sleeps well."

Farmer: Be this the Woman's Exchange?

Woman: Yes.

Farmer: Be ye the woman?

Woman: Yes.

Farmer: Well then I think I'll keep Marthy.

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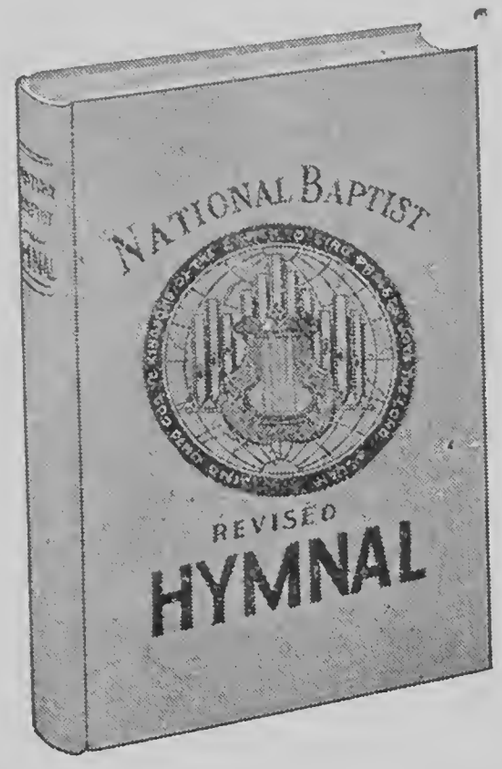

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RED CROSS, OCD LOOK TO VOLUNTEERS FOR CIVIL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To the question, "What can I do for America?" the Red Cross is providing an answer for hundreds of thousands of men and women who want to do their part on the civilian defense front.

For women, the Red Cross is providing an 80 hour training course to recruit a corps of 100,000 Nurse's Aides. It is the Red Cross' newest project, undertaken at the request of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense to relieve the current pressure on nursing facilities.

With thousands of nurses being taken into military service with our armed forces, civilian nursing has suffered a direct blow, the Red Cross points out. Moreover, the defense program has created additional health problems which have heightened the need for civilian nursing.

Red Cross Nurse's Aides will serve as assistants to registered nurses, performing scores of important duties which will enable nurses to care for more cases. The Red Cross stresses that Nurse's Aides will not take the place of the registered nurse, but will serve in an auxiliary capacity.

On the more dramatic side of civilian defense, the Red Cross is gearing its far-flung disaster fighting machine to handle mass feeding, housing and clothing of evacuees under wartime conditions. In cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, chapters are strengthening disaster relief committees to cope with man-made disaster much on the same scale as relief operations following natural catastrophe. Organization along these lines include preparedness measures for fires, explosions and epidemies which may be expected to result from accelerated industrial activity incident to national defense or sabotage.

Strictly as a precautionary measure, the Red Cross is devising means of confronting emergency relief in the event of sporadic air or sea attacks, considered conceivable hazards in some coastal and boundary areas.

The need for First Aid in civilian defense has not been neglected by the Red Cross. Last year nearly 600,000 were trained in emergency treatment of the injured. This year the figure is expected to go much higher with special emphasis being placed on the formation of detachments which would serve as units in factories, office buildings, schools and other places where persons are concentrated.

Red Cross courses in Home Nursing and in Nutrition also are being expanded as a feature of the civilian defense program. It was pointed out. Mounting health hazards and the shortage of civilian nurses may at any time obligate the housewife—or even the man of the house—to assist in caring for the sick. Likewise, the Red Cross is placing greater emphasis on Nutrition courses designed to teach householders the art of purchasing and preparing well-balanced meals within the range of the family pocketbook.

SCIENCE AND FREEDOM

The cause of science and the cause of freedom are one. That vital point was made recently by James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University.

"Since the 15th century," said Dr. Conant, "three major developments in human society have gone hand in hand—the rise of modern capitalism, the development of science, and the evolution of free institutions. Without science neither a business civilization nor the social philosophy of liberalism could have come to pass. And, conversely, without liberalism, science could not have blossomed and endured . . . Three paths of development—political freedom, free enterprise, science—run parallel . . . If we value a continuation of scientific advance, I do not see how we can fail to be concerned for the preservation of both free initiative and free democratic institutions.

"Dreams of new adventures and new conquest of the material universe can find their realization only in the labor of free men."

It is not by chance that science has reached its greatest flower in the democratic world. That is true in all fields of scientific endeavor—chemistry, medicine, physics, astronomy, and the rest. It is not by chance that the greatest scientists of the Old World have fled the dictator countries, whenever possible, and have come to the New World. True science cannot flourish under regimentation. True science cannot long endure in the total state.

Here in our own country some of the greatest scientific advances in the history of the ages are being made. And science, in all its fields, will continue to advance here so long as we remain a nation of free men and free enterprise.

DIET IN WAR TIMES

War and defense have renewed interest in an old problem—nutrition. A people which works harder and longer must be better fed if it is to have adequate strength and resistance. At the same time rising prices and shortages are creating budget difficulties in millions of families, which are dangerous to health.

What we must learn is that a costly diet is not necessarily the right diet. One family may spend twice as much for its food as another and yet have a poorer diet from the nutritional point of view. And inexpensive foods of high nutritional value can be made consistently appetizing by proper and varied preparation.

Food merchandisers are carrying on a very important work on behalf of better nutrition for the American people. The chain stores have been especially active, and other kinds of stores have cooperated. The chains, for example, are working directly with the government and are passing on information to housewives through their advertising and literature. As an authority has said, 'At the present time, this is part of the National Defense Program, but is timeless in its value to individual consumers and the nation as a whole."

Ask your retailer for advice—read the advertisements and the leaflets which tell of ways to cook inexpensive and abundant foods with the dual purpose of obtaining maximum "appetite appeal" and maximum nutritional value. When some foods become too expensive for your purse, there are substitutes which are equally nourishing. A sound diet is a vital factor in building and maintaining a sound nation.

"GOOD POLITICS" VS. GOOD GOVERNMENT"

The fact that government non-defense spending is holding to depression levels at a time when employment and national income are approaching record highs, is a biting reflection on Congress.

It will be remembered that Secretary Morgenthau said some months ago that the normal cost of government could be cut by $1,000,000,000 a year. Other authorities have estimated that reductions of $2,000,000,000 or more are possible and practical.

The difference between government non-defense economy and continued prodigality, may prove to be the difference between a solvent and a bankrupt government in the future. Is Congress so preoccupied with "good politics" that it has totally forgotten the meaning and obligations of "good government?"

SOUND APPROACH

Writing in the Dairymen's League News of New York, Holton V. Noyes, that state's commissioner of agriculture and markets, says that the present marketing program does not provide for quick enough changing of prices when costs are advancing. He believes that cost of production should be accurately determined and farmers' prices established accordingly. To achieve that, he suggests the creation of a mobile index upon which prices could be based and changed as conditions justify.

That is a sound approach to the agricultural price problem. The farmer is not entitled to price increases which are out of line with cost increases. At the same time, he cannot pay higher operating costs without being allowed higher prices, if he is to stay in business. In many cases, the farm price increases that have taken place so far, have not been adequate to cover the rising costs of wages, taxes and materials and supplies. Some scientific method of adapting prices to conditions is clearly necessary.

Fortune Teller: "Do you want to know something about your future huband?"

Client: "No, I want to know something about the past of my present husband for future use."

All Partners In The Property Are Equally Responsible For Its Protection

By Robert Quillen

We often insult the intelligence of the fathers while praising their wisdom. Trying to justify what we are doing, we point to some wise action of the fathers, which was obviously the right thing to do under existing conditions, and then we profess to believe they would do the same thing today under totally different conditions. If they were indeed wise, they did not try to solve their problems by methods that no longer fitted reality.

It has been suggested that all laws should be permitted to die every 25 years, thus necessitating a reexamination that would weed out the ones that experience had proved hurtful or useless. So elemental common sense should require a periodic examination of our customs and standards. It would purge our minds of many obsolete, misleading and ridiculous ideas.

Consider the matter of drafting men for war service. There were centuries when war was a gentleman's game, organized for loot and glory, and professional soldiers served any leader who paid well. War was something that happened far away. Common men were drafted for military service, but most of the people had no part in war except as taxpayers.

Governments drafted soldiers and nobody else because nobody else was needed.

Our machine age, with its sky armies, has revolutionized warfare. War is no more deadly, but more wasteful. It enlists all the resources of a nation. Every home and factory is in the war zone. The men who make machines are as necessary to national safety as the soldiers who operate them. Every worker is a part of national defense.

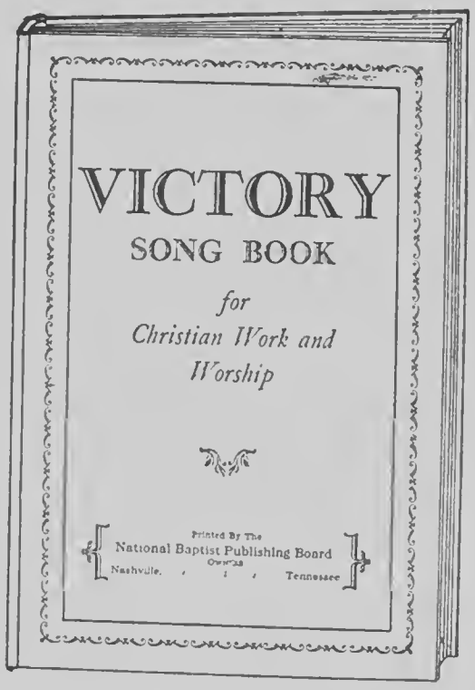
--Yet we follow the ancient custom, established under different conditions, and draft only the men who use the weapons. We dare not draft the men who make them, because the ancients didn't do it.

Consider the matter of strikes. The right to strike is inviolate—if it doesn't injure or endanger the public. A man is not free if he isn't free to stop work. But aren't soldiers free men, too? Surely they share all the rights of free men, yet they can't quit. If they attempt it, they are imprisoned or shot.

This, too, is a custom established by necessity; for the nation must be preserved, and the safety of everybody is more important than the rights of one man.

It is the nation that preserves and insures the rights of every citizen Therefore all rights depend upon the nation's safety, and there can be no rights that endanger the nation.

If men can refuse to give the service their nation needs, it means that a few are free to destroy the nation that belongs to all.



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TRAINING COVERS HOME MANUAL ARTS WHILE STUDENTS EARN EXPENSE

By James Wharton

An education for young Negroes from the standpoint of both "heart and hand" is the goal of the Nashville Christian Institute, now occupying the old Ashcraft School building at Twenty-fourth Avenue, North and Batavia street.

Christian training and manual instruction are combined in the curriculum of the year-old institute operated by Nashville Negro Churches of Christ with the financial assistance of White Churches of Christ, particularly those in the Nashville area.

The philosophy of the institute is that Marthas, as well as Marys, are necessary for making the world a better place in which to live. Or, as one faculty member expressed it: "Christian workers, be they preachers or laymen, can do a better job for Christ if they not only know the Bible but can cook an economical, well-balanced meal, sew a serviceable garment, or do a piece of good carpentering."

Courses Varied

Courses of study at the institute cover the elementary, high school and first year college fields, and are divided between the academic and the "home practical" and commercial. Along with courses in Bible, English, history, mathematics and music there are classes in cooking, sewing and other phases of home economics."

Recently a class for houseboys was opened by Mrs. E. W. McMillan, wife of the pastor of the Central Church of Christ, and Carl Russell, architect of the firm, Hart and Russell, has begun a class in manual training that will take up light carpentering, woodworking, minor house repair and various similar details of manual instruction.

The houseboy class is composed of 10 Negro ministerial students who wish to learn, in a thorough fashion, how to do efficiently all the 100-and-one jobs that go to make up this work. They expect later to supplement their small preaching salaries with a regular income as houseboys. Incidentally, they are to study not only all modern phases of housecleaning, tending to domestic animals and pets and gardening but also dietetics and cooking.

Among the most interesting of the classes at the institute are those of Essentials of Homemaking and of Advanced Cooking, both taught by Mrs. McMillan.

Class Members Work

Practically all the members of both classes work during the day as maids and cooks in Nashville homes; they meet twice a week at the institute to improve their domestic service effficiency. Advanced cooking class members are maids and cooks who last year completed the homemaking course.

In the homemaking class maid service, sewing, cooking of simple meals, improved methods of housecleaning and child care are among the matters taken up for study. In the advanced course dietetics, table service, planning of meals and preparation of more elaborate foods for formal dinners or teas are a few of the points of study.

All these home service and manual instruction courses point to To improve the students' practical efficiency so that they may be able to make a living while helping to spread the Gospel.

Primary purpose of the institute can best be stated by quoting the current catalogue: "The Nashville Christian Institute is to be operated only by the loyal disciples of the Church of Christ, who believe in the doctrine of Christ as it is taught in the New Testament. Its purpose is to supply the many millions of colored families of this and other countries with gospel workers and evangelists."

There are 12 teachers in the faculty, eight white and four Negro. The white instructors are Dr. E. H. Ijams, president of David Lipscomb College; A. M. Burton, president of the Life and Casualty Insurance Company; S. H. Hall, pastor of the Russell Street Church of Christ; E. W. McMillan, pastor of the Central Church of Christ; and Charles R. Brewer, pastor of the Smyrna, Tenn., Church of Christ—all of whom teach Bible; Dr. Lacy H. Elrod, Central Church of Christ elder, who teaches English and literature; Mrs. McMillan, home economics, and Architect Russell, manual training.

Negro Faculty Members

The four Negro faculty instructors are: S. J. Mayberry, graduate of the Atlanta Baptist College, who teaches history; Samuel Davis and Charles Hardy, A. and I. College graduates, who teach mathematics and ancient history, respectively: and Beatrice Harris, also an A. and I. graduate, who is instructor of music.

Last year the institute offered a 10-weeks' session, but a full nine-months' session is being offered this year, the school having opened formerly September 1 with over 50 students, a number of them from other Southern states.

First efforts to start the school were in 1921 when members of local Negro churches of Christ purchased a piece of property on Albion Street, expecting to establish a school for training Christian workers. Then came the depression, and it was not until last year that this property was sold to the City of Nashville for a school site and, in the business transaction, the old Ashcraft school building was obtained.

After considerable painting and repair work was done on the building, the institute was organized with the assistance of the white churches and the active backing of David Lipscomb, president Ijams and Athens Clay Pullias, pastor of the Charlotte Avenue Church of Christ.

Beginnings were meager, indeed. For instance, Mrs. McMillan's class in cooking was conducted at first in the basement with only a coal stove, but in a few months white women of local churches of Christ, with the assistance of the church's Administrative Office, had equipped a sizable laboratory on the first floor with an electric stove, refrigerator and other needed items.

Since that date other contributions have come pouring in from the white women, culminatnig last week in a "kitchen shower" at the institute attended by over 100 women of the white churches. Gifts received at the shower included complete silver and china service sets, an electric sewing machine, numerous table and cooking utensils, and a total of $32 in cash.

Nine white men compose the institute's advisory board. They are: President Ijams, E. A. Bergstrom, M. N. Young, Alex Harlin, Howard Youree, Bennett Corley, W. E. Fentress and I. C. Finley, all of Nashville, and Allen Barry, Lebanon.

The administrative officers are four Nashville Negroes—A. Clarence Holt, chairman; R. E. Campbell, treasurer; S. J. Mayberry, registrar, and Samuel Davis, dean—and the board of trustees cousists of three Negroes—P. H. Black, Nashville; J. C. Comer, Atlanta, and J. R. Holmes, Memphis.

Expenses of students living at the institute are moderate. Tuition for the year is only $36, room and board for the entire session is $108.

CALL THE DOCTOR

Hygeia points out that what not to do is as vital as what to do for the so-called "common cold." According to Dr. Herman M. Jahr, "There is hardly a practicing physician who has not encountered some grave illness which had been treated as a cold for days or even weeks . . . poliomyelitis, pneumonia, meningitis and many other important diseases start with symptoms of a cold."

Dr. Jahr suggests three steps to be taken at the onset of what seems to be a cold—isolation of the patient from others, rest in bed if there is any suspicion of fever, and immediate notification of the family physician.

This is the season when colds are most prevalent. Don't take chances—minor ailments, wrongly treated and diagnosed, may lead to grave illnesses. The best advice is to call your doctor at once.

The Preacher's If

By G. M. Saffold

If you can stand temptation when
men all around you are falling;
Praying that God will give you
strength to be true to your calling.

If you can preach the Gospel and
not forget to live it.
Tell men it is wrong to drink after
you yourself have quit it.

If you can love your brother when
you know to you he is not true.
Only remembering God has said if I
be with you who can be against
you.

If you have the fame of a financier
and not make finance your goal.
Remembering that the Church must
have finance but that Christ died
to save men's soul.

If you can tell the story of Jesus,
so simple that a little child.
Can see the cross of Calvary where
on the Saviour died.

If you can preach God is bread
when your own pantry is bare.
Not knowing how or when but feeling
sure when you get hungry
bread will be there.

If you can suffer persecution and
not abuse the persecutor but go
on with a heart of song
Knowing that God will right each
wrong:

Then you my son, are a born son
of the parsonage, a God sent
preacher and an apostle of
Christ.

Joliet, Illinois
—Christian Index

HUGH WILLIAMS LUCKY NAME

Perhaps the most remarkable of all coincidences concerns a whole series of shipwrecked men named Hugh Williams, whose miraculous esapes are on record at Lloyd's in London.

On December 5, 1664, the sailing ship Menia, crossing the Straits of Dover, capsized in a gale. Of the 81 passengers on board, one only was saved—Hugh Williams.

On the very same day of the same month in 1785, a pleasure craft, called the Sea Sprite, was wrecked near the Isle of Man. There were 60 persons aboard, among them one Hugh Williams and his family. Of the three-score passengers, none but the senior Hugh Williams survived.

Now comes the most amazing part of this remarkable story: On July 10, 1940, an English trawler struck a German mine. Two of the crew, an uncle and a nephew, each named Hugh Williams, were the only ones rescued.

God Our Heavenly Father

By L. R. W.

Slowly and surely the conviction is growing among thoughtful folk that much of our current talk about the great theme of peace, social justice, and a re-made world, is really superficial. We are engrossed with slogan and ready made schemes of a "new world order," and with organizations and cliques. We are in a great world-plagued era. Disillusioned with the common mood, we glimpse the great truth that the only way to the desirable things we dream and discuss is by recognition of the nature of God and man. Since there is an Eternal Ruler of the Universe, mankind, one by one, must accept and know Him, before we can escape the world-wide attitude into which our smallness, selfishness and sin has led us.

The truth that most vitally concerns every mortal, is the truth about God. When human beings get in right relations with God, then they will be in right relations one with another. The greatest philosophers and prophets of every sort see dimly or clearly, the central significance of God. The Christian world today is seeking the Power that will lead man out of darkness into light. In our hearts we feel that we must somehow find God. On every side, even the most secular voices are seeking this spiritual truth.

Religion in these terrible war stricken days should go forward by leaps and bounds, the trend should be "back to religion." But, a cautionary word about religion, it is a vague term, that means much or nothing. Only when it is used to embrace the reality of the Living God, and His will for man, may it be employed as the symbol of life's greatest objective. "Back to the God of the Bible" is a better slogan than "back to religion."

Our present need in this world emergency, is the same as man's deepest need through the uncounted ages, the need to find God and to know His will. In many ways He has shown Himself, in the aspirations of the human spirit and in history. But most clearly, God has revealed Himself in the Bible, and in Jesus Christ, His Son. In the Bible we find Him as Creator and Ruler, the Supreme Sovereign, ever concerned for the man He made in His own image. When Jesus came, He taught the world to use the near and dear name of "Father." That was the Master's usual designation and interpretation of the Supreme Being: as "His Father and as our Father." Fatherly patience marks God's dealings with our world. A lesser person than God would wipe out this whole sinful generation. Man's ability to look God in the face and disobey Him is one sign of sonship. By Divine law, only man is free to become a prodigal son. Still the patient Father cares for His wayward children. Jesus gave to mortal hearts this comfort, even in life's material wants we are to depend upon our Father. "For your heavenly Father knoweth ye have need of all these things." Later, St. Peter wrote: "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you." Somewhere we read this truth in this beautiful poem:

"This is my Father's world,
Oh, let me ne'er forget,
That though the wrong may seem
oft so strong,
God is the ruler Yet.

This is my Father's world,
The battle is not done,
Jesus Who died shall be satisfied
And earth and heaven be one."

Home-Made Delicacies For Christmas

(By Arden H. Duane for ANP)

To receive a box filled with home-made goodies....well, it dose something to me way down inside. Holiday gifts of this kind always express the labor of love.....the thoughts....the efforts of the thoughts.....the affection of the giver.

Even if the budget is slim the housewives of today can still wrap in attractive boxes such home-made tidbits as jellies, jams, preserves, cookies, candies, candied fruits, fruit cakes and plum pudding.

Yes, there is something very sincere and personal about home-made presents from the kitchens of your friends.

Holly Wreaths—One cup butter, one cup sugar, one egg, two tablespoons evaporated milk, one teaspoon vanilla, two and one-half cups flour, one scant teaspoon soda, one scant teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt.

Cream the butter and sugar until the sugar granulea are dissolved. Add the egg, milk and vanilla and stir until thoroughly mixed. Sift the flour, then measure it, and resift, with the soda, baking powder and salt. Stir into first mixture. Chill the dough and then press it through pastry tube, in the shape of a holly wreath, onto greased baking sheets. It takes a bit of artistry to make a bona-fide holly wreath, I grant you, but the general idea is still very good and highly acceptable. Decorate the tops of the wreaths with bits of angelica (this is a crystallized decoration) and candied cherries. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes. This recipe will make about one dozen cookies.

Glace Fruits or Nuts—Make a syrup or two cups sugar, one cup of water and two-thirds cup of light corn syrup. Boil without stirring to the hard crack stage. Remove the saucepan from the fire and put it into an outer pan of boiling water to keep the syrup from hardening. Drop in small fruits or sections of larger fruits, well drained, or nutmeats. Drop them in a few at a time, skim out, and place on heavy waxed paper to dry.

Mincemeat Christmas Cookies—One nine-ounce package of dry mincemeat, one-half cup water, boiled almost dry, one cup butter, three-fourths cup brown sugar, three-fourths cup white sugar, two eggs, four cups flour, one teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup nutmeats....optional.

Break mincemeat into pieces. Add cold water. Place over heat and stir until all lumps are thoroughly broken up. Bring to brisk boil, continue boiling for three minutes or until mixture is practically dry. Allow to cool. Cream butter and add sugar. Beat eggs slightly and blend with butter mixture. Mix and sift flour, soda and salt. Stir into butter mixture, blending thoroughly. Fold cooked mincemeat and chopped nutmeats into mixture. Form in roll. Chill in refrigerator for several hours or overnight. Slice thinly and bake on buttered cookie sheet in a hot oven for ten minutes.

Fudge-covered Dates—Two cups sugar, one or two squares chocolate, one-eighth teaspoon cream of tartar or two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons corn syrup, two-thirds cup milk, one teaspoon vanilla.

Mix sugar, milk, grated chocolate, cream of tartar and corn syrup and boil rather slowly, stirring until the ingredients are well blended. Boil to the soft ball stage. Remove from the stove, add butter, but do not stirr it in. When lukewarm, add vanilla and beat until it creams. Spread in a buttered pan, and when it hardens, mark into squares.....unless you are covering the dates with it, in which case you will have the dates cut in half lengthwise. Remove the pits and lay the halves at intervals on a greased dish. Drop a teaspoon of fudge on each half date. It must be done quickly to avoid letting the fudge harden in the pan. The hardening maybe delayed by standing the pan in a larger one containing hot water.

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NOW it came to pass in the days when the judges ruled, that there was a famine in the land. And a certain man of Bĕth'-lĕ-hĕm-

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Continued from page 1)

places."

Here are interesting bits of information obtained from various sources hereabout: 1—The statements of persons who knew him well for long and short periods. 2—The several scrapbooks(and they are veritable gold-mines) which three of his children have—Mesdames Mary Wallace Fowler, Eula Wallace Fowler Harris, and Miss Hettye V. Wallace. 3—Newspapers, pictures, etc.

First of all, D. W. Wallace was born of slave parentage near Victoria, Texas, September 15, 1860. He was the son of William and Mary Wallace. His mother was bought by a white woman by the name of Mary O'Daniel for the sum of $1,000 a few months before Daniel Webster Wallace was born.

There has continued a very close tie between the O'Daniel and Wallace families. Even today, the O'Daniel children, when visiting Colorado City or Loraine, always spend most of their time with the Wallace family, and even eat and sleep in the home of the children of the former Negro slave.

The Wallace children do likewise when they visit the hometown of the O'Daniel family, Coahoma, Texas. The O'Daniels are among the wealthiest citizens of Texas, owning approximately 80 producing oil wells and ranches.

Cowpuncher to Cattle Baron

The actual story of how Daniel Webster Wallace came into his own as a cattle baron and West Texas ranch owner began as a youngster, when he came to West Texas with the late John Nunn, wealthy Texas cattle baron, when he, in the role of cowpuncher and cowboy, settled at Buffalo Gap, corner of Brown and Taylor counties.

D. W. Wallace later came to Mitchell county with another big dealer in cattle, Clay Mann, former owner of the present "80" ranch, one of the largest in the southwest. It was while working for Clay Mann as a cowboy and cowpuncher on "80" ranch that he was given the sobriquet of "80 John."

There were many cowboys who were known as John, and D. W. Wallace was given the "80 John" title to distinguish him from the many Johns who then roamed the wild West Texas plains.

Clay Mann owned ranches in Wyoming as well as in West Texas —all of which were known as "80" ranch, and D. W. Wallace made trips with Mann on all his expeditions and explorations in the wild and woolly West.

Carried $30,000 in Wagon

Mann trusted "80 John" implicitly. Back in those early days when banks were hundreds of miles away, and when checks were not issued, cash being paid in all transactions, the wealthy white ranchman sent $30,000 by "80 John" to another ranch in a wagon.

The long trip required three days, and "80 John" delivered the money intact just as it had been entrusted.

Mann taught "80 John" the so-called "science of ranching." He (Mann) invested the first $600 which "80 John" saved in steers, and permitted the Negro cowboy's steers to run and pasture with his (Mann's) own until marketing time. As long as Mann lived "80 John" was his ((Mann's) closest and most trusted friend.

At Mann's death, the widow placed "80 John" in complete charge of a smaller ranch six miles from Colorado City, which was then as now, the most flourishing city in this section, being an excellent rail, commercial and cattle center.

While in charge of this small ranch "80 John' 'taught the two sons of his former employer—George and Charles—the rudiments of ranching.

Purchases Large Tract

About this time Texas threw on the market much school land and homesteading came into its own. "80 John" took advantage and began to invest in land. It will be recalled that Texas, on coming into the United States after being a republic and a nation in itself, retained the right of public domain unlike other states, and did not surrender its right to its land.

Eighty John" with a keen eye to business, also bought much railroad land from the Texas and Pacific railway, much land having been deeded to that railroad system to encourage its building through that section to attract people and business to that section of the state.

The Texas and Pacific railway still dominates this section and is the main artery of travel and transportation from Texarkana, Marshall, Dallas and Fort Worth, en route to El Paso and the Pacific coast.

At his death on March 28, 1939, "80 John" owned approximately 10,000 acres of valuable farm, ranch and grazing land, 1,200 acres of which are under cultivation.

Approximately 10 Mexican families are tenants. High grade Hereford cattle are sold by the thousands annually by the Wallace heirs—his widow, Mrs. Laura Owen-Wallace, his three daughters already mentioned, and his one son, Carson W. Wallace.

Cattle Source of Income

The heavy sale of Hereford cattle from the Wallace estate annually, affords ample income for the heirs of "80 John" The widow still lives near here at the big ranch castle.

Mrs. Mary Wallace-Fowler is a teacher in the Texas public school system, and resides here and at nearby Colorado City; Mrs. Eula Wallace Fowler-Harris, Jackson, Tenn., is vice president of the Woman's Connectional Missionary Council of the C. M. E. church and editor of The Messenger, its official organ.

Miss Hettye V. Wallace resides here and at Colorado City where she is a teacher in the elementary department of the D. W. Wallace high school which bears her father's name. (Incidentally, the ground on which the D. W. Wallace high school is erected was donated by "80 John.")

Carson W. Wallace, the one son in the family, lives near here at Loraine at the ranch headquarters and manages the vast estate.

Escaped Death in Mexico

During his lifetime as a cowboy "80 John" made several trips to Old Mexico. On one trip he narrowly escaped death while in the employ of Mann.

On returning from a day's work with cattle in Old Mexico, the cowboy's party was attacked by a band of Indians. The two men immediately in front of "80 John" were shot down and killed. "Eighty John" and the others in the cowboy party fled for their lives and escaped death by the narrowest margin.

They later returned and buried the dead bodies of their cowboy comrades. One of the two men killed was John Mann, brother of Clay Mann, his employer.

After losing his brother, Clay Mann sold the Varvequero Lake ranch to William Randolph Hearst, Wealthy newspaper publisher. Hearst is said to still own the ranch.

While in Mexico D. W. Wallace explored a boxed canyon in the Sierra Madre mountains and found evidences of prehistoric man, relics of which were gathered.

He had an uncanny knowledge of the number, weight and condition of cattle. Frank Norfleet, white ranch owner and cattleman, of Omaha, Nebr., got out of his sick bed to come to his funeral. "Eighty John" once saved his employer several thousand dollars by looking at a crowd of cattle and telling him he was wrong in his estimation. He had just bet $5,000 and Wallace's advice saved him this amount.

Deserved to Be Bank President

It is reliably reported that he once had so much money in a certain bank that he was asked to put his money in three banks so as to avoid being president of the bank, for it was the rule in West Texas that the heaviest depositor would be the bank's president.

In 1931 a white friend advised him that a certain bank in which he had money was "shaky." On going to withdraw his money, the president begged him to let it remain, and promised to pull through, but if he withdrew all his money, it would fail. He saved the bank through allowing his money to remain there.

Had Fellowmen's Confidence

D. W. Wallace had the unquestionel confidence of his fellowmen. Those who knew him well say "he carried the burdens as well as the confidence of his fellowmen. His greatest satisfaction was that his own children—all of whom are well educated—and who are well fixed economically, will never have to suffer and struggle as he suffered and struggled to do the big things he did in life."

D. W. Wallace was not a man of "letters." All the education he received, that is, book learning, was obtained by going to school during the winter months after "cow-punching was over," in the summer and fall.

Incidentally, all of this was "after he was full grown." What lessons he learned in school were nourished by an ambition to know more, and, little by little, he dug out a practical business education.

People came to him for advice and for financial aid. People sought his advice—and he gave it—on where to bore wells, where to buy cattle, when to sell yearlings, how to build churches, and how to finance debts.

A Good Samaritan to Many

Citizens of West Texas testify to his being the Good Samaritan to many needy people. He provided work for families in need, helped some deserving young people through college as result of his sacrifices and self-denials in the early days of his own life.

Of him one of his daughters says: "Father was not a church worker. That is, you couldn't get him to lead prayer and class meetings. He seldom spoke or prayed in public. But 'Not everyone that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven.' His religion was a simple thing. He made no public demonstration of it, but he did a great many good things. 'Unto the least of these,' says the Bible." Mrs. Fowler, his oldest daughter observed.

Led Vigorous Rigorous Life

More than 5,000 people turned out to the funeral of this: Son of the Cowboy Plains," who had led a vigorous, rigorous life. He once roped a lion and many buffaloes At times he had as many as eight to 10,000 cattle on one ranch.

His deep sympathy was indicated through his own story of how touching it was "just to stand around where there were no doctors and see sick cowboys lying around until they got well or died; many of whom groaned in their helplessness —and we knew nothing had nothing nor could do anything to lessen their misery."

His tombstone bears these words: "With a character of granite; he had the heart of kindness; always ready and willing to respond to the call for help."

NEW TRUSTEE ELECTED

(Continued from page 1, Col 3)

achievement in the business world received national recognition in 1927 when he was recipient of the Harmon Award.

Mr. Alexander's achievements and worth have not gone unnoticed by his home state. He is chariman of the Local Draft Board for his District in Des Moines, is chairman of the Negro Division of the State Republican organization of Iowa.

This busy engineer also finds time to serve the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company as a member of the Board of Directors. From 1927 to 1930 he was Grand Polemarch of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. He is a member of the Episcopal Church which he has for some time served as warden.

Mr. Alexander is about fifty years of age, a fine physique and distinguished bearing. He is married, but there are no children.

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT YEAR: REFERENDUM TO BE DECEMBER 13

Washington, D. C.—National cotton marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1942, were announced today by Secretary of agriculture Claud R. Wickard, and Saturday, December 13, 1941 was set for the referendum. The 1942 National acreage allotment will be approximately 27,400,000 acres, or about the same as last year. Farmers who plant within their acreage allotments, may market all the cotton grown on these acres.

The 1942 quotas will not become effective unless approved by two-thirds of the eligible producers who vote in the referendum. If approval is given this will be the fifth year quotas have been used by cotton growers.

"Cotton is one of the surplus crops for which no acreage increase is asked in 1942 under the Farm Defense Program. Faced by restricted world market, we have on hand a supply of about twice the size of recent crops.

"The quota measure,' 'the Secretary said, "has proved itself essential protection to cotton growers against the tremendous surplus. In times like these when we need all our national strength, economic as well as productive, quotas as part of the National Farm Program take on added importance.

"Approval of quotas to help adjust the surplus will make possible continued use of loans, and we know from experience this year that loans work hand in hand with quotas to protect cotton income."

Under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, loans are prohibited in years when quotas are rejected by producers.

Regardless of whether quotas are approved by cotton producers, the conservation phases of the AAA program will remain the same.

According to the Act, cotton marketing quotas are proclaimed by the Secretary in any year in which the supply of cotton reaches more than 107 percent of the "normal" supply, which, as defined in the Act, consists of a normal year's domestic consumption and exports, plus 40 percent to allow for a normal carryover. This "normal" supply of American cotton as of August 1, 1941, was 18,200,000 running bales, whereas the total supply of American cotton on the same date was 23,800,000 running bales, or about 131 percent of normal.

Collapse of foreign markets and the consequent drop in American exports of cotton, together with the fact that there is already enough cotton on hand to fill an extra year's needs, highlight the cotton situation. During the 1939-40 season the United States exported about 6.2 million bales of cotton, but the following season, which ended July 31, 1941, exports amounted to only 1.1million bales. Since this slump was due primarily to the war and naval blockades officials say there is little reason to believe that exports will be increased to any great extent during the present season.

This loss of foreign markets is partially offset, however, by the fact that domestic consumption of American cotton for the 1940-41 season just ended was the highest on record. Consumption was about 9.6 million bales, which was about 2 million bales above the preceding year.

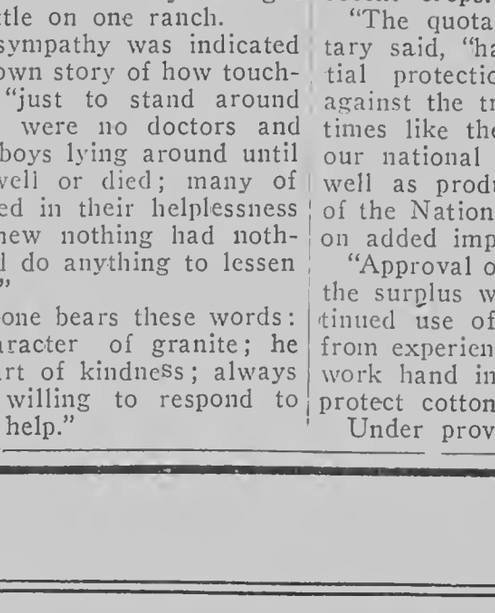
ROY HENDRICKSON'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 4)

their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Those words, "freedom from fear and want," do not form an empty phrase. They have a world of meaning, meaning that is crystal-clear in Europe today, meaning that can be translated into action in this country. Hitler, more than any other person in any time, stands in the way of our realization of this objective. It will take our full energies and spirit—with a full holiday for over-confidence—to defeat him. And likewise it will take our full energies and spirit—with over-confidence out on another holiday—to translate to full reality the ultimate objective, "freedom from fear and want."

Greatness consists not in holding some high office; greatness really consists in doing some great deed with little means.



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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XIV. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1942 No. 12.

T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce Completed 35 Years Service

Secretary Claude R. Wickard Honored Them

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture paid special tribute last week to T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce, Negro Extension field agents, upon their completion of 35 years of service in the Department. Secretary Claude R. Wickard personally congratulated the men in his office and presented them with letters commending their work.

The Extension Service which held its annual departmental conference November 21-26, paused on the 24th to hold a service ceremonial in honor of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Campbell. The highlight of this special program was an address by Director of Extension M. L. Wilson. Other features on the program included a tribute by Dr. C. B. Smith, retired chief of the Extension office and short talks by C. L. Chambers, and Miss Clara Bailey, of the Extension Service Review staff. The program was concluded by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce who gave a brief resume of their work.

In his letters to Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce, the Secretary commended them upon their excellent work and pointed out that the fact that the number of Negro farm and home agents has increased from two in 1906 to 555 in 1941 is an indication of the merit of the work. It was further brought out that the budget for Negro extension work has increased from less than $3,000 in 1906 to more than $1,000,000 in 1941. The Secretary expressed the thanks of the entire Department to these men and pledged full cooperation in continuing the work.

Director Wilson, in his address, expressed the deep appreciation of Extension Service for the fine work which Mr. Pierce and Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce are regional Extension field agents, supervising farm and home demonstration work in the Southern states.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 4)

Receiving Recognition

T. M. CAMPBELL and J. B. PIERCE, Negro Extension Agents with SECRETARY WICKARD

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture paid special tribute last week to T. M. Campbell (right) and J. B. Pierce (center) upon their completion of 35 years of service in the Department. Secretary Claude R. Wickard (left) congratulated the men in his office and presented them with letters commending their excellent work. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce are regional Extension field agents, supervising farm and home demonstration work in the Southern states.

CHIEF OF U. S. D. A. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE NAMED

Raymond J. Weir Promoted by Sec'y Wickard

Promoted

RAYMOND J. WEIR

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced this week the promotion of Raymond J. Weir to the position of chief, Administrative Services Division in the Office of Plant and Operations. Mr. Weir, who has already assumed his new duties, succeeds William T. Wolfrey, Jr., white, who has been elevated to the post of assistant to the chief of the Office of Plant and Operations.

Entering the service of the Department of Agriculture in 1910, Mr. Weir is the first Negro to serve as chief of an administrative division. Prior to his recent elevation he was chief of the Budget Section of the Office of Plant and Operations. The Administrative Services Division operates as the business management organization for the Office of the Secretary. Its functions involve the preparation of budget estimates and justifications, budgetary control of appropriations, the processing of requisitions and the maintenance of pertinent records. Mr. Weir's staff includes persons of both races.

During the 31 years that Mr. Weir has been connected with the Department he has served as clerk-stenographer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, stenographer in the Office of the Secretary and for three years he held a special detail in the field. For the last several years his work has dealt largely with fiscal matters and he is said to have developed a keen understanding of such matters and a thorough knowledge of the intricate problems of administrative work.

"These experiences eminently fit him for his new position," the Secretary said.

Mr. Weir, a native of Chicago, is a graduate of the Chicago Metropolitan Business college. He is the father of three children—two sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Charles Edward, is working on his Ph. D. in physical chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. He is expected to complete his work there in June.

Cornelius King of Farm Credit Administration

THE HOLE IN YOUR SOCK

Billions of Dollars Hidden, Says Writer

Portland, Ore.—"Hidden around this country in private purses now is the astounding total of more than $6,000,000,000," writes Paul Mallon. "Much of it is in mattresses, socks and private safes. The evidence is clear that a hoarding era . . . has reached suspicious proportions since the first of the year."

Many of these hoarders believe that they are protecting themselves against either inflation or a government fiscal policy which might force them to invest their money. But, as Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, points out, they have small chance of success. "Hoarded currency is a practically useless method of protecting the holders of property against the arbitrary acts of government," says Dr. Cadman. "Early attempts to hoard money in continental Europe to avoid governmental levies during and after the first world war were met by blocking bank accounts and suspending transactions on the exchanges. Outstanding currency ceased to be legal tender or to have

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

". . . . . With Their Feet On the Ground," Was Subject of His Address

Washington, D. C.—"Group loans have enabled me to train our young prospective farmers with their feet on the ground," says M. L. Smith, teacher of vocational agriculture, Wheatley High school, Boynton, Oklahoma. Through this type of credit his vocational agriculture students have been able to increase the number and scope of their farm enterprises; expand their earning power; and secure the necessary livestock, equipment, and facilities for gradual establishment in the business of farming.

It was in the fall of 1934 that the first attempt was made by this teacher to secure a cooperative group loan from the local production credit association. At that time the organization had recently been established, and plans for loans to agriculture students and 4-H Club members were just about in the "talking stage." However, so interested was the teacher in the possibilities of this type of credit that he and his boys did not cease in their efforts until they had prepared and submitted an application and a complete statement of their project plans for the consideration of the local board of directors of the Muskogee Production Credit Association. Their request was acted upon favorably by the board, and on March 16, 1935, a group of four students received their first loan amounting to $322.50.

Since their 1935 loan, 59 agriculture students of the Wheatley High school have borrowed approximately $5000 from the Muskogee Production Credit Association in order to care for the financial needs of their supervised farm practice work. In 1936, they more than doubled their previous loan by borrowing $740. The largest amount borrowed was in 1939, when they obtained $1105. During the intervening two years, they secured credit in the amounts of $939 and $965, respectively. Their loan for the present year totals $890.

Practically all credit secured by the Boynton group has been used to finance livestock enterprises. Of the total amount borrowed during the six-year period, 57 percent went into the financing of swine projects, 28 percent to beef cattle, 6 percent to sheep, 5 percent to poultry, and 2 percent to dairy cattle. This year 11 students obtained a total of $570 for their beef cattle projects, 6 boys borrowed $365 for use with their swine enterprises, and 1 young farmer secured $30 to purchase 300 baby chicks.

A number of students did not need credit this year for either animal or crop projects due to accumulated reserves from previous agricultural enterprises. The amount borrowed by individual young student farmers ranged from $30 to $150. The size of the loan depended upon the actual amount of credit needed and the ability of the student to repay out of earnings from the projects financed.

An inspection of the projects of this group of borrowers will convince even the most skeptical that they are being taught "with their feet on the ground." The observer is

(Continued on Page 16, Col 1)

DEFENSE STRIKERS -UNFAIR

Saboteurs in Government Work Denounced

It is time we stopped mincing words in this labor crisis. Those who strike against defense must be called what they are—saboteurs.

This is a war of production. It is the performance of industry which will finally decide it. Hitler is fast organizing the entire continent of Europe into a great slave empire to feed the Nazi military machine. The democracies must outstrip him to survive.

Here in our own country we have greater resources than any other power. We have the coal, the oil, and the other basic materials in abundance. We have the greatest electric power and transportation systems on earth. We have the great factories which can produce the instruments of war and peace alike in an ever-increasing stream. We have a type of industrial management which is not equaled for initiative, resourcefulness, daring, efficiency.

But all of this will be worthless if labor is determined to sabotage production.

Labor has no just grievance which cannot be cured by arbitration. In no nation on earth has so elaborate a governmental machine been established to protect the worker against exploitation. In no nation on earth does labor get so large a share of the fruits of industry. Yet labor strikes—at a time when the very system which has given it so much is in mortal danger!

How much longer will labor blindly follow ruthless, self-seeking leaders who think nothing of endangering the very existence of their country?

The man on the street is fed up with attempts to push our country around not only by foreign nations, but now by men at home who refuse arbitration and thereby give the greatest possible aid to our enemies by blocking our own defense.

Colonel Patton Dead

CHICAGO, Jan. 1—(ANP)—Word has just reached here of the death last month of Edward L. Patton at Jackson, Miss. A widely known political figure in the state, Col. Patton, as he was affectionately called, was a familiar figure for the past 40 years at political conventions of national calibre. A life long Republican, the colonel was an authentic link between the days of reconstruction in the south after the Civil War and the present day. A close associate of national committeeman Perry Howard, Robert R. Church, Ben Davis and other Republican stalwarts, Col. Patton was a source of political history and wisdom, often consulted. His passing will be mourned by all who knew him.

Dett Attends Music Teachers Convention

CHICAGO, Jan. 1—(ANP)—Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, director of music at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., was a visitor here Friday morning, the day after Christmas. He was enroute to Minneapolis where he was to attend the Music Teachers National Association's annual meeting.

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT FIRE

In many communities volunteer auxiliary fire fighting force are being trained and established. That should be done now by every town in the nation.

These groups can serve two highly important purposes. First, they will be able to render assistance to the regular fire departments. In times such as the present, fire is a real disaster. We must keep our factory wheels turning for defense. We must preserve our materials and labor for defense. Shortages and priority restrictions make the replacement of burned homes and other buildings extremely difficult and, in some cases, absolutely impossible.

Second, these auxiliary fire fighting forces will be vitally needed if war from the air ever comes to this country. We all hope that won't happen, and at the present time no enemy is in a position to attack us. But times change fast, and the development of long-range bombers both here and abroad narrows the oceans and the continents. London was saved by volunteer fire wardens who had to learn their jobs under the most difficult conditions. History may yet tell what towns and cities in the New World were saved by fire fighters, no less than towns and cities in the Old.

There is a place in defense for everyone. And fire protection is one of the most vital defense activities.

THE BANKS WORK OVERTIME

In this national emergency, the number and the extent of the problems that banking must face, are almost limitless.

Upon the banks fall the job of financing a large part of the defense activity—and at the same time keeping ordinary business on as nearly normal a basis as possible. The banks have been the primary sellers and promoters of Defense Bonds and Stamps—a work, incidentally, which returns absolutely no profit to them, and reduces their individual deposits. The banks must accurately advise individuals and businesses who are confused by the swift changes that take place when a great nation switches from a peace-time to a war-time basis of doing business. The banks must help enforce the new installment loan restrictions. And the banks play a major part, in cooperation with the Treasury, in the immensely complicated matter of freezing foreign credits.

This is but part of the job. No industry is more important to the successful progress of the nation than banking. And banking has been doing its work superbly well. There has been no delay in providing money for any necessary activity. The highest government officials have praised the banks for their cooperation. That is one reason why there have been no important financial bottlenecks in the way of defense.

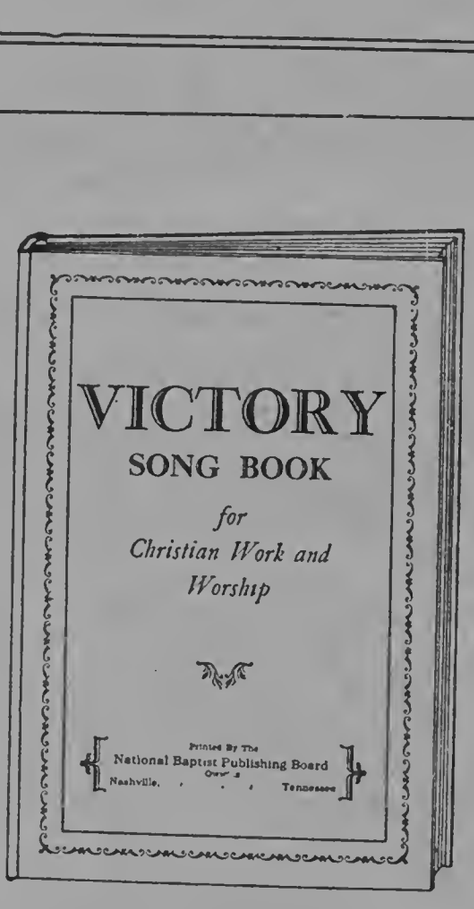
So, again, private banking proves its worth and its efficiency. It did much to build this nation. It is doing much to protect it now.

PRECEDENT FOR FARMERS

In a recent address, President Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, likened the present farm situation to that of World War I.

At that time, he observed, dairy farmers "banded together—they organized. A war was raging in Europe and farmers' costs were going up. Now another war is raging in Europe. Step by step we are going down the same path we followed over 21 years ago....The need for organization is greater than ever."

The marketing cooperatives of which the Dairymen's League was a pioneer in the great Eastern milk shed, are and will continue to be the farmer's most effective allies in the fight to keep agriculture on an equitable basis with all other national groups, in World War II. These organizations are the farmer's spokesman. They represent him in all the manifold problems of prices, markets, wages, taxes, etc., which constantly arise. Upon their successes the hopes for the future of millions of farm families are based.



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INFORMING CONSUMERS

The retail store is taking on a new aspect in this time of shortages and rising prices.

It used to be that the store was simply a place where you went in, bought what you wanted, had it wrapped, and walked out.

Today, led by the chains, thousands of alert merchants are acting as consumer advisors, and as allies of the government in the campaign against waste.

We all know what priorities are doing. Some articles have virtually disappeared so far as the consumer is concerned. Others are growing scare. Practically everything is more expensive. The list of shortages is a long one, and includes many an item which was almost as abundant as air in the days before the war abroad and the defense drive at home.

What the chain stores and the cooperating independent merchants are doing is to inform the consumer. Substitutes for scarce articles exist, and many of them are as good or better than the originals. When costs of some articles go skyhigh, other commodities which cost less can be used in their place. The stores are showing the consumer how to buy wisely—and how to make his dollar do maximum duty.

The big retail organizations are working hand in glove with the government defense agencies. And they are passing on to the consumer news and information which is of tremendous value in these difficult days. Your standard of living will be better because of it.

USE, NOT WASTE, THE RULE

We aren't hearing any more loose talk about oil shortages. The late nasco on the Eastern Seaboard, when the Secretary of the Interior discovered a "shortage" that was afterwards proven almost completely non-existent, confused the political prophets of gloom.

The truth is that this country leads the world by so wide a margin in oil production that there simply isn't any comparison. It holds a similar position in oil refining capacity. Equally important, it produces all but a small fraction of the high-grade fuels which are needed for modern military engines.

Nature, of course, gave us our oil reserves, and we should use them wisely and without waste. But nature didn't supply the vast production and refining and transportation facilities that were necessary to draw the oil from the ground and turn it into a usable fuel. Private enterprise did that. Private enterprise took the risks and spent the money. And private enterprise got the results. That is the answer to those who urge that such basic industries as oil should be subjected to strangling bureaucratic control and domination.

It is often said that oil won the last war for the Allies. This time oil is even more important, due to vast expanded mechanization of armies. You can thank private enterprise for providing us with a virtually limitless supply of that "black gold" which is vital to the constructive arts of peace, as well as the destructive arts of war.

DID YOU EVER KNOW THAT:

The first year wedding anniversary is symbolized by paper, and may be observed with remembrances such as:

Engraved calling cards.
Engraved stationery.
Books.
Magazine subscriptions.
Paper picnic equipment.
Monogrammed paper cocktail napkins.
Playing cards.
Guest books, albums.
Box of Christmas gift wrappings.
Chinese scrolls or wall hangings.

Second Year—Cotton

Rag rugs.
Sheets and pillow cases.
Patchwork quilts.
Tea aprons.
Breakfast cloths and napkins.
Bathroom accessories (mats and towels).
Shirts for men.
Neckwear for women.
Closet accessories.
Sofa pillows.
Slip covers.

Third Year—Leather

Desk accessories.
Book covers and bindings.
Bookends.
Purses.
Luggage and traveling cases.
Portfolios.
Gloves.
Cigaret cases.
Belts.
Jackets and jerkins
Leather covered clocks.
Boxes.

Fourth Year—Fruit and Flowers

Perfume.
Potted plants.
Cut flowers.
Candied fruit.
Fancy canned fruit.
Imported preserves and jellies.
Artificial fruit for table decorations.
Marzipan (in fruit forms).
Flower or fruit prints.

Fifth Year—Wood

Wood and lacquered boxes.
Salad bowls.
Screens.
Wooden back brushes.
Phonograph.
Radio.
Candlesticks.
Beer mugs.
Cedar chest.
Salt cellar and pepper grinder.
All kinds of furniture.
Carved figures.
Chess men.

Sixth Year—Sugar

Candy.
Fancy cookies.
Marzipan.
Candy-covered nuts

Seventh Year—Wool

Blankets.
Rugs and carpets.
Scarfs.
Afghans.
Tapestries.
Steamer or automobile robes.
Sweaters.

Eighth Year—Rubber

Bathroom accessories.
Kitchen accessories.
Traveling kits.
Rubber plant (just for fun)
Rain togs
Door mats
Tire for the car.

Ninth Year—Willow

Certain kinds of porch furniture
Magazine baskets.
Sandwich trays.
Clothes hamper.
Pussy willows.
Willow ware.

Tenth Year—Tin

Kitchen utensils.
Enameled tin ware.
Trays.

NEEDLE IN FOOT FOURTEEN YEARS

Woodland, Calif—Fourteen years ago Mrs. Mark Edgar ran a needle into the heel of her left foot. The head was missing when she pulled it out and she presumed it had broken off before she stepped on the needle. When the sharp pain recalled the incident, she had X-rays taken which showd the needle head still in her foot. The fragment was removed.

TURNS THE TABLES

Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—Up in Elk County of the northwestern Pennsylvania big game country there's a deer carrying a gun. Deputy Sheriff John Slavin sheepishly told friends the gun was his.

Slavin fired at the handsome 12-point buck and it toppled over. Thinking it was dead, the hunter started to tie a tag on his prize. He stacked his gun on the animal's antlers to faciiitate matters.

As though that was just what the wily buck was waiting for, it sprang up and fled—plus the gun.

Electric engineers have found a different use for a liquid insecticide—they treat felt washers with it, in power line equipment.

It is 2,300 miles from Gibraltar to the Syrian shore across the Mediterranean.

A MARION, ARK., FAMILY GETS CASH TROPHY

Adjudged Victors Over 35,509 Competitors In Three States.

By James H. Purdy, Jr.

Memphis, Tenn.—Victors over 35,509 families of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, Mr. and Mrs. John Gammon of Route 1, Marion, Ark., who own a 290-acre Crittendon county farm, Thursday were declared the 1941 sweepstakes winners in the Live-At-Home competition, sponsored by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural committee and the Memphis Commercial Appeals newspaper.

The sweepstakes championship carried with it a $250 cash prize and a beautiful silver water pitcher in addition to a $50 state prize and a certificate of merit, testifying to the ability and industry of the Gammon family.

First in Arkansas

It was the first time in the four year history of the event that an Arkansas family had won the coveted sweepstakes honors.

First sweepstakes winner was Carter B. Thompson of Lafayette county, Miss., and for the past two years the honor was captured by Hardeman county, Tenn., families, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hendrix in 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Matthews in 1940.

R. Henry Hicks, chairman of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Agricultural committee, presented the check and trophy to Mr. and Mrs. Gammon.

"The outstanding example this family has set in living at home, soil conservation, crop diversification and farm and home management should prove an inspiration to every farm family in the Mid-South," Hicks declared.

"I hope to see the day when every one of our southern farmers adopts the sound farming practices that have made the Gammon family a credit to their community," he said.

Started in 1937

Gammon started farming in 1937, taking over his father's place after business failures had forced the latter's retirement.

When he took over management of the farm, mortgages and taxes against it were about equal to the value of the land, but by hard work, expert planning and good crop years, Gammon has now relieved the place of all pressing debts and has money in the bank. He purchased another farm recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Gammon were married in 1938, have followed the live-at-home policy rigidly. This year they spent less than a dollar a week for food that could not be raised on the farm. They consumed $202.90 worth of home grown foodstuffs during the year, and now have a food inventory valued at $434.25.

Gammon, who had nine income sources during the year, made a net profit of $3,075, with cotton and truck crops leading as revenue producers. His feed and seed inventory for the year increased from $609 on January 1 to $1,208 as of today.

The Gammons are livestock minded and have invested $2,000 in beef cattle and hogs this year. Their present livestock inventory includes five mules, five dairy cattle, 47 beef cattle, 74 hogs and 100 chickens.

Value of the Gammon home, barns and outbuildings increased during the year from $4,250 on January to $5,800 on November 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Gammon, both take an active interest in affairs of their community. He is a member of the Farm Bureau and a member of the County Agricultural committee, while she is a member of a Home Demonstration club and the Parent-Teachers association.

The Live-At-Home competition has focused our attention on the fine things of farm life," Gammon said, "and has intensified our interest in crop diversification. This contest has made the Negro farmer feel that our people are not forgotten."

TENNESSEE FARMER WINS SECTION "SWEEPSTAKES"

Takes $100 Award By Memphis Paper For Rural Achievements.

Memphis, Tenn.—A 46-year-old farmer, who has been a tenant 30 years and who a month ago purchased for $3,000 the 200-acre Dyer County, Tenn., farm, was the first Live-At-Home contestant to win the $100 tenant sweepstakes award offered in the Commercial Appeal's agricultural competition to mid-south Race tenant farmers.

He is James Johnson of Route 1, Dyersburg, Tennessee's state winner, who nosed out state contestants from Arkansas and Mississippi to win the award.

Johnson, fourth place state winner in the 1940 live-at-home judging, did a magnificent job of farming and home improvement to win first place in the state this year. His fine record in the Tennessee competition entitled him to win the tenant sweepstakes.

The Johnson farm had 150 acres in cultivation this year, which netted the tenant $3,293. Principal income items were cotton, $2,889; hogs and corn, $300 each; strawberries, $125, and calves $120.

The family of eight spent only $20 for food, showing they did the maximum in living at home. Johnson now has on his farm six head of mules valued at $1,250; 10 dairy cattle, valued at $700; three beef calves worth $140; 17 hogs that would bring $310 on today's market; 215 chickens, valued at $150; 13 geese worth $19.50. He has sufficient feed to last until another harvest.

AGRICULTURE BODY TO MEET FEBRUARY 4-6

Langston, Okla.—Officers of the Association of Agricultural and Home Economics Workers among Negroes voted to meet at the same time and place of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers for 1942. F. E. Miller, secretary-treasurer of this organization, states that the place is Memphis, Tenn., and the time is February 4, 5 and 6.

This organization is expected to fill a much needed sphere among agricultural and home economics workers. The officers are expecting a membership for 1942 of 400 or more who will either be in attendance or be represented by proxy. A. W. Curtis, Jr., assistant to Dr. Carver is chairman of the program committee.

The Division of Vocational Education, A. and T. State College, headed by W. S. Davis and the Division of Agricultural Extension headed by W. H. Williamson have been invited by President Spaulding to serve as hosts.

The organization had its inception at Tuskegee Institute, April, 1940, in connection with the Founders' Day and Booker T. Washington Stamp. A permanent organization was set up at the 1941 meeting at Tuskegee. The object of the organization is to advance the knowledge and interest of agricultural and home economics workers.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN YOUTH

The percentage of army selectees rejected for physical reasons has been the cause of considerable alarm in some circles. Commentators have compared this percentage with that prevailing in World War I and have drawn the conclusion that the health of American youth has gone downhill during the intervening twenty-odd years.

Here is a case where statistical comparisons alone provide a false picture of actual conditions. For the draft of World War I and the Selective Service Act of 1941 were based on very different principles.

In 1917, when the draft law was passed, we were at war. The Allies, faced with defeat, were pleading for men. We were faced with the necessity of building a gigantic conscript army in a very brief period of time. Only men who were obviously unfit were rejected. Almost any man who could do work of any kind was accepted and given a uniform.

Compare that with the present day. We were not at war when the Selective Service Act was passed, and we are not formally at war now. The Army had an abundance of time to build its forces. Army policy, as reflected in the Act, has been to create an army which, from the physical standpoint, will be finer than anything ever imagined. The physical and mental capacities of men trained for mechanized, highly-involved modern warfare must be far higher than were needed for the mass land warfare of World War I. In short, this time the Army has taken only the cream of the crop, where before it took all the crop.

There is still another important factor involved. Diagnostic technique and facilities have been immensely improved since World War I—thanks to the medical profession. The doctor of today discovers physical defects that the doctor of 1917 could never find. That in itself accounts for a considerable percentage of the rejections.

The truth is that American youth was never healthier. And American doctors can be given credit for this condition. The fact that only the finest specimens are now taken for army service is a reason for confidence in the Army, not alarm.

FREE ENTERPRISE WORKS

Those who would bind the retail industry with stultifying, competition-detroying laws—such as the various proposed anti-chain-store statutes—have not been saying much of late. For the war emergency is proving beyond argument, that the open, competitive system in merchandising, which allows any merchant to go as far as his abilities and ambitions permit, is sound and necessary.

Why have retail price increases been substantially less than wholesale price increases? The answer is that retailing, under the healthy spur of competition, has continually sought new ways and means of holding down costs, increasing efficiency and effecting savings to pass on to the consumer. What that has meant to the American people's standard of living needs no elaboration.

Why has retail service been improved? The answer is that the nation's principal retailers, chain and independent alike, have made public pledges to do everything in their power to lessen the impact of war and defense on the consumer. Those pledges are being kept.

We don't need a mass of strangling laws to govern retailing. The old argument that big-scale merchandising imperiled the life of independents has been completely exploded. The recent TNEC Final Report observed that one-store independents still do over 66 per cent of all retail trade. Free enterprise in retailing, as in all other fields, works.

POWER FOR DEFENSE

In the interest of national defense, it is now time that the government established a workable electric power policy which is in accord with the needs and problems of today.

The first tenet of this policy is simple. There is absolutley no necessity and no excuse for government competition with the private power industry. There is no necessity and no excuse for spending more millions of the taxpayers' money no governmental tax-exempt electric projects. There is no necessity and no excuse for spending other millions for projects, such as those carried on by the Rural Electrification Administration, which duplicate existing facilities, and waste tremendous quantities of scarce materials and tens of thousands of man-hours of labor.

So far as existing, completed government power projects are concerned, they should be operated on a non-political basis, and in full, equitable cooperation with the private utilities in the regions involved. It is to the credit of the private electric industry that, despite shameless political persecution, it has cooperated with the government projects whenever it could. In the Pacific Northwest, for example, the private utilities have distributed great blocks of power generated at the government's Bonneville Dam and passed every saving made on to the consumer.

Those who would use this emergency as a cloak to further socialize the electric industry, must be stopped. No industry has shown itself more aware of its tremendous responsibilities to the nation. Not a single real power shortage has appeared—for the reason that the industry has done wonders in expanding production and extending its lines. And now the industry is carrying on a gigantic new building program to meet the increased demand for the future.

Despite all the ballyhoo of the public power zealots, private business supply 90 per cent of all the electricity used in this country. In most of the principal industrial areas, where war production is concentrated, private utilities supply close to 100 per cent. It is one of the industries which is making this country a real "arsenal of democracy."

KEEPING 'EM ROLLING

An authority on railroading recently said this: "Here is a point that is too often overlooked in these critical days. No shipper in this country, including the biggest shipper of all, Uncle Sam, has yet been told that he can't have all the railway services he needs, when and where he needs it. The railroads have kept their pledge 'to meet to the full the demands of commerce and the needs of national defense."

In other words, the public is confronted by plenty of shortages these days, but railroad service is not one of them. That is a very fine achievement in light of the fact that no industry plays a greater role in defense than the railroads. The iron horse carries practically all of the vast amount of defense freight. It carries hundreds of thousands of soldiers and sailors. It must be ready at all times to provide service in every section of the nation, and to provide it right on the dot.

How have the railroads been able to provide such service at a time when defense and normal traffic alike have reached new peaks? The answer to that can be put in a few words: "The railroads planned for it long ago." Ever since World War I they have been preparing for precisely the kind of emergency we are in today.

They realized that more rolling stock would be necessary—and they bought it, gigantic quantities. They realized that train speeds would have to be increased—and they accomplished that. They realized that car capacity would have to be expanded—and that too was done.

But improvement in the size and performance of their physical plant isn't the end of the story. Big cars and super-fast trains are no good if they must stand about in yards waiting to be unloaded—if, in short, cars are used as warehouses. So they worked with shippers to perfect a system for loading and unloading cars without delay—to keep them rolling. Railroad-shipper cooperation has written a new and splendid page in the history of transportation.

Day and night, the long trains roar across the nation. They're serving you, and serving the nation. They represent the greatest transportation system the world has ever known.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

FIRE IS NOT INVINCIBLE

Fire is the ever-present enemy of property, of life, and of security.

Fire is a dark shadow across every business and home, every place where people gather. No man knows when it may strike. It rarely gives warning. And when it goes it leaves ruin and disaster in its wake.

Fire menaces all the people—and all the people's property. Each year it takes some ten thousand lives. Each year it destroys property valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. Each year it destroys employment, opportunity, progress.

But fire, fortunately, is not an invincible enemy. Fire can be licked. It feeds on carelessness, ignorance, stupidity. Fire can be starved by knowledge and preparedness and the intelligent application of a few simple rules of fire prevention.

In the home, fire has many friends. Accumulations of old paper, clothing, and other burnable materials—improperly stored inflammable liquids—out-of-repair heating and lighting equipment—these are major sources of fire. Eliminate them, and fire's opportunity to destroy is tremendously reduced.

In the business or the factory, similar hazards often exist. Coupled with that, there may be a lack of proper fire-fighting equipment, lack of education of workers, lack of attention to fire dangers. Here, too, the risks can easily and cheaply be reduced to the minimum.

Fire must be fought in the interest of protection of the individual, protection of property—and, in these days of national defense, protection of the nation. All of us must do our part in this battle.

MONOPLY A MYTH

Those who believe that a certain degree of monopoly exists in retailing, would do well to read page five of the Final Report of the TNEC, which has just been issued by the Government Printing Office.

The TNEC made an exhaustive investigation into competition and monopoly in many kinds of industries. And here is what is said about retailing: "Although mass distributors have attained great size and although they handle a substantial fraction of the retail trade, it cannot be said that they possess anything approaching a monopoly. The chain stores, numbering 140,000, were operated by 6,000 different chains. Independent merchants, each with a single store, owned nine-tenths of the outlets and made two-thirds of the sales. Goods of almost every kind are sold by scores of mail order houses, hundreds of chains, thousands of department store, tens of thousands of independent retailers and untold numbers of consumers' cooperatives, supermarkets, door-to-door salesmen, and roadside stands. There is competition among distributors of the same type, among distributors of different types, and among distributors of all types and manufacturers who sell directly to consumers. New types of distributive agencies are continually springing into life—the field is in a constant state of flux."

In other words, anything remotely resembling monopoly in distribution is absolutely impossible. No business is more competitive—any man who wants to, can open a store and take customers away from other stores. The small store of today becomes the great retail enterprise of tomorrow. In retailing, the consumer is king and everything conceivable is done to attract his patronage.

The TNEC report also points out that mass distributors "by integrating operations, purchasing in quantity, eliminating costly services, increasing managerial efficiency, cutting operating expenses, and reducing profit margins, have decreased prices and increased sales." That is a major service to the nation.

NO ROAD TO RICHES

No profession performs a greater service for the American people than medicine. Upon the doctor falls the great task of keeping us physically and mentally healthy. And the typical doctor does that job without regard to his own comfort, his own pleasure or his own purse.

To become a doctor takes ten years of rigorous education. And after graduation many more years must go by before the young medico can hope to develop a sizable practice. Yet the financial rewards that come to the doctor are extremely moderate in the light of the long and costly training he must undergo.

"Medical Economics" recently published a survey of the gross income of some 7,500 representative men of medicine. Slightly more than 50 per cent of these doctors had incomes ranging from $1,500 to $6,500 a year. Less than 5 per cent had incomes of more than $16,500. And only seven-tenths of one per cent enjoyed incomes in excess of $30,500.

These incomes, remember, are gross incomes. Out of them must be paid all the doctor's heavy expenses—office, supplies, nurses, transportation, etc.—before he has anything left for himself.

Medicine, in short, is no road to riches, and all doctors know it. Doctors of great reputation, with very large practices, are often modest earners—because so much of their work is done without pay. The poor man who can pay little or nothing gets the same attention from the doctor as does the rich man who can pay much. The goal of medicine is service to all.

FARM COSTS AND FARM INCOME

In a recent statement, Fred S. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, said that labor gets more for delivering a quart of milk than the farmer gets for producing it.

That indicates the impossibility of placing a workable ceiling on farm prices unless a workable ceiling on labor costs is likewise imposed.

It is true that the prices paid for some farm products are at high levels now, and that this year's gross agricultural income will be great. But what is often forgotten is that the farmer's costs are going up as rapidly as farm prices—and in many cases are going up more rapidly. Farm wages are near the all-time peak, and competent workers are difficult to obtain. The farmer, like the rest of us, is being treated to a stiff dose of superheavy taxation. The farmer must pay rising prices for all the manufactured goods and other supplies he needs.

So higher farm income alone is not the final answer for the farmer.

VACCINATION IS VALUABLE AID IN CONTROL OF BANG'S DISEASE

Washington, D. C.—The use of strain 19 Brucella abortus vaccine developed by the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Animal Industry to combat brucellosis, or Bang's disease, of cattle is proving useful as an adjunct to the test-and-slaughter plan of eradicating the disease, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of that Bureau, said today (Dec. 4) at Chicago in an address to the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association.

The vaccine is given to animals when between 4 and 8 months old. The experimental field studies conducted by the Bureau and cooperating States showed that 96.7 percent of calvings by 13,888 animals previously vaccinated were normal. Blood tests also have indicated a high degree of resistance of vaccinated animals to infection with the disease, when they were exposed by contact with infected cattle.

Doctor Mohler explained that the practice of vaccination—officially sanctioned by Federal and State veterinary officials at the last meeting of the Association a year ago—has been increasing each month. In October, he stated, approximately 11,000 calves in 34 States received this protective treatment under the cooperative plan. Special precautions are being taken in the production of the vaccine to insure its purity and proper strength. Even the quality of the glass containers is regulated to protect the vaccine against possible injurious chemical action by the glass.

In describing the safety of the vaccine, Doctor Mohler presented evidence showing that the strain used does not increase in virulence as some livestock owners have thought might occur. The more natural tendency of a culture like strain 19, he stated, would be to lose the low degree of virulence it now possesses rather than to become more virulent. Laboratory tests have shown, however, that the culture when properly handled changes very little.

Official surveys show that as a result of Federal-State activities to curb bovine brucellosis, this livestock malady already has been reduced in the United States from approximately 10 percent in 1934 to 5 percent in 1941. In 446 counties, distributed among 23 states, where systematic testing and retesting, accompanied by removal of reactors, have been conducted, the infection is materially less. Such counties, which are designated as modified accredited Bang's disease free areas, contain a maximum of 1 percent of cattle infection and not more than 5 percent of the herds are infected.

"What makes you think he's an efficiency expert?"

"Well, he always waits to make up a foursome before passing through a revolving door."

DECEMBER FOOD STAMP LIST INCLUDES FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today the list of foods which will be available during December for purchase with blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp program.

Added to the December list, and appearing for the first time since June will be fresh grapefruit for which the season of heaviest marketing, is just beginning. This addition will assist growers by providing wider outlets at a time they are most needed, and will also make another valuable food commodity available to the low income families which participate in the Stamp Plan.

The foods listed for December are those obtainable nationally, by stamp program participants, in local stores in all stamp program areas. Except for the addition of grapefruit, the December blue stamp foods are the same as those for November.

The complete list of blue stamp foods for the period December 1 through December 31 in all stamp progrom areas is as follows: Butter, all cuts of pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, raisins, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

THE IDEAL LEADER

(From the writings of Dr. Charles Stelzle)

New York, N. Y.—Moses was the great leader who delivered from cruel bondage millions of Israelites who were slaves in Egypt. He might well serve as an example for the modern leader. The development of such a leader is always a slow process. There is so much at stake, and there are so many interests involved, that the raw enthusiast can not be entrusted with the power of leadership.

Enthusiasm there should be, but it must be an enthusiasm founded upon intelligence, knowledge and self control. It required long years of solitude in the land of Midian to transform the hot-blooded Moses the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter, into the modest Moses whose name has become a synonym for meekness. "Learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," nevertheless he needed the solitary, deep-thinking life of the shepherd on the hillside to prepare him for the great task of leading out into liberty the slaves of the Egyptian ruler.

He came, too, with the consciousness of sure victory, because he knew that his cause was just. But more than that, he was confident because he came in the spirit of a strong moral faith. This emancipation in which he was about to lead was more than an economic deliverance dependent upon brute strength, and the ability of a mere man to exercise unusual power. He had back of him the Omnipotent God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, the forefathers of the afflicted Israelites.

The qualities that were so conspicious in Moses must be found in the modern leader. He must be of the people, for he must understand their needs. He must have had an experience which sobered him, so that he is familiar with the deeper, truer things of life. He must depend not so much upon his speech as upon his character. He must have the power which can come alone through the consciousness that his cause is just, and that back of him, too, as He was back of Moses, stands the God of the common people, who is saying through him: "Let my people go."

John dear," said Mrs. Brown, "such an odd thing happened today. The clock fell off the wall, and if it had fallen a moment sooner, it would have hit mother."

"I always said that clock was slow."

Federal Operation Of State Employment Offices Aid To Negro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—(ANP)—When the federal government takes over the operation of state employment offices under the new order which goes into effect on January 1, there will be, it is predicted, a wider opportunity for Negroes to obtain employment through these agencies, many of which have shown apathy in placing Negroes in the past.

Moved by the fact that practically 100 per cent of the operating funds for these offices as they now function is furnished by the federal government, the transfer was not difficult.

To be operated under the general direction of John J. Corson of Richmond, Va., the employment agencies will then be in a position to carry out directives from the general office, many of which heretofore have not been very effective.

In the general transfer, Martin J. Carpenter, former head of this division of Social Security, will act as assistant to Mr. Corson although he did not go to the front for changes in the management and regulation of these branch offices, especially the Washington branch.

Mr. Carpenter has had a wide and varied experience in this field and was the target of much congressional abuse when he testified before the appropriations committee on behalf of his innovations.

Under the new set-up, it is expected that the racial angle will not enter too greatly into the situation and in the future, Negroes will get a better break, especially in the south, than they have in the past.

Not only will they be affected in the south, where one state absolutely refused to obey a directive from the main office, but in other sections of the country as well where Negroes have been shunted about and not given the opportunity to obtain work except in certain fields.

All concerned feel that the change to federal administration is for the best and are eager to assume their responsbilities under the new regime.

FOOD BUYING WITH BLUE STAMPS OVER $9,000,000 IN OCTOBER

Washington, D. C.—Blue food stamps added about $9,100,000 worth of farm products to the diets of more than 3,400,000 persons eligible to receive public assistance during the month of October, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its monthly report on the Food Stamp program.

During October, families taking part in the Food Stamp program used the blue stamps, which increased their expenditures for agricultural commodities approximately 50 per cent, as follows: about 32 percent for vegetables and potatoes, 25 percent for cereals, including flour, 22 percent for eggs and 21 percent for fruits.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm products, as estimated by the Surplus Marketing Administration, included about 45,000,000 pounds of potatoes, 46,000,000 pounds of white flour, 6,000,000 dozen aggs and nearly 14,000,000 pounds of fresh apples.

Other blue stamps purchases during the month included over 2,500,000 dozens of fresh oranges; more than 4,200,000 pounds of fresh pears; nearly 2,000,000 pounds of dried prunes and nearly 1,800,000 pounds of raisins.

In addition to purchases of commodities with blue stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administration continued in October to distribute farm products for use in free school lunches and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp program.

Fish usually have no eyelids, as the water they swim in keeps the eyeball moist and clear of foreign objects.

WOMAN'S PAGE

EGGS STIMULATE TISSUE GROWTH IN HUMAN BODY

Eggs are playing a very important part in improving the health defense of the nation, Charles S. Ragland, chairman of the Davidson County Food Industry Committee, said.

"In this time of national emergency we must all work together to make America strong. The Surplus Marketing Administration and other government agencies with the aid of farmers, industry and consumers are working together to improve the diets of everyone. For example, eggs can be purchased by clients of the Food Stamp Program with their blue food order stamps. It is our hope that all homemakers in this community will serve more eggs. According to studies made by the Bureau of Home Economics, United State Department of Agriculture, eggs count among the best of body builders," Mr. Ragland said.

The chairman gave these suggestions on the nutritive value of eggs as well as some recipes he discovered in a publication issued by the Bureau of Home Economics.

"The protein in both the yolk and the white is the efficient kind that is needed by the body for growth and repair of tissues. Eggs are an outstanding source of iron and they are rich in calcium and phosphorous.

"Vitamins that are found in eggs are A, B1, D, G, and the pellagra-preventive factor. They are also an excellent source of proteins and minerals. An egg a day has a place in every well-balanced diet. If that isn't possible at least 3 or 4 eggs a week. Children should have at least an egg a day.

"When cooking eggs," the bulletin continues, "don't try to make it a rush job. Cooking experts advise slow cooking keeping the heat even and moderate. By cooking eggs slowly and stop cooking as soon as done—the protein will be firm but tender. Tough and leathery eggs are caused by cooking the eggs too long at too high a temperature.

Plain Omelet

For each egg, use one tablespoon of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Beat the eggs just enough to blend the yolks and whites. Add milk and seasoning. Heat a large, thick frying pan and add enough fat to cover the bottom of the pan. When the fat melts pour in the egg mixture. Cover over low heat. Lift the egg mixture with a knife, and let the uncooked portion run underneath, until the whole mass is of a creamy consistency. When the omelet is lightly browned, roll. Bits of cooked ham or other meat, chopped parsley, thinly sliced cheese, cooked vegetables, or delicately fried onion may be sprinkled over the top of the omelet before rolling, or added to the egg mixture before cooking.

WAFFLES

1-4 cup Mazola or melted butter
2 eggs, separated
1 1-2 cups milk
2 tablespoons Karo Waffle Syrup
1 1-2 cups flour
1-2 cup Argo or Kingsford's Cornstarch
1-2 teaspoon salt
3 teaspoons baking powder

Mix and sift in dry ingredients. Beat yolks, milk, shortening, and Karo and add to dry ingredients. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron and serve with hot Karo Waffle Syrup.

MEAT BALLS

1 1-2 pounds ground beef.
1-2 cup uncooked rice.
1 teaspoon salt.
1-8 teaspoon pepper.
1 tablespoon grated onion.
1 can tomato soup.
1-2 can water.
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper.

Mix ground beef, rice and salt and pepper. Shape into small balls and drop into tomato soup, to which water, onion and green pepper have been added. Cook slowly until both meat and rice are done, about one hour. Serve meat balls with the tomato sauce over them.

TURKEY FILLED BISCUITS

Instead of pan-frying turkey hash, place spoonfuls between circles of rolled biscuit dough and press the edges together with the tines of a fork. Bake at 425 degrees F. for twelve to fifteen minutes and bring to the table piping hot. This tasty biscuit and meat combination is especially nice with salads for luncheon parties.

GRIDDLE CAKES

Make waffle batter but use only one cup milk. Pour from a pitcher onto hot griddle, turning only once, when bubbles appear all over surface of cake.

Notes on good Hot Cakes: Griddle is hot enough when a drop of water bounces on its several times, like a bead, before evaporating. Never grease an aluminum griddle the Mazola in batter keeps cakes from sticking and also avoids fumes in the kitchen.

Clean griddle with fine steel wool.

Variations: For thinner cakes, add more milk.

For Buckwheat Cakes use 1-2 buckwheat, 1-2 white flour.

For Sour Milk Cakes, omit sweet milk, use one cup sour milk and 1-2 teaspoon soda.

STEAMED APPLE PUDDING

2 cups toasted bread crumbs
1 cup old-fashioned brown sugar
1-2 teaspoon soda
1-3 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup seedless raisins
3 cups finely cubed apples
1-4 cup melted butter
1-2 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix crumbs, sugar, soda, nutmeg, cinnamon and salt together. Add raisins, apples and butter. Mix well. Pour into greased pudding pan or coffee can. The waxed paper over top. Place in steamer and steam one hour. Serve hot with lemon sauce.

Lemon Sauce

1-2 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon butter
4 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix the sugar and cornstarch; add the boiling water and cook 15 minutes; then add the lemon juice and butter. Serve either hot or cold.

MAPLE SCOTCH SAUCE

1-2 cup Karo Waffle Syrup
1-2 cup brown sugar (packed firmly into measuring cup)
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons boiling water
1-2 cup evaporated milk

Boil together Karo. salt and sugar until a little syrup forms a soft ball in cold water (238 degrees F.). Remove from fire, blend in butter and boiling water. Let cool a few minutes then stir in evaporated milk.

MUFFINS ARE REALLY FINE FOR BREAKFAST THESE CHILLY DAYS

Arden Duane Savs Use Plenty Of Butter And Jam

Bv Arden H. Duane for ANP

HOW ABOUT some muffins for breakfast? My, but they do taste grand with lots of butter and maybe a little jam! And muffins when they are light and flaky and tender and piping hot, well, you just keep right on eating them until you can't hold any more. Now if you don't believe me just you try some of my recipes this week_____ and just see if you don't eat and eat.

There is one trick in making a perfect muffin. You've got to know when to stop mixing muffins. Don't beat muffins. Combine liquid and dry ingredients gently by lifts and turns of the spoon. Stop while mixture is still slightly rough. If you give your butter a beating you can bet your dollar on toughness, up-and down tunnels and pointed tops.

PRUNE MUFFINS—Two cups flour, six teaspoons baking powder, one tablespoon sugar, two eggs, one half cup milk, one half cup prune juice, four tablespoons melted fat, one teaspoon cinnamon, one cup cooked stoned muffins.

Sift the dry ingredients, add the milk and the prune juice gradually. Now add the melted shortening, then the chopped prunes, and lastly the beaten eggs. Fill well greased muffins tins about two-thirds full and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

GINGER CHEESE MUFFINS—Two cups flour, three teaspoons baking powder, one fourth teaspoon soda, one teaspoon ginger, one half teaspoon salt, two-thirds cup grated cheese, one egg, one-half cup milk, one-half cup light molasses, four tablespoons melted butter.

Mix and sift together the flour, baking powder, soda, ginger and salt; add cheese. Beat the egg thoroughly, add to it the milk, molasses and melted shortening. Pour the liquids into the dry ingredients and stir quickly until the dry ingredients are all moistened. Fill immediately the gem pans two-third full. Bake in a hot oven about twenty minutes.

SAUSAGE RICE MUFFINS: Pork sausages one half cup cold cooked rice, two cups flour, five teaspoons baking powder, one egg, two tablespoons melted shortening, three-fourths cup milk, one teaspoon salt.

Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder. Lightly beat the egg, add the rice, the milk and the melted shortening. Fold in the sifted flour with a few light strokes. Pour in lightly buttered gem pans; stand up in the center of each muffin half a sausage. Bake in a hot oven for twenty to twenty-five minutes, or until golden brown. Be sure to serve them piping hot.

PLAN AN OVEN MEAL

For a day when you are going to be at home, but don't want to spend much time in the kitchen, plan an oven meal. This style of meal requires little watching. While it isn't a quick meal, it is an easy one which leaves time for other things. Plan to have the main part of the meal cooked at one time in the oven and with it serve an easy salad and dessert. In fact, the dessert too may be baked in the oven.

Casserole combinations with meat and vegetables cooked in one dish are great favorites as the main course for these oven meals. Oven stews, meat pies and meat loaves all fit into these menus.

Pork chops, appetizing when the weather begins to be brisk, can be very well cooked in the oven. They are best when given long cooking in moist heat, after they have been browned. They may be cooked in a covered pan in the oven along or with vegetables.

Good Combinations

Here are some suggestions for tasty combinations. After browning the chops in a skillet place them on top of escalloped potatoes in a casserole. Cover and cook in a moderate oven until done, about 40 minutes. Tomatoes may be cooked in the oven at the same time. Baked apples or a pudding would make a suitable dessert.

Ham slices can also be used as the center of an oven meal. Ham slices with corn are a delicious combination. Chop one cup of celery, one small onion and one green pepper, mix and fry them to a golden brown. Add a well-beaten egg, one cup of canned corn and one cup of bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper and sprinkle with sugar. Place the ham slices in an oiled baking dish and spread the corn mixture over the top. Make a thick cream sauce in the fat in which the vegetables were cooked by combining flour with butter and gradually adding milk. Pour this sauce over the meat and vegetables. Bake in a slow oven until ham is done, about 40 minutes.

Baked potatoes or baked sweet potatoes go well with this dish. Custard pudding might be baked at the same time.

Short Ribs of Beef

Braised short ribs of beef are most satisfying when hearty, nutritious food is in demand. These require long, slow cooking to be at their best and are therefore well suited for an oven meal. Here is a somewhat different way of preparing them which I'm sure your family will like. Have three pounds of short ribs cut into portions by slicing between the bones. Around each piece wrap a slice of bacon and skewer it into shape. Brown on all sides in a hot frying pan. Over this slice two onions. Season with salt and pepper and one tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce. Add one cup of meat stock or water. Cover and let simmer until the meat is done, about one hour. Remove the meat and thicken the liquid with flour smoothed in cold water.

Baked potatoes and green beans, cooked in the oven, may accompany the short ribs. Hot gingerbread with whipped cream may be served as dessert.

MAPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1-3 cup Karo Waffle Syrup.
1-3 cup, brown sugar (firmly packed in measuring cup).
2 tablespoons butter
3 slices pineapple, well drained
2 tablespoons melted butter
1-2 cup sugar
1 egg
1-4 cup milk
1 cup all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt.

Combine Karo, butter and the brown sugar in heavy frying pan and boil until a sample dropped into cold water forms a firm ball. Arrange pineapple in the syrup. Cream sugar and melted butter, beat in egg and milk, sift in dry ingredients. Beat well and pour over pineapple and syrup, spreading batter out well to edges of pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 30 minutes.

Note: Other fruits than pineapple may be used, such as canned cherries or peaches, and may be arranged in many fancy designs (flowers, sunbursts, etc.)

BAKED SAUSAGE

Sausage can be baked as part of an oven meal. Sausage baked in green peppers is a main dish which doesn't take long to prepare or cook. Mix one pound of pork sausage with one cup bread crumbs, one onion, grated and one cup diced celery. Moisten with one cup tomatoes. Cut the tops off six small green peppers and take out the seeds. Parboil the peppers for five minutes, then stuff with the sausage mixture and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for 30 minutes.

Escalloped potatoes may be cooked at the same time. And wouldn't baked spiced pears be good for dessert?

A meat loaf is always a good main dish for an oven meal, and there are so many different kind of meat loaves that there need be no danger of monotony even if meat loaf appears frequently at the table.

A NEW VEAL LOAF

A veal loaf, made with sour cream, may be new to you. Here is the way it is made. Take two pounds of ground veal and combine with two raw carrots, ground, and a small onion, chopped finely. Season with salt and pepper. Moisten with half a cup of sour cream. Pack into a loaf pan. Bake in a slow oven (300 degrees F.) until done, about one and a half hours.

Baked squash and baked potatoes would go well with this meat loaf. A salad of shredded cabbage, and a dessert of stewed fruit would make a most satisfying and very easily prepared meal.

A roast or a meat loaf, baked potatoes and scalloped tomatoes, with a green salad; or baked stuffed chops, scalloped potatoes and baked squash, with the same green salad, suggest tempting menus. Have the dessert ready to pop into the oven when you take out the main course. A baked fruit pudding is sure to bring the oven meal to a happy climax.

APRICOT COBBLER

2 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 tablesoons melted butter
2 cups cooked apricots, drained
1 cup apricot juice
2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons butter or other shortening
3-4 cup milk (about)

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, sugar, salt, butter, apricots, and fruit juice; let stand 15 minutes, or while crust is being made. Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Add milk gradually, stirring until soft dough is formed. Turn out on slightly floured board and knead 30 seconds, or enough to shape. Roll 2-3 of dough into strip, 2 inches wide and 1-4 inch thick; line sides of 8x8x2-inch pan, fitting closely into corners. Fill with apricot mixture. Roll remaining 1-3 dough 1-4 inch thick; with sharp knife make slits to permit escape of steam. Fit over apricots, pressing edges of dough together with fork dipped in flour. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 minutes; then reduce heat to moderate (350 dgrees F.) and bake 15 to 20 minutes longer. Sprinkle powdered sugar over top, if desired. Serves 8.

DATE PUDDING

1 cupful chopped dates
2 tablespoons grated orange peel
3-4 cupful sugar
1 cupful flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 cupful sweet milk
2 cupfuls diced bread
2 tablespoons baking powder
1 well-beaten egg

Sift and mix dry ingredients. Mix all together and pour in a greased mold, and steam for 2 hours. Serve with an orange sauce.

SWEET POTATO PUFF

3 cupful mashed sweet potatoes
1-2 cup cream
3 eggs
salt and pepper

Mash boiled potatoes, season with cream, salt and pepper, add well-beaten egg yolks. Beat whites and fold in. Mix lightly. Put in a baking dish and brown.

CARAMEL PUMPKIN PIE

1 pint steamed pumpkin
3 eggs
1 cupful brown sugar
1 pint milk
2 tablespoons butter (melted)
1 teaspoon vanilla

Place butter and sugar in pan and beat to caramel stage; remove from fire and add to strained pumpkin. Add milk and egg well-beaten and the flavoring; line deep pie plate with pastry; pour in mixture and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

An oak tree with about 700,000 leaves is estimated to give off 244,695 pounds of water from June to October.

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A UNITED PEOPLE WILL DEFEND AMERICA

Speech of Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R. Mass.) In Congress, December 8, 1941

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is today in the gravest crisis since its establishment as a Republic. All we hold precious and sacred is being challenged by a ruthless, unscrupulous, arrogant foe. We have been the victim af a treacherous attack under cover of darkness. It came at a time when we were trying to establish a basis of peace through mutual understanding. Our ships have been sunk, our planes destroyed, many lives lost, cities and towns under the American flag have been ruthlessly bombed.

No one hates war more than I. Every night I have uttered a silent prayer that America might be spared active involvement in a frightful war. I know the horrors which come with war—the loss of lives, the sacrifices which must be made by all, the sadness and desolation it always brings.

America is challenged. That challenge comes in a ruthless way which leaves but one answer for a liberty-loving, self-respecting people. We are compelled by this treacherous attack to go to war. From now on there can be no hesitation. We must press the war with unstinted vigor and full efficiency. There can be no peace until the enemy is made to pay in full measure for his dastardly crimes.

We in America have wanted peace. We must now fight to uphold our national honor and make secure our freedom.

The attack on our territory will rally every patriotic American to support of the Nation's needs. In shipyards, in factories, in mines, in blast furnaces, on farms, all over this broad land there will be one spontaneous response. The people of America will unanimously meet the attacks of the aggressor and join in an irresistible effort of increased production. The boys in the training camps and the sailors who maintain the vigils of the sea must have—they will have—the tools and equipment to win this war.

In view of the developments of the past 36 hours, the President's request has my support. When the historic roll is called I hope there will not be a single dissenting vote. Let us show the world we are a united Nation. Let us boldly proclaim we will not permit any force to strike down freedom and progress here in America or replace our way of life with slavery and dictatorship.

God will give us the strength and the courage to drive to victory in a just cause—a cause which means all that makes life worth while to the people not only of America but in every country in the world.

Federal Council Releases War-Time Pastoral Letter To 150,000 Churches

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1942—A special pastoral letter on the attitudes and responsibilities of church members in the light of the war was addressed today by the Federal Council of Churches to its 150,000 local member churches.

The letter was drafted at a special meeting of the Executive Committee called to discuss the wartime responsibilities of the Church. Eighty officially delegated representatives of the 24 national denominations comprising the Federal Council participated.

"The calculated treachery of recent aggressions has evoked instant condemnation," the letter said. "It is a manifestation of a great flood of evil that has overwhelmed nation after nation, destroying human rights and leaving men the victims of irresponsible force_____Yet we must realize that the war is but the most shocking sign of the demoralization of modern life and international conduct. The laws of God have not been honored. Now the awful consequences are laid bare. Conscious of our participation in the world's sin, we would be humble and penitent before God."

Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale Divinity School and President of the Federal Council, and Dr. Albert Edward Day of Pasadena, Calif., Vice President of the Council, presided at the special wartime session.

The pastoral letter, setting forth the judgment of church leaders from all sections of the country, is expected to evoke widespread interest, since it is the most representative statement on the war that will come from Protestant church forces.

The letter points out that Christians have a three-fold responsibility today:

"As citizens of a nation, which, under God, is dedicated to human freedom;

"As members of the Church in America, which is called to minister to people under heavy strain;

The Executive Committee of the Federal Council also announced a 6-point wartime program to be carried on under a Coordinating Committee for Wartime Service. The program will cover these points: ministry to men in the armed forces, to aliens, and to conscientious objectors; special work in communities near training camps and defense plants; foreign relief appeals, and a study of problems involved in a post-war order that will insure a just and durable peace.

In conclusion the pastoral letter to American church members said:

"We therefore call upon our fellow Christians

to bow in penitence before the judgments of God, who is the Ruler of nations and the Father of mankind;
to devote themselves to preserving and strengthening the ideals of freedom and democracy;
to withstand any propaganda of hatred or revenge and to refuse it the sanction of religion;
to manifest Christian goodwill toward those among us whose origin was in nations with which our country is now at war;
to succor with generosity all who suffer from the ravages of war;
to minister to the deeper needs of men in the nation's service;
to pray constantly that our national leaders may be guided and strengthened by the Spirit of God, and that after this tragic conflict there shall come a new world of righteousness, justice and peace for all nations;
to strive for national policies in conformity with the will of God, rather than to seek the divine sanction for a human purpose;
to work actively and persistently for justice and goodwill among all racial groups both in our own country and throughout the world;
to maintain unbroken the fellowship of prayer with Christians everywhere;
to be steadfastly loyal to the Holy Catholic Church; holy—sanctified to the redemptive purpose of God; catholic—of all believers and in all ages;
to pray without ceasing that God's name may be hallowed and His will be done in earth as it is in Heaven;
to maintain confident faith in God as the refuge and strength of His people even in the darkest night, and to trust in the triumph of His will.

Fifty years ago 9,000 pounds of aluminum were produced annually in the United States; last year, an all-time high of 412,500,000 pounds was reached; and by the end of this year, it will be about 700,000,000 pounds.

Men are peculiar, just as women have long suspected. For instance, a fellow who hadn't kissed his wife in five years, shot a fellow who did.

"WHO, WHEN, WHERE AND HOW"

By Rena L. Yancey.

(The following was given at the Central Regional meeting, recently)

We women of the Woman's Missionary Union realize that when Jesus said to Mary "Go tell," He did not mean the Marys only, but every woman who has been redeemed by the blood of the Lamb. Whatever be her name,—mine happens to be Rena,—so I am asking you to substitute your name where I have used mine and read with me the following poem which I have called "Who, When, Where and How:"

My Lord said, "Rena, go and tell."
I said, "Yes, Lord, but who?
Mine eyes are blinded to the needs
And I have much to do."

Then Jesus said so tenderly,
"My workers are so few,
The fields are white with ripened grain
And still you ask me who."

My Lord said, "Rena, go and tell."
I said, "Yes, Lord, but when
So many duties call today
Tomorrow I'll begin."

Then Jesus said again, "My child,
Just pause and count the cost.
A soul that might be won today
Tomorrow may be lost."

My Lord said, "Rena, go and tell."
I said, "Yes, Lord, but where?
I cannot cross the Ocean,
There are lost souls over there."
Then Jesus said "The lost are found
Among the rich, the poor,
The highways and the byways,
Abroad and at your door."

My Lord said, "Rena, go and tell."
I said "Yes, Lord but how?
I'm slow of speech, my faith is weak,
Yet to your will I bow."

Then Jesus said and took my hand,
"You will not be alone,
For lo I'm with you always.
Go bring the wanderer home."

IF JESUS SHOULD COME ON A SUNDAY

By Mrs. Mary C. Rolofson

If Jesus should come on a Sunday,
Would He find me keeping His day,
Sacred to rest and to worship
Learning of Him how to pray?
If Jesus should come on a Monday,
Would He find me unburdened, serene,
Busy with work in my kitchen
Or making the garments clean?

If Jesus should come on a Tuesday,
Would He find me going about
Soothing the sick and the weary,
Dispelling sorrow and doubt?

If Jesus should come on a Wednesday,
Would He find me cheerful and neat,
Ironing, sewing, or sweeping
But ready His presence to greet?

If Jesus should on a Thursday
Would He find me telling His truth
To wondering innocent children
Or those in the bloom of youth?

If Jesus should come on a Friday,
Would He find me with friends true land dear
Talking of things pure and helpful
Bringing them hope and good cheer;

If Jesus should come on a Saturday,—
It needs must be one of the seven—
Would He find me loving and serving,
Waiting for Him and for Heaven?

A CHILD

Know you what it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man of today. It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism; it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be whisper in your ear; it is to turn so little that the elves can reach to pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, each child has its fairy godmother and nothing into everything, for in its soul.—Shelley.

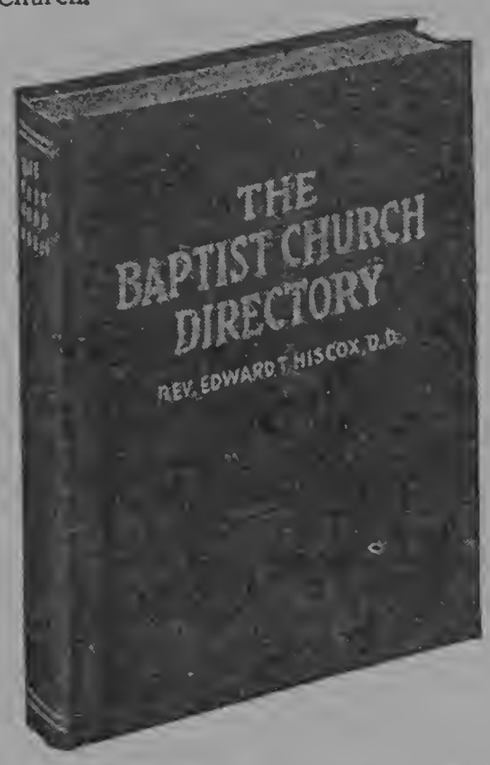
Wife: How dare you call my husband a heel? He only peeked while you were fixing your garter!

Friend: All right! He's a rubber heel, then.

Hiscox Old Church DIRECTORY

By REV. EDW. T. HISCOX

This has been used by Baptists for years as the Guide by which meetings of this denomination have been smoothly conducted because of the full instructions, practises and doctrines found therein. Instructions are given to the church, its officers, setting forth Ordinances, Outlining its Services and Worship, Government, Discipline, the Business of the Church and every feature confronting those in office who must carry on the work of the Baptist Church.



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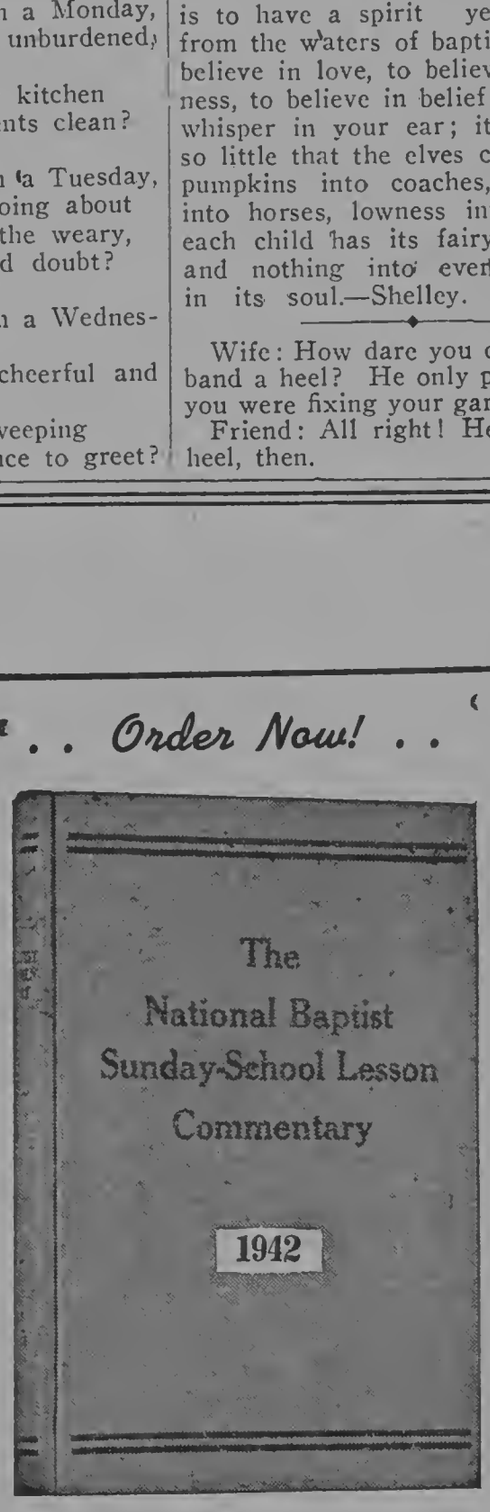

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON COMMENTARY

For 1942

Once more the National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary is on the market for 1942. The price is $1.00 per copy, postage paid. It contains all the lessons for 1942, with the authorized and revised versions; it has helps for many departments in the Sunday School. It should be in the hands of every pastor, superintendent and teacher. Bible students would do well to get one. It contains the subject and text of all the lessons for 1943.

Send all orders to the

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AGRICULTURAL PLANNING GROUPS LIST YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Washington, D. C.—Major advances in agricultural planning in the last year, both in number of farmers participating and in concrete accomplishments resulting from the work, were reported today by the Bureau of Agricutural Economics and the Extension Service.

The 122,000 farmers, now serving on local and State agricultural planning committees with administrators and research men of State and Federal Governments, have in every part of the country formulated detailed plans that have been put into effect by the appropriate cooperaing agencies, the BAE and the Extension Service said.

Among the accomplishments listed was a housing survey by planning committees in 12 Alabama counties in the Coosa Valley defense area; in Wythe, Pulaski, Floyd and Giles Counties near the bag-loading plant at Radford ,Va.; and in other counties in Ohio, New York, and Indiana. Object has been to determine the needs of defense workers for housing and to develop plans for housing that would be of use after the emergency. Seventy-one houses had been built in the vicinity of Radford, Va., by June 1941, on the basis of the survey of that country's planning committee. Plans have been made to sell the home to farmers needing better housing when they will no longer be needed by defense workers.

In Brown County, Tex., the planning committee developed plans for organization of a farmers' cooperative to supply fresh locally grown farm products to near-by Camp Bowie. A building for the cooperative has been built and is now in use.

In Barnstable County, Mass. a National Guard Camp was to be enlarged considerably after being taken over by the Army. It was feared that an area of good agricultural land might be included in the enlarged camp site. Accordingly, the planning committee furnished data on types of land in the county to Army officials, which enabled the Army to acquire land less suited to agricultural production.

These are a few of the activities of agricultural planning committees during the past year. Others include the formulation of plans for (1) obtaining more efficient management of public lands; (2) increasing the effectiveness of conservation efforts; (3) extension and improvement of educational opportunities for rural people; (4) improving marketing facilities; and (5) development and maintenance of public facilities and services such as roads, schools, school libraries, and local public health units. Outstanding among contributions of the State Agricultural Planning Committees during the past year has been development of a program of desirable agricultural adjustments to meet the defense emergency. The committees were requested by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to make the studies in order to help him in shaping the course of the farm program during the defense and post-defense periods.

In addition to the general recommendations made by the State Agricultural Planning Committees, most of the committees have tackled specific problems relating to (1) the supply of farm labor to meet the defense effort; and (2) the need for plans and information in areas where defense industries and training centers have been located.

Farm labor subcommittees in State Agricultural Planning Committees have been organized in more than three-quarters of the States, and many county planning committees set up farm labor subcommittees to deal with local problems as the peak summer season of farm labor approached. As a result of their efforts to bring about fuller cooperation between farm laborers and public employment services, the number of workers referred to farm jobs by State employment services has increased.

Farm labor subcommittees in the counties have supplied information to local selective service boards concerning farm labor requirements, the availability of farm labor, and related problems. Much attention has been given to the problems of providing more adequate housing for resident farm labor, and the establishment of camps for seasonal and migratory farm labor. Plans have been made to help arrange a better distribution of farm labor resources so as to have enough men where they are needed during the harvest season of 1942.

In areas where defense industries and training centers have been located, county and community agricultural planning committees have gathered information and developed plans to guide defense and army officials in acquiring suitable sites, relocating displaced farm families, locating needed housing facilities and assuring the maximum contribution by local producers to the food needs of army cantonments.

As a result of surveys by these committees, displaced farm families wishing to continue in agriculture have been aided in finding farms in surrounding counties; their credit needs have been met through credit agencies; families needing temporary storage facilities for goods or pasturage for livestock have been helped.

Designed to afford a democratic process of agricultural planning by farmers, agricultural experts and administrators, the cooperative program has spread during its second full year of operation to 47 States and nearly 1,900 counties.

Altogether, more than 140,000 members of State, county and community committees are participating in the planning program. Of this total, over 122,000 are farm men and women and the remainder are representatives of agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating Federal agencies. and State and local governmental agencies. In the States, the planning work is sponsored jointly by the Land-Grant Colleges and the Department's Bureau of Agricultural conomics.

This is the way to write a thoroughly angry business letter: "Sir: My typist being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot write it. You, being neither, can guess it all."

Millie: What are you giving me for my birthday?

Billie: Close your eyes. Now what do you see?

Millie: Nothing.

Billie: That's what you're getting.

To make rice whiter and more fluffy, add one teaspoon lemon juice to each quart of water while cooking.

An American airlines intra-company mail envelope traveled 118,229 miles in less than two months mail on the coast-to-coast system.

Volcanic ash found in Texas is reported to make fine white procelain, important in view of fine china imports being scarce.

Singapore is the newest and best naval base in the world, says an American professor of political science, returned from the Far East.

DEHORNING CATTLE

We wish every farmer in the land could read what we are writing. It would, so far as farmers are humane and wise, save a vast amount of suffering and no little money. Leaving out of the account the whole question of cruelty in the dehorning process and the reasons assigned for depriving the cattle of these weapons of attack and defense, admitting the greater docility of the individual animal and the herd when hornless, why wait till dehorning must be done by methods that cause pain and involve expense?

In Ireland for a long time the requirement has been enforced, if we remember rightly, by law, that the growth of the horn be stopped in the calf. This is the simple operation: Take the calf at anytime under two weeks of age, better under one week, moisten the slight bunches on the head where the horns are to grow with a little water, then rub these spots with a pencil of nitrate of silver, not breaking the skin but just irritating it till it becomes red. The calf will scarcely mind the sensation, though it may shake its head occasionally for a few minutes. It will never develop any horns.

We have tried this experiment personally on a large number of calves, seen them drink immediately after it as if nothing had happened and watched them grow up hornless cattle. Anyone who has witnessed the dehorning of mature animals cannot imagine a farmer or a dairyman ever permitting his young stock to be neglected till it becomes necessary to subject them to such an ordeal, when at no expense and in so painless a way the devolpment of the horn may be stopped at its very beginning.

You don't have to have fresh fruit for making Christmas jellies. Five medium-sized glasses of perfect jelly can be made from two cups of grape juice, three and one half cups of sugar, and one-half bottle of fruit pectin.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
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Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

THE TASK AHEAD

A radio address by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered on the National Farm and Home Hour, on a network of radio stations affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company, Tuesday, December 9, 1941.

Washington, D. C.—I had planned to speak today in Chicago to the Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The happenings of the past few days of course make it necessary for me to stay in Washington, but through the National Farm and Home Hour I am able to speak for a few minutes, not only to my Farm Bureau friends in Chicago, but to all citizens of this country. Today, whatever our occupation or status, we are first of all Americans.

Everyone in this audience knows of the grave issues before the nation. The Congress yesterday afternoon, at the recommendation of the President, declared that a state of war between the United States and Japan came into existence when the sudden and unprovoked attacks were launched at our Pacific territories and possessions early Sunday morning.

Sunday morning's bomb explosions ended all confusion and uncertainty in the United States. Instantly, into the face of the attackers, a united Nation flung back the reply that force would be met with force; that America will not rest until we have cleared the seas of international pirates, and put down the possibility of such things happening again. We will see to it that our children do not have to live out their lives in a world where lawless nations are able to terrorize humanity.

This is the task ahead as placed before the American people, and their delegates in Congress, by President Roosevelt yesterday. The Congress, speaking for the people, accepted the task. **It will be completed.** Our best assurance of eventual victory is that we have as our Commander-in-Chief one of the great Americans of all time. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a leader like Washington, like Jackson, like Lincoln. He has wide experience in world affairs. For years he has steadily warned us of what was under way in the world, and has led us in developing a realistic international policy founded on a desire to preserve peace. Now international outlaws have refused to have peace with us. They have struck the first blow. As we counter it, our leader brings into play a vast experience in military and naval affairs gained in the first World War—a great store of detailed knowledge of what it takes to conduct the affairs of a nation at war and win through to victory.

Let us not underestimate the size of the task we have undertaken. It will be the part of wisdom not to expect a quick and easy victory. This Nation must buckle to work as it has never worked before.

No industry should underestimate its own responsibilities. That goes for agriculture along with all the others. It is true we have the land resources, and the skilled farm families, and the national organization for management of production that make it possible for us to do what needs to be done. We have the greatest farm productive capacity in the world. But you remember the Biblical parable of the servants with the talents. We shall be judged by how we produce with our talents; not by their number.

We have got a head start on the job. In the Ever-Normal Granary we have stored reserves of food, feed, and fiber—the greatest in our history. In the soil we have stored reserves of fertility. For the existence of both these national assets we can thank Vice President Wallace who developed our National Farm Program with the able assistance of many of the people in this audience—both at the Farm Bureau Federation convention and throughout the country.

Already the effect of American farm production in this war becomes apparent. Because of American lend-lease food the British have been able recently to increase their meat, cheese and egg ration. This comes at a time when, according to last Saturday's newspapers—the Germans are being obliged to reduce the meat ration of their people.

Now agriculture's part in the war-time economy of America becomes that of keeping farm production rolling; of maintaining the great superiority this Nation now has in the Number One material of modern warfare—food. We started a year ago to step up production in many commodities. 1941 set new records. Last summer we established 1942 production goals for agriculture, asking for still greater output. We set up State and county USDA Defense Boards to help farmers reach these goals. The farm to farm canvass in this campaign has been going on for several weeks. The first job for farmers, and workers in the agricultural agencies, is to rush the farm sign-up and to get the county reports, as nearly complete as possible, sent to state headquarters. It is essential that we have the state reports here in Washington as soon as possible.

All of us must do our best to reach these goals. Labor will be scarce in some sections, farm machinery will be scarce, so will fertilizers, spray materials and other essentials. It would be an offense against national safety to waste any of these scarce things on producing farm products that are not needed. This is a time to work together as if the United States were one big farm, to produce just exactly what we need. We can't afford to be careless or unwise in our production efforts.

Now we must, of course, reexamine the 1942 production goals which we established last summer. We are proceeding immediately to go over the goals again to make sure that they fit the new situation. We are certain, however, now that in the main they will fit. So I say again, proceed with all speed to complete the sign-up and get in the reports. If revisions are necessary in some production lines Defense Boards and farmers will be informed well in advance of the planting season.

There are two other immediately pressing tasks which farm people must complete. One is carrying through the program of repair of farm machinery. Steel is scarce. The manufacturers must know right away how much will be needed to produce repair parts needed for farm machinery. The metal will be allocated to produce these parts. The problem right now is to find out just what parts are required. Every farmer should be urged to buy or order repair parts now if he has not already done so.

The other immediate job is to get scrap metal off the farms and into the junk yards. More scrap metal is urgently needed for steel production. Don't neglect this task.

So much for the immediate job of farm men in this emergency. In any war, it's the women of the belligerent nations who make the greatest sacrifices and the greatest contribution to the cause of their country. Their part is even greater in modern war. They will have many duties in connection with community defense activities. It is the women who have the major responsibility of keeping up the family morale when the going gets hard and the outlook is discouraging. Farm women will be called upon for additional sacrifices, in the form of harder work, longer hours, greater responsibility for helping to manage the farm business, and the farm's contribution to our national production program. They will do their part without stint.

America at war has no time for hysteria. The hour calls for cool, steadfast determination to see this thing through, for firmness as individuals and firmness as a Nation.

It is inspiring to see the evidence on every hand of the solid unity that has crystallized in America during the past 48 hours. I am sure no other nation on earth is so united as ours today. That unity will never tolerate defeat; will not stop short of victory. In that unity we shall resolutely undergo the sacrifices that are before us. In that unity we shall manage in agriculture to produce in spite of handicaps. In that unity, based on the justice of our cause, and following the leadership of President Roosevelt, we shall win through.

In 1940, 32,025,365 automobiles were in use in the United States.

USDA PUSHES FOOD PRODUCTION ON LOW-INCOME FARMS IN SOUTH

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture today announced appointment of C. M. Evans as special assistant to the Farm Security Administrator to promote Food for Freedom production among low-income farmers throughout the South.

Mr. Evans has been Regional Director of the FSA for Region VIII, comprising Oklahoma and most of Texas, with headquarters in Dallas. He will continue to have his headquarters in Dallas, but his work will cover Regions IV, V, VI, VIII, and XII, including the 14 Southern States from Virginia To Texas, and parts of Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, C. B. Baldwin, FSA administrator said.

Wilson Cowen, Director for Region XII, with headquarters in Amarillo, Texas, has been designated to serve as director for Region VIII in addition to his present duties in Region XII.

As part of the Department of Agriculture's drive to increase food production to meet defense needs, the Farm Security Administration recently decided to intensify efforts among low-income families in the Southern States, where food deficiencies are greatest and production shifts are most needed. Mr. Evans has been given administrative responsibility for promoting this work and coordinating it with other Department agencies, and with livestock and other groups interested in improvement of dairy, beef, poultry, and pork production.

Mr. Evans became Regional Director at Dallas under the Resettlement Administration in December, 1936 and continued in that post under the FSA. A native of Texas, he helped organize the Texas Extension Service and served as its first director from 1910 to 1921, except for one year of editorial work. He became regional adviser under the FERA in 1934 and later assistant regional director for the Resettlement Administration. Mr. Evans has been well known as a breeder of purebred livestock for the past 25 years, and operates a purebred stock farm near Dallas. He is a member of the American Jersey and Holstein Cattle Clubs and served as a secretary of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club and the Texas Holstein Breeders' Association.

Mr. Cowen, who takes over the Regional Director's duties in Dallas, became Regional Director at Amarillo, 1940, after serving as state director for the rural rehabilitation division in West Texas and later as associate rehabilitation director for FSA in Washington.

NEW YEAR

Judy Van der Veer

I would have this new year bring
Soft and warm the dancing rain
To make the hills turn bright with grass,
To make the fields grow gold with grain.

And I would have it bring much sun
To warm the hidden calves asleep,
And dry the rain from curly coats
Of little lambs and mother sheep.

And I would have it bring small winds
For all the colts that like to run
And play across the shining grass,
And kick at shadows in the sun.

And I would have this year be kind
To wild things like the birds and fawns,
For all the furtive hunted ones
Bring sheltered nights and friendly dawns.

A few drops of maple flavoring give a new flavor to apple pie.

There are nine daily newspapers in Puerto Rico.

Only 3 per cent of all the flour sold in this country is wholewheat flour, yet it contains three times as much phosphorus, four times as much vitamin B as does white flour. Both have the same number of calories.

Cabbage and cauliflower in the raw state are rich in vitamin C.

INDIANAPOLIS HOST TO OMEGA PSI PHI IN 13TH SESSION

Fraternity Votes To Invest Heavily In Defense Bonds; Z. Alexander Looby Re-elected President

INDIANAPOLIS—The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, meeting in its thirtieth annual Conclave here December 27-31, voted unanimously to cancel all unnecessary formal social affairs for the duration of the national emergency.

This, and two other recommendations having to do with National Defense, were adopted during the closing hours of the four-day meeting, which was attended by delegates from thirty-two states.

The Conclave authorized the Supreme Council of the Fraternity to invest all resources of its treasury, not needed for operating expenses of the fraternity, in the purchase of Defense Bonds, and elected George W. Goodman, Executive Secretary of the Washington Urban League, director of Emergency Projects adopted by the Conclave to aid the defense effort. The projects were championed by Mr. Goodman on the Conclave floor.

The vote authorizing the purchase of Defense Bonds followed a stirring plea for such cooperation by Jesse O. Thomas, Staff Assistant, Defense Savings Staff.

Mr. Thomas, former Vice Grand Basileus of the Fraternity, speaking at the public meeting of the fraternity held in the Indiana World War Memorial on Sunday, urged his brothers to lead the way in investing its resources in Government Defense Bonds.

Appearing on the same program with Mr. Thomas was Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Senior Specialist, Social Security Board, who spoke on the Negro in National Defense.

The highlight of the program was the presentation of the third annual Achievement Award to Paul R. Williams, internationally famous architect of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Williams, who was to deliver the lecture to the fraternity and receive the award, was engaged in the construction of air raid shelters and could not come in person. However, he sent his colleague, Hilyard R. Robinson, of Washington, D. C., who read the lecture prepared by Mr. Williams, and acted as proxy for him in accepting the award.

The award for outstanding achievement to the fraternity was made to S. Herbert Adams, registra of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.

The failure of Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset to appear for the main address at the public meeting was roundly scored by Z. Alexander Looby, Grand Basileus of the Fraternity and Nashville attorney.

Attorney Looby explained to the audience that Mrs. Fauset had accepted the invitation to deliver the main address, her name was carried on the printed program, but up to the minute of the meeting, he had not heard from her declining the invitation or asking to be excused from appearing.

The remarks of Attorney Looby, who presided at the meeting, drew a great ovation from the large audience that gathered at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial auditorium to hear her.

The Conclave re-elected all of its officers as follows:

Z. Alexander Looby, Grand Basileus; Mifflin T. Gibbs, Vice Grand Basileus, New York; George A. Isabell, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, Detroit; J. B. Blayton, Grand Keeper of Finance, Atlanta, and Frederick S. Weaver, Editor-in-Chief of the ORACLE, Washington, D. C.

The next annual session of the Fraternity will be held in Washington, D. C. with Alpha and Alpha Omega Chapters serving as hosts. The Grand Marshal is to be elected by the two chapters.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL CALLED TO MEET BY J. SCOTT

Meeting in Indianapolis Is Well Attended by Leading Men

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special) The National Conference on Defense called by James Scott, polearch of the Kappa Phi Psi fraternity, was the key that led to a series of meetings beginning December 29, 1941, in Indianapolis, Ind.

Governor Henry F. Schricker assembled Dr. T. Cable, who is State Defense Advisor, Councilman B. F. Ransome, Senator Robert Lee Brokenburr, a member of the County and City Defense Councils, Chester Hibbett, editor of the Indianapolis Recorder and Rev. John A. Alexander for the first conference. The Governor told William D. Alexander, representative of Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, of the United State Office of Civilian Defense, that the State of Indiana had appointed Chester Allen, of South Bend, as their State Negro Defense Coordinator. Mr. Allen was charged with the responsibility of stimulating Negro participation in the Defense Program. The Governor also stated that every Negro in Indiana had shown much cooperation and enthusiasm in their response to his Defense plans.

Similar conferences were held in the offices of State Defense Coordinator Clarence A. Jackson and Mayor Reginald L. Sullivan. Mr. Alexander, representing Mrs. Fauset, found that in some twenty-five cities in Indiana, Negroes were participating as Defense Council members and in other capacities relating to Civilian Defense. Civilian Defense response has been stimulated by the actions of Councilman Ransome, Senator Brokenburr, Chester Hibbet and Mr. DeFrantz.

The conferences pointed out that Chester Allen had coordinated every agency in the state behind Negro participation. The last meeting on the program was held by Mr. Scott at the Indiana University Extension Building, where a brief talk and movies were shown concerningg the Defense Program.

At the close of this meeting resolutions were wired to Mayor LaGuardia, D. S. Director of Civilian Defense, pledging cooperation and unity for the Civilian Defense efforts with much enthusiasm.

Over a million and half pounds of waste paper are now being salvaged for defense every week in the New York area alone.

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First group picture of delegates of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, taken on the front steps of the administration building of the University of Louisville. General officers and chairmen of the committees are shown on the first two rows.

When the photograph was made many of the delegates and messengers had not arrived nor registered, but the secretary reported that they came in later.

NEGRO YOUTHS TO GET LOANS TO GROW FOOD FOR DEFENSE

Washington, D. C.,—Both Negro and white farm boys and girls are being encouraged to increase supplies of foods needed for defense through pig calf and chicken projects, the Department of Agricultural said this week.

Farm Credit and Farm Security Administrations are prepared to make loans to members of 4-H Clubs and other rural youth groups—as well as to unaffiliated farm youngsters with responsible sponsors—to help make more such project possible than in the past. FSA will make loans to children of its borrowers where funds are otherwise unavailable and FCA will make loans through local production credit associations. The Extension Service, in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, will help to launch as many of these projects as possible.

Many 4-H clubs and other rural youth groups have developed various food-raising projects in the past. Last year, for instance, 4-H members grew 237,000 home gardens as club projects, 177,000 raised poultry; 150,000 raised. Latest figures show that there are 187,447 Negro boys and girls in 4-H clubs.

The object of the current program is to substantially increase the number and productivity of projects among all rural youth groups and direct them into production of foods deemed most vital to America in light of the world conflict.

The farm youngsters contribution of milk, eggs, pork and vegetables will not only add to supplies needed in National Defense but will make possible in many instances an improved diet f themselves and their families in line with the aims of the national nutrition program.

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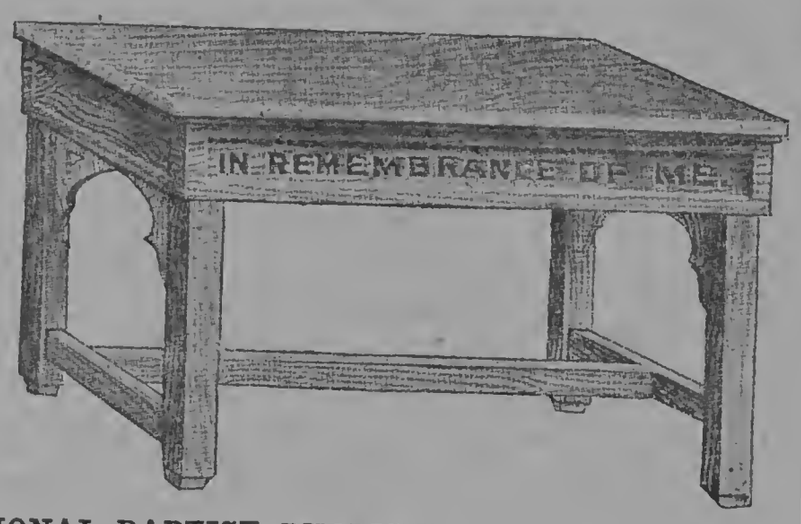

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REV. G. W. GRAY, VETERAN PASTOR, IS LAID TO REST

Funeral Services Over Well Known Nashville Minister Held From Mt. Olive B. Church

Impressive services were held over the remains of the late Rev. George W. Gray at 2:00 p. m. Monday, Jan. 5th. The deceased had been a minister of the gospel here in this city for about thirty-five years. He had pastored in Murfreesboro, Dickson, Nashville and other points. He was a member of the church where the funeral was held, having been converted and baptized during the pastorate of the Rev. C. H. Clark, D. D., who now resides in California.

Rev. Mr. Gray had served as moderator of the Stone River Association, which at the time of his official position, was one of the largest associations in Middle Tennessee. He was also a member of the Tennessee Baptist State Convention, where he was a member of the board and also a member of the Nashville Baptist Ministers' Alliance which meets regularly in the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant.

He had been ill for several years, and was a patient sufferer. News of his death spread throughout the city causing deep sorrow among his many friends. In his obituary it told of his early life, his struggles upward to gain prominence, his entering into the ministry, his ordination and his career as a divine in the denomination of his choice.

At the church when the remains were brought in, Baptist ministers were active as well as honorary pallbearers. After the procession marched down the aisles, the choir, while it was wending its way toward the altar, sang "Nearer My God To Thee," then Rev. Geo. W. Gore, Sr., read the scripture; the choir rendered another selection, while Rev. Mr. H. M. Stockard, pastor of Jefferson Street Baptist Church, offered prayer; this was followed by a solo by Mrs. Juanita Griffin; the letters, telegrams and messages of condolence were presented by Rev. J. T. Patton of Patton Bros. Undertaking Company and Morticians; this was followed by a solo by Mrs. Julia Harris. The oration over the remains was delivered by Rev. J. B. Ridley, the pastor, then Rev. Henry A. Boyd, who was master of ceremonies, spoke on Rev. Mr. Gray's life and work, after which Mrs. Ella Parish rendered a solo. The remains were viewed by intimate friends and members of the church who came out in the sub-zero weather to pay their respects to this departed and well known Baptist divine, who spent a greater part of his life here doing religious and church work.

Rev. Gray is survived by the following: a wife, Mrs. Addie Gray of Amqui, Tenn., two daughters, Mrs. Geneva Woodard of 921 Haslam Street, Mrs. Georgia Bowers of Chicago, Ill., 3 grand children, Mrs. Rozylee Clark and Miss Ernestine Woodard of this city and little Miss Gladys Bowers of Chicago.

USE ME

"Use me, God, in Thy great harvest field,
Which stretches far and wide like a white sea;
The gatherers are so few I fear the precious yield
Will suffer loss. O! find a place for me,
A place where best the strength I have will tell.
It may be one the other toilers shun;
Be it a wide or narrow place, 'tis well,
So that the work it holds be only done."

A farmer was losing his temper trying to drive two mules into a field when the parson came by.

"You are just the man I want to see," said the farmer. "Tell me ....how did Noah get these into the Ark?"

THE RIGHT TO DO BUSINESS

It is no tribute to the intelligence of American voters that a preponderant part of the debate surrounding the efficacy of public versus private undertakings, hinges on which can do a thing the cheapest. Naturally a subsidized, tax-free agency of government may create a mirage of economy in every business enterprise it operates, from power dams to banks. The real question is, Does this country want big government? It is safe to say it does not. Big government means socialism and socialism means the termination of liberty.

This is the reason why, during the present defense emergency, every possible use should be made of private enterprise and private credit. Wherever government extends credit it places a mortgage not only on property, but on future liberty. Keep credit and business where they belong—in the hands of private citizens.

The surest way to destroy the whole free enterprise system would be to place the nation's financial credit entirely in the hands of government. The majority of bankers recognize the danger. That is why they are doing everything in their power to loan money to meet legitimate needs. They realize that it is not a question of promoting business. It is a question of retaining the right to do business in the traditional American manner, a right that if lost spells death to all other free enterprise and eventually to the representative system of government.

—oOo—

BEAT IT TO THE PUNCH

Build defenses against fire in the interest of national defense. That program should be followed aggressively now by every community, whether it be a village of 100 or a metropolis of teeming millions.

Fire prevention is one of today's urgent 'musts." We must save the resources that fire destroys. We must save the time and effort that fire dissipates. We must save for productive purpose the lives, the money, and the materials that feed fire's insatiable appetite.

There is but one way that can be done. That way is the voluntary, enthusiastic cooperation of the American people in the greatest all-out effort to prevent fire that the world has ever known. Teach fire prevention in the factories of America—the homes of America—the schools of America. And teach it vividly, dramatically, so that the lessons will be remembered.

Any community which is not carrying on a continuous, persistent fire prevention drive at this time, is shirking its duty to the nation. The same thing goes for industries and individuals. Fire destroys hundreds of millions of dollars worth of material every year materials that could and should be used for the manifold, growing needs of defense, and for the needs of normal life.

The most potent community weapon against fire is a modern, enforced ordinance which will adequately cover such vital matters as building construction, inspection of properties, etc. One forgotten fire-trap could be the source of a blaze that might wipe out the heart of a town. Fire is ever lurking, ever ready to strike. We, the people, can beat it to the punch.

—oOo—

PRIORITIES AND YOUR STORE

There can be no question of the need of strict material priorities at a time when defense demands are straining our resources. But, unless these priorities are carefully and wisely applied, there is a danger that the normal life of the people will be unnecessarily disrupted.

An example is found in the present-day need of retailing for materials and supplies which are absolutely neccessary to its efficient operation. A modern store, for instance, must have adequate refrigeration, cutting machines, scales, paper and bags and a host of other articles. It must have repair materials. In many cases, priority ratings are making it extremely difficult for stores to obtain them. That is creating an extremely serious problem for all kinds of stores, chain and independent alike, and it is a problem which is of direct concern to the consumer.

All Americans look to retailing for efficient service. They take it for granted that sanitary standards will be of the best. They take it for granted that they will be given honest weight, and will received precisely what is ordered. If stores are not permitted to obtain supplies which are vital to their operation, it is clear that standards of service will suffer tremendously.

Here is a matter which affects 130,000,000 people. It is understandable that there should be confusion in the priority system at the beginning. But this confusion must be swiftly eliminated, and a scientific, workable rating basis must be established if the American people are not to suffer needless harm.

SHIP'S MASCOT BREAKS PAW

Anxious to set foot for the first time on United States soil the Eskimo husky dog, mascot on one of Uncle Sam's warships returned to Boston from patrol duty in Arctic waters, leaped over the ship's rail to the dock and fractured his left paw. He was taken to the Angell Animal Hospital where officers of the ship told how the dog, who prefers to stay on deck in calm or rough weather, won the affection of all on board the warship and enjoyed frolicking with the officers and crew without regard to their rank.

Officers from the ship called at the Angell Hospital to visit their mascot and to bring him his favorite desserts made by the ship's cook.

The puppy, now five months old, was born in Sandodden, Greenland, and was promptly named "Sandy" by the crew.

STAMP SALES AID FARMERS BUILD U. S. HEALTH DEFENSE

Orange and blue food order stamp sales in the 201 food stamp areas in the 13 southern states amounted to $6,113,623.50 during October L. J. Cappleman, regional director, Surplus Marketing Administration, Dallas, said today.

The food stamp program, community school lunch program, and direct distribution of commodities to needy Americans are part of the Surplus Marketing Administration's program to help provide American farmers markets for their products. At the same time these programs are building America's health defense by providing health-building foods to needy American families and millions of undernourished school children.

Blue stamp purchases in the 201 areas amounted to $2,602,539.50 and the balance, $3,511,084.00 represents orange food order stamps purchased by clients from local stamp issuing offices.

Blue stamps were used to purchase 1,131,552 dozen eggs amounting to $400,921.95. They purchased $1,018,960.08 worth of flour, including "enriched," self-rising, enriched self-rising, wheat, graham as well as corn meal and hominy grits. Dry beans, potatoes, snap beans, tomatoes, cabbage and many other fresh vegetables amounted to $803,569.35 in blue stamps. $379,088.12 was spent in purchasing raisins, prunes, oranges, fresh apples and pears.

—East Tenn. News.

An instrument developed at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, is more sensitive than the hand in determining pliability of woven fabrics.

Average temperature in Canada is higher than in Chile.

FOLK MUSIC FROM BAHAMAS TO BE INTRODUCED IN U. S.

Island Songs Are Negroid In Origin, Study Discloses

NASSAU, Bahamas—(A N P)—A number of recent visitors, including a widely known composer, a Hollywood lyricist and a publisher, have carried records and sheet music of the islands' folk music back to the United States. These haunting melodies may soon be pouring from a million juke boxes and radios in America. The visitors are convinced they have discovered a musical treat for eardrums grown weary of swing and intend to capitalize upon the discovery.

Hidden in Bahamas' past is the origin of the songs which wandering minstrels croon for tourists, with some of them resembling harmonies which used to rise every evening from slave quarters of southern plantations before the Civil War. Other tunes were brought to Nassau by seafarers who had picked them up in the course of trading trips through the West Indies. Still others were born here or on nearby islands.

These are Negro songs, with the qualities that separate the melodies of colored people from every other kind of folk music. Plaintive, wistful, droll, risque, slapstick or quaint, depending on the mood of the singer, some of them are not unlike the Calypso songs of Trinidad.

Best known of the songs is "Peas 'n' Rice," which came to Bahamas from Jamaica, being inspired by a shortage of lard. Complaining natives, compelled to substitute cocoanut oil in their cooking, moaned "Mamma don't want no peas, no rice, no cocoanut oil." A recording of this number was made a few years ago by Count Basie.

An elderly woman here recalls having heard the song 80 years ago. Several musicians claim credit for having introduced it to dance floor popularity. Interest in Bahamian tunes began to grow after this song was featured in the movie. "Honeymoon in Bali." Passengers today are greeted by the words and music of "Peas 'n' Rice." Copywright is owned by Charles Lofthouse, who has written a score of more additional verses—not all of which are strictly respectable.

Included among the songs to be introduced in the United States are "My Name Is Morgan, but It Ain't J. P.," "Lord God. Tomatoes," and "Delia Gone" (the Nassau version of "Frankie and Johnny"). Now that they have been discovered by outsiders some of them may find a place in the hit parade.

There are never more than two sets of paired fins on a fish. These fins correspond to the two sets of legs in quadruped animals.

The first secretary of agriculture was Jeremiah McLain Rusk, who served under President Harrison from 1889 to 1893.

Every million dollars spent for psychiatric examinations to weed out mentally unfit men before taking them ino Army service will save the Government a hundred million dollars in hospital costs, says a psychiatrist.

When Vice President Henry A. Wallace was in college, he experimented on diet and lived for a week on soybean products.

Quebec produced turnips valued at $3,153,000 in 1939.

There formerly was a naval rating of Pigeon Quartermaster for the men in charge of the Navy homing pigeons.

Catholic midshipmen at the Naval Academy, by special dispensation, are not required to abstain from meat on Fridays.

Homing pigeons are valuable to the Navy during radio silence or bad static when the radio is useless.

Defense Program At A. and I.

The Winter Quarter program at Tennessee A. & I. State College, which officially begins with class instruction on Monday, January 5 at 8:00 a. m., will include Defense courses for men and women which will call for specialized instruction in the Senior College Division with more general instruction in the Junior College Division.

In addition to Defense courses Home Nursing and First Aid instruction with Red Cross certification will be offered.

The present course offerings which will give regular credit are in accord with similar programs being conducted in schools, colleges and universities in an effort to promote civilian morale service.

Advanced phases of Defense are also being considered in the program of the Resident N. Y. A. Project which is being conducted at the college.

The Education Workshop is another feature of the Winter Quarter schedule. Students enrolled are of the Senior College Division and are given opportunity to work on specific problems of interest to prospective teachers. The course will call for intensive instruction in teacher training to include techniques of teaching, observation and participation along with special problem solving.

The Winter Quarter program has been constructed to more adequately fit the needs of present trends and tendencies.

Although holiday pre-registration figures show a decrease in male enrollment indications favor average total enrollment.

Communication Stop War Now!

LET'S HAVE PEACE, NOW, THROUGH PRAYER

War has been declared; but we all want peace. God and history tell us we can't secure peace through war. We are in war; but we want to end it. Why not now? Why wait and sacrifice from six to ten million boys and five hundred billion dollars, and steep our country in hate, and debt, and poverty, and militarism, and death? Why not have peace now?

NINEVEH'S QUICK PEACE

I assert, with God and history as witnesses, that we can have peace in less than forty days. How? By doing what God says.

Nineveh, the biggest and wickedest city faced destruction, worse than war. At Jonah's preaching the king, by proclamation called all people to fast and pray; "To cry mightily unto God; yea, let them turn every one from his evil way____And God saw their works, that they turned from their evil ways," and God saved them. God will do the same thing for America now if we will fast and pray, and TURN EVERY ONE FROM HIS EVIL WAYS. That means that Americans must quit hatred, railing, snobbery, Sabbath breaking, liquor drinking, and social vices. Will we do it? If we will, God will help us to have clear spiritual vision and show us how to persuade our enemies to be friends and to make a just peace. No one can doubt this who believes God and history.

PRESIDENT ASKS PRAYER

Our President urges us to pray on New Year's Day "for God's guidance___that we may be steadfast to endure sacrifices." Far better sacrifice our bad habits, our ungodly ways, than our boys and billions. Let us all pray as our President wisely asked, that day and every day; as often as Daniel. "Prayer gives exercise to faith and love; brings every blessing from above."

PEACE FOR ELISHA

About three thousand years ago God's prophet Elisha had war made on him by the King of Syria. A great Syrian army invaded Elisha's country and surrounded him at Dothan. From an army and navy point of view he was helpless. But with God's help in less than a week he had overcome all his enemies; turned them into friends; and sent them home. America can do the same with the Japanese, Germans and Italians; if America be God's obedient son, like Elisha, and Daniel, and the Hebrew children.

SENNACHERIB'S WAR STOPPED!

King Hezekiah one morning found that Sennacherib's mighty army had invaded the Holy Land and surrounded Jerusalem. According to army and navy rules, Hezekiah was a fool; utterly unprepared. But he was in partnership with God. In answer to his prayers, God put an end to Sennacherib's invasion in one night. God did the same for Gideon, his prayerful friend, and ended the Midianite invasion at once. God did the same for Moses at the Red Sea.

Are we so spiritually blind that we are going on into this hell of war, when we could get God's help and end it now?

BLOCKHEADS BREED WARS!

Mr. Churchill told Congress that five years ago we could have averted all this war, without one drop of blood. He has said we were blockheads not to have prevented this war.

STOP WAR NOW!

If we were blockheads not to have prevented this war five years ago, we are worse than blockheads now if we do not get God's help to end it now. Every day gives us another chance to stop it. As our Tennessee poet says "Every morning gives us wings to fly from hell; every night a star to guide our feet to heaven."

WAR IS HELL

Following hate, and Wars, hell will engulf us; but following God as Jacob at Peniel, we can have sweet peace with all our enemies, and with all the world. May God help us all to look to God and find His way to early peace.

—Noah W. Cooper.

Temperature in an oven without a thermostat is more easily controlled if the fire is only moderately high at first, then gradually increased to the desired temperature.

As a diversion, King Gustaf V of Sweden does embroidery work and makes presents of his handiwork to members of his family.

An American sailor has sent to the University of Kentucky's Museum of Geology two glacial boulders from Iceland and a piece of Icelandic sandstone from a Viking church ruin.

Navesink lighthouse, overlooking New York lower bay, houses the most powerful maritime light in the United States, its beam being rated at 9,000,000 candlepower and visible twenty-two miles at sea.

Guns of .410-guage are misnamed; actually, they are .410 caliber, not guage.

Grasping the plug instead of the cord of electrical appliances to disconnect them from the wall will help to prevent breakage of the fine wires in the cord and prolong its life.

Nearly 500 communities in all parts of the country release children from public schools during school hours for religious education.

British railways carried more than 12,000,000 pigeons during the pigeon-racing season of 1935.

THE ROAD HOG

Corvallis, Ore., Dec. 4.—A deer stubbornly refused to yield the right of way to Bill Craft.

Craft let his car, took the animal by the horns and tried to shove it off the highway. The deer tossed his head angrily, pitching Craft headlong into a ditch, then bounded away.

The Australian bird, kokaburra, is popularly called "the laughing jackass."

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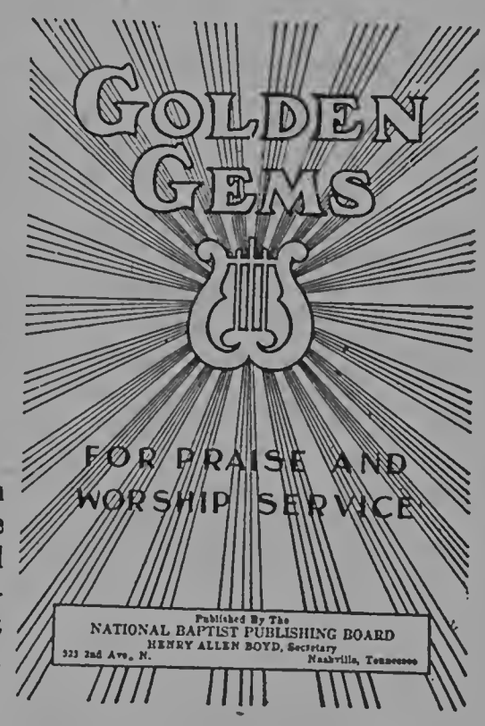

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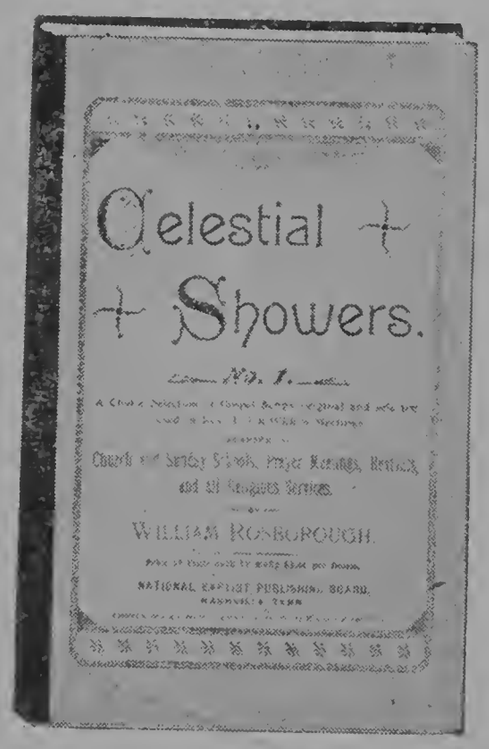

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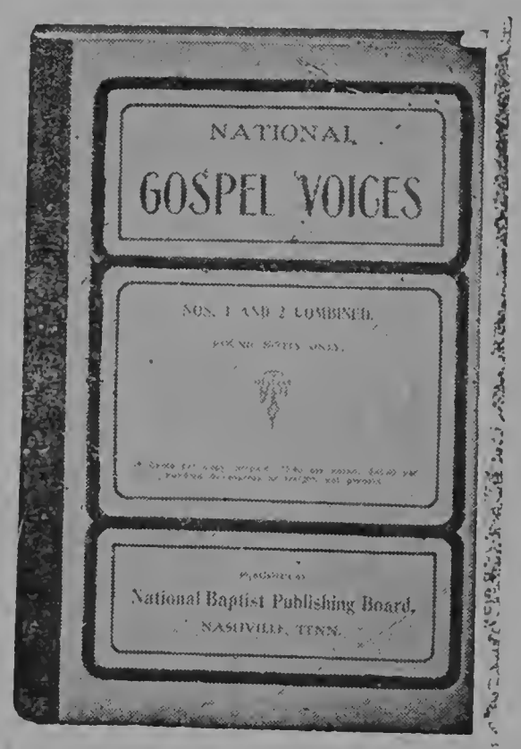

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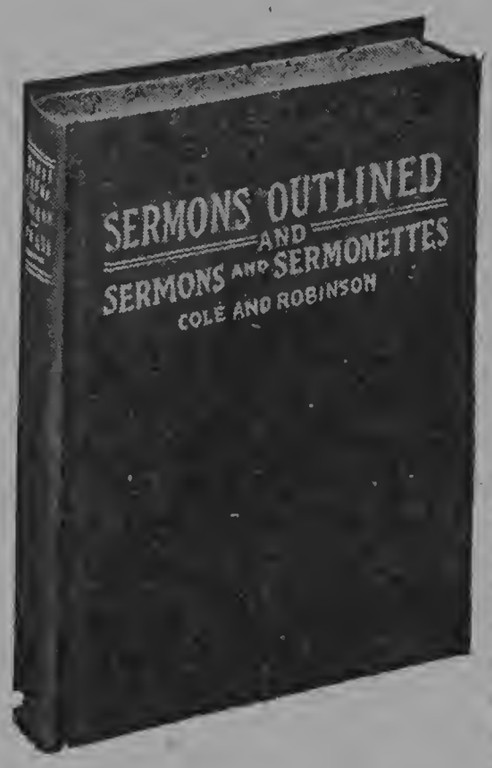

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ONLY FOUR PER CENT OF LOW-INCOME FORMERS IN PRIME HEALTH, SURVEY INDICATES

Only four out of every hundred low-income farm people are in first-rate physical condition, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said today, on the basis of a health survey covering 2,480 Farm Security Administration borrowers and their families in 21 typical counties in 17 States. A total of 11,947 men, women, and children were examined.

Ninety-six percent of the persons examined had significant physical defects. For the group as a whole, the number of physical defects averaged 3 1-2 per person.

"These findings throw an entirely different light on the traditional picture that all farm people are husky," said Dr. R. C. Williams, Senior Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service and Chief Medical Officer for the Farm Security Administration. "The survey shows that years of poor diet and low income take their toll in rural health. The arresting fact brought out by the survey is that many of the physical defects of these people could have been prevented or remedied."

The survey was made to gauge the general health of farm families who ask for FSA aid to operate their farms.

"Loans to buy livestock and equipment, plus aid in planning better methods of farming and home management have enabled nearly a million families to enjoy better diets and improved living conditions since 1934," Doctor Williams said. "But many families made slow progress, and some failed completely. We soon found that poor health was a major handicap in many cases, either because people were too sick to work efficiently or because the cost of emergency illness upset family budgets."

Since 1936, groups of FSA borrowers have been cooperating with State and county medical societies to obtain physicians' services and hospital care at prices based on ability to pay. These families pool and prepay annual fees usually ranging from $15 to $35 for general practioner care, obstetrical care emergency surgical care, limited hospitalization and ordinary drugs. Emergency dental care is sometimes included, or is provided in separate plans.

"As this medical care program grew—it now serves more than half a million people in about 900 counties of 37 States—we wanted to know more about the health needs of low-income farm families," Doctor Williams said. "State medical colleges cooperated in obtaining a group of specialists and nurses to give complete physical examinations to all FSA borrower families in 21 typical counties throughout the country."

First on the list of physical defects found were bad teeth. Nearly seven out of every ten persons over 4 years old had decayed permanent teeth. The proportion among white persons between 15 and 30 years was 85 percent. Decayed teeth were counted as one defect, regardless of the number involved.

Of the 9,776 persons in white families, 55.3 percent had defective tonsils. Among wives, 41.6 percent had second or third degree injuries resulting from child-bearing. More than 40 percent of the wives and 35 percent of the husbands had at least moderately defective vision in both eyes. Various types of hernia were found in one of every 12 heads of families.

Thirteen percent of white husbands and wives had abnormal blood pressure. Seventy-nine in every 1,000 white persons had impaired hearing in one ear, and 29 had middle ear disease.

Clinical diagnoses revealed that one child out of every 12 under 15 years of age suffered from malnutrition; one out of every 17 had rickets or showed after-effects of rickets.

Except for syphilis, the percentage of defects found in the 1,721 colored persons examined varied only slightly from the proportion among white persons. Among husbands and wives in white families, 1.15 percent showed a positive reaction to blood tests for syphillis. For Negroes the percentage was 17.15.

Pointing out that "many defects were serious enough to cause partial or total disability "Doctor Williams said FSA was helping families to correct the most urgent conditions. "Although medical care now available will go far toward solving the problem, he added, "this alone is not enough. There must be more emphasis on nutrition and health education, more public health work, more hospitals and clinics and more doctors and dentists in rural areas."

Union-Review

Radio Expert Would 'Remember Pearl Harbor' But Army, Navy Won't Let Him; Farcial Exam Finds He Has Flat Feet

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 1 (ANP)—Caesar S. Bassette, radio technician, is trying his best to "remember Pearl Harbor" and respond to the call of the United States armed forces for volunteers. But Bassette spent a fruitless week in an effort to enlist for services in the field of work in which he is highly skilled. The navy finally got rid of him by giving him a special physical examination and announcing he had flat feet which private physicians dispute.

Bassette is a native of Hampton, Va., and a graduate of Hampton institute where he majored in science and was a creditable student in physics. He has held a class "B" amateur radio license since 1934. In 1936 he obtained his class "A" license. He is a member of the Radio Relay league, the national association of radio operators. In August, 1940, this organization presented him with a code proficiency certificate, certifying to his ability to receive international radio messages at the rate of 30 words a minute. In the summer of 1935, Bassette served as chief radio operator for the CCC Radio Station, WVGX, located in York Town, Va. Since January of this year his abilities have been devoted to the NYA in East St. Louis where he serves as foreman of the radio shop at Technical center.

Last Tuesday the young man attempted to answer the nation-wide radio and press call for amateur radio operators and join the United States Army Signal corps at the Eighth Corps Area Recruiting station in St. Louis. He was met with "open to white only." He returned to East St. Louis and sought to enlist at a Seventh Corps area recruiting station only to receive the same answer. The same evening Bassette reported to the city hall to talk with Lt. W. E. Miles of Chicago who was here to recruit amateur radio operators for the naval communications service.

Local newspapers had stated that radio technicians and radio men were being sought by the navy in the ultra high frequency field of radio. Persons selected for the work attend a naval radio training school for an eight-month course in a branch of the radio field only recently explored by radio engineers. The work is considered of a highly confidential nature and approved applicants become petty officers immediately, with a beginning pay of $72 a month. Qualifications are United States citizenship, 17-35 years of age; unquestionable character and integrity; high school graduation, with amateur class "A" or "B" license or as a substitute, experience in radio repair and maintenance work.

Despite the fact that Bassette more than satisfied all requirements, Lt. Miels told him, "It is useless for you to apply." Bassette asked Miles, "Will it be the policy of the navy to use racial discrimination in this branch of service?" The lieutenant replied, "No, racial discrimination will not be used, but it is a well-known fact that certain racial groups in this country have associated themselves with a particular kind of job, and as far as the navy is concerned, the colored boys have only been interested in being mess boys."

After this deft job of whitewashing in behalf of the United States navy, Lt. Miels suggested to the young radio expert that he go to St. Louis to see Lt. Commdr. Buell F. Brandt in charge of the area navy recuiting station.

Wednesday, Bassette went to St. Louis, accompanied by a representative of the East St. Louis Citizens' defense and Urban League committee, to seek a conference with Brandt. The men buffeted their way past numerous petty naval officers and sub-ordinates, who one by one repeated the oft told tale. "We only have mess jobs for colored boys." Finally after being told that the commander was out of his office, they found the commander's orderly who admitted that the commander was in as Bassette peered over the shoulders of the orderly at the commander himself seated beneath a huge American flag.

The naval officer left Bassette and his companion standing for over a half hour, but finally stepped out of his office to speak with them. He talked at length to Bassette, jotting down the information called for by the naval enlistment application form, on a scratch pad. He concluded by suggesting that Bassette report for his physical examination the next morning.

Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, Bassette was given special attention and passed ahead of a long line of applicants awaiting physical examinations to a navy physician who gave him a cursory examination, which revealed that Bassette's feet were flat. The navy physician escorted the would-be volunteer back to Lt. Brandt, who favored Bassette with the following note:

"U. S. Navy Recruiting Station,
U. S. Court & Customs House,
St. Louis, Mo.
12-18-41

Caesar Stevens Bassette was this date found not physically qualified for naval enlistment.

B. F. Brandt."

A local Negro physician who serves as one of the examining doctors for the East St. Louis Selective Service Board No. 1, which found Bassette physically fit for army service, insisted Saturday that Bassette's feet were not flat. The doctor, however, was reluctant to formally take issue with the navy's findings.

FULL TIME COOPERATION

The President did the only thing possible when he forced labor to accept arbitration in the coal mine controversy. The statement he made to the effect that the government would not order the closed shop, reflected the feeling of the overwhelming majority of Americans. A few labor leaders, drunk with power, are not bigger than the government.

In the meantime, the attitude of the mine operators—in both the captive and commercial mines—is worthy of the highest praise. The operators have been working under extremely difficult circumstances, due to taxes, constant labor troubles, legislative restrictions, etc. But they have done everything in their power to meet the emergency and keep coal coming in an ever-gaining stream. They have accepted every decision made by boards of arbitration and mediation. They have cooperated with government officials, from the President down.

This is the kind of attitude the country needs from all groups, all interests, today. It is time the leaders of labor did a little imitating of the leaders of industry. And it is also time they realized that no man or group of men will be allowed to imperil this country's safety, through dictation by either labor or capital.

THE HOLE IN YOUR SOCK

(Continued from page 1 Col 2)

any validity unless it was presented to a government agency and stamped to indicate that a tax had been paid or imposed conditions had been met. The holders of currency found themselves in exactly the same position as the owners of bank deposits."

The hoarding of currency is about 100 per cent futile—and, on top of that, hidden currency is always in danger of being burned, stolen, or otherwise lost to the owner. Put your money in the bank or invest it. You will sink or swim with the rest.

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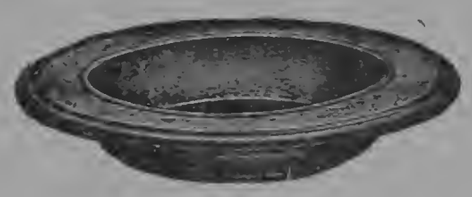

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Price $1.00

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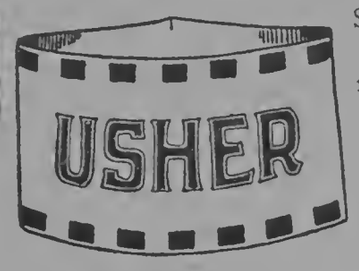

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Blue Felt Ushers Arm Band, with sewed white letters of white felt. Very durable and attractive.

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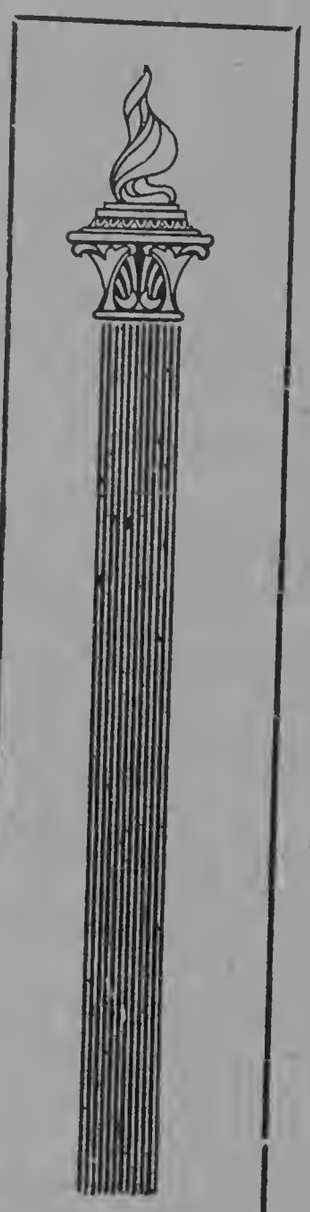

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Nashville, - - - - - - Tennessee

Interesting Items

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Many species of sponge are found in fresh water although they have no commercial value.

Snow reflects about 70 per cent of the sunlight falling on it.

Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska was visited by 1,201 persons in 1940.

The United States, during the second quarter of 1940, imported 714,263 pounds of cod liver oil.

The wattle is the national flower of Australia.

NEEDLE IN HOSPITAL

Chicago, Dec. 4—Technicians, armed with an electroscope, are looking for $700 to $800 in the Presbyterian Hospital vaults, but so far it has evaded them.

The $700 to $800 represents a needle containing 12½ milligrams of pure radium which was lost when attendants, preparing to thread it, dropped it.

GET AROUND

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 4—Private Frank Milka of Detroit found that one way to see the country was to join the army.

Since he was inducted nine months ago his duties as a chauffeur have taken him into 23 states.

JUST CALL HIM JUNIOR

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 3—Camp Callan's nomination for the private with the longest name:

Bernard Eugene Thaddius Aloysius Brockgreitens, Jr., of Stfl Lous, He was a butcher before his induction last month.

Naval Air Stations at Corpus Christi, Texas, and Jacksonville, Fla., have libraries of 20,000 books for officers and men.

Muscovy was a former name for Russia.

Tests seems to indicate that the core of the earth is made of an iron-nickel alloy.

There are 160 islands within the harbor of Rio Janeiro.

STILL IN USE

It has been estimated that more than one-third of the trucks and automobiles produced in the United States still are in use on the highways of the nation.

Airplane engines shipped to Great Britain are ready for action as soon as they arrive since the practice of packing them with silicia gel was begun. This dehydrating chemical protects the engines from corrosion and rust.

Popcorn will be more flaky if a little cold water is thrown over it before it is popped.

The green line between the yolk and the white of hard-cooked eggs can be cut down and often eliminated by putting the eggs into cold water immediately after they are cooked at simmering temperature.

Not only is a human hair larger, but is more elastic than that of animals.

Aerial cameras which have an average of 2,000 parts, some finished down to tolerances of only 3-10,000 of an inch, are being constructed.

Airplanes are kept at a comfortable temperature between arrivals and departures with the aid of an air-conditioning tunnel that supplies warm or cool air as needed to the interior of the plane.

A man at the North Pole is 13 miles nearer the center of the earth than a man at the equator.

Canada spends $135,000,000 annually on her public schools.

Cane and beet sugar crops are native American; but sorgo is from the Old World.

More than thirty different plastic parts are being used in 1941 radios.

Theaters can be fined $500 for discriminating against a man in Navy uniform in the District of Columbia or any United States Territory.

Observations are taken hourly at most weather stations located on civil airways, the Department of Commerce says.

In Chaldea, watermelons are produced for their water.

A baby whale may weigh as much as seven tons at birth.

The wood of the Ohio buckeye tree is renowned for its use in the manufacture of artificial limbs.

100,000 DUST MASKS MADE FOR U. S. TROOPS

Southbridge, Mass., Dec. 5—The troops who travel in a cloud of dust—the tank corps, mechanized forces and soldiers following the armored divisions—are going to be equipped with special masks.

The American Optical Company announced today it was concluding delivery to the government of 100,000 masks which weigh only one and one-half ounces and yet protect the respiratory system by excluding dust as small as a micron—1-25,000 of an inch.

The order was placed by the chemical warfare service.

LUMINOUS PAINT "RECHARGED"

London—British scientists have discovered a new paint with which to hope to defeat the blackout. In a new development of the old-fashioned luminous paint. It gives off a slow glow for twenty hours. Then, after being exposed for an hour to daylight or artificial light, it befores recharged.

CHEESE PLANT IN RAIL TUNNEL

Clemson College, S. C. — The South Carolina Experiment Station has turned an abandoned railroad tunnel into a plant for making Roquefort cheese. The test was conducted in Stumphouse Mountain tunnell near Walhalla, S. C. The eighty-six-year-old tunnel was cut by the Blue Ridge railroad.

There are about 150 types of cotton stockings available to American women.

Negro Race's Past

By C. G. Woodson

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The other day an inquirer was surprised at a response received from the national office of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and grew almost indignant in his reply.

"Come to us on February 8 to serve as our Negro History Week Speaker," he asked.

"I am sorry," was the reply of the Director of the Association, I shall be so busy celebrating Negro History Week that I shall hardly have time to make any speeches during those seven days."

"How can you celebrate Negro History Week without making speeches?" came the retort. "In what way would you proceed if not by speechmaking?"

The Director had to say that speechmaking should be the last resort in this effort, except so far as it may be introductory to an actual celebration of Negro History Week. In the first place, a mere address for an occasion of this sort is a one-man show, and the usual result is a one-man achievement. He makes considerable empty noise the uninformed audience applauds and the orator walks away with his fee and his traveling expenses. He knows nothing about the Negro, and the hearers in the end know less.

"What then is the proper procedure in the observance of Negro History Week?" many have recently asked of the national office.

The way to have a successful Negro History Week is to have a successful "Negro History Year." When we begin in study of history at the opening of the school term, whether it is ancient, medieval, or modern, start at that time to study the past of the Negro. The Negro was a factor in ancient times, he made himself felt by others during the Middle Age, and he has figured conspicuously in modern life. No period of history can be properly taught without treating this race. In the history which we have studied we have learned only about Caucasians and the excuses they offer for oppressing weaker peoples. The Negro forced to play the role of the subordinate who has been the beast of burden, has been purposely omitted from that picture. We study therefore not the history of mankind, but its crimes and misfortunes.

The Negros' part in history should be portrayed. It is the most colorful history in the country. If there had been no Negroes to play their part in America there would have been no Stephen Foster, no Eli Whitney, no Joel Chandler Harris, no Harriet Beecher Stowe, no Abraham Lincoln, no Theodore Roosevelt. Dramatize these facts. Work them into spirited round tables, make them the basis for gripping broadcasts. Stage plays showing these great men and measures as they developed around and through the Negro in the two hemispheres.

Every real school has here a wonderful opportunity for effective work during Negro History Week. At hand is the English Department which should give such presentations proper literary form. There is the art department to add a colorful setting. The physical education department should stand ready to stimulate performance with spirit and skill. The music department should be on hand to bring all into a harmony that will strike deeply to the depths of the human heart.

In such well planned and coordinated efforts lie possibilities for a great celebration of Negro History Week. Every school with even an average group of teachers and pupils may thus celebrate. Every community with a few persons having an intelligent interest in the Negro may with proper organization celebrate likewise Negro History Week.

Briefly told the celebration is not to be an effervescent overflow of meaningless noise. Communities must be organized and stirred up through committees. School authorities must have their attention directed to the need for books and pictures bearing on the Negro. These must be secured for schools and libraries. Records of local, state and national history must be discovered and preserved; valuable documents of the past and present must be collected. Finally, school authorities must be urged to construct on these as a basis a curriculum to inculcate what the race has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. Speechmaking may emphasize the importance within the reach of the few at hand, but it must not be relied upon as the only thing to do for celebrating Negro History Week.

Negro History Week literature for the Seventeenth Celebration is now being distributed free of charge by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History from 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Thousands of attractive posters in silver and neatly printed circulars giving instructions as to what to do and how to do it are now available.

The Associaton for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., publishes two magazines, researches in Negro History, directs studies in clubs and schools, promotes the home study of the Negro by mail, produces texts on the Negro for schools and colleges, collects and preserves the valuable documents of Negro History, supplies libraries with special collections of rare books on the Negro, educates promising and enterprising young men for service in historical research.

Directing attention to the study of the Negro as a neglected field, the Association could soon report important results. It led men to see the unreasonableness of the claim made for superiority of race and encouraged them to arrive at their conclusions by scientific investigation. Giving such a stimulus to the reconstruction of thought, then, the Association has changed the attitude of many persons toward the Negro and other races. The Negro himself, too, has been stimulated to higher endeavor by learning from his significant record that he is not the most despised of men.

In 1922 the Association was enabled by a grant to undertake systematic research. Prior to that time its investigation had been purely voluntary. That year the Department of Research was established and a number of investigators were employed to undertake definite tasks. These researches have resulted in the publication of twenty-seven monographs embracing almost every aspect of Negro life and history. The Department of Research has recently undertaken the special task of investigating the social and economic conditions of the Negro since the Civil War, and it has given some attention to Negro Folklore and African Anthropology.

In 1926 the Association began the celebration of Negro History Week. This was made an occasion for public exercises inviting special attention to the achievements of the Negro. The thought emerged from the mind of the founder. With the cooperation of ministers, teachers and professional and business men throughout the country, the celebration proved to be an unusual success. Negro History Week has helped to arouse people to a keener appreciation of the contribution of the Negro to civilization. Negro History Week has become "Negro History year" in that schools are now taking up the study of the Negro as a required course. Men are now learning to think of civilization as the heritage of the centuries to which all races have made some contribution.

KY. STATE ALUMNI BACKS BUDGET OF PRESIDENT ATWOOD

College Seeks $1,119,229 Fund to Equalize Educational Opportunities Of Negroes

By Mrs. L. V. Humphrey

Chicago, Ill.—The President of the State College Alumni, Mr. R. H. Jordan, endorsed the Biennial budget for the improvement of Kentucky State College. The amount of the budget as submitted by Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of the college is one million, one hundred nineteen thousand, two hundred twenty-nine dollars, ($1,119,229.) The Superintendent of public instruction for Kentucky has placed his approval upon Dr. Atwood's request for funds. Among the items listed are Library building, Mechanical Arts building, Laboratory school, Addition to Gymnasium and a Faculty house.

The Alumni Council in regular session on last October 24th, approved the program and placed Wm. A. Thomas executive secretary of the Louisville Urban League as chairman of a committee known as one for Equal Educational Opportunities for Negroes in Kentucky. The Chicago, Louisville and Detroit Chapters have also endorsed the budget.

Mr. Jordan appointed a special committee of the Alumni to work with Mr. Thomas. They are J. R. Ray, A. L. Garvin, and L. B. Jett of Louisville, Ky. and L. D. Williams, Editor of the Nashville Globe, Nashville, Tenn., on publicity

Appointed

MR. GEORGE W. STREATOR, Field Agent, Negro Employment and Training Branch, Office of Production Management, Labor Division, with headquarters now in Washington, D. C.

STOCKHOLDERS OF CITIZENS BANK TO MEET ON JANUARY 12

President and Cashier Give Official Notice of 1942 Session

All stockholders of record of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company have been officially notified to attend the annual meeting of the owners of this financial institution to be held at 7:30 p. m., Monday, January 12th, in the front parlors of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association located on the second floor of that building. The meeting is to be presided over by Henry A. Boyd, the president, who has served the bank for many years as its chief executive.

The roll call showing the amount of stock held by each person will be read by Mr. A. G. Price, the cashier of the institution. Other officials of the bank will be on hand to assist on the compilation of the records of the institution. Then there will be a report of the directors who have been guiding this bank during the past year. The executive committee will follow with their report, which is to be made by the chairman of the committee, Mr. W. C. Sheffield. Following his report there will be a report of the president and one of the cashier.

It was stated by the officials that every indication points to a more than a majority of the stock to be present in person or by proxy, because these stockholders are located in nearly one-half of the states of the Union. At the meeting on Monday night the stockholders will elect a board of directors to look after the institution for 1942.

Unofficial statements bring out the fact that it is acknowledged the largest and best business of its entire existence, and that new plans for improved service will be presented at the next meeting of the board of directors, who are to be chosen on Monday night.

GOOD DOG

A collie dog on the Robert Green farm, Nichols, Ia., drives the chickens to shelter if rain threatens, even if the family is away from home.

A marine and bluejacket alternate is always guarding the tomb of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy.

The feeding of healthful young children is easy when it is possible to build the diet on a foundation of one quart of milk a day.

CHIEF OF U. S. D. A. ADM.

(Continued from Page 1)

immediately impressed with the number of man-sized, well-managed agricultural enterprises of a very highly quality. Here, one finds an excellent example of how the proper use of helpful credit assists the teacher in making the agricultural instruction function in a practical way.

Several of these boys are not only ready to enter "upon the work of the farm" but their operations at present are large enough to be classed as young farm businesses.

There is Quinton Harrison—although but 19 years of age—who owns 2 Hereford cows with calves, 2 brood sows and their litters, 65 chickens, 2 mules, and who produces 11 acres of cotton and sufficient feed crops to supply the needs of his animals.

Twenty-year-old B. A. Howell is another of those vocational agriculture student farmers. He owns 2 purebred Duroc Jersey sows, 1 registered Duroc boar, 14 promising shoats, 1 Aberdeen Angus cow, 2 yearlings, and 1 mule. Howell's crops consist of 5 acres of corn, 3 acres of cotton, and acreages of other enterprises including peanuts, soybeans, and grazing crops. Similar comment can be made regarding George W. Grayson, Fred Lee, and others.

On a visit to Boynton this past summer, the writer popped the usual question regarding future occupational plans to teacher Smith's vocational agriculture boys. It was Edward Richardson who best summed up the majority sentiment of the group: "We boys are interested in farming because we see a way to make a living out of it and we are earning some money while learning." Richardson's statement could have been supplemented with another: "And we are acquiring the livestock, equipment, and facilities to go on our own." A trip to Richardson's farm will substantiate the latter comment, for this student owns 4 Hereford beef cattle, a herd of 16 hogs, a flock of 14 sheep, 2 work animals, and a flock of chickens. He has 33 acres in pasture and raises corn, peanuts, soybeans, and other crops for his animals.

There are some rather fascinating human interest stories connected with certain individuals in this group of young PCA borrowers. The case of one boy whose projects were the means of providing a farm home for his strained family is cited as an example.

The family concerned in this incident was composed of the father (an elderly man of some 60 or more years), the mother, a sister, and a 20-year-old son. These people, like many other tenant families, were forced to leave the place they were renting because of conditions brought on by the "changing agricultural situation." It was difficult for them to rent land and even more diffieult to buy a farm, largely because of a lack of funds to meet the initial payment.

While the whole family realized that their predicament called for immediate action, it was the boy—like adventurous youth—who initiated the movement to remedy their situation. Because of the condition in which the family found itself, the boy immediately sold all of his project livestock except the workstock and foundation stock. With this money he paid out his loan and made a down payment of $300 on the purchase of a 40-acre farm. He took over the management of the farm; the PCA supplied him the necessary seasonal production credit; all members of the family worked hard; and now, for the first time in their whole lives, they are gradually learning the meaning of that word we call "Security."

A talk with this teacher of agriculture at the Wheatley High school—and in fact with any teacher who is making vocational agricultural instruction function—will leave one lasting impression; namely, that there is no "Glory Road" to training vocational agriculture students "with their feet on the ground."

The teaching program must be based on actual farm problems of the students. As one requisite to securing the necessary financing, a complete statement must be prepared showing the purpose and plan of the entire project along with the purpose and scope of the project of each member, including a plan for repayment of the money borrowed. Close supervision is essential to assure the success of the undertaking; to see that the borrowed money is repaid; and to provide for proper investments of earned profits in essential personal needs, savings accounts, and the agricultural enterprises themselves. "The responsibilities are both numerous and hard," says this vocational agriculture instructor, "but the returns in thoroughly trained young farmers far outweigh the cost."

In addition to supplying the short-term credit needs of adult farmers and ranchers, production credit associations finance projects of 4-H Clubs as well as those of vocational agriculture students. The purpose of this type of seasonal farm financing is well expressed in a statement issued by the Muskogee Production Credit Association:

"It should be noted that these loans are made, not merely to stimulate more projects or put more money in the pockets of farm boys and girls, but primarily to give young farm people an opportunity to learn first-hand about business methods and to encourage wholesome respect for credit and the value of a good credit standing."

"People believe in the ability of the teacher and the program he fosters when he practices what he preaches," says Agriculturist Smith. It is his feeling that he can best train his students "with their feet on the ground" when he too is anchored to the land. Therefore, he operates his own farm. He has a herd of 31 Hereford cattle, 4 brood mares, 2 mules, 24 hogs, and all the other livestock and crops necessary to make a complete farm unit.

Throughout the agricultural instruction, in classroom, field, and forum, permeates the idea of owning something—a bank account, livestock, equipment, and land. Considerable progress has been made toward obtaining the first three of these devices essential for establishment in farming, but there is still much work to be done in making greater progress toward more extensive ownership of family-sized farms. That is one of the major goals yet to be attained.

Several boys are taking over the home farms; a few have purchased agricultural lands on their own responsibility; while some families have increased their agricultural holdings in order to provide "an 80" for a newly married son. However, the majority of these vocational agriculture boys are not quite so fortunate—as is the usual case in most communities, and that is one reason why the teacher stays constantly in touch with the local officers of the national farm loan association, the Farm Security Administration, and other landing institutions. Through them he hopes to secure additional long-term farm financing to provide more individually-owned family-sized farms for his young prospective farmers. It is through these lending services that he hopes to realize more fully the real purpose of a functioning agricultural program—"to train them with their feet on the ground."

BALANCE WHEEL

The pinch of priorities is really beginning to be felt. And it is being felt by the individual consumer, no less than by businesses which are no longer able to obtain adequate quantities of materials which were once abundant.

As the defense effort gains momentum and production soars upward, the consumer's problems will become more severe. He may not be able to walk into a store and purchase precisely what he wants. Other articles he is used to may become excessively costly.

That, however, should not be cause for worry and despair. There are plenty of inexpensive substitutes for practically everything that is becoming scarce or expensive. And there is where the need for consumer education comes in.

The retail stores of the country, led by the chains, are doing this on a wide scale. In cooperation with government bureaus, they are passing on to the buyer invaluable information. They are showing him how one article can take the place of another satisfactorily, and save him money. In the case of foods, they are issuing recipes which instruct the housewife in how to make highly palatable dishes out of inexpensive and common foods with high nutritional qualities.

A world war must enforce changes in the manner of living of all. But much of the shock can be eliminated if the public is shown how to best and most easily adapt itself to changing times and conditions. The retail stores are doing highly important work—a work whose value will grow rapidly as time wears on. This nation can remain well fed, well clothed and well housed, despite the needs of defense and the exigencies of war.

M. E. Bishops Ask Safeguards For Negro Rights

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—(ANP)—Safeguarding the rights of Negroes was demanded by the Council of Methodist Bishops in a general statement issued several days ago in a meeting in Sea Island, Ga., according to the text issued by the commission on public information of the denomination here.

"Especially will we guard ourselves against race prejudice and national egotism," the bishops declared in their pronouncement on the war. "We will seek to safeguard the liberties guaranteed to our citizens of whatever race, creed, color or national origin. We especially ask that those living among us whose national origin stems from an enemy country be treated with Christian consideration."

Recognizing the great service being rendered by Negroes in defense preparations the report specified that "inasmuch as we are calling upon the Negro element of our population to make sacrifices for democracy, we earnestly insist on guarantees for democracy for the Negro."

The report branded the totalitarian way as inimical to the best interests of all races asserting that it "seeks mastery over the minds of men, and would destroy the institutions of democracy, even blotting out the memory and yearning for freedom." In justifying the defense of the principle of the sacredness of personality the bishops accused the philosophy of the Axis power of "exalting the state as supreme, subordinating the individual to its demands and making men selfless cogs in a relentless machine, crushing out all semblance of personal worth and freedom.

Participating in the deliberations of the bishops at the cloister, Sea Island, Ga., were Bishop Alexander P. Shaw of Baltimore, Bishop Robert E. Jones of Columbus, and Bishop Lorenzo King of Atlanta, who between them supervise the work among the more than 300,000 Negro members of the Methodist Church.

T. M. CAMPBELL, J. B. PIERCE, HONORED

(Continued from Page 1)

bell have been able to accomplish during their 35 years of service. He said that few men in Extension could look back over a finer record of achievement.

Labeling Campbell and Pierce as "two great Americans," Dr. Smith paid tribute to the men. In response Mr. Campbell reviewed the work which is being done and emphasized the importance of improved recreational facilities for boys and girls in the rural areas. Mr. Pierce in his talk said he was grateful to Extension personnel for the excellent way that the work has been conducted. He summed up by saying that the Negro, in this crisis, stands ready to do his full share.

Walter H. Conway, chief of business administration of Extension Service, served as chairman of the program. In opening the ceremonial, he gave a summary of the accomplishments of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce. The former began work for the Department November 12, 1906 and the latter December 14, 1906. They were the first Negro farm demonstration agents employed by the Government. Mr. Campbell was assigned to Macon and adjoining counties in Alabama and Mr. Pierce was placed in Norfolk and adjoining counties in Virginia.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee and the late Dr. H. B. Frizzel, former president of Hampton Institute, had much to do with the beginning of Negro extension work. They arranged with the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the Department for the appointment of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce. They also opened their institutions as headquarters for the work.

During the early years Mr. Campbell traveled in a wagon called the movable school. In his wagon he carried a plow, garden tools, saws, hammers, and other equipment which enabled him to teach the farmers in the communities where he went how to improve their farm and home life. Mr. Pierce, traveling on horseback and sometimes in a buggy, did similar work. The first year of service these pioneers traveled more than 6,000 miles, laying the groundwork for Extension Service among Negro farmers.

Several years ago Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pierce were promoted to regional field supervisors and were placed in charge of supervising extension work among Negroes in several states.

Mr. Pierce, with headquarters at Hampton Institute, Virginia, supervises West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Mr. Campbell's territory includes Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. His headquarters are at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. In 1936 Mr. Campbell published a book on his life and work. The title of the book is "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer."

Drama In Religion

CHICAGO, Jan. 1—(ANP)—Drama and religion are closely akin, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, wife of the new pastor of Olivet Baptist church, believes. An active helpmeet of her husband, Mrs. Jackson has a deep interest in the young people of the church, particularly young girls. In Philadelphia where Dr. Jackson pastored at the Monumental Baptist church before coming to Chicago as the successor of the late Dr. L. K. Williams, the dramatic groups of the church gave about four major performances a year, most of them featuring pageantry.

Mrs. Jackson, who is a graduate of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., where she earned an A. B., has taken advance work in religious dramatics at Colgate-Rochester Divinity school, Rochester, N. Y.

"Religious drama appeals to young folk because they like to live in the land of make-believe," Mrs. Jackson said as she added that among the older women she specialized in missionary work.

Young and attractive, medium height and stylish, belying the ordinary mental picture of a preacher's wife, Mrs. Jackson said that she liked society but had been too busy to cultivate it. She thinks there is no harm in social recreation but has never found time to indulge. Outside of the church her chief interests are her husband and their little daughter, Kenny. Mrs. Jackson said she had been impressed favorably by her limited observation of the women of Chicago whom she had met.

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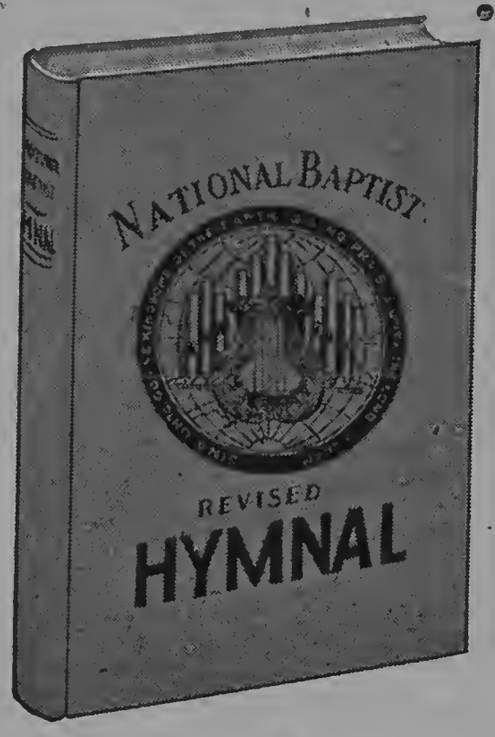

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FARM BUYERS PAYING OFF LOANS

Many Families Are Meeting Their Obligations, Says Farm Security Administration

Washington, D. C.—Farm families who have received loans from the Farm Security Administration to buy their own farms have repaid 96.5 percent of the principal and interest due for the four years ending June 30, 1941, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said this week.

However, extra payments made by many of the families were greater than the total principal and interest delinquency. Among the borrowers are 3,061 Negro farmers most of whom live in the South. The loan record to Negro farmers in the states where the colored rural population is densest is as follows: Alabama, 484; Arkansas, 216; Florida, 22; Georgia, 502; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 247; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 648; Missouri, 9; North Carolina. 234; Oklahoma, 49; South Carolina, 351; Texas, 179; Tennessee 39; and Virginia, 65.

The borrowers are selected tenants or farm laborers who are being helped to buy farms of their own under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937. With FSA guidance, these borrowers choose farms which, with proper management, are expected to pay for themselves within the 40-year period allowed by the Act.

More than 60 percent of the borrowers use the variable payment plan provided for in the Farm Tenant Act. This repayment schedule calls for large payments in good years, smaller payments in bad years. Over a 40-year period payments are expected to average out the same as charges made on rigid schedule that makes no allowance for the ups and downs of farm income.

The balance sheet for the first four years of the program shows 14,944 tenant purchasers lacked only $106,256, or 3.5 percent of meeting their required payments in full. They have paid $2,935,363 out of the $3,041,619 billed in principal and interest on loans totaling about $88,000,000. The interest rate is 3 percent.

Loans for more than 6,000 additional borrowers had been approved on June 30, 1941. This brought to over 21,000 the total number of families benefiting from the tenant purchase program. The total of loans made or pending at the end of the last fiscal year amonnted to more than $117,000,000.

Regular repayments have been supplemented by an extra $671,014, which was applied to reduction of principal but does not appear as credit on billings. About one-fourth of this additional amount came from extra farm income, more than equaling delinquencies. Most of the remainder represented unused portions of loans.

About 10,000 tenant borrowers obtained operating capital through FSA rehabilitation loans during the year ending June 30, 1941. Rehabilitation loans outstanding on that date amounted to $8,392,312. Of this amount, $1,348,391 had been repaid on principal and $181,333 in interest.

Delinquencies on operating loans, figured on 5-year, fixed repayment basis, totaled $323,884, or 21.3 percent. However, $332,067 more than the total delinquencies—had been paid on operating loans in advance of maturity. These loans are in addition to the farm-purchase loans and are made for periods up to five years, with interest at 5 percent. Based on over-all farm and home operating plans, the loans are used to purchase feed, seed, livestock, workstock, and home and farm equipment.

Delinquencies on debts of all kinds by tenant purchase borrowers totalled $430,140 or 9.4 percent. Total prepayment from farm income alone amounted to $457,333.

FOOD SUFFICIENT FOR ALL

War Has Not Created A Shortage, Says the Industrial News Review

War is producing shortages in many fields, but food isn't one of them. As the President recently said, "There is enough food for all of us and enough left over to send to those who are fighting on the same side with us."

The fact that an abundance of food exists in this country, however, isn't all there is to the question. The great majority of consumers live considerable distances away from food producing areas. They are dependent upon the agencies of distribution to bring them food at the lowest possible price. And here is where we Americans are extremely lucky. This country's food retailing system is unequaled in the world.

American merchants are fully aware of the problems of the times. They are aware of the great responsibility that they must discharge if the consumer is to be protected. The principal food chains have adopted a four-point public pledge which is indicative of what food distributors are doing. First, they will maintain efficient, economical distribution. Second, they will avoid speculation and unjustified price increases. Third, they will maintain adequate stocks of food products at all times and recommend substitutes when shortages develop. Fourth, they will cooperate fully with the government, producers and consumers.

A great many independent stores have subscribed to similar pledges of public service. And if work of this kind is to achieve full success, consumers themselves must do their part. Waste must be reduced to a minimum—the fact that we have plenty of food is no excuse for needlessly dissipating it. Excessively large buying makes for price increases and consumer hysteria. Buy normally and get the most for your dollar.

Retailers in other fields where serious shortages exist, are also doing their utmost for consumers. It is to the great credit of retailing that there have been practically no cases of profiteering. Your merchant is doing his full part to help ease the strains and dislocations that war inevitably produces.

FIRST GRADE LOGIC

The Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation recently said that workable agricultural price ceilings should be based on two factors—the cost of production on the farm, and the wages of urban workers.

These facts are inescapable. The farmer cannot sell at a loss and survive. The people cannot survive without the farmer. The purchasing power of the public and the cost of the supplies the farmer buys, are both largely determined by industrial wages.

The idea that a fixed farm price ceiling can be imposed without a wage ceiling, is ridiculous.

"It should be emphasized again that taxing corporate profits means taxing the economic machinery and that a paramount consideration is the maintenance of this machinery in working order:" — National City Bank of New York.

DISTINGUISHING OUR COUNTRY FROM OTHERS

MAR - 6 1942

"The Little Guy" Is the Boss In Our Republic

What distinguishes this country from the other great nations of the world. There are many possible answers to that question. And here's one of the best: "The United States is the country where the little guy is boss—where the little guy can go as far as his energies and abilities allow—where the little guy doesn't have to bow and scrape to anyone."

Little guys made this country. They came here from every where to establish freedom and escape tyranny. They landed in a wilderness. They were often cold and hungry. They seldom became rich. But they kept the faith. They built the homes and cleared the land and raised the children. They fought the wars of the past, just as they are fighting this war. The little guys were proud and strong and confident of the future, and the great land in which we live is the gift to us, the little guys of the present.

Little guys built the industries of this country. They saved a few dollars and put them into a store or a bank or a factory of some kind. They took chances. Much of the time they lost, but that didn't dismay them. They saved a few more dollars and took new chances. They didn't laugh when some visionary came along with an idea the wiseacres said was obviously insane—the telephone, for instance, or the automobile, or a plan for lighting homes with electricity. There might be something in it, they thought, and they played the long shot. For the visionaries with the idea were the same kind of people—little guys trying to get ahead, little guys trying to build and create. And some of them went from shacks to mansions in a year or two, and a year or two later were back in the shacks starting again. They always started again. It was in their blood, their bone, their character. The little guy didn't give up.

All of this country is a monument to the little guy. All of our industries, our farms, our homes, our resources—the little guys did the work. They went into the oil fields and brought out the black gold. They dug in the earth and gave us our coal and metals. A few became famous, but the millions remained unknown. They worked and died in obscurity, but this country is an everlasting monument to their deathless spirit which lives on.

That is the ideal we Americans must always keep in mind—America must be a place where the little guy is king. Free enterprise is the little guy's kind of enterprise—he can go into any business he wants, invest his savings in whatever he wants, and lick the competitors to a frazzle if he is able to. The government belongs to him—he doesn't belong to the government. The little guy made America, and today he is perpetuating America. And tomorrow he must be the symbol of America, too.

ARMY HEALTH HIGH

Writing in Hygeia, Dr. Morris Fishbein casts a bright light on the controversy concerning the physical fitness of Americans.

Despite allegations to the contrary, he says, men of military age are in better shape than their forebears of similar age in 1917. Today's army rejection rate for physical reasons is approximately the same as in 1917—and at the same time stand-

(Continued on page 16)

FARM CASH SEEN HIGHEST SINCE 1920

Preliminary Income Estimates Include Benefit Payments Is the Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—(AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that preliminary estimates indicated farmers received a total cash income, including government benefit payments, of $11,600,000,000 in 1941, the highest since 1920.

This estimate compares with a 1940 income of $9,120,000,000 and with a depression low of $4,682,000,000 in 1932.

INCOME SEEN HIGHER

Officials have predicted that farm income in 1942 would exceed $13,000,000,000.

Benefit payments in 1941 totaled $600,000,000 compared with $765,799,000 in 1940 and with $807,065,000 in 1939.

The cash income for major commodities in 1940 and 1941 respectively, included:

Wheat, $447,044,000 and $710,000,000; rice, $38,534,000 and $50,000,000; corn, $369,777,000 and $330,000,000; oats, $58,590,000 and $77,000,000; barley, $46,869,000 and $52,000,000; hay, $69,515,000 and $90,000,000.

Cotton lint, $573,401,000 and $930,000,000; cottonseed, $86,434,000 and $170,000,00; flax seed, $38,359,000, and $52,000,000; peanuts, $44,824,000 and $70,000,000; soybeans, $55,765,000 and $112,000,000; tobacco, $240,369,000 and $275,000,000; citrus fruit, $130,870,000 and $152,000,000; apples, $91,417,000 and $120,000,000.

TRUCK CROPS

Truck crops, $397,776,000 and $513,391,000; potatoes, $165,062,000 and $158,000,000; sugar beets, $54,749,000 and $58,405,000; sugar cane for sugar, $11,333,000 and $18,288,000.

Cattle and calves, $1,380,170,000 and $1,750,000,000; hogs, $820,802,000 and $1,300,000,000 sheep and lambs, $189,402,000 and $225,000,000; turkeys, $76,345,000 and $82,000,000; eggs, $449,233,000 and $610,000,000; dairy products, $1,526,702,000 and $1,860,000,000; wool, $110,058,0000 and $143,000,000.

WOMEN SHOULD USE CARE IN SELECTING A MATTRESS

"How good is your mattress?" Women who buy a new coat every other year, a new dress every year and trade in their autos frequently, will be amazed to hear that the average housewife expects a mattress to last 16 years or more! And it's a proved fact that 44 per cent of all homemakers expect to use bed pillows for 25 years or longer!

The mattress is another tricky household purchase because one is forced to buy it "sight unseen." However, all that has been said about buying a quality boxspring holds true about buying a quality mattress. If it is a hair, felt or other upholstered type of mattress, the tag affixed to new bedding in many states should tell the buyer considerable about it. As for example, that the material is all new. Every thrifty wise shopper knows by this time to ask the salesman to let her see the miniature mattress sample, cut away to expose an inside view of the construction. The salesman can point out the various layers the stitching, evenness of material, etc., etc. Note the ticking, too, which should be a woven damask and not a sleazy covering with merely a printed design which will not wear so well.

BRITON'S POLICE HORSES

By E. R. Yarbour

Mister Churchill Paid A Tribute to These Animals A Short While Ago

The horse is probably the most timid of all animals. Frightened horses may charge straight into a stone wall as if it were not there. Or, at the other extreme, a terrified horse may become absolutely stiff and motionless.

Yet among the greatest heroes of the heavy air raids on Britain's cities have been the horse allies of the police, to whom Mr. Churchill paid a tribute a short time back. Probably the most astonishing thing is that London's 250 or so police horses went through the worst raids on the capital and not a single one was hurt.

What is more, they became absolutely used to the noise of falling bombs and the terrific crescendo of the anti-aircraft barrage, paying little more attention to them than to the cheering of crowds and the noise which accompanies the pageantry of peace-time processions.

England's police horses are the most remarkable example of what can be done by kindness and by engendering trust in the animals for their masters. Their amazing control over their emotions and fears is only made possible by patience and careful training. The success attained is the more remarkable when one remembers that the animals chosen are not of the stolid cart-horse type, but among the finest breeds obtainable, very highly strung from birth. Only these horses possess the degree of intelligence essential.

There are training schools in London and the Provinces staffed by men who have had long experience in handling horses. All the mounted policemen have been through the ranks as ordinary constables before they are drafted to the training schools, and the most of them have considerable knowledge of a horse's temperament. The ideal aimed at is to give the man his horse and as far as possible to ensure that he keeps that mount afterwards when on active service.

In this way the man gets to know the peculiarities of his horse's character and exactly what it will do, while the animal learns every intonation of his master's voice. The team-work between the two is soon of the closest—the horse reacts to the slightest pressure of the knee, a movement of the hand so slight as to be unnoticeable to the onlookers in a crowd, or a whispered word. The constable grooms his own horse, and the men's pride in their mounts is great.

Before a horse is allowed to go on the streets, particularly these days, it is put through tests of extreme stiffness. Lately the horses have been taught to ignore the sound of gunfire and bursting bombs, and it is found that the best way to train the young and high-spirited horses is to have older, fully-trained and more staid ones with them. So when the noise of firing, pistol shots, heavy bangs, and so on suddenly interrupt the silence, the trained horses merely flick their tails or cock an ear. The youngsters, on the other hand, shy and rear up, or try to unseat their riders. But the calmness of the older horse helps to calm them, too.

Red flags are waved directly in front of these horses: men spring out unawares; and the horses are taught to face crowds in as realistic a way as possible. They must stand immobile while people crush round

(Continued on page 16)

"SERVE IN SILENCE"

H. D. Collier, President of the Standard Oil Company of California, made a statement to that company's employes which is worthy of the widest possible attention.

Mr. Collier said: "One of the most important ways of contributing to success, is to protect the Army and Navy by refraining from discussing their activities."

He pointed out that where the company employes (this applies with equal force to the employes of any company) are in contact with our armed forces, they should keep all information acquired, to themselves. "Don't even tell your friends. A casual comment about the movement of ships, naval or merchant, or about the movement of troops, might be of great value to the enemy and lead to a disaster. Military authorities are pleading that the public refrain from gossip and the spreading of rumors.

"We have a most serious duty. 'Serve in silence. Don't reveal military information.

Each and every citizen can perform a valuable service for our armed forces as well as the people at home, by following this sound advice.

Hitler has strained the legend of his infallibility pretty far, even for the German people . . . How long will it be before the German people isolate and identify and destroy Hitler himself as the root-cause of all their sufferings?—The New York Times.

WAR AGAINST INFLATION

The retailers of America, chain and independent alike, are doing everything in their power to fight inflation and unjustified price increases. An example of that is found in a recent release from the Retailers' Advisory Committee, an independent organization which acts for the 1,700,000 retailers of America as their designated agency for cooperation with war agencies.

This release gives strong praise to Price Administrator Leon Henderson for stopping a wild inflationary spiral in basic commodity markets, which began directly after the Pearl Harbor attack. "It must be said to his everlasting credit," it states, "that he stuck with his guns regardless of personal consequences. Already committed to a policy of holding prices down by moving against them at the source, he applied sound remedies to a situation that was rapidly getting out of hand, with a heartening disregard for what pressure groups might do to him."

The retailers of this country have actively supported every practical price control plan proposed by Mr. Henderson and other government officials. And, on their own hook, they have taken steps that have been worth untold millions of dollars to the consumers of America. Led by the chains, they are fighting speculation and scare advertising and buying. They are educating consumers in the use of suitable, inexpensive substitutes for articles and food which are scarce or costly. In many instances they have voluntarily reduced their own profits, in order to hold retail price increase to the absolute minimum. They are operating with maximum economy and efficiency and with the lowest possible overhead expense.

The retailers praised Mr. Henderson because they felt he showed courage and forthrightness in a price emergency. That is concrete evidence of their desire to do everything that is humanly possible to protect the consumer.

ORE SLEUTHING GIVES DEFENSE VITAL METALS

U. S. Bureau of mines officials, report that a corps of 500 technicians and engineers is making "unhoped for" progress in the nationwide search for new sources of strategic metals and minerals needed in defense production.

In less than two years of exploratory work, they said, the experts not only have made detailed surveys of known mineral reserves but have discovered as well numerous new deposits of some of the most essential metals for the defense program.

Much of the exploratory work has dealt with deposits of antimony, chromite, manganese, mercury, nickel tin and tungsten found chiefly in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

Officials emphasized that the chief purpose of the nationwide study was to grade known metal reserves so plans for processing sub-commercial grade ores could be made in advance of more pressing needs.

In several instances the work of the engineers was marked by the discovery of unsuspected ore deposits.

When Marian Anderson went off to study music she borrowed $1,500 with which to begin her work. Last spring, as the citizen who has done most for Philadelphia, she received the Bok Award of $10,000. Miss Anderson has divided this award into $1,500 scholarships for needy Negro girls showing musical ability.

USDA Curbs Annual Farm-to-Farm Migration

a Negro tenant is receiving a long-term written lease. Among FSA borrowers, who do not own their farms, 81 per cent hold written leases. The number of Negro FSA borrowers is in excess of 52,000. —FSA Photo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture, through its Farm Security Administration, is helping reduce the annual moving of urging long-term written leases. C. B. Baldwin, tenants and sharecroppers from farm to farm by FSA administrator, points out that year-to-year moving is shown in the dilapidated home and run down farm which the cropper leaves in his wake, pictured at top; as well as dislocated families on the road, lower left, and children out of school in the middle of the term, shown lower right. A solution to the problem is shown at bottom where

ELECTRICITY INFLUENCES LIVING NERVE TISSUES

Suggestion that electric surges and oscillation in space ,produced by thunderstorms and even radio waves, in some ways influence the nerves of the body is made in a condensed report to the official bulletin of the American Psychological association by Dr. Joseph A. Gengerelli, University of California, a Los Angeles psychologist.

The scientist disclosed that he succeeded in twitching and contracting the leg muscles of an animal by distant electrical surges.

The experiments imitate the conditions of a thunderstorm. The experiments were so arranged that electrical power was not sent into the nerves through wires, plates or any other method of contact...

Metal plates, however, were up at certin distances above and below but not touching, the living nerve and muscle samples.

The metal plate represents the clouds and the ground which become heavily charged with postive and nagative electrical particles, and when these particles rush toward one another, lightning occurs.

At present nothing is known about such effects of remote electrical forces, and their swings, upon man's nerves.

TWO FRONTS

The United States must fight on two fronts.

First there is the military front. American soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting and dying in the Pacific. They are living up to the highest traditions of this nation's military history. They must be given the finest battle equipment in the world, and they must be given it in lavish quantity. All the resources of this nation, human and material alike, must be used to that end.

Second, there is the home front. We have said, time and again, that we are fighting to defend and perpetuate freedom. That is true. But the defense of freedom at home, as on the war front, demands more than lip service. It demands straight thinking from all. It demands a people who will look squarely at the facts, no matter how unpleasant they may be. It demands the kind of national toughness that knows precisely what we are fighting for, and that will permit nothing to stand in the way of victory on the home front no less than the military front.

We will, of necessity, demand and accept a large measure of economic ditatorship during the war. Whether that ditatorship ends when the war ends, will depend upon the resolution and the understanding of the American people The future of this country and this kind of government is in the balance. The people will decide which way the scales are tipped.

The free enterprise system is at stake in this war. Upon the maintenance of free enterprise all the other freedoms—freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion—hinge and depend. We cannot have an ever-expanding bureaucracy and have efficiency. We cannot allow non-defense spending to go unchecked and expect to avoid economic collapse. We cannot punish industry and expect it to e able to do its utmost.

There is nothing dramatic about these statements. They are simply homely truths. The winning of this war—and the winning of the peace that follows—will depend on how well the American people understand them.

There has never been such unity as this country has at present. Every American stands solidly behind the President in the pledge to wage war until international gangsterism is destroyed. The spirit of the nation is one of grim, uncompromising determination. But let all remember that the home front is as vital to war and to the perpetuation of our way of life as the battlefront. There will be subversive influences on both fronts. Only an awakened, aware people can prevent their depredations.

We fight for freedom, then. And we must fight for it all the way—fight for it here in America, no less than in the broad reaches of the oceans and the lands beyond.

EARL DICKERSON WILL MAKE RACE FOR CONGRESSMAN

Chicago Alderman Bucks Kelly Machine And Enters Primary As Independent

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (ANP)—In a statement issued here last week, Ald. Earl B. Dickerson declared that although he had not been chosen as the regular Democratic candidate for congress from the first congressional district of Illinois, he was nevertheless entering the race on an independent ticket.

In viewing the need for capable Negro representation in congress, the alderman stated, "One of the most important congressional election campaigns America has ever known lies just ahead of us. It comes in the midst of war. It comes as a phase of this national emergency, the solution of which can only be realized through the unity of American people.

"This is a war election. The congress of this country has been presented with decisive responsibilities. Production must be geared up to meet the demands of victory appropriations of billions of dollars must be made; the unity now developing throughout our land must be made of an enduring character; the welfare of the people must be raised; their civil liberties protected and their standards of living raised. Democracy here at home must advance as we destroy fascism abroad.

"It is clear that the people must select their candidates with the greatest care. No one else can do this for them. Now, certainly the people must speak."

Holding that the responsibility of voters in the first congressional district is second to none, the alderman declared that the district must choose the only Negro who will sit in congress, and this time make the right choice.

"The mistakes of the past must not, cannot be repeated," said Ald Dickerson. "The cost of national unity, to the Negro people, to national defense would be too great. The issues must be fearlessly and squarely met."

His assuming the candidacy of congressman is based upon his awareness of the need of representation for white as well as Negro, said the alderman. His foremost aim is to seek to have Negro labor utilized to the full and end the abuses suffered by Negroes in all walks of life.

Calling attention to his record in speaking for Negro America, and pleading that the war must be won or "we are reduced again to slavery," Ald. Dickerson declared, "I am a candidate in the primary of my party for congress. I solicit the careful consideration of my record by every man and woman. I solicit the support of every honest citizen in this district. For me to win, the same thoughtful attention must be given to the primary election as is given to the November election. The hours we pass through now demand this attention. To act otherwise is a betrayal of our fellow citizens and a desertion of our own interests."

MORE FOOD FOR THE ALLIES

The agricultural marketing cooperatives have a real job on their hands.

As Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has pointed out, we must increase our production of many foods both for us and for England, which depends on this country for a substantial part of the foodstuffs that she needs. That means agriculture must have incentive to work harder and product more.

The marketing co-ops are today fighting a battle to get the consideration the farmer deserves. They are fighting for fair prices and reasonable profits. They are working to improve production methods. The future welfare of tens of millions of farm families depends upon the success of their efforts.

Roanoke Dentist Making Race For City Council

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 12 (ANP)—The candidacy for a seat in Roanoke's City council was filed here by Dr. Harry T. Penn, last Monday. Dr. Penn, one of seven candidates for the three seats to be filled, is the first Negro ever to seek the office of city councilman in Roanoke. He filed subject to the Democratic primary in April.

Millie: What are you giving me for my birthday?

Billie: Close your eyes. Now what do you see?

Millie: Nothing.

Billie: That's what you're getting.

FACE REALITIES NOW

We must now face unpleasant realities at home as well as on the battlefront. In this period of national emergency, a domestic condition exists which is almost as grim as the war itself. That is the necessity of economic dictatorship. How long this dictatorship will last depends on the people. If we can clearly understand a few simple fundamentals, it will die with the end of the emergency. Otherwise it will be permanent.

Failure to understand and take seriously the financial problems of the nation might easily be fatal to our chances of regaining pre-war liberties in the post-war world.

For example, banking, like every basic American industry, is part of the foundation of the free enterprise system which in turn is the foundation of our representative form of government. Banking represents the private savings and the credit of tens of millions of citizens. As long as these assets are under control of the citizens, the citizens control government. If the case is reversed, government automatically controls the citizens. That is why in times of emergency, when government must spend heavily the resources of the private citizens, it becomes more than ever essential that government economize everywhere.

Some measure of the future danger to our economic liberties can be seen by observing the growing billions of government obligations reposing in bank vaults throughout the country. These obligations were accumulating abnormally long before the war. Of necessity they must accumulate during the war. But if they continue to accumulate in like manner after the war, the day will come when our banks will no longer be privtae institutions serving the people. They will be agencies of government. And then a cornerstone of freedom will have crumbled. If that day arrives, economic dictatorship will be permanent.

Democracy must have two things to keep going, chracter and understanding. We have character, and we must develop understanding of the problems that confront our government during and after the passing of the greatest emergency it has ever faced.

Traveling Salesman: Last week when I blew into Cheyenne I had a nice time with the hotel clerk.

Clerk: How did you get here?

Salesman: Just blew in with a load of cattle.

Clerk: Where's the rest of them?

Salesman: Down in the yards. I ain't as particular as they are.

Hubby: Honey, do you know what you can get from germs?

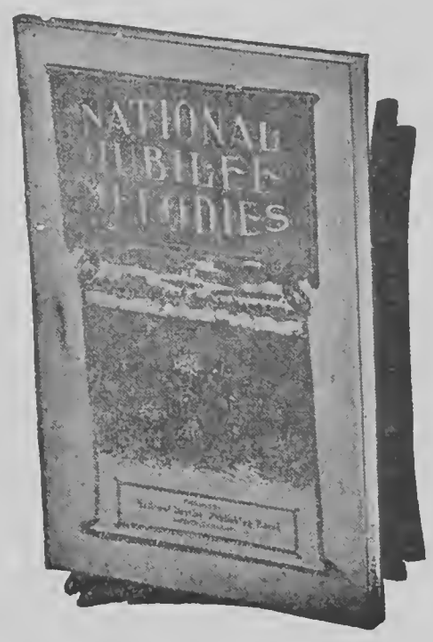
Wife: No, dear, what have you got to offer?

National Jubilee Melodies

Songs of a Burdened People, Songs of Redemption, Songs of Oppression, Songs of Rejoicing and Thanksgiving, all are found in this splendid book, with round and shaped notes

"Swing Low Sweet Chariot"

"Steal Away To Jesus"



"Study War No More"

"Lord I Can't Turn Back"

"Ride on King"

and many other spirituals that express the soul of a race that has come from darkness into the light. These songs will last as long as the Negro race dwells on the face of the earth.

50c per copy, $5.50 per dozen

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

Our participation in war makes the purchase of immense quantities of Defense Bonds and Stamps all the more necessary.

We cannot finance the war through taxes alone. Nor can we finance it by selling more and more regular government bonds to the banks. The financial burden that war makes unavoidable must be largely absorbed by the people—by ordinary American men and women in all walks of life. The Defense Bonds and Stamps offer us all, whatever our financial status, the chance to help buy the guns and the planes and the great warships that will eventually destroy our enemies.

The banks have been leaders in selling these Defense Bonds. They sell them without a cent of profit to themselves. The hundreds of millions of dollars realized are dispatched at once to the Treasury, to be disbursed for armament. Every bond sold amounts to a blow at dictatorship.

Buy as many bonds as you can afford. Put your spare dimes and quarters into Defense Stamps. This is every American's war—and every American must do all he can to see it through to victory.

THE DOCTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENSE

The contribution of the medical profession to national defense deserves the widest possible recognition and understanding.

Since the passage of the Selective Service Act, some 6,444 medical boards have been established in this country. They have claimed the services of more than 25,000 physicians and 6,000 dentists. These men have examined upwards of 2,000,000 selectees—and they have not received one solitary penny in remuneration. If the examinations were appraised at the low figure of $10, this would amount to an outright donation of $20.000,000 by the medical profession to the cause of national defense. And that contribution has been made at a time when most groups are looking for new ways to tap the Federal Treasury.

This nation's goal is not to merely create and train a big army. The goal is an army which will be physically and mentally superior. The doctors who have given their services so freely to the nation are doing much to bring that about. The examinations provided selectees are complete and searching. In thousands of instances they have been the means of unearthing disabilities that men did not know they had, and starting them on curative programs. And after a selectee is taken into the army, he is given further exhaustive examinations and tests by the Army Medical Corps, which is largely made up of reserve medical officers who have been called into service from private life.

It can be said categorically that this is the healthiest army we have ever had. The physical requirements are unprecedentedly high—far higher, for instance, than those prevailing in Europe. The doctor plays a great role in national defense.

FEEDING THE NATION

C. B. Denman, Agricultural Counsel of the National Association of Food Chains, says that several objectives must be attained in feeding the nation in the future.

1. There must be an adequate supply of food with a maximum of nutritional value for both civilian and military groups.

2. There must be avoidance of the speculation that took place to a considerable extent during World War I.

3. Agriculture, government agencies and retailers must cooperate fully to meet any and all emergencies that may arise.

Distinct progress has been made toward these desirable goals. Distributors led by the chains, are already informing the public how to obtain palatable foods with a high nutritional content, at low cost. Thousands of retailers have pledged themselves to fight speculation and profiteering and that pledge has been kept 100 per cent. And cooperation between all interested groups has been notably effective. Extremely important work for example, is being done by the National Retailer-Consumer Council, an organization whose membership consists of retail groups, consumer groups and a number of government officials.

What is being done in the food field is also being done in all other retail fields. Merchandising is doing everything in its power to lessen the burden on the public that scarcities, priorities and rising price trends impose. It is reaching new peaks of operating efficiency and economy. That means a great deal to the health, the well-being and the comfort of the American people.

"In 1942—at the latest by 1943—one-third of the nation's capacity will be engaged in the production of arms and will thus have ceased as effectively to produce for civilian consumption as if it had shut down. While three-thirds of the nation will work, only two-thirds will produce goods for consumption . . ."—Peter F. Drucker.

Volcanic ash found in Texas is reported to make fine white procelain, important in view of fine china imports being scarce.

DISJOINTING PROCESS MUST STOP

If political efforts to disjoint the private electric industry are permitted to continue in order to further promote Federal socialization of that industry, the inevitable result will be a serious hampering of the war effort, and dangerous undermining of the American free enterprise system which we are waging this war to protect.

As any school child knows, electric power is the very basis of industrial production in a thousand fields of activity. Only a small percentage of the total power consumed is generated by industries for their own use. The great bulk of it is purchased from utility systems. And today. with the tempo of war production being speeded again and again, ability of the utilities to meet the demand is vital to the protection of America—and to the lives of American soldiers, sailors and airmen who depend upon the factories at home for the weapons to wage war.

It is an absolute fact that 100 per cent dependable electric service can only be provided by large systems. The holding company principle of operation, under which great power grids were created and integrated, was largely responsible for the magnificent power service the American people have so long enjoyed.

It is regrettable that, under the terms of the Holding Company Act, with its notorious "death sentence" clause, a number of fine power systems have been broken up. Now we must reverse that policy and permit the industry, with suitable state and Federal regulation, to really do its maximus for defense. The Presidential announcement to the effect that during the next fiscal year it is hoped that half the national income will be present for war purposes, indicates how great the strain will be on our industrial production facilities. The private utilities. which produce 90 per cent of all the power used in this country, must meet this demand.

The unnecessary, destructive legislative shackles which bind this great industry, must be broken. Nothing can be allowed to stand in the way of total production for total war.

THE DOCTORS ARE PREPARED

Fortunately for the welfare of the American people, the American medical profession was preparing for war long before the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

Since June. 1940, the Journal of the American Medical Association points out, the medical profession has been intensively engaged in standardization of military medical procedures, encouragement and promotion of scientific military medical research, and enrollment of medical personnel. More than 10,000 physicians have entered military service, and over 25,000 have given their services, without charge, to the Selective Service Boards. Additional thousands of qualified men of medicine are associated with the Army and Navy Medical Corps, the Public Health Service, and other governmental departments of military or quasi-military nature.

The doctors have shown the highest type of patriotism. On their shoulders falls the vast responsibility of keeping the military and civilian populations mentally and physically fit. They accept that responsibility without reservation. They know the material rewards will be small. Their principal reward will be in the knowledge of a vital public service well done.

The American fighting forces and the American people at large are receiving a kind of medical service unrivaled on earth. No other nation enjoys higher standards of health—and in no other nation are the requirements laid down by the military service, so high. The health of our people is one of our greatest weapons. The doctor will play a decisive role in the winning of the war.

SAVE YOUR PAPER

Conserve paper! That request has been made to all the people by the government. Even before we were in the war, the government was using one-third of the nation's paper box production for arms needs, and now military demand will rapidly increase. On top of that, the armed forces have many other important uses for paper of all kinds. The cheapest forms of paper, such as newsprint, can be reclaimed and made into boxes and other articles.

When you do your shopping, get along with a minimum of wrapping. The National Association of Food Chains offers consumers five good suggestions when it says: 1. Don't ask for a bag when an item is already packed. 2. Don't ask for separate bags unless necessary—or any bag at all if you have only a few items to carry. 3. Take groceries in cartons when available—then use the cartons as receptacles in which to save waste paper at home. 5. Remember to save on all kinds of paper.

Don't think the stores you patronize are being stingy when they stop using paper, string, tape and other wrappings in the wastefully lavish form we've become used to. When they cut down on paper use, they are cooperating with the government. This is just one more of the many ways retailing in all its branches, chain store and independent store alike, is serving the country now.

Every family can help in the conserve paper drive. Save all you can and turn it in when you reach a substantial poundage. The Army and Navy need it.

LABOR MONOPOLY UNSOUND

The employer members of Labor-Industry Conference Board appointed by the President to negotiate an agreement whereby industrial production will continue without strikes or other delays for the duration of the war, have agreed to do everything in their power to peacefully settle disputes. But, as they point out in a public statement, labor must not be permitted to use the emergency to enforce a "closed shop nation," in which no man could obtain or hold a job unless he belonged and paid dues to a union.

The statement says: "It would be a serious mistake to abandon the principles that the right to work should not be infringed by government through requirement of membership in any organization, whether union or otherwise.

"The closed shop is the most highly controversial and emotional question in industrial relations today. To accept it as an issue for government arbitration would intensify agitation, increase labor disputes, and divert the energy of both labor and management from the vital job of production . . . From our experience, we are convinced that the continual presentation of this issue before government agencies would seriously impair the nation's productive activities."

A universal closed shop would amount to nothing more nor less than a labor monopoly. A handful of labor leaders, who are not subject to public control of any kind, would be virtual czars of the country's production facilities. Not a wheel could turn without their permission.

We must never give any group domination over this country. We will lose freedom here at home if we ever reach the point where the right of a man to a job depends upon union membership. What the nation must have now is production—and every man and woman. union or non-union, must do their part.

NO FAVORITISM

The fact that labor gets more for delivering a quart of milk than the farmer gets for producing it, indicates the difficulties faced by agriculture in this period of fast-rising wages, taxes and prices.

The farm organizations, such as the marketing cooperatives, have as their announced goal equality between agriculture, industry and labor. All are entitled to equal consideration and equal treatment. None should be either favored or penalized. That is the only way agriculture can go through this war emergency, earn some return, and keep the American people well fed and healthy.

SALUTE TO THE RAILROADS

The Shreveport, Louisiana, Times recently ran this significant little item: "When the Army issued its communique telling of quick steps taken to strengthen costal defenses, one significant sentence was: 'The railroads aided greatly in the movement of troops and material, operating through trains to destinations on emergency schedules.'

"A salute, then, to the railroads. Once more in an emergency they have shown themselves staunch civilian defenders of the nation."

No one is surprised by good railroad service—for the very good reason that the lines do the seemingly impossible time and time again, just as a matter of routine. The size of the job they are handling with such extraordinary efficiency and dispatch, confounds the imagination. They must carry civilian freight and traffic which is running at record levels. On top of that, they must move the great bulk of war and defense traffic. And then, on virtually a moment's notice, they must be prepared to swiftly transport tremendous numbers of troops to wherever the War Department wants them.

Despite all this, there have been no railroad car shortage. There have been no serious delays in moving goods of any kind or description. Passengers, like shippers, are being given the best and fastest service in the history of this or any other country. But the railroads are not resting on those well-earned laurels. They are continuing to steadily build up their facilities, to provide well in advance for the demands of the future.

The railroads are an example of private enterprise at its best. They are examples of what long-range planning by experienced men, not theoretical dreamers, can accomplish. The superb rail service this country has today exists because twenty years ago the railroaders decided to get ready for any conceivable national and world emergency.

FIRE FROM THE AIR

In a recent address, T. Alfred Fleming, Director of Conservation of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, declared that American industry must be prepared to guard its production of war materials from fire—including fire from the air. The best defense, he said, lies in the use of adequate protective devices and the employment of competent watchmen. All employes, he added, should be prepared to deal with fires started by incendiary bombs.

Now that we have gone to war, the chance of American coastal cities being attacked is an ominous possibility. No city, no matter how far from the oceans it is situated, can consider itself free from the danger of sabotage. Fires and explosion are among the saboteur's foremost weapons, and only 24-hour-a-day precautionary work can guard against them.

To quote Mr. Fleming again, "We sit back complacently and say. 'It can't happen here.' Well, people of many nations of Europe said that too, and where are they today? . . . One bomber flying 200 miles per hour at 5,000 feet, shooting a stick of 10 to 15 incendiaries per second can strew its load and start a fire every sixty yards for a distance of over three miles in three minutes . . . England learned the lesson that every able bodied citizen must be 'bomb conscious' and able to handle them intelligently."

This is not a pretty picture. But it shows precisely the kind of danger that America must condition itself to accept. Total war means war on industries and civilians no less than war on armies and navies. The weapon of fire will be used in an attempt to block production and create panic in this country, and all the people must be ready to meet it.

WOMAN'S PAGE

DO YOU HAVE SWEET TOOTH? DO YOU LIKE HOME-MADE CANDIES? YES? THEN TRY THESE RECIPES

CHOCOLATE-WALNUT CARAMELS

1 cup sugar
¾ cup light corn syrup
3sqs. unsweetened chocolate (cut fine)
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ cups heavy cream
1 cup broken walnut kernels

Combine sugar, corn syrup, chocolate, salt and ½ cup cream. Place over low heat and stir constantly until sugar is dissolved and mixture boils. Continue boiling until small amount forms a soft ball in cold water (238 degrees F.) stirring constantly. Add ½ cup cream and again boil to 238 degrees, stirring constantly. Add remaining ½ cup cream and boil slowly until small amount forms a firm ball in cold water (246 degrees), stirring constantly. Remove from heat, add walnuts; pour into slightly buttered pan. Do not scrape pan. Let stand until cold. Mark with knife into squares and turn out on cold slab or cold platter. Turn top side up, cut into squares, using full length of long knife. Let stand in cool place two or three hours to dry. Wrap each caramel in waxed paper. Makes about 40 caramels.

After you have learned to make good fondant many varieties are possible.

FRENCH FONDANT

Fondant is made with white or maple sugar. The white may be colored a shade and any flavor can be made; fruit or nuts can be used to give variety and delicious quality to this foundation. Fresh fruits can be dipped in the melted fondant; marshmallows, nuts, candied cherries are good coated with this candy. Given below is the principle that will be best for beginners:

2 cups sugar
2-3 cup water
¼ teaspoon cream tartar

Put sugar and water on heat and stir until it begins to boil. Take out spoon and with brush dipped in cold water wash down sides to keep the sugar crystals from forming. Cover and boil five minutes. Put in cream tartar, cook until soft-ball stage, by thermometer 238 degrees Fahrenheit. When ready turn out on marble slab dampened with water. Let stand until a dent can be made on surface. Then work the candy back and forth with wooden spatula to a white, smooth, creamy paste; knead with hands all together and put into earthen bowl, cover closely with damp cloth, put in cool place 24 hours. The fondant is not perfect when granular. Water can be added and it can be cooked again. A fondant more quickly made is this one.

COLD FONDANT

1 egg white
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon cream tartar
2½ cups sugar or more if needed
1-9 teaspoon salt

Whip egg into forth with salt: add cream tartar and sifted sugar, softened butter and more sugar if necessary to make stiff dough.

BITTER SWEETS

¼ lb, butter
1 lb. x x x x sugar
1 tablespoon sweet milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cake bitter chocolate
1 teaspoon paraffin
1 teaspoon salt

Cream butter; add sugar milk, vanilla and salt; work into dough; mold in small balls; chill and dip in bitter chocolate melted with paraffin added; place on waxed paper to dry.

PRALINES

3 cups light brown or white sugar
1 cup sweet milk
3 tablespoons maple syrup
1 tablespoon vanilla
1 cup nuts—pecans best
1 teaspoon butter

If white sugar is used, carameliz one-half cup. Put remaining sugar and milk on to cook and stir constantly. When boiling, add hot caramelized sugar, maple syrup, and cook until soft-ball stage, 238 degrees Fahrenheit; add vanilla and butter and remove from heat. Let stand few minutes. Beat until creamy; add nuts. Drop by spoonsful on oil paper.

DAISY CREAM CANDY

6 cups sugar
1 pt. boiling water
1 teaspoon vinegar
3 teaspoons cream
1-8 teaspoon salt

Cook until it forms a hard ball in cold water, 248 degrees Fahrenheit. Turn out on greased marble; flavor with vanilla or cinnamon. Pull until it begins to look creamy; cut in pieces with scissors.

MAPLE NUT FUDGE

1½ cups sugar
½ cup water
1 1-3 cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk
1 cup maple syrup
1 tablespoon butter
¾ cup pecan meats, chopped

Mix sugar, water, sweetened condensed milk and maple syrup in a large saucepan. Cook over medium heat to 230 degrees Farenheit or until mixture will form a very soft ball when tested in cold water. Stir mixture constantly to prevent burning. Remove from heat, add chopped pecans. Beat at once, until thick and creamery. Pour into buttered pan. When cool, cut in squares. Makes 1¾ pounds.

MAPLE LEAF TAFFY

1 1-3 cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk
½ cup maple syrup
Few grains salt

Cook sweetened condensed milk, maple syrup and salt together in a heavy shallow pan. Stir over low heat until hard ball forms when tested in cold water. Cool on buttered pan. Pull until firm. Stretch into long rope and cut in pieces.

Try this recipe if you seek something which will keep well in the candy box.

DATE LOAF

2 cups sugar
1 cup milk
1 pkg. dates, seeded
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup chopped pecans

Cook until soft ball stage. Beat until creamy. Roll in damp cloth. Slice when cold.

CANDY PUDDING

2 pints granulated sugar
½ pint water
2 tablespoons vinegar
1-8 teaspoon soda

Mix all together, put on low fire until thoroughly blended and sugar dissolved. Then cook quickly until brittle in cold water. Pour on greased marble, when cools a little pull like taffy until light. Work into this one cup grated cocoanut, one cup seeded and chopped raisins, one cup almonds, one cup pecans cut in pieces. Make into a ball, put into a well oiled mold. Serve on platter, cover with melted chocolate and decorate with holly made of citron and red cherries. Slice to serve.

NOUGAT

4 cups granulated sugar
3 egg whites
½ cup corn syrup (white)
½ pound almonds
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon lemon

Put sugar, water and syrup on to cook, beat eggs ,and when syrup cooks until a soft ball in cold water, begin beating slowly into eggs, little at time. Beat until thick, add almonds and pile on buttered dish. Any nuts may be used; hickory nuts are good.

PORK ROAST IDEAL FOR COLD WEATHER DINNER; SHOULDER HAS SOME FLAVOR AS FRESH HAM

Buy One Big Enough To Make New Dishes From Meat Left Over.

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Holidays are over. We enjoyed the excitement and gaiety, the gatherings small and large, but it is well to resume our daily duties in a more normal way. After all, the fancy food that goes with holiday meals we find that plain foods taste mighty good.

Hasn't this weather made you think how good a pork roast would taste for dinner? Visions of green apple sauce, baked sweet potatoes and turnip greens flit through my mind's eye at the same time. Crisp days and mounting appetites demand bigger meals and greater variety, and pork is one of the favorite meats.

First choice of pork roasts would undoubtedly be a fresh ham or a loin roast of pork, but it's great to know that you can have a delicious roast at about half the price of those choicest cuts ,and one which will have the identical delicate flavor and perfect tenderness.

SHOULDER ROASTS, WELL!

A shoulder of pork is moderately priced and makes a perfect roast. Because of the distribution of fat and the youngness of the meat, any cut of pork can be roasted just like the loin. The method of roasting either the loin or shoulder is as simple as frying chops. Just place it fat side up in any hollow pan, salt it, slip it into a 350 deg. F. oven. Let it roast without further attention for 30 minutes to the pound. By no means cover the pan or add any water if you want the choicest, brownest roast.

Add sour glazed tart apples, apple sauce or fried apple slices to the platter for decoration and perfect flavor combination.

Mashed turnips piled in the center of a platter and surrounded with turnip greens cut fine make a good dish. Sweet pickles cut in small pieces are good with greens. A plate of baked sweet potatoes and hot cornsticks completes one of the best cold weather meals possible.

A dessert is unnecessary, but if you desire one fresh fruit and cookies would be enjoyed, or a dessert salad of fresh fruit.

Just here let me give a little advice. Dovetailing menus for wise buying is important. It is becoming a byword for efficient homemakers. Sometimes it does not require planning; it is just the natural thing to do. Often, however, plannning will save money as well as work. By planning I mean looking ahead. Menus planned ahead of time eliminate leftovers. When you buy with dovetailing in mind plan to buy more than is necessary for the original meal.

For instance the pork roast I suggest today. Buy a large roast with Sunday dinner in mind. (Pork is an economical buy these days.) There will be plenty to meet the needs or one or two meals later in the week.

For a luncheon dish use part of your roast for this salad.

ROAST PORK SALAD

2 cups cold roast pork, cut in cubes
1 cup peas
1 cup walnut meats
2 hard-boiled eggs
¼ cup stuffed olives
Lettuce
Dressing

Chill the meat cubes and peas. Fifteen minutes before serving, marinate meat, peas and nut meats in the French dressing and chill. Arrange on lettuce leaves. Dust with paprika and dot with mayonnaise. Arrange slices of eggs and of olives around the border of each salad.

You are most efficient at dovetailing when you plan your menus ahead of time. It is only from a long time point of view you can take advantage of all opportunities to interlock one thing with another.

Meat isn't the only thing which can be dovetailed, but since it is the backbone of our diet it is most easy to use as an illustration. A whole baked ham gives endless opportunities for dovetailing. So does a tempting beef roast. Be sure that you plan reappearances of a food totally different from the original.

Another combination ideal for cold days is sausage and hominy. Sausage is famous for its spicy flavor, its versatility in adapting itself to numerous occasions and for its simple methods of cooking.

Sausage links can be served attractively many ways. You'll find they will have a place at any mealtime around the clock.

REWARDS FOR MISTAKE

They make mistakes in Uncle Sam's forces and because of one George M. Mead of Fremont, Ohio, is enjoying an unexpected five-day furlough at his home here.

Mead recently completed air corps training at Scott Field, Ill., and he was transferred to Kelley Field, Texas. After making the long trek to Texas, Mead was informed upon arrival that his superiors had sent him to the wrong base and that he had been assigned to Mitchell Field on Long Island.

As compensation for his trips back and forth across the country, at governmental expense, he was given the five days leave to spend here en route.

THE DONKEY'S SERENADE

Leslie Clare Manchester

"I call to you across the meres,
O Lady of the Slender Ears!
I sing to you of common things,
The clod, the bloom, the lilt of wings:
Haw, he-haw he-haw!
The gay fire-flies with golden maw
A glory from the darkness draw,
A constellation—haw, he-haw!

"You listen and your round eyes shine;
You harken to this theme of mine!
Once more I tell of what I see
Perched on a branch of a tall old tree:
Haw, he-haw, he-haw!
An owl there is with speckled craw
Against a full moon pale as straw,
A horned-owl dreaming—haw, he-haw!"

Corine: My uncle walks ten miles to work every morning.

Tom: Say, that's the way to keep in shape?

Corine: Not if you do it to buy gin with the car-fare you save.

LACK OF SUGAR

History has many times recorded the violence of a hungry mob—the storming of the Bastile during the French revolution and so on. Hunger, indeed, changes people's attitudes and drives them to do things they normally would not do.

Chemically, this urge of hunger and its unsocial consequence is probably due to the lowing of the amount of sugar in the blood. Eating something, preferably sweets, is an immediate corrective so that Marie Antionette's oft-quoted statement "Let them eat cake" might have been good medical advice for the mobs of Paris. Unsocial acts from real hunger are easily understood and recognized, so that juries and judges often do not punish people who steal from the sheer desperation of hunger.

What is really dangerous is the kind of "hidden hunger," called spontaneous hypoglycemia by doctors, in which blood sugar becomes low without hunger symptoms.

NEST MADE OF WATCH SPRINGS

Birds make their nests out of many different materials, but a bird at Soleure in Switzerland made use of an unusual substance to construct its home, says an Exchange. Settling in a neighborhood in which a number of watchmakers had their shops, the bird constructed a nest from cast-off or broken watch springs which were lying about in near-by-yards. A watchmaker discovered the completed nest and found it to be made entirely of watch springs and less than one-half of an inch wide. When the brood had been raised the nest was taken down and placed in the local museum as a striking example of the ingenuity of birds.

The honeybee has eleven kinds of tools on its legs. These include different kinds of rakes, brushes, combs, spurs, presses, and baskets, each designed for a special useful purpose in the busy life of the bee.

Nerve us with incessant affirmatives. Don't bark against the bad, but chant the beauties of the good. —Emerson.

FEAR OF DENTIST CHAIR LESS WITH NEW METHODS

Dentistry's rapid forward pace was described recently by Dr. Robert L. Borland of Los Angeles.

Dr. Borland ascribed the advancement to four factors.

The first, he stated, "comes from laboratory test tubes," where have originated anesthetic solutions that "blend so beautifully with the human blood stream that there is no local irritation, hence no local pain during or following a well-done extraction.

Second, he continued, is the better diagnosis made possible by improvements in X-ray technique.

The latest advance in this field, he related, is "a stereoscopic X-ray picture which reveals tooth formations in their true proportions of depth in the jaw, thus making diagnosis accurate on a three-dimensioned reading."

Third, Dr. Borland reported, is the vast accumulation of accurate clinical evidence since discovery of the X-ray, giving a base for higher efficiency and lifting the dental science from "the mechanical stage of its youth."

Lastly, but by no means least important, he said, is the public cooperation in tooth care which has been obtained through newspaper and other educational programs.

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REV. W. H. JERNAGIN PLEADS FOR UNITY OF BAPTIST FAMILY

Address Features Board Meeting In Chicago; Rev. M. A. Talley's Resignation Accepted

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (ANP)—At a meeting of the executive board of the National Baptist Sunday School and B. T. U. Congress held here Feb. 5 and 6, 50 representatives from 21 states and the District of Columbia applauded Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president, as he made an impassioned plea for unity among Negro Baptists.

Referring to the progress of Negro Baptists in the field of leadership education, Dr. Jernagin reported that more than 2600 delegates were enrolled at the 26th annual congress held in Houston. But he warned, "The world does not believe that we as a race are capable of sustained progress. Already there are those who wait with ears tuned for news of a rupture in our program. Now is our opportunity to demonstrate to the world that we can go forward and that we can go forward together."

Atlanta Prepares for Next Session

The purpose of the meeting was to plan for the next annual session in Atlanta, June 22-28. Reporting for the committee on entertainment, Dr. C. N. Ellis, Atlanta, stated that Baptists of Atlanta are determined that every convenience shall be made available to the delegates in June.

Among the items adopted by the board was the new four year program, to be launched in June. Dr. A. F. Fisher of Detroit, secretary of the program commission, reported the following general theme: "Enlist Every Church To Teach Every Person The Way and Ideal of the Christ Life." The emphasis for 1942 will be "The Meaning of the Christian Way and Ideal in Human Relations." The meeting of the commission was held on Thursday. Those present were Dr. W. H. Jernagin, Dr. J. L. Horace, president of the Illinois Baptist State Convention; Dr. C. T. Murray, president Baptist Convention of the District of Columbia; Dr S. L. Sanders, editor of the B. Y. P. U. Quarterly; Dr. W. S. Nelson, dean of the school of religion, Howard university; and Dr. A. F. Fisher, dean of the Baptist Training school, Detroit.

New Dean is Elected

The board also accepted the resignation of Dr. Marshall A. Talley, who for nine years has served as dean of the congress. The assistant dean, Dr. J. J. McNeal, Nashville, was elected dean and Dr. A. F. Fisher of Detroit was elected assistant dean.

Dr. McNeal is a graduate of Union Theological seminary, New York, and a graduate student at Columbia university. He now serves as assistant secretary of education for the S. S. Publishing board of the National Baptist convention, Inc.

Dr. Fisher is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, a graduate student of Columbia university and the New York School of Social Work. He now serves as dean of the Baptist Training school, Detroit; dean of the State S. S. and B. T. U. congress of Michigan, dean of the metropolitan Associational S. S. and B. T. U. and dean of the Chain Lake Associational S. S. and B. T. U.

The meeting of the board and the program commission were held in the Pilgrim Baptist church, Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor. In cooperation with several other Baptist churches in Chicago, the members of Pilgrim provided not only free rooms and meals for the delegates but a royal welcome.

Dr. Jernagin was guest speaker Sunday morning, at the Progressive Baptist church. That afternoon at the same church he addressed a mass meeting of the Young Baptists of Chicago. In the evening he spoke at Pilgrim Baptist. On Monday evening he represented the National Baptist Convention at a luncheon meeting of all the Baptists of America, held in the Swedish club.

The majority of the board members remained for the quadrennial meeting of the International Council of Religious Education, Feb. 9-14. These, together with other members of the National Baptist convention, constituted the largest delegation in history of Negro Baptists to the international council meetings.

In a call to 2,000,000 Negro Baptist youth of America, Dr. Jernagin issued the following statement, "Democracy is challenged today from without and within. We have only one answer to give—2,000,000 Youth, United and ready to defend it on all fronts."

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Forty percent of all motor vehicles registered in the United States are on farms and in towns under 2,500 population.

Pilots of the United States Army Air Forces will be comfortably warm in temperatures as low as 60 degrees below zero when they receive new flying suits heated by electricity, which are now in production.

A ton of water from the Dead Sea contains 187 pounds of salt.

Once the world's largest importer, United States had become the leading toy exporter before the war began in 1939.

A dental professor says that most dentists agree that about 60 per cent of diseases of surrounding tissues are caused by bad occlusion—defective meeting of upper and lower teeth.

The Aztec Emperor Montezuma in 1520 entertained Cortez and his soldiers with a ball game played with bouncing rubber balls.

The Census Bureau reports that 247 sets of triplets and three sets of quadruplets were born in the United States during 1940.

Quinine has been found a check on the spread of influenza.

Slang in Argentina is expressed with gestures of the hands.

The average tax burden per motor truck in 1940 stood at $102.29, as compared with $64.91 in 1930.

The United States Marine Corps has never had a mutiny of any description.

Automobile accidents caused more than 50 per cent of the accidental deaths in 1940 in the 15-24 age group.

In Paris in 1923 French ladies wore gloves at meals and even when playing the harp and clavier.

Census reports show that alcoholism, acute or chronic, kills over 2,500 persons in a year.

The earliest domestic utensil known was the spoon. A Frenchman once said that spoons, if not as old as the world, are certainly as old as soup.

There are nearly 19,500,000 telephones in the United States, or about half the world's total.

Belle Isle, the 3,000-acre island park near Detroit, Mich., was bought from the Indians for eight barrels of rum, three rolls of tobacco and six pounds of war paint.

Music is now being used in defense plants to speed production.

More than 80 per cent of new vehicle sales were absorbed in replacing old vehicles scrapped. Over the past 10 years a yearly average of 2,908,144 new vehicles have been sold retail, while 2,338,661 old cars have been scrapped.

Spectators at the Naval Academy's intercollegiate boxing matches must attend in formal clothes.

More than 8,000 separate pieces of metal go into a single large airplane engine.

Brown rice furnishes about eight times as much iron, thiamin and riboflavin to the diet as does polished rice.

If th eedges of bacon are notched with a knife or scissors before cooking they will not curl.

For a delicious pudding, line a casserole with cinnamon toast and cover with sweetened stewed apricots and bake in a moderately hot oven for fifteen minutes.

FREE ENTERPRISE GOES TO WAR

The President has said that this country must now operate on a seven-day-week production basis, and that all basic industries must be expanded as rapidly as possible.

The people may be sure that private enterprise of America will do precisely that. And it will do it swiftly, willingly. That is the great and unbridgeable difference between a democracy and a dictatorship. In a dictatorship, great production is attained by force, terror, brutality. The people are never taken into the confidence of their government. They are simply told what to do, and swift and ruthless punishment follows if they fall In a democracy, the government belongs to the people, and leadership is given to it as a grant of the people. When the government calls for sacrifice and effort without precedent, the people respond with faith and courage, not with fear.

The oil and coal will come from the ground in a tremendous torrent. The generators will whirl without ceasing in the utility plants. The furnaces will glow brighter where planes and tanks and other weapons are made. And new plants, new factories, will be built and placed in service faster than ever before.

Free enterprise is ready for whatever may come.

GALOLINE RATION SCHEME GIVES RISE TO RACKETS

The new gasoline rationing plan has inspired grumbling among service men in Manhattan—but it was just a ray of sunshine to "Happy Harry the Hackie."

If there are racket possibilities in a situation, Harry can scent them out. Repeal put him out of the bootlegging business; the parimutuel machines ruined his book-making business; but the recent blackout on gas sales has broadened his grin. He explained:

"I carry extra gasoline when some dope gets stalled at night. I drive up and sell him two gallons for a dollar. Last week I make more from gas than from fares."

He frowned when told a new plan of gasoline conservation had been put into effect but regained his grin when told it called for a 1 per cent reduction in deliveries and that the service station attendants would see to the rationing themselves. He said:

"That's great. I get me a bigger business than ever now."

Of the million cars operated daily in New York, only about 200,000 are transient; and July sales throughout the city are 20 per cent lower than September sales, because many motorists are out of town on vacation.

Thus, operators explained, the cut generally may amount to 30 per cent or more of the fuel normally available.

COSMIC RAY STUDY

The highest reaches of the Cascade mountains are a laboratory in the cosmic-ray research of Walter Dyke, University of Washington physicist.

Dyke has placed photographic plates on Mount Rainier, 14,408 feet; Mount Adams, 12,307 feet, and other peaks. Before summer ends, he will collect the plates for further study.

The young scientist explained that the plates are ordinary photographic film with a fine grain emulsion. If a ray strikes the film at an angle, it probably will leave a track across the surface.

Cosmic rays, Dyke said, leave different tracks. He hopes to identify the numerous types by studying their tell-tale "tracks" under a microscope. Many cosmic rays will pass through the film before one leaves a track. The plates are not left in a horizontal position.

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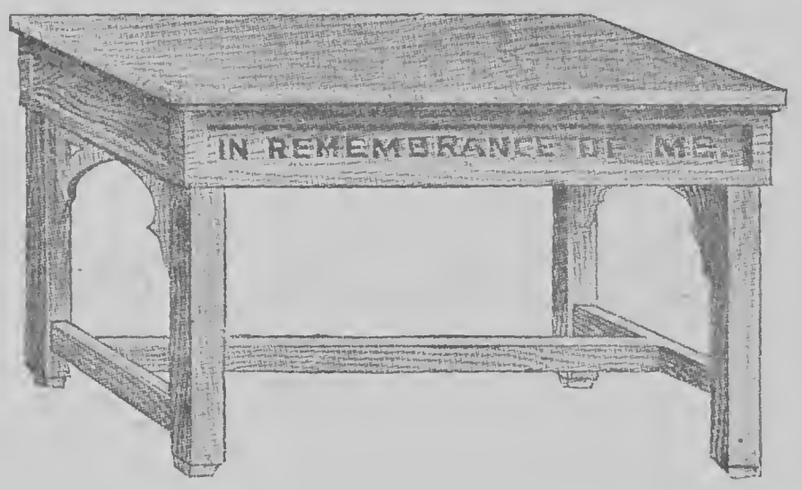

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WINTER EXERCISES FOR CATTLE

Portland, Ore.,—It used to be believed that if low prices were charged the consumer at retail, it would be necessary to pay the producer lower prices. Mass distribution, as practiced by the chains and organized independent stores, has proved the fallacy of that theory.

The chain stores, for example, have done wonders both in reducing prices and in holding price increases to the minimum during periods of inflation. Yet the farmer and other producers have at the same time been given a better return for their goods. That has been done by reducing the number of operations which take place in handling goods betwee producer and consumer....by eliminating many costly middleman activities....by paring overhead costs whenever possible.... and, finally, by charging small unit profits and making a satisfactory total profit through turnover.

The elimination of waste has been the dominant trend in retail distribution in late years. The free, competitive system has been a tremendous spur to retail progress....under it, each kind of retailer is continually encouraged to outdo his competitors and serve the public better and cheaper. And independent stores, no less than the chains, have shown themselves able to meet competition and prosper.

Mass distribution is the logical partner of mass production..both make great savings possible. both contribute directly to a higher standard of living.. in these days, with war and defense dislocating the economy, their service to the nation is greater than ever.

FORCING DEATH WARRANT

The drive to destroy the private electric industry goes on—despite the obvious fact that the full, unhampered cooperation of this industry is absolutely vital to national defense and security.

One of the most flagrant reeent examples of poliitical manhandling of a power company is now occurring in Oregon, where a private utility has been buying and distributing large blocks of power generated at the government's Bonneville Dam, and passing all the savings on to the consumer The short-term contract between the utility and the Bonneville Administration has expired. The Bonneeville Administrator has announced that the contract will not be renewed unless the company will agree to sell, on a piecemeal basis, parts of its system, that will amount to a misuse of the defense crisis which is upon us." More than that, it is an abuse of the power of government, even in peace times.

The Hitler-like methods which are being used to destroy private enterprise in the electric field are a disgrace and a menace to the nation. Those who are using this crisis to force socialism of industry on the country must be stopped now.

Colorful Writer To Work For Silliman Evans' Newspaper; Given Big Sendoff By Friends

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19—(ANP)—Friends, neighbors and just plain citizen acquaintances of Atty. Joseph D. Bibb, former editor of The Whip, militant weekly published in Chicago a decade ago, gathered at Parkway ballroom here Thursday evening at a banquet given in recognition of distinguished service rendered the people of Chicago as a publicist and stalwart fighter for human rights. Mr. Bibb is now associated with the editorial department of The Chicago Sun, a new daily published here.

The Rev. William S. Braddan, former chaplain of the Eighth Illinois National guard, set the keynote for the affair when he praised Bibb's Leadership in the "Don't Spend Your Money Where You Can't Work" fight, declaring that by that action he had helped put bread and butter into the mouths of men and women.. Mary Clark well-known political figure, followed with a description of Bibb's encouragement during the time when whites sought to bomb her and other Negroes off Grand Boulevard just opening to colored residents..

Others who gave eloquent testimony to the worth and ability of the fighting editor who was famed for writing flaming editorials, were former Congressman Oscar DePriest, Mrs. Cornelia Pickett, Republican committeewoman; Committeeman William L. Dawson, candidate for the Democratic nomination as congressman to succeed Arthur W. Mitchell; Atty. Henry C. Ferguson, Atty. Georgia Jones Ellis, Irving Lee, the Rev. Buford F. Gordon, Atty. C. C. Wimbish Atty. Louis C. Tyree, Atty. Leo Brunhild, Mrs. Marshall and the president of the Northern District Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Warren Brown, sports editor of The Chicago Sun, spoke.

B. B. Church, secretary of the South Side Boys club of which Bibb is a trustee, gave a picture of him as an athlete during his youth. He told of coaching the football and basketball teams at Livingstone College, in North Carolina, and of the fighting qualities which Joe Bibb displayed then and which had persisted in the man who grew out of the boy.

William H. Montgomery told if the fight which Mr. Bibb, then a member of the Chicago Library board, had put up to secure an appropriation of $125,000 to build a branch in the Negro district and then his successful contention that it be named for a Negro, Dr. Geo. Cleveland Hall, his successor on the library board.

Atty. Aaron Payne presented the guest of honor in an eloquent bit of oratory.

Mr. Bibb declared, as he rose to respond, that he had never before in his life been so deeply touched. He asserted that events honoring men and women who had achieved were all too few and that they would prove an encouragement and inspiration to young men and women now struggling to serve the common cause without hope of tangible reward.

Generously he gave credit for the "Buy Where You Can Work" idea to his associates on The Whip, James Hale Porter, veteran publicist; A. C. MacNeal, now managing editor of The Chicago Defender; Atty. Patrick B. Prescott, Al Monroe, now Defender theatrical editor, Big Bill Tate, pugilist who served as a shock trooper for the effort.

A beautiful tray was presented Mr. Bibb while Mrs. Bibb received flowers. Mrs. Bertha Montgomery was general chairman of the committee of citizens who arranged the banquet. Mrs. Hattie T. Connor was treasurer, Mrs. Pearl Penn, secretary, and Mrs. Brady B. Cole, assistant.

FORESIGHT PROTECTS NATION

It would be hard to exaggerate the size of the job the railroads are doing today. Here, for example, are a few facts: During 1941, the railroads have handled the biggest transportation load in history, carrying more traffic than in the heaviest year of World War I, or in the record year of 1929. They handled more ton miles of freight than any carrier in the world has ever transported in a single year, and they did it without delay, congestion or car shortages.

The amount of rolling stock needed for this kind of a job is obviously gigantic, and the railroads, planning for the future as usual, have put in orders for more and better cars, locomotives and other physical equipment. Yet the railroads have ever in mind their obligation to conserve to the greatest possible extent metals which play a part in defense and war. So, on December 1, the railway industry announced a program under which new construction will be limited to certain standard designs already in use, and substitutes for scarce materials will be employed as far as is possible. Smaller steel sheets will be used in freight car construction instead of the more scarce large sizes used in the past. And car and locomotive builders will interchange plans, engineering data and patterns, in the interest of production and efficiency and conservation of materials.

In short, the railroads are really operating under an all-out war plan. That plan had its inception more than twenty years ago, and has been constantly improved, broadened and perfected ever since. In peace-time, the railroads began gearing themselves for war-time—and their foresight is paying the nation invaluable dividends now.

BUY EXTRA BUTTONS

Costume jewelry can be as much a part of the costume as the buttons on the dress. When Ruth Warrick, movie star, buys a dress with fancy buttons on it, she orders an extra pair of these fastenings. Then she buys a pair earrings at the dime store, breaks the "jewels" off the ear clips, glues the dress buttons on in their place, and presto! she has ear ornaments that are close kin to the costume itself.

Over a million and half pounds of waste paper are now being salvaged for defense every week in the New York area alone.

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WINTER EXERCISE FOR CATTLE

Alfred S. Campbell

ON winter mornings the inside of the barn is snug and warm in contrast to the bitter air outside. The cows stand contently chewing their cud; the calves bawl for their breakfasts, the heifers, stretch out their heads for hay. It seems a shame to drive them outside into the cold for their morning drink.

It wouldn't be difficult to bring the water to them. On the other hand, animals need exercise in winter as well as in summer. Besides, as soon as the days begin to shorten, cattle develop long, heavy coats which effectively keep out the winter's chill. So out they go.

"The old cow" goes first. She backs out of her stanchion, turns deliberately and walks out of the barn door. She yawns, stretches her back and moves slowly to the pasture gate. "Sarnia" is next. As soon as she is free of her stanchion she begins to lick herself from head to root, and has to be pushed outside, to complete her toilet there. Seeing "the old cow" near the bars, she follows.

The two of them walk sedately through the snowy pasture down towards the brook, from their unconcern, it might be a balm June day. But they stop, turn and stare as they hear a sound behind them. It's the five heifers; "Lady," "Patience," "Whimsy," "Night-shad" and "Butterball" released, from their pens, galloping and prancing after them, tails stuck straight up. The cows are suddenly electrified, and join the mad race. They throw their heels up in ridiculous antics they pretend to toss each other on their horns. Then they reach the brook.

There are open stretches of black water, bitter cold. They take tiny sips, lick their muzzles and nostrils, take more sips. Then, when their insides are used to the cold water, they drink in long noisy gulps. Their sides plump out. naliy, they are filled to the bursting pint. They back away from the water, lick their own backs and sides, stretch, shake their feet like dogs. Their breath steams up into the frosty air.

Finally "the old cow" hears the calves, still in the barn, calling. Her ears prick up, she turns and starts up the hill. The other animals fall into procession behind her. Sedately, they plod back to the barn. They aren't cold; just refreshed. All the kinks are out of their museles. They have scratched all the itching places on their bodies by rubbing against trees. They are contented.

They walk to their accustomed places in the barn. The stanchions rattle, pen doors click shut. There is the rustle of feed buckets aud the smacking and gurgling of the hungry calves as they drink eagerly from full udders. The open barn door has allowed fresh air to circulate through the entire structure. Close it, and in three minutes the inside is warm and snug again. Now the cattle will be satisfied to stand until night, when once more they will have a walk, a gallop and a long drink.

There are 110 species of snakes in the United States, and only the cotton-mouth, copperhead, coral snake, and rattlers are poisonous.

—National Nature News

JOBS FOR ALL OF US

War brings many a menace to the people at home, no less than to the fighting forces on the battlefront. One of those menaces is fire.

We must expect efforts to destroy American producing facilities through sabotage. That happened in the last war and it will undoubtedly happen again. The torch and the bomb are the saboteur's principal weapons. The civil defense organizations which are being established in all sections of the country should be trained to combat this danger. The regular police and fire forces cannot do it all.

The chance of air attack is another definite possibiity. The Army Command on the Pacific Coast has said definitely that enemy planes appeared over San Francisco, and no one knows when an actual bombing attack may be made somewhere. London and other European cities were saved by the superb work done by volunteer fire fighters, trained and equipped to deal with incendiaries.

The public also must cooperate to prevent fires which are not a direct result of war. We must keep our industries producing without cessation. A single great fire, in a key factory, could delay the completion of needed weapons for weeks and perhaps months Any fire destroys materials and supplies which are vitally needed. And to rebuild after a fire, tales labor which should be used for defense production.

The civil population has many important jobs in war-time. And fire protection is one of the most important.

COLORED REGIONAL ADVISER NAMED B Y OCD OF 6TH REGION

Post in Chicago is Given To Attorney Loring B. Moore

CHICAGO, Feb. '2 (ANP)—Maj. Raymond J. Kelly, director of the Office of Civilian Defense for the 6th region, has announced the appointment of Loring B. Moore, prominent Chicago attorney, as regional racial relations adviser.

Mr. Moore's duties, Maj. Kelly explained, will be to serve as the representative of the region's Negro population, act as liaison man with leading Negro organizations and to advise Maj. Kelly of discrimination and other problems involving interracial relations.

Urging the whole-hearted Negro participation in the defense program to advance the common aims of the Negro people, Mr. Moore issued a statement upon his appointment to the post which declared:

"A clear distinction must be made between the program for the winning of the war and the fight by the Negro through democratic processes for full participation in American life.

"The Negro constitutes a group of 13,000,000 native-born American citizens whose attachment to the soil and institutions of America is a part of their very being. His loyalty cannot be questioned.

"The fight for full participation in the advantages of American life can be aided through being part of the program for an "all-out" defense of our country."

The region in which Mr. Moore is to serve encompasses Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the Gary district of northern Indiana. In adapting the civilian defense program to the needs of the Negro people in the region, Mr. Moore will be in constant contact with the national racial relations advisor, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, assistant director of the Officer of Civilian Defense.

Mr. Moore is a native of Brunswick, Ga., a graduate of Atlanta university, and the University of Chicago Law school. He served as second lieutenant in the 368th infantry of the army during the last World war. Since beginning the practice of law in 1932, Mr. Moore has been very active in civic affairs. For a number of years he served as a member of the executive committee of the Chicago branch of the NAACP and as chairman of the legal defense committee of the state conference of NAACP branches. He was one of the attorneys who successfully conducted the Hansberry restrictive covenant case before the U. S. Supreme court. A former assistant attorney general of Illinois, Mr. Moore is a friend of Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, member of the President's Fair Employment Protection committee.

Wins Major Bowes First Prize

On her way to bigger things is DOLLY BELL, basso contralto, recent first prize winner on Major Bowes Amateur program over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dolly, whose home was Flint, Michigan, before she accepted a position in New York, had no idea that her solo "Deep River" would lead to first prize, a cash award of $150.00 and an engagement with one of Major Bowes' Units.

Dolly is one of the first winners in the new Amateur program competition, which also awards a second prize of $100. (ANP)

Liberal College President Succeeds Mark Ethridge; To Probe Bias In Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (ANP)—Dr. Malcolm MacLean, president of Hampton institute and new chairman of the President's Fair Employment Practice committee, succeeding Mark Ethridge, who resigned according to an ANP prediction a few weeks back, made his first public appearance in New York Sunday when he presided over a closed meeting of the committee preparatory to the opening sessions of the hearings beginning Monday.

News of the resignation of Mr. Ethridge, while expected, was very carefully guarded for fear that it would have an ulterior effect upon the work of the committee. Mr. Etheridge pleaded pressure of work on his publication as the reason he submitted his resignation to the President, who in turn accepted it with deepest regrets.

Although he is no longer chairman of the committee, Mr. Etheridge remains as a member, although a new executive order will soon be issued increasing the number of members in order to include Etheridge.

Dr. MacLean, originally from the University of Minnesota, has made an enviable record in his one year as president of Hampton and has brought about more innovations in that time than were thought possible. Because of this work, he was highly thought of by the President in considering a successor for Mr. Etheridge.

Dr. MacLean, an educator of the new school, is not a "soft touch" by any means and has frequently surprised his associates and school officials by his forthrightness and outspoken attitude.

His assumption of the chairmanship of the committee means the work will continue as it has in the past and a new and vigorous prosecution of every possible effort is assured.

Frequently, the educator has been seen in Washington conferring with officials at various spots in the past few weeks and when his name was first mentioned as Etheridge's successor, there was some doubt that he would be accepted by the President. But his credentials cleared without difficulty and he assumed full control on Wednesday.

THE INEVITABLE

Portland, Ore.—The report of the President's Emergency Board which ruled on the railway wage dispute and recommeded substantial increases for railroad workers, contains this important observation: "This Board does not have power to determine what share of the increased wage bill the public should pay by way of increased trafic rates. However, the Board is satisfied....that if the financial conditions of the railroads do not make it possible for them to make sufficient profits on the basis of present traffic rates and still pay such wage increases then traffic rates should be increased."

That is obviously the noly fair and workable policy. If the railroads must pay out hundreds of millions more a year for labor, thhen the traveller and the shipper must expect to pay more for railroad service in many instances. The carriers have no source of income save freight rates and passenger fares. They cannot be expected to take on great increases in their operating overhead without increasing their revenues.

This year, of course the railroads will make a good profit showing. But that showing is almost entirely due to abnormal war and defense traffic In recent years railroad net profits have been at the vanishing point. Return on property investiment has been at the rate of one and two per cent peryear, and even less Railroad stock and bondholders in many cases, have gone for years without return.

When the expenses an industry must hear. increas, the public will have to pay a higher price for the the service or the commodity it sells. That is as true of transportation as it is of groceries or automobiles or anything else. The Emergency Board simply points to the inevitable when it observes that rates should be increased if profits are inadequate.

BEFOR ETHE DAWN

Portland, Ore.—Dusk is falling on the great American game of baiting the other fellow. It was a baiting the other fellow. It was a game played by politicians, labor leaders and business men. But it is not a game that can be played in the darkness of war. We are now fighting for our life in this darkness. Tolerance toward any group which hampers our efforts. is a thing of the past. We must win the war it we are to see the sunlight of freedom again.

As the bombs began to fall on Honolulu, labor held the whip. Witness the final victory of the C. I. O. in the soft coal controversy .....the granting of a closed shop in the captive mines. Labor should now be warned that the time for fun is over. Union leaders must remember that the great body of American workers are just that....American workers And all Americans have two jobs. to do. No one is exempt. The job of war production that we have been doing is but child's play compared to what must come That is the first job. The second job is intangible. But it will take the labor of all of us if it is to be successful.

We must begin now to lay the groundwork of fiscal and economic policies that are as essential to our way of life as a military victory. Here again labor as an organized group may be the deciding factor. It has the power. It must have an equal amount of judgment. Labor must do its part in urging curtailment of non-essential spending. It must urge the adoption of sound tax and regulatory measures, thus stimulating the productive capacity of industry.. It must use restraint in all things. In brief, the exigencies of war must waken in labor a permanent sense of responsibility commensurated with the new power it acquired as the darkness of a long war night closed in.

Have you heard of the husband who always worked steadily? He was a tght-dope walker.

POWER FOR WAR

Production of electricity by all of the utilities in this country now totals about 165,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually. To this must be added another 35,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours produced by industries for their own use, making a grand total of 200,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

According to the Federal Trade Commission, all of the Axis powers combined, including Japan will not be able to produce 200,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year for approximately two years. And by this time, of course, the electric generating capacity of the United States will have been materially increased.

Those figures detail one of the great achievements of the American free enterprise system. Electric power output, like coal and oil production, steel capacity, etc., is one of the best barometers of a nation'e ability to wage war—even as it is one of the best barometers of a nation's living and working standards in times of peace. And we alone, to say nothing of our Allies, have more power to draw upon than ll of our enemies combined!

You can thank the private utilities for this. They pioneered electric development. They produce some 90 per cent of all the commercial power sold in this country Federal and municipal plants produce only about 10 per cent, despite the hundreds of millions of tax dolars that have beeb poured into them. Private enterprise has been working from more than two generations to give electric service of a scope and quantitl unequaled on earth.

Now the utilities are spending sums to prepare for the future. Existing plants are being; new plants are being enlarged; new plants are being built. Not a single major shortage has appeared. The billions of kilowatt-hours pour out of the generators, to power the factories which produce the weapons with which we fight the Axis

A seventeen-year-old San Antonio Negro made a grade of 98 on examination for enlistment in the United States Navy. He is doubtless well qualified to serve as mess attendant—the only openings for Negroes in this branch of service.

Atlanta University, Georgia, has enroll this year students from forty different colleges and universities from all over the United States. Practically every Southern State is included.

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WEAPON AGAINST FIRE

It is encouraging to report that a number of cities and towns have adopted the 1941 model fire prevention ordinance prepared jointly by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the National Association of Insurance Agents. And aggressive drives are being carried on in the majority of states to interest other communities in following suit.

An ordinance such as this, rigidly enforced, is any community's best weapon against fire. And it is a weapon which is urgently needed now. In a recent statement, W. E. Mallalieu of the National Board poiuted out that fire losses during October were the highest for any month since February, 1941, "Included in this total," he said, "were a number of disastrous fires in iudustrial plants at work on national defense orders. If such fires in the couutry's vital defense industries are to be reduced, it is absolutely necessary for every one to exercise constant vigilance aid care."

Any interested person may obtain a free copy of the model ordinance by writing to the National Board. 85 John Street, New York City. It has been made up by experts, from the knowledge gained during scores of years of organized, scientific fire prevention and fire fighting work. It is adapted to the needs of smaller communities no less than great cities. Its widespread adoption and enforcement would really put fire on the run.

The Supreme Court declared in effect that labor unions now enjoy sweeping immunities from the anti-trust laws that apply to every one else....It is now legal for a union to boycott and ruin an employer for the crime of dealing with another union, even though that other union has been certified by the Labor Board and the employer has no choice. Racketeering, violence and chaos will continue to grow and flourish in the labor movement as long as this state of the law is permitted to exist.—The New York Times.

FSA BORROWERS INCREASE LOAN REPAYMENT 15 PER CENT

Washington, D. C.—Low-income farm families have stepped up repayments on farm rehabilitation loans made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The rise in loan collections reflects good crops, higher farm prices, and improved farm and home management practices.

Figures released today by the Farm Security Administration show that repayments made by more than 624,000 borrower families between July 1, and October 31 increased 75.4 percent over the same period last year. A total of $34,120,385.71 was repaid during the 4-month period this year as against $19,449,198.25 in 1940.

The increase in repayments on rehabilitation loans shows FSA borrowers are playing an important part in the Nation's Food for Freedom campaign, according to C. B. Baldwin, FSA Administrator. Many of the families paying off their loans have not only reached the immediate goal of maximum production for home use, but are now producing surplus farm products to strengthen the national effort.

FSA borrowers are farm families who were hardest hit by depression and crop failures in the past. Often, operating farms too small or too poorly equipped to supply even their own minimum needs, these families have had little chnace to share in commercial agricultural production.

Rehabilitation loans have made it possible for low-income farmers to buy seed, fertilizer, and operating equipment. This aid, plus expert guidance in farm and home management practices given by FSA representatives, has enabled farmers to expand their output.

Farm Security Administration is encouraging borrowers to make substantial repayments this year, according to Mr. Baldwin. The best crops, the best market, and the best prices in years offer borrower families a chance to increase their future security by making advance payments on their loans.

While allowance is being made for rising costs of living, use of extra income for the purchase of nonessential consumers' goods is being discouraged. Thus purchasing power which could cause inflationary tendencies will be curbed, and FSA borrowers will have a chance to build up their savings for the post-war era.

Installment repayments on outstanding rehabilitation loans are expected to amount to nearly $90,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942. Farm Security will lend an estimated $100,000,000 during the year to needy families that have so far been unable to set up economic farm units and to operate under long-term farm plans. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941 in principal and interest on rehabilitation loans. Outstanding obligations on October 31 amounted to $355,000,000. A total of 127,000 families had repaid their entire loans.

Loan collections in Mississippi were three times as great between July and October 31 this year as in 1940, and showed the greatest increase of any State. Collections in Arkansas were up 296.3 percent this year. Collections were especially good in these States because of favorable crop and market conditions

TWO SETS OF NEGRO LEADERS

By Walter R. Civers*

Currently, there are two principal sets of national Negro leadership. The first one is a leadership of the intelligentsia by intellectuals. The other is a leadership of the masses by members of their classes who have evolved out of the crisis which have dogged their lives so persistently and with increased intensity within recent years.

Leaders of the Intelligentsia

The leadership of the intellectuals has its tempo set very largely by the personalities in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The capitalized figures connected with these organizations are Walter White, Executive Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Phillip Randolph, President and Founder of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The operating center of these organizations is New York City.

New York City is the logical location for headquarters of these men because of the philosophy of race relations upon which they operate and their techniques of operation. New York has an overall mores in reference to race relations which makes it the freest city in the world for American Negroes. The concept of Negro-white relations in this great metropolis is so far removed from that of the South until it cannot become irritated at freedom's fight. This fact is based upon the fundamental difference in their social backgrounds. The history of the South contains and regularly recalls to the consciousness of its readers vivid memories of relatively recent master-slave relationships. The Northeast is more fertile ground for growth and development of Negro political leadership because it has no such cherished memories of the past.

A true leader institutionalizes the myths, legends, and stereotypes of those whom he would lead. This definition explains why the contemporary Northern Negro leadership of the type specified here is characterized as a leadership of the intellectuals. It cannot be a leader of Negro masses because (1) it deals with concepts, meaning, and significance of which they are for the most part ignorant; (2) it cannot get the "feel" of the crises experienced by the majority of Negroes because its personalities do not live constantly under the varieties of discriminations to which Southern Negroes are exposed in differing disguises and degrees.

Leaders of the Masses

The majority of Negroes live not only in the South but in the smaller cities, towns and rural communities. They are concentrated in great numbers in the "Black Belts." The entire cultural history of the Master-Slave Era is dramatized in these "Black Belts" and has been subjected to only very gradual changes. The South has been characterized by its numerous definitions of the "Negro's Place." These definitions vary within an overall set of mores whose restricted limits have violently resisted the dynamics of a democratic society. I believe a Negro might determine "his place" by discovering whether the particular vernacular calls him "Negro," "Negra," or just "Nigger."

The leaders of these Negroes arise out of the various crises which face Negroes daily—(1) crises involving the basic right of merely earning a living;(2) elemental justice in the courts; (3) adequate public education; (4) primitive insults to their status as human beings, et cetera. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is to my mind, without a doubt, the outstanding leader of Negro masses in the United States but particularly in the South. The story of her rise to national stature is testimony to—(1) the thickness of her skin; (2) extraordinary ability for emotional balance under severe stress and strain; (3) superior mentality and (4) political and social astuteness. Being a Negro woman means that she had to face constantly the full strength of the anti-progressive Negroes of the South. These same qualities have been demonstrated by successful lodge leaders, the most potent now upon the scene being Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

Leadership by Appointment

A singular and not easily classified type of mass leadership is demstrated by certain recently organized and developed religious organizations. The most powerful of this group of leaders is the Reverend M. J. (Father) Divine. His organization is nation-wide and appeals primarily to dispossessed Negroes of every section of the country. He pledges his followers at least the minimum material essentials for survival and keeps his promises. His motto is "Peace, it's wonderful" and tired Negroes yearn for peace at a nourishing feast. Others with personal magnetism of more than ordinary strength are Elder Micheaux and Bishop Grace.

There are a number of Negroes holding leadership positions by appointment of white people. These white people often are genuine in their belief that they know what is best for Negroes and are willing to arrange very comfortable salaries for Negroes with a gift of gab and willingness to gab convincingly for a good salary. More and more this type of Negro leader is losing face with those whom he would lead. He and they are not talking about the same things. It is my belief that many of these Negroes know that no significant group of Negroes is paying them the slightest bit of attention.

Darker the Skin, Greater the Leader

My own observations have convinced me that skin is rapidly becoming a significant factor in Negro leadership. The many social forces in society which have tended more and more to make Negroes race conscious have served to heighten the value of a colored skin. The mass applause for Negroes of color who achieve is growing louder and louder. When Negroes can point to Negroes of color who take the lead in any field they have renewed confidence that the race is not really inferior but rather "superior" because they feel that a Negro of color who becomes a leader in any field whether it be art, education, pugilism or the "numbers" racket has overcome more and stronger barriers than white people reaching identical heights.

For instance, there is the leadership of champions. Jesse Owens to Negroes is the greatest runner of all times. Besides disproving the theory of Nordic Supremacy he beat the best white runners. Each time Joe Louis, the King of Fistiana, beats a white fighter he gets vengance for thousands of intimidated Negroes and pounds hope into forlorn breasts of many more. Bill (Bojangles) Robinson is certainly the Ace of Tapsters; plus this ability Mr. Robinson has demstrated a force of personality which gives him a rather unique place among Negro leaders. This has been accomplished in face of the fact that the theatrical profession generally ranks low among Negroes and a significant group of church folk still look upon any kind of dancing as a sin.

The interracial conflicts currently growing in intensity over the place of Negroes in a democratic society, fighting for its survival, is

(Continued on Page 11.)

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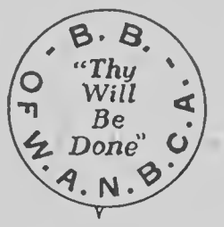

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, FACULTY MOBILIZE FOR OCD

Washington, D. C.—Faculty and students of Howard University, Washington, D. C., are mobilized for civilian defense.

James M. Nabrit, secretary of the university and chairman of the University-wide committee has informed Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, Chief of the Race Relations Division in the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, that a defense committee of 35 members has been organized.

V. D. Johnson heads a committee on air-raid warden service and plant protection. He is assisted by W. Robert Ming, Jr. Miss Susie E. Elliott, Dean of Women, is director of women's work and will carry out plans for campus recreation, first-aid, housing plans and health. The committee on education is headed by Doxy Wilkerson, and furnishes all information on the work of the Negro in the war effort.

Secretary Nabrit said that plans have been made for an additional committee to handle problems of deferment, draft and retirement benefits for faculty members under the supervision of F. D. Wilkinson. Miss Dorothy Porter heads a new committee on library service. According to Secretary Nabrit, student and faculty members are expressing much enthusiasm and interest in the Civilian Defense program.

TWO SETS OF NEGRO LEADERS

(Continued from Pag 10.)

producing a new group of Negro mass leaders who threaten to take precedence over the types of leadership mentioned in this paper. They are younger on an average and more aggressive. Their stimulation is the fear of hunger, tascism, and the natural desire of younger people for a position "in the sun." Breeding grounds for these leaders are the labor and youth organizations and continued unemployment and under-employment.

Space will not permit discussion of interesting leadership in specialization such as education, agriculture, medicine, law, et cetera. These specializations are producing men and women of significance as well as maintaining too many who have missed the point. However, the framework of their development is the same general outline described in the body of this paper.

*Mr Chivers is professor of Sociology at Morehouse College, Atlanta.

It seems obviously foolish to expect Negroes to make their living with their hands and to refuse to give them training and education to enable them to make a living with their hands—**Houston Informer.**

CIO efforts to organize Negro maids and industrial workers in Little Rock, Arkansas, have met with open opposition from Negro leaders of that city.

We believe that recent Supreme Court decisions have brought us face to face with racial discriminations.— **South Carolina Baptist Convention.**

Sixty-four Negro Texans are receiving State aid in graduate and professional training outside the State this year.

An instrument developed at the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, is more sensitive than the hand in determining pliability of woven fabrics.

Wife: How dare you call my husband a heel? He only peeked while you were fixing your garter!

Friend: All right! He's a rubber heel, then.

JOE LOUIS, THE MAN, IS EXAMPLE FOR "UPPER CRUST," SAYS WRITER

By F. J. Davis, Sr., for ANP

Chicago, Ill.—We are not writing about Joe Louis, the heavyweight champion of the world, the greatest fighter of all times. We could write plenty about his great physical, moral and mental prowess, but we are going to write about the man and mind behind his physical power.

Joe Louis is no ordinary man; he has made his profession, and has set up an outstanding example for men of all professions to follow in rising from the bottom to the top. He has set a telling example for all times to come, that ought to be a living emulation for the youth of his race. It matters not whether their chosen field is in the pulpit, schoolroom, medicine or law; he has taught mankind that a man can reach the top of his profession without a scandal and live after he reaches the top, a clean and moral life, as Christ did when He was on earth and lived in the flesh as all men do.

We are not comparing Joe's life with that of the Son of God, but are trying to illustrate by the life that Joe lives that other professional men can reach the top and enjoy the confidence and respect of mankind without regard to color or race without a scandal. His life is a living example for the preacher, teacher, doctor, lawyer or journalist. If a prize fighter can so live as to attract attention of the world as much to his moral life as to his physical achievements, the preachers and teachers who claim they are "called of God" to develop the youth of the race, ought to find it an easy job to live unspotted from the world.

Joe does not use strong drink, smoke, or hang around dives, pool rooms and stand on corners of the streets like many other professional men do, and has dignified his profession rather than lowered its standard as many other men have done in every other profession including the pastors of Christ's churches.

Joe has not dissipated his life; he has conserved his moral courage and kept mental control of himself at all times. At no time has he ever lost his head and didn't know what to do in the ring or out of it. Nobody accuses him of using profane language or behaving uncommonly in the presence of women. He is still the same Joe with millions in his pocket that he was down in Alabama picking cotton on a plantation for 30 cents per hundred. He never boasts or attempts to show his elevation above all men who proceeded him in his profession, by display of any advantage he had over them. He retires from the ring with a million in his pocket to serve his country as honorably as he closed his life as the greatest heavyweight champion of all times, for $21 per month. It has never been a question of money or notoriety with Joe; it has always been a question of high moral standing and physical fitness.

Joe has never had in mind himself but his race and has been careful to do nothing in his life to reflect upon his people. When asked. "Are you going to speak for Mr Willkie in the 1940 campaign," he replied: "The Democrats don't treat my people right down home." This short sentence was a sermon and expresses what is in the heart of the greatest physical heavyweight champion of all times. He will make the same great soldier for his country that he made in the ring as the world's greatest heavyweight champion of all times.

We want to emphasize the life of Joe Louis as a man to convince other professional men that they too can reach the top and live up there when they get there without scandals, smutty tales or bad reputation, which too often disgrace their professions and reflect upon the honor, integrity and morality of the whole race. Joe is a great man who never entered a college door but has excelled thousands, who did enter college doors, only to disgrace themselves and the race they belong to.

ARMY IS OPPOSED TO ENGINEERING OFFICERS OF COLOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (ANP)—Is it the policy of the war department to permit no Negro officers in the engineers corps?

Colored troops at Fort Belvoir are permitted to attend schools to win promotions, but when they seek commissions in the engineers they are flatly refused.

The case of a colored youth who is now in training there is evidence. This young man, a college student from New York who has been in the army for about six months, has not had the chance to win promotion from the rank of private because he has been on the go in the army every since his induction.

However, he landed at Fort Belvoir and after a few weeks there was sent to the school for training in draftmanship, topography, map reading, etc., to better fit him to lead troops.

The course is a tough one, says the young man, and the boys are in school six days a week all day long. There is talk of extending the course to seven days.

White youths taking the same conrse are eligible for commissions, but Negroes are not.

The disappointing feature of the whole setup is that the colored youths come into the camp with high hopes of progressing and obtaining commissions as officers, when they are rudely awakened to the fact that the engineers' corps, one of the highest ranking branches of the service does not want Negroes as officers and will not permit the training of such in the segregated camp down at Belvoir.

ORGANIZED LABOR FORCES STEAMSHIP LINE TO BACK DOWN

Firm Had Rejected Colored Members of CIO Union Assigned to Crew

Washington, D. C.—Two healthy wallops were struck this week by organized labor against discrimination as a subversion of national unity and the President's production-for-victory program for winning the war.

When the United States Line rejected twelve Negro seamen, members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) for the crew of the "Kungsholm" several weeks ago, the union's national council in New York protested to President Roosevelt and the United States Maritime Commission. Settling the matter in favor of the men, the President wrote the union that, "Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training." This week the union also forced the Moore-McCormack Lines to rescind its order barring Negro seamen on the "Mormacport," a new government-built cargo ship.

A farmer was losing his temper trying to drive two mules into a field when the parson came by.

"You are just the man I want to see," said the farmer. "Tell me ....how did Noah get these into the Ark?"

DELTA SIGMA THETA'S CELEBRATE THEIR 29th YEAR OF ACTIVITY

Office of the Journalist
Deltas Everywhere Hail Their Founders Celebrate Twenty-Nine Years of Service and Growth
By Victoria McCall
Grand Journalist

DETROIT, Mich.—Early on the birthday calendar of this new year one date stands uppermost in the hearts of some 8,000 Negro women throughout these United States. January 13 is the birthday of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and during this month Deltas everywhere pause to pay tribute to their founders; to measure their growth since that first meeting was called in Minor Hall on Howard University campus twenty-nine years ago; and to reflect upon the future of their sisterhood as they follow their ideals of noble womanhood, service, and achievement.

During the first days of January 1913, a group of young women who were already organized in a society on Howards' campus, decided to extend their range and to form what became one of the first Greek letter organizations for Negro college women. On January 13 of that year the charter of Delta Simga Theta Sorority was signed thus bringing into being one of the greatest groups of women's organizations in the country devoted not only to the higher education of young Negro women, but to a program of economic betterment for every Negro woman regardless of her station in life.

Among those early founders still living and active in Delta are Mrs. Myra D. Hemmings of San Antonio, Texas the first president of the chapter established at Howard University and now national vice-president; Mrs. Sadye M. Alexander, Philadelphia attorney who became the first national president when the sorority began to expand and establish more chapters a few years later; Mrs. Jimmie B. Middleton, Washington, D. C., who has served on the National Scholarship Board; Mrs. Mardee Penn White, a former grand journalist, and now of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Wertie Blackwell Weaver of Los Aneles; Mrs. Bertha Campbell Pitts, Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Naomi Richardson, N. Y. C.; Miss Ethel Cuff, Delaware; Mrs. Eliza Shippen, Mrs. Florence Letcher Toms, Mrs. Ethel Cair, Mrs. Pauline Oberdorfer, and Mrs. Edith Chison, all of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Osceola McCarthy Adams, who teaches dramatics in North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Young Alexander, a teacher of English in Du Sable High school, Chicago; Mrs. Vashti Murphy of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Jessie McGuire of Texas. These and other founders are honored today by 140 chapters of the sorority.

Delta's slogan "Invest in Education" has been coupled with a new phrase "Delta, Dynamic in Defense" which indicates the degree of enthusiasm with which Delta faces its responsibility in the present National Crisis.

The sorority's job Analysis project further shows the interest this group of Negro women has had and still has in the problem of 'Equal opportunities for Negro Women in Employment." Its National Library project carried on in North Carolina proves its great interest in raising the cultural standards of the less fortunate people in the rural districts of the South who need library facilities brought to them.

Throughout the years, this union of college women of like potentialities, now headed by Miss Elsie Austin, brilliant young attorney who is legal advisor to the Recorder of Deeds in Washington, D. C., has exerted a worthwhile influence in a country at peace, in a nation at war, and in an advancing Negro race.

NEGRO LOYALTY IS ENDANGERED, SAY SOCIAL LEADERS

Members of Race, Left Out Of Defense Work, Are In Dire Need Of Small Aid Relief Agencies Give

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (ANP) — Although the general trend is to cut the agencies which are not directly connected with defense work, the problem facing the Negro remains acute, and if these agencies are eliminated something will have to be done to hold the Negro in line and to keep his loyalty, say leaders who have watched the progressive cuts in WPA, NYA and other agencies.

Taking the NYA, there is a well known cause in Cleveland where a Negro youth has taken one course through the NYA six times—because, although he is qualified to hold down a position, private corporations refuse to hire him as a tool-maker.

The majority of the NYA enrollees are Negroes. Throughout the country the story is the same. Officials are loathe to point out this fact for fear it would bring repercussions. However, repercussions have come and not because this fact was made public.

In practically every city where there is a project sponsored by the NYA, figures will show that in proportion to the total population most of the students aided are from the colored group.

White boys and girls are being rapidly absorbed by industry as fast as they complete the requred NYA course, but the Negroes are left to their own devices which often mean repeating the course time after time.

Some cities haven't had the benefit of defense contracts and in them there is a hopelessness among the youngsters that is pathetic.

Something must be done in these cases where Negroes are not being absorbed although they are trained. Private firms refuse to hire them in spite of the President's executive order, although there has been a gradual change for the better. Yet, thousands of the NYA'ers are Negroes and this condition will prevail until the manufacturers make up thier minds to hire Negroes.

Communication

4880 Parker Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.,
Janary 22, 1942,
Dear Editor:

January is the month during which members of Delta Sigma Theta sorority all over our nation mark their Founders Day celebrations. I would greatly appreciate your use in the January 30 issue of your publication the following material on our Founders Day activities.

I have asked the chapters of Delta in your locality to give your paper their support. I am familiar with the needs and the particular problems of Negro newspapers, as I come from a newspaper family myself. Negro newspapers weild a powerful influence in the community, and they must have the wholehearted cooperation of American Negroes everywhere if the tremendous service they perform is to be 100 per cent successful.

If it is convenient, I would like a copy of the issue in which you use this copy.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and kindness and wishing you a very successful business year, I am,

Sincerely,
Victoria McCall,
Grand Journalist
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

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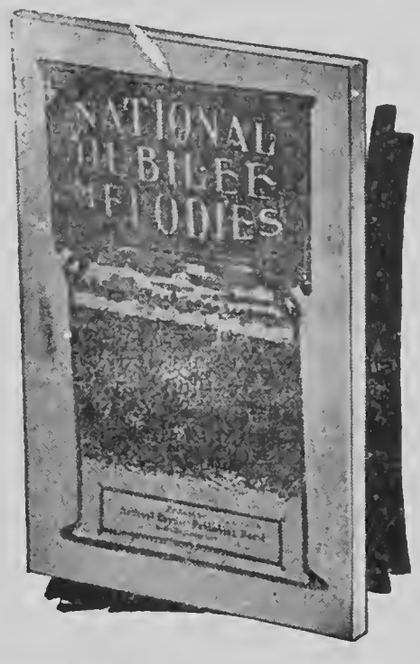

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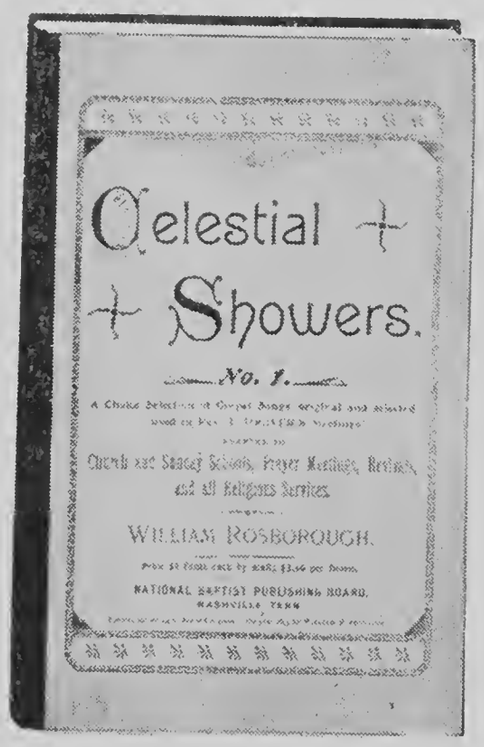

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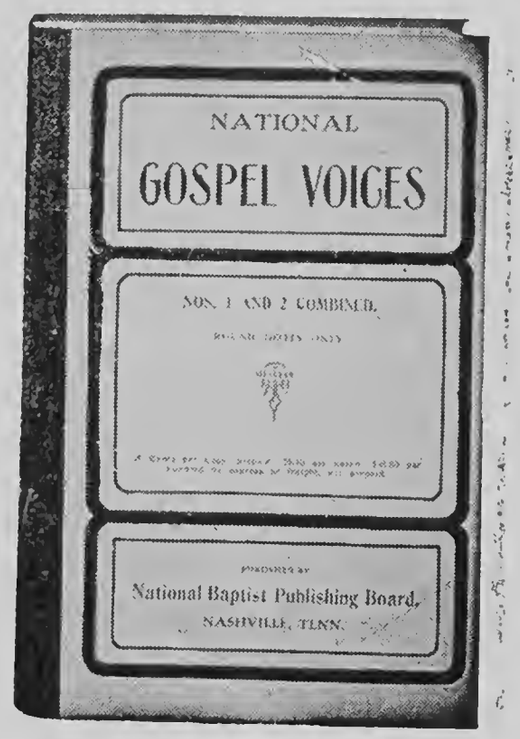

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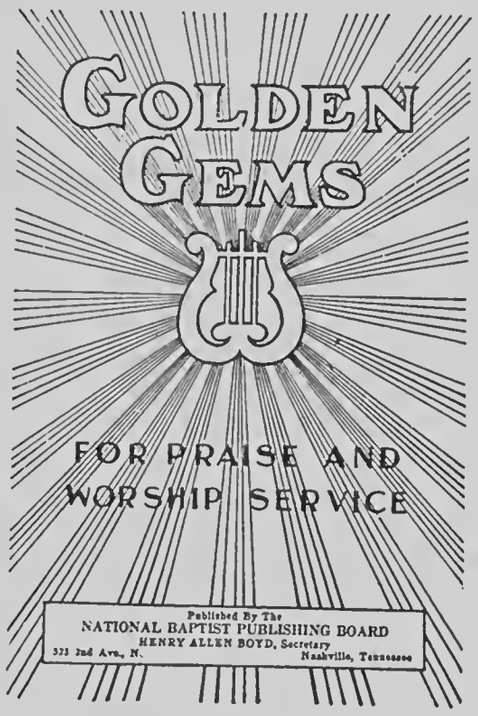

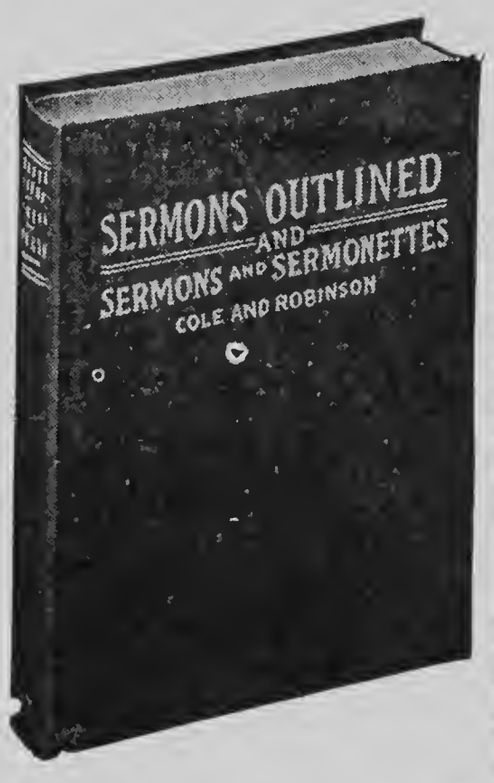

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Economic Highlights

Portland, Ore.—Everyone must realize by now that the Japanese-American war is not an isolated conflict in the Pacific, without bearing on the wars that are going on elsewhere in the world. When the Japanese attacked Oahu without warning, they were simply carrying out their part of a tremendous plan for world domination that in all likelihood was framed in Berlin. The amazing efficiency with which the Jap blitzkrieg was delivered, suggests a German High Command influence. Japan's war leaders have never been famous for surprise and subtlety. The Germans on the other hand, have proven themselves masters of strategy, and it is very probable that German staff officers had much to do with laying out the pattern of attack.

As the President has said, this war is primarily a war gainst Nazism and everything else is incidental to that. The reasons for Germany doing everything in her power to provoke an American-Japanese war, are clear. First, actual American involvement in a major shooting war will mean that, for the time being at least, American lend-lease aid to the Allies will be reduced. It may also be necessary for both America and Britain to transfer naval strength from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Second, if Japan can succeed in her drive to isolate this country from the Far East, the Axis powers will have control of immense quantities of vital war materials, of which oil is the most important. For example, the Dutch, rulers of rich Batavia, are putting up a fine fight but they simply haven't the manpower, the ships or the equipment to fight on alone. Their forces act as adjuncts of British-American forces. If British-American power were destroyed in the Far East, the Dutch would be through.

It has long been said that this country should be able to defeat Japan in a very brief period of time. That might be true if it were possible to concentrate all American fighting force and production capacity on the prosecution of a Pacific war. But we must maintain an Atlantic fleet of considerable size to help the British in combating the U. boat menace. And the President has said that aid to our Allies will continue, even though it may be temporarily on a reduced scale. It is known that Japan has for years built up reserves of war materials. Some think that she has enough on hand to last for a full year's all-out fighting.

The Japanese are fanatical fighters, and their Samurai tradition holds that a man who dies in battle will go to an Asaitic Valhalla in which all is milk and honey. Therefore, it is only the part of wisdom for this country to expect a long war—a war in which there will be serious reverses no less than great victories.

The loss of one American and two British battleships, along with a number of lesser warcraft, is admittedly serious. But it is by no means fatal, as the German-Italian-Japanese radio network are saying. Our fleet alone is much larger than the Japanese, and it is said to have greater fire power, speed and armor, judged on a ship-for-ship basis. The combined American and British fleets outnumber the Japanese fleet by more than two for one. However, both British and the U. S. must keep major naval units elsewhere, while Japan has her entire force in the Pacific, and this ,of course, materially cuts down our naval supremacy.

In the long run, most authorities think, this will come down to a war of resources—a war of oil production, steel capacity, etc. Here our edge over economically poor Japan is tremendous. But even if Japan should collapse, Hitler, with all the resources of Europe, will remain. And the destruction of Hitlerism is the announced goal of all the Allies. None think that can be done easily.

In the meantime, the Allies have much to be cheerful about. The Russians have done the apparently impossible in not only holding off the German legions, but in actually forcing them into a major retreat. The British campaign in Africa goes ahead, and while German resistance is stubborn, it is steadily lessening. The Italians seem to have practically given up so far as aggressive fighting is concerned. And in the Pacific, the U. S. Army, Navy and Air Force are living up to the finest traditions of American arms. The democracies, which Hilter used to say were soft, decadent and incapable of fighting effective war, are showing the iron which is inside them.

The Hull program of American solidarity is bearing fine fruit now. The white-haired gentleman from Tennessee fought for it during years in which many were bored with, and uninterested in our neighbors to the south. Today every American Republic seems firmly attached to an Anti-Axis front, and many have declared war along with us.

The Latin-American nations have no strong military power. Their navies and air forces are small and generally obsolete. But they have tremendous economic resources which the fighting powers can use. And, if necessary, they can supply vast numbers of men for military service. Their support is of great importance to us and to Britain.

POLIO VICTIM STICKS IT OUT TO FINISH HIGH SCHOOL AT AGE 42

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (ANP)—A story of determination on the part of a child crippled by infantile paralysis at the age of two but who by sheer tenacity and will power has achieved her goal of completing her high school education at the age of 42, highlights the annual President's birthday celebrations. The girl, now a woman, is Miss Carolyn Twyne, for 20 years an employe of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company here. As one observes her achievement, one wonders what she might have accomplished had the blessings of treatment and cure, now made possible in institutions such as the infantile paralysis unit at Tuskegee and other centers where the dread disease is being successfully fought, been available to this young woman.

Adequate treatment for infantile paralysis was out of the question for Carolyn Twyne 40 years ago when she was stricken. Her parents deserted her during the five years she spent in a hospital. It was then she was befriended by Miss Florence K. Robinson, now a retired teacher of crippled children, with whom she has lived since 1912.

Frank Fillespie, who founded the then Liberty Life Insurance company, gave Miss Twyne a job as switchboard operator when she finished grammar school in 1917, two months after the company began business. Years later, she decided to return to school and although she can walk only with the aid of two crutches, she has struggled through rain, slush, snow and fair weather to Crane High school every evening during the past five years that the school has been open. During the 20 years she has worked for Supreme Liberty Life, she has been absent only 14 days. President Harry Pace and officials say she is energetic and cheerful at all times and that she now holds an important position in the company's policy department.

A great admirer of President Roosevelt's fight against infantile paralysis, Miss Twyne says that her ambition now is to go to college. She is grateful, she says for the facilities which have been developed in northern cities and at Tuskegee in the south so that colored children assailed by the dread disease may have a chance for curative treatment and an opportunity for the physical restoration which she herself has missed.

U. S. DETECTORS

American airplane detectors, such as are now being used in spotting aircraft over London, have made their appearance along the Eastern front, according to an article in the London Times. The new plane detectors enable the observers to plot the course of enemy bombers and locate them accurately about 50 miles from their target.

The detectors, similar to Britain's new radiolocator, help the Russians locate Nazi raiders despite fog or darkness. Since raiders can be spotted so far away from the site of the detector, Russian interceptor planes have ample time to go into action. This American device is said to be largely responsible for restricting the number of Nazi planes which have so far succeeded in reaching Moscow made in advance of more pressing needs.

When a man is ripe for love, a gold-digger usually shakes him down.

TIGHTEN BOTH BELTS

In these days, with the public gaze fastened on war outside our continental borders, it may seem prosaic and uninteresting to talk of taxation, debt, and government fiscal policy. But the hard fact is that we must talk and act on those matters if our kind of government, our kind of life, is to survive. Fiscal recklessness has been the ruin of many a government of the past.

A new tax bill is now being planned. And, after all possible sources of new tax revenue have been tapped to the limit, many believe that a system of forced savings will be the next inevitable step. Necessity calls the tune in war-time—and necessity demands that the people accept a degree of taxation which would have seemed impossible a year ago.

As the people tighten their belts, so must government tighten it belt. According to authorities, the non-defense cost of government could be cut about $2,000,000,000 a year without eliminating any essential function. To save that much money is vital to the morale of the public. It would demonstrate that their government realized the gravity of the situation and was doing what it asks them to do.

We must condition ourselves to the times we live in. Those who have been living off government "depression spending" must learn that it cannot go on. The communities which have had a habit of asking for an receiving help from the Federal Treasury whenever they wanted it, must learn that they must again stand on their own feet.

War has two phases—a strong military power at the front ,and a sound economic system at home. We have the military power and it is growing in strength fast. Now we must give attention to building up our financial bulwarks. This belt tightening must go on in Washington as well as in the average American home, even at the expense of many pet political projects.

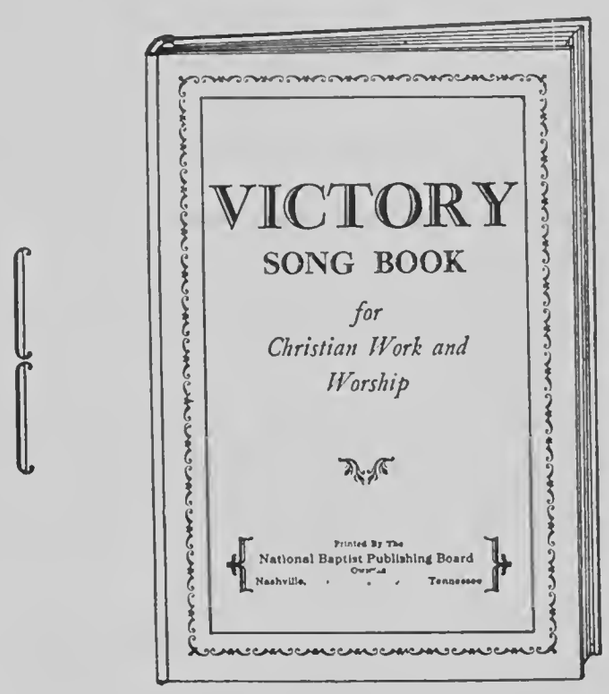
CONSUME BILLION POUNDS ONIONS

Anyone could earn the lasting gratitude o an Englishwoman today by giving her of all things—a box of onions. She will appreciate our most humble vegetable more than candy. The onion shortage in England has been acute for months and at a recent charity in London, a basket containing a dozen large oions, tied with bright ribbon, was auctioned off for $20.

Europeans are not the first to bewail their onion-less plight. The Israelites, wandering in the wilderness, complained bitterly to Moses because they had none.

Americans consume well over a billion pounds a year, worth $17,000,000 to growers, not counting the onion's first cousins—garlic, leeks, shallots and chives.

To make rice whiter and more fluffy, add one teaspoon lemon juice to each quart of water while cooking.



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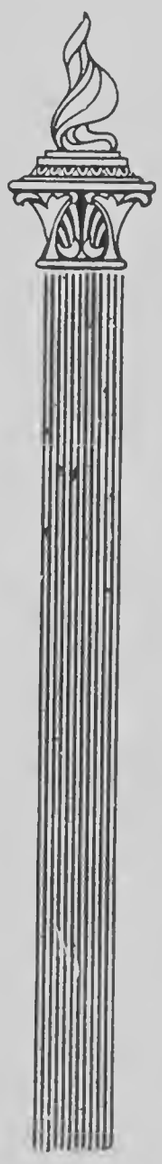

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HOADREDS IN HIGH PLACES

Government power agencies are hoarding tremendous quantities of essential and scarce war materials. That serious charge has recently been made by responsible critics of the drive to socialize the electric power industry.

Speaking on the floor of the House, Representative Winters of Kansas said that the Rural Electrification Administration is holding millions of pounds of copper, not for the purpose of employing this vital defense metal in the distribution of power to new farm homes, but to further a program of socialization of the utility industry This copper, he said, could never be used to illuminate a single additional rural home or barn, as it is in heavy cables which are usable only for high transmission lines.

The Oregon Voter charges that the Boonnville Power Administration is also hoarding basic materials. It states that Boonnville officials "will not tell the quantity already hoarded or the amount to be requisitioned for building 'propaganda' lines. It would not set well with the hundreds of industrial concerns deprived of much needed copper, steel, aluminum, to learn that a governmental agency right on through the national emergency is consuming train loads of the strategic metals needlessly."

These charges should be thoroughly and immediately investigated by Congress. There is no excuse for any organization, whether it be private or an agency of government, hoarding war materials at this time. Every unused, available pound of copper, steel or anything else should be at once released and placed where it can do the most good in behalf of the war effort. In the electric power field, the private utilities have said that they will build new facilities as fast as they can be given supplies. They don't hoard materials. They put them to work to generate and distribute power for defense.

It should be understood once and for all that the drive to socialize the electric utilities is a menace to war production and the free enterprise system—and that means it is a menace to the safety of the nation. The socialists must be stopped before further damage is done to the cause of American security in a world torn with war.

ALL MUST HELP

Every community in the country, from cross-roads village to metropolis, must join in a fire prevention program which will really get results and cut our disgracefully high fire loss to the absolute minimum. Such a program would be invaluable to the nation in times of peace. In times of war, when labor and materials must be conserved, it is an absolute necessity.

As W. E. Mallalieu of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, has pointed out, "It is too late to think about fire prevention after vital resources are destroyed. Conditions conducive to serious fires are either eliminated or controlled by strict enforcement of an embracive fire prevention ordinance. Handling of flammables and explosives is regulated; cleanliness in industrial plants as well as in all business houses is enforced. The management of a plant at work on defense orders might say that its premises are absolutely safe from fire. That still would not protect that plant from fire which might start in the building next door because of improper care."

The National Board, in company with the National Association of Insurance Agents, is leading the drive for the adoption of a model fire prevention ordinance by all communities. Work toward this end is underway in most of the states and it will be intensified. The cooperation and interest of local authorities, civic groups and the public at large, is urgently needed. Fire prevention is not the other fellow's business. It's your business.

Every fire amounts to a drag on the war effort. Every fire prevented, aids defense. All communities, all families, all individuals must help.

PERFECT MARK NECESSARY IN WORK-STUDY SCHOOLS

A perfect mark of 100 per cent in arithmetic tests is the passing grade for pupils in the work-study classes of some New York city high schools, it has been disclosed in the annual report of the board of education's division of co-operative education.

A mark of 99.9 per cent is not good enough for these students of Julia Richman, Textile and Newtown high schools, who alternate weeks of classes with weeks of work in private business.

In the latest examinations, 267 of the 1,273 pupils passed the tests with perfect marks and the remaining 79 per cent with marks ranging anywhere from 0 to 99 per cent were rated as unsatisfactory. However, the report said the percentage of students with perfect grades increased with each school term.

Of the four-term pupils who took the test, 12.3 per cent made 100 per cent passed; in the sixth term, per cent; in the fifth term, 15.3 22 per cent; in the seventh term, 22.3 per cent, and in the eighth term, 34 per cent.

These special examinations in practical arithmetic were started in 1934 to impress students with the fact that business men demanded of their employees complete accuracy in figures, not 65 or 70 per cent as is the case in most schools. The tests are given four times a school year and failure in them does not necessarily mean that students will fail for the year's work.

"The results made in these tests are not entirely satisfactory," the report said, "but there is a definite improvement in the upper terms, showing that practice and being "arithmetic conscious" bring improvement."

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IS NO AID TO EGG PRODUCTION

High production of eggs during the summer months can be obtained without artificial lighting in the poultry house, announces R. C. Ogle of the Cornell poultry department many interest poultrymen who ment may nterest poultrymen who are trying to increase egg production for the country as well as for greater income for themselves from their poultry.

"Birds that have not been under artificial lights during the earlier months of the year outlay, in the summer, the birds that have had artificial lights," he says.

"Little, if any, gain is made in annual egg production from present quality poultry stock when placed under artificial lighting."

Comparing results of the past two years, he announces 11 per cent better production from the unlighted tests than from the lighted ones, in the months of May; 9 per cent better production in June; nearly 10 per cent in July; and nearly 10 per cent in August.

Heretofore, poultrymen have placed their pullets under lights to stimulate egg production. Today, with the better quality stock available lights are not so important. Ogle says, as previously when it was more often necessary, because of the quanity of the hens, to stimulate egg production.

In tests in California recently the pullets were found to live better without the lighting. In tests on pullet flocks, 6 per cent fewer have died in the cases in which lights were not used.

SYNTHETIC SILK-LIKE

Scientists are busily at work "mining" new synthetic silk-like fibers out of test-tubes just as they have already done with nylon which—when all is said and done—comes from coal, air and water, its raw materials.

Big things are going on in the field of the formerly much-despised cotton hosiery, rayon hose is booming. And mixtures of cotton, wool, rayon, and silk are going in-

NO BARGAINING FOR FREEDOM

By Ruth Taylor

Charles Stelzle, Inc., 512 Fifth Ave., New York City—We are at war—actual open war at last. And yet—we have been in a war ever since Hitler first laid down in "Mein Kampf" his plan of world domination. The trouble has been that we did not open our eyes to its verity at a time when we could have won without armed conflict.

We have learned in bloodshed that the day of the formal declaration of war is over. They attack first now and talk afterward. The war against this country by the totalitarian powers had no formal declaration to mark its inception—but it has been waged for years. Infiltration, agitation among divided nationality groups, appeals to racial and religious prejudices, economic pressures (the polite term for blackmail), sabotage, rabble rousing by power corrupted demagogues—do we need to see goose stepping in the streets of Washington to recognize an invasion?

There is no sense in being in a fight without putting forth every effort to win it. Every last one of us is a soldier with a task to do—from the boys in the camps, learning how to get along together as well as how to fight, to the housewife, studying how to make do and how to do without; from the business man reorganizing often not only his methods of operation but his product itself; to the child in school, learning history while it is being made.

War means sacrifice. We cannot bargain over the cost of freedom. Without freedom, we have nothing left. We must pay the full measure of sacrifice to keep inviolate our democracy for those who follow. And that sacrifice can not be shifted. We must now meet our obligation to the past. We must give up, we must conserve, we must make do. Small demands mean a small effort. But these are great demands which call for an equally great effort.

Let's stop haggling over the cost of freedom. Either we want it or we do not. This is OUR war—and we will have to pay for it, not only in money but with that last extra ounce of effort which alone can bring victory.

to grade-looking—if not glamorous—woolen hose for the coming winter months.

Then, too, the chemists who concoct the elaborate makeup creams and powders for your faces, are doing tricks with leg cosmetics so that the more daredevil among you can "paint" on your stockings each morning if you wish.

Runs with this kind of cosmetic hose are easy to conquer, only you go to a beauty parlor for a touch-up job instead of getting out the needle and thread. It's just like a dented fender job on an automobile.

FARMERS HAVE A UNIQUE MEANS OF KILLING RATS

The Pied Piper of Hamelin had nothing on the farmers of Massachusetts, for without pomp, ceremony or one piped note of weird music they lure their rat pests to a watery doom.

The trick is simple. Although it is traditionally the elephant who never forgets, once a rat finds out where to get a tasty meal he can find his way back time and again and he brings all the family with him, including his uncles and his cousins and his aunts.

So the rat-killing New England farmers (maybe they do it out in Kansas and other places, too) just fill up some steel barrels to within one foot of the top with feed. They obligingly put a board up against the side of the barrel to make it easy for the rats to get a square meal. There's no catch to this—yet.

Soon the rats are so used to their handy barrel dinner that they scurry right up the plank and nose-dive in without a single look-before you-leap. This training period takes only a few days and after that the feed is taken out and the barrel is filled with water, with just a bit of floating mash on top as a blind.

It doesn't take a Pied Piper to figure out what happens. Rats dash up to dine and remain to die by drowning.

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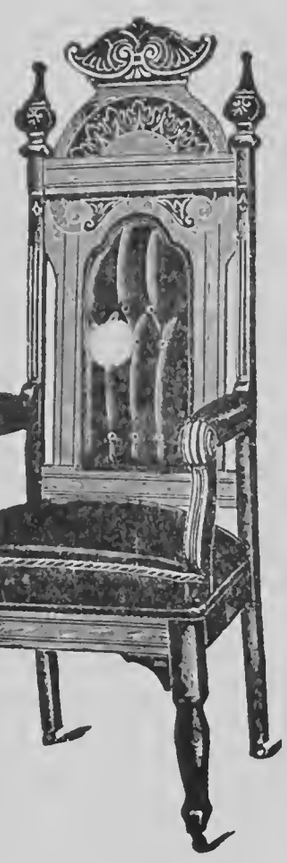

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(Continued from Page 1)

ards for admittance to the Army are far higher, and the physical examinations given the selectees are far more comprehensive. An example of the improvement is found in the fact that Army rejections for tuberculosis are about one-third the 1917 rate. despite the fact that modern diagnostic technique permits the detection of many cases which would have been overlooked 25 years ago.

Dr. Fishbein makes a highly interesting comparison between the physical standards of our Army and the much-vaunted German army. Back in 1936, General Von Blomberg established the physical requirements for Hitler's legions. In the German army, men are taken for service who cannot meet the 1-A standard the U. S. Army demands. The German army will draft for military duty any man who is physically and mentally able to perform any kind of service whatsoever. The U. S. Army wants and will accept only men with high physical and mental qualifications.

The American medical fraternity must be given much of the credit for the physical and mental health of our youth. No people on earth has medical care of so high a standard. We have more doctors per thousand of our population than any other country. No man, rich or poor, who requires and wants medical attention, need suffer for the lack of it. The thousands of doctors who are giving their services, without charge to the Selective Service Boards, are making certain that the Army gets only the cream of the crop. And the thousands of other doctors who have been called into the Army are making certain that they stay physically and mentally well. The rumors to the effect that we are a physically weak people are completely untrue, and should be scotched.

FARM BLOC ASKS PEGGING VETO

Price Control Bill Expected to Cause Legislative Battle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(IP)—The first major legislative battle of the new session is expected tomorrow when the powerful senate farm bloc plans to offer an amendment to the administration's price control bill further restricting control over farm commodity prices.

At conclusion of the first day's debate on the measure—which has been strengthened substantially since the house passed it before United States entry into the war—Sen. John M. Bankhead (D., Ala.) claimed that 50 senators—a clear majority—favor his proposal to give Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard veto power over farm price-pegging by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Announcing the proposed amendment will be introduced tomorrow. he predicted adoption unless some of those in favor "change their minds before the vote."

Sen. Prentiss M. Brown (D., Mich.) floor manager of the bill. who opened debate with an urgent plea for prompt enactment, countered with the claim of an administration majority and believed "we can hold our lines."

Senate Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley hopes to bring the measure to a vote on Friday, but the pitch of debate indicated a decision would not be reached until next week.

BRITAN'S POLICE HORSES

(Continued from Page 1)

them, learn to push the crowds while they are cheering back into line. One of their most difficult tests is picking their way over stuffed figures on the ground, representing fallen people.

Most difficult of all is training horses to face smoke and fire because they are naturally frightened of flame. But with careful tuition they learn to pass through great clouds of smoke with confidence. It usually takes abont six months to train a police horse.

WAR HISTORY OF NEGRO SOLDIERS PUBLISHED BY WPA

Book Shows Race Had Heroes From French And Indian Fray To World War I

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (ANP)—Through the offices of the WPA, an account of the Negro in the armed forces has been published, tracing Negro participation from the French and Indian wars to World War 1.

"The first appearance of the Negro in the military affairs of this country," says the report, "was in the Virginia militia of 1652, and from the French and Indian wars to the present conflict, he has served prominently in every war waged by the American people.

"His exploits in the defense of the United States have been numerous. But while the death of Crispus Attucks in the Boston massacre is often recalled, the deeds of Lemuel Hayes, a native of Massachusetts and one of the Minute Men, has been nearly buried in popular history. The same is true of the feats of Salem Poore and Austin Dabney, two of the 4,000 Negro soldiers who served in the continental army during the American revolution."

The story relates the deeds of the Negroes in the army at various times, further stating that in the War of 1812, Negro sailors comprised one-sixth of the naval force of the United States. Commodore Perry is quoted as observing, "There are no stouter hearts in the service. They are as brave as ever fired a gun."

Evidence of the valor of colored sailors in that decisive struggle is abundant. John Johnson, struck in the hip by a 24 pounder that tore away the lower part of his body, exclaimed, "Fire away, no haul the colors down!"

Pointing out that 109 colored heroes fought in the battle of Lake Erie, the story further reviews the services of Negro soldiers in the battle of New Orleans.

In the Civil war, the statement continues:

"By an estimate of the war department, 197,017 Negroes served in the armed forces, not counting teamsters and others in the commissary department. At the end of the war there were in the army 123,156 Negroes. At the close of the war there were in the service 120 regiments of Negro infantry, 12 regiments of heavy artillery and 7 regiments of cavalry. Negroes held about 75 commissions in the army during the Civil war. One was Lieut. Col. William N. Reed of the First North Carolina volunteers."

Discussing Negro pilots and stewards of some southern boats, it is reported.

"The best known was Robert Smalls, Negro pilot of the Confederate steamship 'Planter,' who took advantage of the temporary shore leave of the chief officer to steer the boat to the Union lines and present it to the Federal government."

"In the Spanish American war, there were four regiments of regular, the 24th and 25th infantry and the 9th and 10th cavalry. Colored troops likewise enlisted from many of the states. Outstanding Negro officers included Maj. Charles E. Young and J. R. Marshall. Negro troops took important parts in the battles of San Juan hill and Santiago.

One hundred and ninety-four officers and men received various decorations during the World war including the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service cross, the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor.

The booklet was prepared for especial use in connection it is reported with the celebration of Negro History Week.

COST OF TOTAL WAR

No one can visualize a hundred billion dollars. Such a sum of money does not exist in cash. Yet that is what we are to spend in the next two years on a gigantic Victory Program!

The Saturday Evening Post recently told what this will mean. The most money ever raised in a single year by the government, through both taxation and borrowing, was $17,000,000,000. That is but one-third of the amount that must be raised in each of the next two years. And no one knows what new demands the future will bring.

That does not mean the job cannot be done. It can be done. But, to quote the Post, "Let us not be deceived. It will hurt. We cannot give one half of our total income to it and keep our present standards of living. Taxes will have to be increased until the beet is white, and borrowing may have to be carried to the point of compulsory lending, as in Great Britain; but when the money than can be raised by these means is not enough—and it will not be enough—then it will be necessary for the government to command labor and materials by further means, and the test of further means will not be whether they are sound according to the rules of money, but only whether they are effective."

We are in a total war now, and everything we have must be given to winning a total victory. The job of the American people is to think straight—to understand what must happen. And the job of the American government must be to establish a war economy that will prune non-defense spending to the very limit and will do away completely with pork barrels and logrolling and all the other costly techniques of politics. Not even a start has yet been made in that direction. Not one solitary tax nickle should be spent now for any non-defense activity that can be eliminated or deferred. We must accept unprecedented taxation—and at the same time we must know that the tax money is spent for purposes which are vitally necessary. Only if that is done can we win the war and avoid the bankruptcy that always comes to the profligate.

USDA SETS CLOSING DATES FOR COTTON INSURANCE APPLICATIONS

Washington, D. C., Final dates for acceptance of cotton crop insurance applications were announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, explained that the time differs by areas because of variance in planting dates. He further pointed out that all applications for insurance must be submtted to the county AAA offices on or before the dates specified for each state. In all cases contracts must be signed before the crop is planted, but in no case later than the final date for acceptance of applications.

The deadline dates for the various cotton growing states is as follows:

Alabama, Arizonia, California Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico, March 1; Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Caronna, Tennessee, and Virginia, March 15; Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Missouri March 31; Texas, January 31. Some of the counties in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas have as late as March 15, white some in Oklahoma and Texas have as late as March 31. Dates for each county may be ascertained at the county AAA offices.

Cotton crop insurannce which is being offered this year for the first time will protect the crops of cotton farmers against losses from natural and unavoidable hazards including boll weevils, drouths, storms, floods and fires. These hazards have been costing cotton growers in the South $400,000,000 in crop losses every year according to official estimates.

According to FCIC Manager Smith may insure his crop for 50 per cent of the average yield or he may insure it for 75 per cent of the average yield. Payment of premium is not required at the time the application is made.

Farmers may pay for the insurance out of indemnities. out of payments received from the AAA and other agricultural agencies or they may pay in cash when they sell their crops.

SIMPLE JUSTICE

In a recent statement, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation said: "Present prices of agricultural commodities are not on an average up to the 1929 levels. They are far lower than the first World War levels . . . To pay the cost of war there must be margins of profit for all classes."

It is clear that some policy which will assure economic equality between agriculture. labor and industry must be worked out and adopted. Rises that have so far taken place in farm prices have in many cases not been adequate to cover increases in what the farmer must pay for labor, taxes and supplies.

Agriculture is not trying to cash in on war. But agriculture asks and must have price standards which will pay expenses and return some profit to the producer. That is only simple justice and necessity.

There is nothing in the new labor bills to protect union members against unscrupulous leaders—to require publicity on union receipts and expenditures, audits, prohibition of excessive dues and initiation fees, and regular election of officers by secret ballot.—The New York Times.

Cabbage and cauliflower in the raw state are rich in vitamin C.

NEGRO WORKERS GOT HALF OF MILLION DOLLARS AT IWH

Pay at Chicago Housing Project Was Best in Country, Record Shows

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (ANP)—Examination of a final report to the United States Housing authority by the Thompson Starrett Construction company shows that almost a half million dollars was paid to Negro workers during the construction of the Ida B. Wells homes.

According to Robert R. Taylor, consultant to the division of Defense Housing coordination, and vice chairman of the Chicago Housing authority this is one of the best records of racial employment made on any housing project in the United States.

The report shows that racial employment up to and including Dec. 3, 1941, is as follows: egro skilled labor, -198,121, or 8.39 per cent; Negro unskilled labor, $273,927, or 34.22 per cent. The exact total of $472,048 was expended for the skilled and unskilled labor categories.

Commissioner Taylor, to whom goes the greater part of the credit for this employment record, has been consistently working for the past several years to secure greater racial employment in the housing field. At the present time he continues his work in a national capacity as consultant to the division of Defense Housing coordination.

"We hope to maintain this record in the construction of all of our housing projects in Chicago," Commissioner Taylor stated when he cited the employment record at the Ida B. Wells homes.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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B. D. Walcott Says, "Meet George Washington Carver, American Artist"

STORY OF FARM BOY ONE OF GREATEST SCIENTISTS

Clipped from the Service Magazine, January Issue

Dr. Carver says that he does not remember when he first began to "make" pictures. But he did tell me an interesting story connected with his first conscious desire to paint. As he recalls it, he had been to a Fair with old Mr. Moses Carver and some of the neighbors. Among the exhibits were some paintings. These impressed young Carver in a remarkable way.

"I was told," he said to me, "that an artist had made these beautiful lines and colors that were before me. I remember saying over and over to myself, 'He made them with his hands; he made them with his hands. I want to do that.' All the way home I said it over and over. Finally as though the thought took complete possession of me, I ran on ahead of the others and said the magic words aloud to myself, "He made them with his hands; he made them with his hands. I want to do that.'

"When the others came up to where I was standing in the road they asked me what I was talking about. I stuttered and stammered, trying to explain how wonderful it seemed to me that the artist had made those beautiful pictures with his hands. I was finally able to make them understand the words, I want to do that.' I remember Father Carver said, patting me on my head, 'Well, perhaps you will someday.' He said it just as anyone says things to pacify an excited child.

"I suppose those pictures weren't works of art at all. Just the same that refram sang through my head for days. But whether I began at once to put it into practice, I do not remember."

From his earliest days, George Carver was attracted by lovely colors whether in the irridescence of a floating moth, the warm yellow of a darting butterfly, the flashing wing of a wooing cardinal, the pink flush of a spring peach orchard, the flaming tops of autumn maples, the soft cool green of a lusty frog, the dazzling blue of the saucy jay, or the slender stalks of the purple vetch. To the loveliness of all these and more, the sensitive nature of this little lad responded.

Far too small for his years—even at the age of 18 he had just attained the growth of a boy of 9 or 10—he must have seemed like an elf or wood sprite as he darted about the woods and fields pursuing now a butterfly, now a lady bug, a velvety bee, or a bit of snowy thistle down. And all the time this beauty and the wonder of it were making their deep impress behind those eyes that were constantly seeking, seeking and upon that mind that was always wondering, wondering; and upon that soul that was forever growing.

In some unaccountable way, from his very earliest years a love and yearning for beauty were burned deep into his soul. And unconsciously he recognized that beauty was truth and truth beauty.

The impulse to express, the effort to transfer the images of beauty of line and color from his mind to material was long deferred. His was an almost unbelievably long

(Continued on Page 16)

Over $9,300,000 In Blue Stamp Buying For December

18 MOBILE CAMPS PLANNED

Migratory Farm Workers Get Sheltering from U. S. D. A. This Year

Washington, D. C.—Additional sheltering facilities for Negro migratory farm workers along the Eastern Seaboard were seen this week when the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced plans for building 18 mobile camps. The new camps will provide shelter for 2,700 families. Some will be occupied by whites and others by colored.

Operated by the Farm Security Administration, the camps will move from one crop area to another on trucks and trailers as the growing season advances, thus enabling farm workers to shift from areas where they are not needed to areas where expansion of war industries threatens to cause farm labor shortages at peak seasons. In 1941, mobile camps operated by the FSA, especially those on the West Coast, were instrumental in preventing the development of acute local shortages of farm labor in a number of areas. Six migratory camps are occupied by Negroes, three in Florida, and three in Missouri.

Under the new program for the Eastern States, 40 camp sites of 20 acres each will be selected by FSA regional officials in harvest areas along the Atlantic Coast. Movement of facilities of the 18 camps from one site to another will be determined by local farm labor

(Continued on page 16)

HOW FARM PROGRAM OPERATES

Makes Home and Community More Secure; More Money for Budgets

Nation-wide cooperation in the AAA is raising the income for American farm families. This means that rural women can buy for their families more of the things needed for abundant, comfortable living. More purchases by farm people mean jobs and better pay for city wage earners—more comforts for American homes. Good homes produce strong, loyal citizens—America's best defense.

The AAA, as part of the national farm program, insures the future security of farm families. It helps American farmers to adjust their business to changing world conditions. It helps America to avoid the disasters of rapid soil depletion and price-depressing surpluses. Any safeguard to the welfare of the farm family, and to the protection of farm income, is a safeguard to city families who depend on farm buying power. Thus the farm program contributes to the sound national economy so essential to defense.

More Security for the Future

Security afforded by the AAA has a particular appeal to farm housewives who know that having a roof over their heads and land and equipment for farming depends on paying taxes and meeting payments on the farm mortgage and equip-

(Continued on Page 16)

ENCOURAGE LONG STAPLE COTTON

Production of This Type Highly Recommended to Farmers

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture today announced plans to encourage growers to shift from the production of short staple cotton to the longer staple length in 1942, to make available particular types of cotton needed to meet military requirements.

To encourage this change in planting practices. Commodity Credit Corporation will increase the premiums to be offered on longer staple lengths of cotton under the 1942 loan program. The premiums and discounts that will apply to all grades and staples under the 1942 loan were announced in connection with the program. In addition, it was stated that CCC will support the price of American-Egyptian and Sea Island cotton through a purchase program in order to encourage increased production.

Premiums will be increased on the longer staple lengths of American Upland cotton, officials of the Department explained, to enable producers to realize the same per acre return for the longer cottons which have low yields, as for the shorter cottons which generally have higher yields. Growers were requested to make the shifts within their present acreage allotments and urged to exercise special care in picking and ginning to secure the highest possible grades which are particularly needed in the war effort.

The premiums and discounts under the 1942 program announced at this time apply to all rain-grown cotton and also to irrigated cotton with a staple length of 1 1-8 inch and longer. These differentials have been established on the basis of market differentials during the first 6 months of the crop year, with adjustments for the higher costs of producing the longer staple lengths.

Premiums and discounts for irrigated cottons having a staple length of less than 1 1-8 inch will be calulated also on the basis of market value and will be announced as soon as studies now in progress are completed.

Location differentials will be based on the relative sales value of cotton in domestic markets. In that portion of the eastern Cotton Belt where cotton is generally trucked to mills, the basic loan rates will vary according to zones which will extend from eastern Mississippi and central Tennessee to and including Virginia. For the western part of the Cotton Belt, location differentials will be based upon actual freight rates to the concentrated mill area.

Growers of American-Egyptian cotton have been asked to increase their acreage to at least 150,000 acres in 1942, and to make a greater increase if seed supplies will permit. Approximately 136,000 acres of this cotton were planted in 1941. In connection with this increase in acreage producers of American-Egyptian cotton will be protected against serious price decline through an effort by Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase this cotton, having a staple length of 1 1-2 inch or longer, at a price of 35 cents per pound ,net weight, for U. S. grade No. 1; 34

(Continued on page 16)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ISSUES STATEMENT

Families Taking Part Show Decided Increase Last Month

Washington, D. C. — Blue food stamps added more than $9,300,000 worth of farm products to the diets of about 3,400,000 persons eligible to receive public assistance during December 1941, the Department of Agriculture said today in its monthly report on the Food Stamp Program.

During December, families taking part in the Food Stamp Program used blue stamps, which increased their expenditures for agricultural commodities approximately 50 per cent, as follows: about 12 per cent for butter, 21 percent for pork, 22 percent for vegetables, 16 percent for cereals, 15 percent for eggs, and 14 percent for fruits.

Purchases with blue stamps, representing new outlets for farm products, as estimated by the Surplus Marketing Administration, included about 29,000,000 pounds of Irish potatoes, 29,400,000 pounds of flour, 9,800,000 pounds of fresh apples, 8,900,000 pounds of pork, 3,700,000 dozen eggs, and 2,600,000 pounds of butter.

Other blue stamps purchases during the month included about 2,500,000 dozen fresh oranges, 1,000,000 pounds of fresh pears, 1,400,000 pounds of dried prunes and 1,400,000 pounds of raisins.

In addition to purchases of commodities with blue stamps, the Surplus Marketing Administration continued in December to distribute farm products for use in free school lunches and to needy families in areas not served by the Food Stamp Program.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

Washington, D. C.—Faculty and students of Howard University, Washington, D. C., are mobilized for civilian defense.

James M. Nabrit, secretary of the university and chairman of the University-wide committee has informed Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, Chief of the Race Relations Division in the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, that a defense committee of 35 members has been organized.

V. D. Johnson heads a committee on air-raid warden service and plant protection. He is assisted by W. Robert Ming, Jr., Miss Susie E. Elliot, Dean of Women, is director of women's work and will carry out plans for campus recreation, first-aid, housing plans and health. The committee on education is headed by Doxy Wilkerson, and furnishes all information on the work of the Negro in the war effort.

Secretary Nabrit said that plans have been made for an additional committee to handle problems of deferment, draft and retirement benefits for faculty members under the supervision of F. D. Wilkinson. Miss Dorothy Porter heads a new committee on library service. According to Secretary Nabrit, student and faculty members are expressing much enthusiasm and interest in the Civilian Defense program

Eggs For Freedom

Miss Pearl Barley, right, a Madison county, Alabama 4-H club girl, shows Miss Eliza S. Pulley, Home Demonstration agent, a basket of fresh eggs which her hens laid. These are a part of the 50 billion eggs which Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has called upon the nation to produce this year in the food-for-freedom program. Miss Pulley explains to the 4-H club girl the importance of eggs in the family diet. USDA Photo by Forsythe.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ACTS AGAINST PEONAGE

Atlanta, Ga.—In a history making decision the United States Supreme Court this week in Washington held a 1903 Georgia Labor Contract Act unconstitutional, under which it was charged thousands of Negroes and poor whites were held in peonage. The vote was 8 to 0 with Justice Roberts not participating. Justice Byrnes, former U. S. Senator from South Carolina, wrote the decision. Justice Byrnes said that this section of the Georgia code was repugnant to the 13th amendment to the Federal Constitution which prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude.

The decision came about in an appeal from conviction of Ira Taylor, Negro of Wilkinson County, Georgia, who was convicted of violating the Georgia Labor Contract Act and sentenced to pay a fine of $35.00 or do work in a public work camp for a period of 8 months.

Taylor was represented by Thomas T. Purdon, of Wilkinson County Georgia, and Leonard Haas, of Atlanta. Expenses for the case were handled by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with headquarters in Atlanta.

Commenting on the decision, Frank McCallister, Southern Secretary of the Workers Defense League, said, "This decision represents a great victory in the fight against peonage. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the attorneys who served without fee are to be congratulated for the public service they rendered. There are several other southern states which have similar laws and it will be the purpose of the Workers Defense League to test these in view of this Supreme Court decision."

NEGRO FARMERS MOBILIZE HENS TO MEET WARTIME EGG NEEDS

Washington, D. C.—The hens of the nation have been drafted in the war effort to lay more than 50 billion eggs this year to meet the food-for-freedom goal set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. And Department officials report that already many Negro farmers are mobilizing their flocks to insure an increased egg production.

The importance of eggs as a vital food for our soldiers, our allies, our men and women in defense industries, and for meeting the nutritional needs of every man, woman and child within our boundaries has been shown by experts who rate eggs as a top protective food. They point out that eggs contain minerals, protein, and vitamins which safeguard health and build strong bodies.

Although egg production in 1942 is expected to be 13 percent higher than in 1941, the Department of Agriculture anticipates an average higher price. Secretary Wickard has listed eggs as one of the vital foods in our war effort, and urges large supplies in order to meet our needs. He points out that Negro farmers can and will play an important part by producing more chickens and eggs both for their own home use and for their local markets. When the 1940 census was taken, more than 400,000 farmers in the South were without poultry.

Egg production may be increased in three ways: by getting better stock, by increasing the number of layers, and by improving the feeding of the flock.

Poultry experts suggest that farmers, both white and colored, combine these methods in order to attain the required goals for 1942.

USDA believes that thousands of farmers, as well as residents of small urban communities, who have not been raising chickens, will try their hand at it this year in order to help reach the goals. One may begin raising chickens for home use with a small cash outlay and in a short time have a regular supply of eggs and meat for the table.

The first step in growing poultry is to decide upon a breed. If the grower is primarily interested in eggs, then he will probably want Leghorns, but if he wants chickens for his table as well as eggs, then he will decide upon one of the general purpose breeds. These include Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and New Hampshires. There are several methods of starting a small flock, but purchasing baby chicks is the easiest and most common method. If broody hens are available they can be used to hatch the eggs and rear the chicks. A chicken house 8 by 10 feet in ground dimensions can be constructed at relatively little cost.

One of the most important factors in the developing of a flock is the feeding. In feeding young chickens, flock owners should try to give them the kind of food which promotes the greatest growth. A good diet will keep the pullets growing so that they will begin laying when they are 5 1-2 to 6 1-2 months old. Specialists advise that chicks be fed all-mash ration containing cod-liver oil until they are three or four weeks old.

Chickens grown for marketing purposes should be fed freely so that they will be in good condition for marketing. Layers need plenty of mash to give good egg production. They should have water to drink. Poultry men point out that an egg is two-thirds water and the average layer needs 18 gallons of water a year.

Persons interested in complete information on raising chickens should write to U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1753. This bulletin does not only give important information on how to raise chickens and livestock about the home, but it also offers many suggestions for protecting them from diseases.

WARS ARE NOT WON WITH WORDS

This war will not be won with words. It will not be won with talk about sacrifice and privation. Those things the American people will take as a matter of course. This war will be won with work. It will be won by utilizing the potentially limitless American production machine to the absolute limit.

A senate Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Truman, has made its report on the defense effort up to the middle of January. It cites example after example of waste, inefficiency, failure and self-interest. Some high government officials proved themselves astoundingly incompetent. Some business men were reluctant to take the steps that all-out war demands. Many labor leaders put their own ambitions and interests above the needs of a nation in peril. The people were apathetic. Too few of us seemed to realize that it is one thing to appropriate tens of billions for defense and war—and a very different and infinitely more difficult thing to turn those billions into the instruments of war.

We must pursue a different path in the future. The appointment of a one-man defense head and the abolition of the bungling, indecisive OPM are important steps in the right direction. Now there is only one job for all of us, from the President down to the lowliest worker in the smallest defense plant. The job is to produce—to produce as no nation ever produced before, to work as no people ever worked before.

Look at the American industrial machine. What nation in history has ever been so rich in resources and machines? The motor plants, the coal and metal mines, the oil fields, the power and light system, the plane makers, the steel mills, the transportation agencies—these and a thousand other enterprises constitute an industrial empire which has long been the envy of an imitating world. This is what free enterprise has given us—this is what we must use to the fullest now.

To fail in this war, on either the home front or the military front, would be death for free enterprise, death for free government, death for all the other freedoms. We are learning, at long last, the terrible, costly mistakes of yesterday. Let them be used to show us the way to unparalleled achievement today and tomorrow.

SAVE YOUR CAR— NOTICE THESE FACTS GIVEN OUT FROM OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Washington, D. C.—Believe it or not, your starting troubles may be in your oil. If you are in the habit of using a heavy oil, try switching to a lighter grade—10 or 10W—and you wlil reduce your starting difficulty.

Get in the habit of allowing your engine to warm up for at least a minute before you begin to drive. The colder the weather, the longer you should allow for the warm-up. Your engine is warm when it will run with the choke all the way down.

Never race a cold engine. When your engine first turns over, keep it at just enough speed so it doesn't die, until it is warm.

Here's a good formula for starting your car in cold weather, if the car is equipped with a hand-operated choke:

Pull the choke all the way out.

Then, leaving your ignition switch off, depress the clutch pedal, and step on the starter.

Now, count to four, slowly, while the motor is turning over.

Now push your choke back in until it's between one-quarter and one-half way out. The colder the weather the farther out you should leave the choke.

Now turn on your ignition and step on the clutch pedal and starter.

Your engine should catch at this point. If it doesn't repeat the process, starting from the beginning.

Your clutch pedal should **always** be depressed when you step on the starter, cold weather or warm. This practice will reduce the load on your battery and make for easier starting.

Industry must drive ahead faster to help beat Hitler and Hirohito, but car owners must drive slower in the same cause.

A speeding automobile eats up exorbitant amounts of rubber and fuel—vital war materials—and parts wear out faster. And with no new cars rolling off the assembly line for civilian users, you'll have to make the one you've got last longer.

Here are a few of the things that happen when you push down the pedal, according to the Office of Price Administration's Consumer Division:

If you consistently drive well under 50 miles an hour, your tires should give you 25,000 miles or more of service. Drive over 60, and your tires may last **only half** that distance.

At 30 miles an hour the average car should travel one thousand miles using only **one** quart of oil. As you push the pedal down, your car uses up more and more oil, until at 70 miles an hour it will take from **six** to **seven** quarts of oil for that same thousand miles.

Again, at 30 miles an hour the average light car will use about 47 gallons of gasoline in traveling a thousand miles. The faster the car is driven the more gasoline it burns, until, at 70 miles an hour, you'll need between 70 and 75 gallons of gasoline to cover that thousand miles.

The safety motto of the 1930's—"Drive slower and you'll live longer"—should be amended, according to the Consumer Division, to make the motorist's war slogan of 1942, "Drive slower and speed victory."

And don't forget, slower driving not only will save rubber, metal, and fuel for the nation's war stocks, but will save you money as well.

MEDIC TACKLES A. B. C

Dr. W. E. Dale, Louisville, Ky., is about to break a precedent and take one of his own pills.

The 75-year-old bachelor doctor, who recently observed his fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the University of Louisville medical department, hasn't taken a drop of medicine for 45 years although he's given bucketfuls to others.

"Diet, fresh air and exercise are the three golden rules to health," says he.

He admires vitamins and now is toying with the idea of ending his 45-year no-medicine record by indulging in a bottle of A. B. D. C.'s.

MISPLACED BLAME

"Any control of prices must be exercised at the source," said the Seaside, Oregon, Signal recently. "Retail outlets have no more control over price than the consumer. In all important factors in the cost of living, retail competition is such as to insure fair prices so far as retail outlets are concerned."

In some circles, the belief has been held that retailers are largely responsible for the increases in prices that have taken place. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The retailer has no influence whatsoever over the wholesale price levels. He must pay the going price add his operating cost and a small profit to that, and charge the consumer the total.

What retailers can do is to improve their own operating standards so that retail price increases can be held to the minimum. And thousands of merchants, chain and independent alike, have been doing that with conspicuous success. They have eliminated unnecessary middleman operations. They have pursued far-sighted buying policies, so as to obtain stock at the most favorable time. They have opposed speculation and profiteering. In many instances they have voluntarily reduced their own profits. They have helped the consumer choose substitutes for costly or scarce articles, and they have given valuable nutritional advice. All of this is of direct service to the American family.

The outstanding chain and independent merchants are doing all they can to fight inflation.

GA. NEGRO FARMERS RESPONDING TO FOOD FOR VICTORY CAMPAIGN

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Georgia Negro farmers are responding to the Food For Victory Campaign in fine style.

Here are some phases of the work throughout the state as cited today by P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work of the Agricultural Extension Service:

Extension workers in Hancock county have spared no time in organizing and enrolling 4-H club members to acquaint them with defense activities. Ten club meetings have been held with 102 boys and girls attending, and three-fourths of them have volunteered for duties assigned by the local Civilian Defense Committee.

In Peach and Houston counties, five community district Food For Victory mass meetings have been held with 428 persons attending. Leaders to assist county agents have been appointed to carry out this campaign. Likewise, food production captains have been selected in Jenkins county. Each captain has agreed to work with twenty families to increase food and feed needs.

Thirty-four farm women in Evans county have started their gardens. Several of them have English peas up already and other vegetables have been planted.

More than thirty Glynn county 4-H club members have cooperatively purchased tomato seeds to plant hot beds for early plants, while nineteen adults purchased tomato seeds in cooperation with these club members also.

This year, several Burke county 4-H club members are feeding out a pig along with feeder steers. They are doing a fine job the county agent reveals.

The Extension worker in Brooks county points out that the outlook is good for the production of more chickens than ever before. Three lamp brooders have already been completed this month, and the interest is running high.

Farmers in Camden county are beginning to prepare their corn land for Spring planting. Grady Johnson of the Woodville community will plant six acres of corn behind Austrian winter peas.

RACE HORSES

In normal times, the breeding of race horses is a big industry in England and Ireland, where 3,000 foals are bred annually to be sold as yearlings.

FLORIDA FARM MIGRANTS REVIVE QUILTING BEE

Washington, D. C.—The quilting bee is humming again in a south Florida Negro migratory farm workers' camp and the wives there are making attractive quilts with their names embroidered on them, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports this week.

In the migratory workers' camp at Pompano, Fla., 36 wives gather after work hours in the field around six quilting frames provided by the Farm Security Administration, the agency which manages the camp. With material supplied by Surplus Marketing Administration, the women busy themselves making quilts for home use. The results of their labor are shared equally by all of the 36 women. When the program is completed every one of them will have warm new quilts.

EMANUEL COUNTY FARMERS DEVELOPING RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

By W. A. Hagins

Swainsboro, Ga.—A splendid example of farmer-leadership can be found in the Ridgeway community of Emanuel county where a group of Negro farmers is slowly but surely developing rural-life activities. They are striving for landownership, greater crop yields, livestock improvement, better recreational facilities and many other improvements. This group is headed by Silas Heard and Paul Newkirk, two outstanding farmers of that section.

And here's the story as told by Z. T. Hubert, Assistant State Club Agent, who works in that territory: "Eight of these farmers own farms ranging in size from sixty to two hundred acres, incidentally all adjoining. The enthusiasm they exhibit in going about their plans and work, their willingness to try for better things is, and should be, catching to say the least.

The community working plan for 1942 includes cooperation in the production of sweet potatoes, peanuts, and peas. These are to be their special war crop activities and additional sources of farm cash income too. They are also arranging to purchase together a registered Hereford bull to improve their stock.

Silas Heard has recently constructed on his farm a large pond for water conservation, stock convenience, and fish production. In time, through county agents' assistance, it will be stocked with fish from the United States Fish Commission and will afford recreation facilities for the community in addition.

Altough rather difficult to reach for present lack of road facilities, once out among them you find some good farming. Several of these farmers have carried beef calves to county fat stock shows at Swainsboro through club boys. Their general crop production has attracted much attention in the country."

KEEP-EM-HAPPY CLUB

Soldiers in Camp Roberts are grateful to their girl friends for forming the Keep 'Em Happy club, but they are a little miffed at the egotistical set of rules set forth.

When joining the club a girl agrees to the following:

1. To refrain from mentioning my dates with other men when I write to a soldier.
2. To be honest with a soldier in camp and not lead him to believe I am being true to him when I am not.
3. If my feelings toward a soldier change, I will not cause him mental anguish by simply stopping my lettters to him, but will let him know, as quickly as possible, that there is someone else.
4. I will remember at all times that the soldier is serving his country and should be entitled to the utmost consideration when other men compete with him for my attentions.

Because it neglected to preserve its power of flight, one species of bird after another became extinct down through the ages.

HELD AT GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

B. W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Following the two day A. A. A. State Negro Leadership Conference here at Georgia State College, the farm and home demonstration agents are now engaged in an intensive study of Extension problems and how they can best serve during the present emergency—the production of more food and feed stuff, and its conservation, foods, health and other activities related to Defense.

This is their 19th annual agents' meeting and there are 50 workers in attendance, representing more than 60 counties in the state. Both State and Federal officials will direct this course of study, and point out to the workers what they are expected to do in this great united effort.

Mr. Kenneth Treanor, Economist—Farm Management, opened the meeting by outlining the economic picture at this time. He gave the workers a more workable understanding of what they are to do and fully equipped them for other discussions during the week.

"Farm people who do not produce in 1942, are "liabilites," the Economist said. Extension workers now have one of the greatest responsibilities they have ever had in improving upon what we now have in Georgia. From 7.7 acres of land per capita, the income per capita is $105. Ninety-five per cent of this income comes from crop land and pasture land combined. It was brought out by the agents that tenancy has contributed much to such low income, and if farmers lived on one place long enough, more could be done. In 1940, it was pointed out that the amount of tenancy in Georgia was 60.1, and this was the smallest since 1900.

Mr. Treanor stated that the amount of pasture land for Georgia per capita is 1.2 across while there were 8.3 acres in woodland. "Extension workers can do a good job by encouraging farmers to take better care of their woodland," he declared and further pointed out that the present war has brought about the type of production that farmers should do. It was stressed that (1) farm tenancy is decreasing, (2) farm population is declining, (3) diversification is increasing, (4) Governmental efforts toward the South's farm problem is better, and (5) the use of land in the State has improved.

Negro Extension Workers Held 19th Annual Agents' Meeting No.2

Miss Katherine Lanier, Extension Specialist, Food Preservation, stressed the importance of food conservation and preservation during this emergency. Miss Leonora Anderson, Extension Clothing Specialist, discussed the clothing problem and Nutritional problems were discussed by Miss Susan Mathews, Extension Nutritionist. She outlined the importance of vitamins, proper diets, and balanced meals to make strong and health people during this crucial time. Mr. Arthur Gannon, Extension Poultryman, outlined the poultry needs. He told how Extension workers could help farmers increase their poultry production, etc.

The Agents will be in session through Saturday, at which time the following State and Federal officials will work with them in activities related to Defense: Mr. W. S. Brown, Director, State Extension Service; Miss Lurline Collier, State Home Demonstration Agent; Mr. W. S. Rice, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist; Mr. G. V. Cunningham, State 4-H club leader; Miss Emmie Nelson, Assistant State club leader, Mr. W. A. Sutton, Jr. Assistant state club leader; Dr. E. H. Shinn, Senior Agriculturist, Division of Field Studies and Training, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. J. G. Woodruff, Chief, Tenant Purchase Section, F. S. A. and other State and Federal officials.

"Our Responsibilities Here in Georgia in 1942 with the Nation at War" is the theme of this conference.

Report Reveals Rise In Toll Of Tuberculosis

RICHMOND, Va., Mar. 5 (ANP)—According to provisional figures compiled by the state department of health and released here Tuesday through the Virginia Tubereulosis association, the death rate among Negroes of Virginia from Tuberculosis in 1941 was nearly four times that of whites. The report revealed that in 1941, the death rate among Negroes for each 100,000 population advanced sharply from 124.8 in 1940 to 133.4 as compared with the 1941 mortality rate among whites of 36.2.

The combined white and Negro death rate for the state in 1941 is set at 60 as compared with 58.1 for 1940. Although the increase was anticipated because of the incidence of tuberculosis normally is greater in wartime than in peacetime, the unusually high mortality rate among Negroes continues to alarm health authorities.

The report also stated that there is an unusually long list of Negro tuberculosis cases awaiting admission to Piedmont sanatorium, the state institution at Burkeville, Va. Many of these patients wait so long that the disease becomes far advanced before they are admitted, reported Dr. E. C. Harper, white, director of the tuberculosis division of the department. Over 50 percent had advanced tuberculosis when finally admitted to Piedmont last year.

The general assembly of Virginia is being urged by the tubereulosis association to authorize appropriations this year to permit hospitalization of Negroes contracting tuberculosis immediately.

PRESENT CRISIS IS OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGRO, SAYS LEADER

Rev. C. E. Chapman Cites "Jittery" State of Whites Over War

HENDERSON, March 5 (ANP)—"The present grave world crisis presents Negroes their supreme hour and their greatest national opportunity," said the Rev. C. E. Chapman, general secretary of public relations of the C. M. E. church, here Friday night before a large audience at the annual program and banquet sponsored by the Henderson Negro Chamber of commerce.

"Light is breaking through to the white world. The white world, particularly the so-called Nordic or Anglo-Saxon world, is now learning a belated, yet dear and costly lesson from what is taking place in this war-torn, confused and treacherous world. The white man of America is learning that the the American Negro is, after all, the white man's best and most dependable friend," he said.

He cited "jitteryness among American white people" as proof of the emerging change in the white world as regards the Negro. "The white people of this country and of England do not now know what white person to trust. We've reached a point where every white man is afraid of the other white man. But one thing is sure: White people know from actual experience that they can always count on the American Negro." The speaker warned Negroes "to seize the golden opportunity at hand" and further urged that "all Negroes would place themselves and everything they possess at the disposal of the federal government in this grave crisis, and make sure that we have every reason to insist upon what we are entitled to when the battle is over."

The G. O. P. elephant and the Democratic donkey were originated by Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist.

NEW HOUSING HEAD HEARS PLEA FROM NON-PARTISAN LOBBY

WASHINGTON, March 13—(ANP)—Pleased with their reception at the hands of John B. Blandford, Jr., new head of the housing division of the government, Norma Boyd and Jeannetta Welch, representing the AKA Non-Partisan lobby, reported Monday on Mr. Blanford's reaction to their suggestions.

They asked that there be a continuation of the sound racial policies now in force with the housing groups; that participation in housing be made on the basis of need and not on population ratios; that there be a continuation of the constructive labor policies which have marked the other agencies; that the continuation of the personnel policies in the National Housing administration continue to employ people without regard to race, creed or color.

They further stated that the key to the whole racial relations problem could best be carried out by the continuance of the racial relations officers now in the service.

MERCHANTS IN THE EMERGENCY

Current plans call for doubling the proportion of the national income spent for war purposes, inside the year. Some believe that an even higher rate of arms spending may be achieved.

The effect of that on the civilian population is clear. Many once-common articles will disappear from the market—motor cars and tires are a case in point. Other articles will become far more scarce, such as electrical labor-saving devices. In many instances, prices will substantially and unavoidably increase.

That presents a real problem to the consumers of America, who are without priorities and must take what is left over after arms needs are met. Those consumers have one very important ally. That ally is the retail merchant.

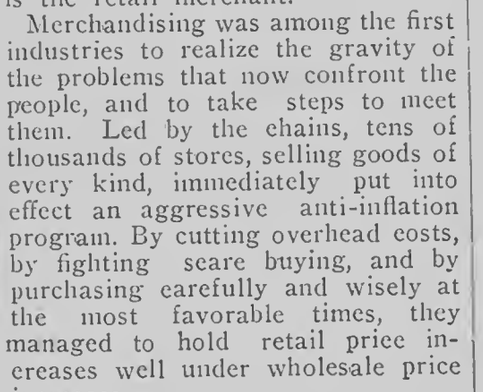
Merchandising was among the first industries to realize the gravity of the problems that now confront the people, and to take steps to meet them. Led by the chains, tens of thousands of stores, selling goods of every kind, immediately put into effect an aggressive anti-inflation program. By cutting overhead costs, by fighting scare buying, and by purchasing carefully and wisely at the most favorable times, they managed to hold retail price increases well under wholesale price increases.

Now these merchants are dealing with the scarcity problem, as well as the price problem. They are showing consumers how to buy and use suitable substitutes for goods which are no longer easily obtainable. In the food field, they are passing on invaluable information concerning nutrition. The informative labeling program continues to make strides. The retailers are cooperating with the government defense agencies in every possible way. They deserve credit for a big and difficult job well done.

Curtiss Wright To Hire Girls

COLUMBUS, O., March 5—(By Barbee W. Durham for ANP)—After a conference with Curtiss Wright Plant officials, J. Lawrence Duncan of the regional labor supply commission informed Vanguard officials that Curtiss-Wright admitted refusing to hire colored girls because of race. At the same time he announced that plant officials had agreed to change this policy and start training and hiring colored girls immediately. Vanguard officials expressed the firm opinion that this comes as a result of recent appeal of the league to the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Cabbage and cauliflower in the raw state are rich in vitamin C.



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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE DOCTOR AND CIVIL DEFENSE

The splendid contribution made by the medical profession to national defense is well known. Now the doctors are being called upon to do a vitally important work on behalf of civilian defense.

The Medical Division of the OCD recently issued bulletins requesting that a number of steps be taken to safeguard the civilian population in the event of an emergency. First, state and local authorities are instructed to appoint state and local chiefs of emergency medical service in consultation with state medical societies.

Second, state defense councils should instruct local chiefs of the emergency medical service to complete spot maps showing location of all hospitals, the number of emergency medical squads available, and sites for casuality stations.

Third, inventories should be made of bed capacity of all hospitals, and the amount of expansion possible during an emergency, determined.

Fourth, arrangements for transportation should be made.

Fifth, staffs of hospitals and transportation agencies should hold weekly drills to perfect themselves for action when needed.

As the Journal of the American Medical Association points out, "The medical profession may be relied on to accept the responsibility in this work, as in all other aspects of medicine." The American system of private medicine has always been equal to any emergency of the past —and it will be equal to any of the future.

COMPETITION PROTECTS US ALL

In a recent statement, Dr. F. V. Waugh, a Government economist, had this to say: "It seems doubtful whether the farmer or the consuming public can, in the long run, get any benefit from legislation which has as its sole purpose to prevent innovations in marketing or to prevent the lowering of marketing charges through competition . . . An effective marketing program which would make it possible for the entire American public to maintain a satisfactory dict and to buy adequate clothing may do more than any other one thing to accomplish adjustments which are needed in agricultural production."

For a good many years the American people have been subjected to competition-destroying laws of one kind or another—such as, for example, the punitive taxes levied against chain systems in certain states. The general result of this kind of legislation has been to artificially increase prices, and to lessen the market for farmers and all other producers. In effect, these laws place a premium on waste and inefficiency—and the public does the paying.

Open competition provides the best protection either consumer or producer can have. The chain stores, for instance, compete with independent stores for business. Both kinds of stores also compete within their own ranks. New and progressive innovations are adopted. Overhead expense is reduced. Unnecessary middleman operations are eliminated. Volume of business is increased, making possible a reduction in unit profits. And all kinds of stores prosper.

Competition makes for progress—for better service—for lower price. In these war days, with problems of priorities and scarcities affecting every home, the more competition we have in retailing the better off we will be.

HOME ECONOMICS IN WAR TIME

"Home economics" used to be a course that a few women took in high school or college. Today, with half of our national income about to be devoted to the needs of war, home economics must play a role in the life of every family in the land.

We are just beginning to feel the war pinch. Prices of many articles have gone up, and will undoubtedly go higher still. Commodities that used to be cheap and abundant, have grown scarce or have disappeared entirely. New and strict priority orders will make it necessary for the consumer to go without many articles which once were almost as common as air.

Home economics simply means scientific planning for the household. It means making each dollar do its full duty in purchasing food, clothing, household efforts or anything else. Today, in thousands of homes, it is the housewife's most difficult problem. Fortunately, she has one excellent ally to help solve that problem—the retail stores of this country.

The chain stores have been particularly active in work to advise and aid the consumer. Thousands of other stores have also cooperated. The result is that the retail store has become something more than a place where you shop for what you need. It is also the place where trained, informed men will aid you in making necessary readjustments in your living.

The stores are pledged to furnish the public with supplies at the lowest possible cost. They are advising consumers on the use of substitutes. They are fighting hoarding, speculation and scare advertising. They are thus performing services which come straight home to every family in America.

As a consumer, take advantage of what the stores are doing. Help them in the campaign against waste and high prices. That's the way to keep our standard of living as high as possible during the war.

EQUIPMENT

Figure it out for yourself, my lad,
You've all that the greatest of men have had;
Two arms, two hands, two legs, two eyes,
And a brain to use, if you would be wise,
With this equipment they all began
So start for the top and say, "I can."

Courage must come from the soul within
The man must furnish the will to win.
So figure it out for yourself, my lad.
You were born with all that the great have had,
With your equipment they all began,
Get hold of yourself, and say: "I can."

(Quoted frequently by Dr. G. W. Carver.)

—Service Magazine.

THE VALUE OF COOPERATION

In a letter to the president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, a pioneer marketing cooperative in its field, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said:

"It is quite difficult to evaluate in monetary terms the value of dairy farmers of a cooperative such as yours. Those of us who have some experience and understanding of agriculture problems realize the force, intangible as well as tangible, that is exercised by cooperatives such as the League for the improvement of the welfare of producers."

It is probably true that the principal marketing cooperatives have been doing and are doing more for agriculture, than any other agency. They are owned and controlled by their members. They are not subject to the changing winds of politics. They work on, year after year, for fair prices, stabler markets, more profitable production methods.

Now, in war time, these co-ops are dealing with the immense new problems which have arisen. All agriculture benefits from their work.

OIL IN WAR TIME

The oil industry was prepared for war long before that fateful Dec. 7, 1941. Today it is devoting its full energies and resources to the job of meeting the combined military and civilian needs of the country. According to the Lamp, a publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, "The fortunate location of the nation's producing areas, in California and the Gulf Coast, in Mid-Continential states and the Caribbean, makes possible the uninterrupted flow of petroleum products wherever needed—whether in the Pacific or on the West Coast, in the Middle West or the Southwest on the Atlantic Seaboard or ocean, to our Allies in Europe or to the friendly nations to the south."

Oil must perform many a task in war-time. Most obvious is that of keeping lubricants, engine fuel and furnace oils flowing out to the four corners of the country. In addition, the industry has been called upon to increase its present production of 100 octane gasoline three times, to greatly increase the production of tuluene, which is a basic material in the manufacture of TNT, and to produce the principal raw materials for the production of the great quantities of synthetic rubber now planned. The industry is confident of its ability to meet the demand.

It is possible that, due to transfer of oil tankers to our Allies and the destruction of other tankers by enemy action, there may be temporary shortage of oil products in some areas, which will make equitable rationing necessary. But the industry's production and refining capacity is the greatest in the world by a vast margin. It is indispensable to assure final victory for the United Nations.

FACE DANGER WITH CONFIDENCE

In a recent letter to members, President Koeneke of the American Bankers Association, said: "The problems of war are not new to this association. It has served through two wars and has seen other critical days in its 67 years of existence. Some of the financial problems of this conflict will be new; others will be similar to those we have faced before. Whatever they are, we will solve them.

"Bankers can render immediate service to national welfare through their day by day contacts with millions of their customers who will look to them for information and advice. We of the banking business can render no greater service to the nation at this time than that of bringing to the people calm counsel and sober judgment to the end that they may face danger with confidence and meet it with courage."

The people are learning just what private banking means to this kind of a country. The banker is the individual's expert adviser in helping him to meet the financial and investment problems produced by war. He is the Government's effective ally in selling gigantic quantities of Defense Bonds. He is the mainstay of productive industry, in making loans for the building of new plants and the expansion of old.

Banking is geared to the needs of the time, as it has always been. Its work in a hundred fields is essential to the success of the war effort.

IMMEDIATE REPLY REQUESTED

Writing in the Wall Street Journal, H. C. Hendee says: "Bonneville Administration has no intention of entering the over-all public and private facility power pool in carrying out the war effort in the Pacific Northwest.

"It is prepared to modify, possibly, but not to abandon for the duration, its public ownership aims, and proposes to continue to press for at least some private facility takeovers . . . There is more than a suggestion that the Booneville Administration may seek to 'guide' the defense program in its Northwestern undertakings."

If that is Boonevill's true answer to the proposal that all power in the area be pooled in the interest of maximum war production, it is high time that Congress stepped in and forced some drastic changes. According to President L. T. Merwin of the Northwestern Electric Company of Portland, cooperative pooling of all the power resources of the region would add 100,000 kilowatts to the combined network at very little cost. Other experts have made similar statements. And the Pacific Northwest, site of great aluminum and other war industries, will witness a very heavy increase in demand for power in the near future.

The Booneville Administration is apparently putting its announced desire to absorb all the power resources of the area into one great socialized Federal system, ahead of the needs of the nation for every possible kilowatt of electricity. It is doing this at the very time we are supposed to be embarking on an all-out war effort on an unprecedented scale. It is doing that at the time when the maximum production of every industry in this country is a vital neccssity, and when every dollar of tax money and every pound of material that can be conserved, is invaluable.

Will such Government projects as this be permitted to continue tax-subsidized efforts to destroy private enterprise in the power field—or will they be forced to enter a pooling arrangement under which maximum power output can be provided those industries which make the arms our fighting forces so sorely need, at the minimum outlay of money?

THE JOB WILL BE DONE

Railroad and other agencies of transportation successfully met all military and civilian demands in 1941—and they will continue to do so, regardless of how long the war lasts, if assured of adequate materials for maintenance and new equipment, said R. V. Fletcher of the Association of American Railroads, recently.

The achievement of the railroads so far has been close to miraculous. As Mr. Fletcher said, "We have heard much about scarcity of materials and shortage of man-power due to labor disturbances, all contributing factors to the retardation of the essential task for which we have been pouring out money in unprecedented volume. But nowhere have we heard a single well-grounded complaint as to any failure in the field of transportation. Not a single defense enterprise has been embarrassed or delayed because of a shortage of transportation facilities. There have been no congestions of interruptions in the steady flow of men and material to and from the points of production, both military and civilian. This observation applies not only to the railroads out to highway, waterway and air transportation as well."

The fine service provided by the rails has been largely a result of the immense progress made in utilization of their facilities. In 1941 the average load per freight train was 40 per cent higher than in 1921, and that train moved 45 per cent faster. In 20 years the traction power of the average locomotive has been stepped up almost 40 per cent and the capacity of the average freight car increased more than 18 per cent. And since 1921, net ton-miles per freight train hour, which is the ultimate test of railroad performance, has actually doubled.

That is why the lines were able to successfully handle the greatest volume of freight traffic in history last year—and why they are today confident of their ability to handle far greater loads in the future. Give the railroads the supplies they need, and they will continue to do the job.

NEW CALEDONIA GAINS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

Until German panzer units smashed France last year, New Caledonia was merely a French island 700 miles off the northeast coast of Australia, 248 miles long by 30 miles wide, populated by some 60,000 people, mostly Negroes.

But the fall of France gave New Caledonia a strategic importance. It is rich in vital war minerals—nickel, chrome and iron. Japan is eyeing the island, well aware of its proximity to Australia—only five hours flying time.

There have been reports of Japanese military and commercial infiltration. New Caledonia would make a splendid naval base and with Vichy apparently controlled by the Axis, anything can happen.

There are mountain ranges encircling the capital of Noumea. Here hibiscus, crotons, poincianas, lantanas, and guava bushes grow in abundance.

Noumea is also the site of the nickel works of New Caledonia.

The citizens are anti-Petain, pro-De Gaulle. They wanted to send an expeditionary force of 500 to fight the Germans in France but the British command prevailed upon them to keep the men at home for island defense.

WAR COMES TO THE FARMER

In this war era, the agricultural marketing cooperatives have the biggest job in their history on their hands.

The farmers' problems are mounting fast. Price markets, taxes, cost and scarcity of labor, priorities, shortages—these are some of the tremendous difficulties which war and the defense drive have produced and intensified.

The principal marketing organizations are the farmers' logical aids in dealing with these issues. They have the knowledge and the trained staffs of experts. They should be given the active support of all agricultural producers.

WOMAN'S PAGE

PATRIOTISM AVOIDS WASTE IN THE KITCHEN

Buy With Leftovers in Mind, Food Expert Advises.

By Mary Lyles Wilson

This will no doubt be a very important year in the history of the nation and an important one in our personal lives. As we begin it let's have the determination to do our part in helping our nation to be better prepared for the task ahead of us.

One way homemakers can do this is to avoid waste in the kitchen.

Homemakers have been told often during the past months that it is their patriotic duty to feed their families a well-balanced diet to promote the best of health. Certainly they owe it to their families to follow the rules of nutrition, based on latest discoveries in food values, when they plan meals.

But there is another phase of this health defense and home defense question which should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that it is also patriotic and wise to avoid waste. An adequate diet should be served, but none of the food should be wasted.

Every meal is usually planned around the meat, probably the most expensive item. Although it is one of the most important foods in the well-balanced diet a clever homemaker can exercise economy in buying, in preparing and serving.

In the first place, it is good econ-only to give careful thought to the selection of cuts. You will find it not only economical but also a pleasant adventure in cooking to widen your selection, including not only roasts and pot-roasts, chops and steaks of beef, pork, lamb and veal, but also the "specialties," such as kidneys, liver, heart, tongue, and sweetbreads of the various meat animals. The many kinds of sausage and of ready-to-serve meats also offer variety as well as a chance to keep your budget on even keel.

Are you sometimes wasteful without realizing it? Do you cook meat at to high a temperature? Experts say that thousands of dollars worth of meat is sizzled away in ovens too hot for proper roasting. A slow oven (300 degrees F.) should be used for beef, veal, lamb and smoked pork, and 350 degrees F. for fresh pork. That will mean a saving in fuel, too, for while the roasting time is longer, the amount of fuel used is less, you will find. You don't need to sear a roast. It will brown nicely during the cooking time if it is roasted in an uncovered pan, as it should be.

That low temperature rule holds good for cooking meat in water and for braising or broiling it. Place steaks and chops far enough from the source of heat so that they will cook half way through while the surface is being browned.

Another way to guard against waste of food is to prepare it so well and serve it so temptingly that it will be eaten with relish. Even the simplest food, good stew, for instance, or lamb or beef with potatoes, carrots and onion, can be excellently prepared and daintily served. A new combination can make a meat loaf tempting and different, and there are many other fine ways to serve ground meat.

In the well-managed kitchen, leftovers are not an afterthough or the result of mistaken buying. They are carefully planned for, because there is often economy in buying enough meat at one time to supply several meals. There are larger cuts which may be divided into several main dishes. For instance, the sixth and seventh ribs of beef may be a thrifty purchase. They will provide meat for three meals, if it is divided a small pot-roast, country club steaks and ground meat.

Now for a short cut with short ribs. The short ribs are just what their name implies—the short ends of the ribs, famous for good gnawing. Braise short ribs—which term really means to "fry" at low heat with a little water and the lid on—or simmer them (first sealing in boiling water ten minutes, then reducing temperature and finishing the cooking just under the boiling point). Serve with carrots or string beans, browned potatoes and a simple salad and dinner's on!

If you have a taste for slightly old-world flavors you'll enjoy braised snort ribs and raisins. If your taste runs to the favorite American barbecue, then you must try the ribs braised in barbecue sauce.

SHORT RIBS BRAISED WITH RAISINS

2½ to 2¾ lb. piece of short ribs
2½ teaspoons salt
6 cloves
1-3 cup vinegar
¾ cup water

Cut the short ribs into individual squares and flour them. Brown thoroughly on all sides in frying pan, allowing 20 to 30 minutes for the browning. Add the seasoning, liquid and raisins and turn the heat very low. Cover closely and let simmer (just below boiling) for 2 to 2½ hours, or until very tender. Thicken the gravy if desired by mixing 1 teaspoon flour with a little cold water and stirring it with the meat stock.

BARBECUED SHORT RIBS

2½ to 2 ¾ lb, piece short ribs
1 large onion

SAUCE

½ cup catsup
½ cup vinegar
2 teaspoons chili powder
1 teaspoon paprika
2½ teaspoons salt

Brown the individual short rib pieces on all sides for 20 to 30 minutes. Place in deep casserole and slice the onion over the top. Mix sauce ingredients and pour over the meat. Cover and let bake in 325 degrees Fahrenheit over for 1½ hours.

And now if you want to send the family off in a good humor serve the following money saver.

CHUCK-A-LUCK

Chuck is one of the those lower-priced cuts of meat that makes dimes add to dollars faster. Get two pounds of chuck steak, cut about 1 inch thick. Cut into pieces suitable for individual servings. Brown on both sides in hot fat. Add a cup of meat stock (or beef bouillon) a half cup of vinegar, and two tablespoons of brown sugar. Let simmer until tender, about 45 minutes to an hour. Serve with gravy made of the thickened liquid.

COFFEE SPICE CAKE

1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
1 cup molasses
1 cup strong coffee
4 eggs
1 teaspoon soda (mixed with a little water)
2 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
4 cups flour
vanilla and salt
1 pound dates
1 pound nuts
½ pound candied pineapple
2 pounds raisins
½ pound citron
1 package figs

Cream butter and add other ingredients in order given. Chop all fruit and nuts very fine. Bake 1½ hours in slow oven

Dip cooked, peeled sweet potatoes in thick maple syrup, arrange in greased baking pan, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with salt and white pepper. Bake or broil until well browned.

ARRANGE MEAL FOR EYE APPEAL

Nutritionally, what you serve and how you prepare it are of great importance. But serving it well will go a long way toward encouraging poor appetites and adding pleasure to everyone's eating.

The next time you serve stew, suggests Inez S. Wilson, home economist, arrange with an eye to piles around the meat. A platter of stew arranged with an eye to color and design can be made a culinary masterpiece. Lamb stew is often accompanied by dumplings, onions, carrots and celery. Place the lamb in the center of the platter or chop plate. Arrange the vegetables, each kind in a separate mound around the meat and place the dumplings in a border around the edge of the platter. Sprinkle the dumplings with finely chopped parsley and the onions with paprika. The color and shape contrast will be pleasing.

For variety serve beef stew in cabbage cups which are added just long enough before the end of the cooking period to they are done when the beef stew is ready to be served.

Serve braised pork chops with baked apples filled with sweet potatoes or mincemeat. Alternate the pork chops and apples on the platter or arrange the pork chops on one side and the baked apples on the other with sprigs of parsley for additional color.

Broiled lamb chops served with Spanish rice and green beans make an attractive and delicious combination.

Baked ham is accompanied by orange halves filled with cranberry salad to add a seasonal touch.

CHEMURGIST SAYS WILD VEGETABLES GIVE GUARANTEE AGAINST SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Tuskegee, Ala.—"There's no need for America to go hungry," says Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee Institute's renowned chemurgist, as long as nature provides weeds and wild vegetables "which serve not only as food but as medicine.

Dr. Carver doesn't depend on chemical analysis alone to determine the eating qualities of a wild plant—he's an expert at cooking up delectable dishes from dandelions, sorrel and other "weeds." These uncultivated plants often prove more nutritious than their domesticated garden cousins, says the aged Negro scientist.

He has prepared many recipes for cooking wild plants which he believes would be valuable in the event war-time economy forced a shortage of canned and green vegetables.

There's Dr. Carver's recipe for sour grass pie. It's made from ordinary sour grass weeds, known to botanists as oxalis and to the average farmer as sheep sorrel.

Take the sour grass leaves and tender stems, wash clean and cook in a little water until tender; pass through a fine seive to remove any hard stems. Thicken, if necessary, with a little flour or constarch and bake with upper and lower crust.

Dr Carver whips up a tasty dish from wild rhubarb and "pig" weeds. It's cooked in the same manner as turnip greens or spinach. Then there's the pepper grass weed which sprouts wild in nearly every backyard and garden. It may be cooked or used raw in a salad.

Poke "salate," another widely found weed, makes excellent pickles, and is particularly delicious when prepared like creamed asparagus, Dr. Carver says. He has numerous recipes using the common dandelion as principal ingredient.

Wild lettuce and wild primrose also form dishes on Dr. Carver's unusual menu.

MINCE PIE

1 cup uncooked prunes
1 cup seedless raisins
2 cups finely chopped cooking apples
¾ cup finely chopped suet
½ cup finely cut citron
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon ground cloves
1½ cups apple cider
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup brown sugar (packed)
2 teaspoons grated fresh orange rind (yellow portion only)
1 tablespoon vinegar
Pastry.

Rinse and drain prunes. Cover with water, bring to a boil and continue boiling 15 minutes; drain, pit, and put prunes through food chopper, using medium knife. Rinse and drain raisins. Combine all filling ingredients, bring to a boil and continue boiling about 10 minutes, stirring continuously to prevent scorching. Remove from heat and stir until well blended; cool slightly. Pour into one large (10 inch) or two small pastry-lined pie pans, and cover with top crust. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Serve warm. May be reheated. Serves 8 to 10.

CHOCOLATE LAYER CAKE

1½ cup sugar
3 egg yolks
1 cup milk
3 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla and almond
5 egg whites

Mix shortening and sugar, add well beaten egg yolks. Sift flour 2 or 3 times and add baking powder and salt. Then add alternately with milk to batter. Stir in flavoring and beat. Stir in stiffly beaten whites last. Bake in 3 layers. Put together with chocolate frosting.

ICE BOX COOKIES

2 cups butter
2½ cups sugar
3 eggs
5½ cups flour
2 tablespoons molasses
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup nuts, chopped
1 cup dates
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar; add eggs; beat well. Then add nuts, dates, sifted flour and soda; add vanilla. Let stand over night, cut in small pieces and flatten out thin with spoon. Bake in moderate oven.

WHITE LAYER CAKE

2 cups sugar
¾ cup butter
5 egg whites
1-8 teaspoon salt
3 cups flour
6 teaspoons baking powder
Cream butter, add sugar, beaten
1¼ cups milk

egg whites. Add flour and baking powder and milk alternately. This makes two layers. Bake in medium oven.

CHOCOLATE PIE

4 teaspoons cocoa
3 teaspoons cornstarch
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
teaspoon vanilla

Melt butter and add cocoa and cornstarch. Then add beaten egg yolks, sugar, milk, and flavoring. Top with egg whites or whipped cream.

USE SWEET SIRUPS WHEN POSSIBLE TO HELP SAVE SUGAR

Sugar rationing has made it imperative that the woman in the kitchen know the difference in types of sugar and the possible substitutes.

The available supply has been decreased by one-third this year and that third is cutting the homemakers' quota per week to one pound, from her average use of one and one-half pounds. Corn sirup, maple sirup, honey and molasses can be substituted as sweetening in many foods, however.

Sources of Sugar

Sugar cane and beets are the two main sources of sugar. Much of the cane is shipped from the tropical climates, and it is this supply which has been partially cut off. The beets are grown in the milder regions of our country, as is some sugar cane. When the sugar from the two products has been refined there is very little difference in the quality.

Brown sugar comes from cane sugar. When the cane is refined it produces the white granulated form for table use, and when still further refined, confectioners' sugar is obtained. None of these products will be completely taken from the market, but the supplies of all three will be curtailed.

If you wish to substitute brown sugar in batters and desserts you will find one and one-fourth cups firmly packed equal to one cup of white granulated sugar. The brown type contains more molasses and, therefore, is not so concentrated.

The fine confecioners' sugar is the product of extreme grinding and one and one-fourth cups of it can be used in place of one cup of granulated sugar to sweeten fresh fruits and puddings.

Sugar Substitutes

The hard maple trees grown particularly in the northeastern part of the United States produce maple sirup which in turn is made into maple sugar. It is more expensive than the cane and beet sugars, but will be available in normal quantities.

Honey, molasses, corn sirup and maple sirup are not equal in sweetness to granular sugar and cannot be substituted cup for cup. For this reason the substitution should not be attempted in cakes or tricky desserts.

The sugars vary in sweetness, and to equal one cup of sugar you should use three-fourths cup of honey, one and one-half cups of molasses, one and one-half cups of sorghum, one and one-half cups of corn sirup, or one and one-half cups of maple sirup. All of these will be available to use in place of the rationed granular sugar.

WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS

The agricultural price problem cannot be settled in justice to either producer or consumer until some workable formula is developed.

One expert has suggested a price index based upon two factors: the cost of production and the level of urban wages. It is clear that some such scientific basis of computing prices is necessary.

The farmer, like labor and industry, is entitled to and must make a profit. His prices cannot be held down while wages and other prices go up. The rises that have so far taken place in farm prices have in many instances been offset and more by increased farm operating overhead.

The farm organizations, such as the marketing cooperatives, are fighting for equality for the farmer. Certainly, the men and women who produce the nation's food are entitled to that.

Customer: This coat is not a very good fit, sir.

Tailor: Vell, vot do you expect for fife dollars—an attack of epilepsy?

Archie: Say Toots, are you the kind of a girl who screams when a man annoys her?

Toots: Oh, no; I carry a police whistle.

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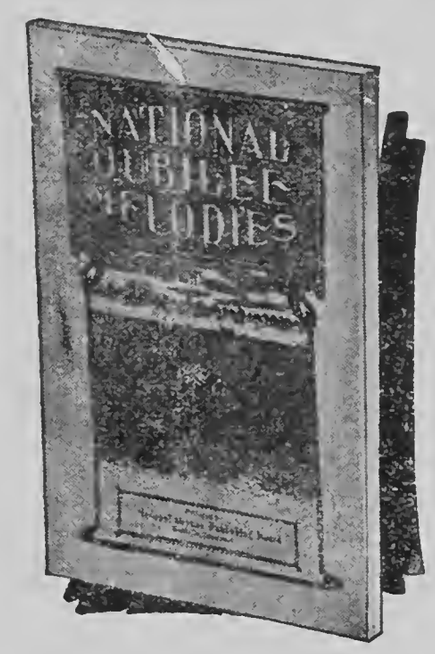

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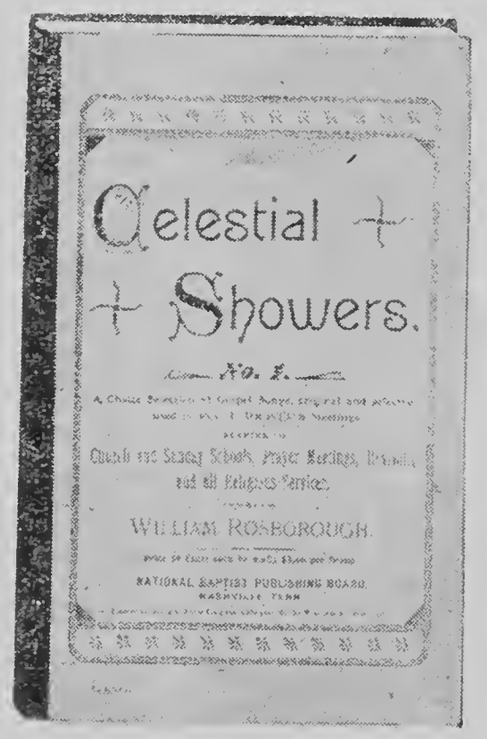

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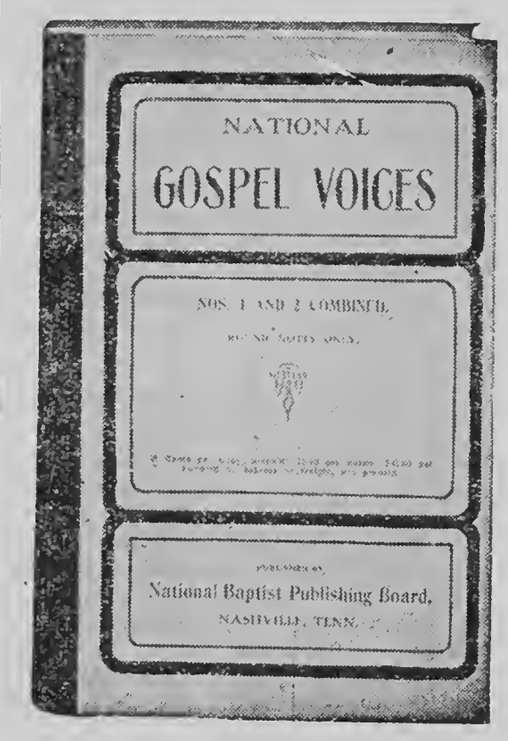

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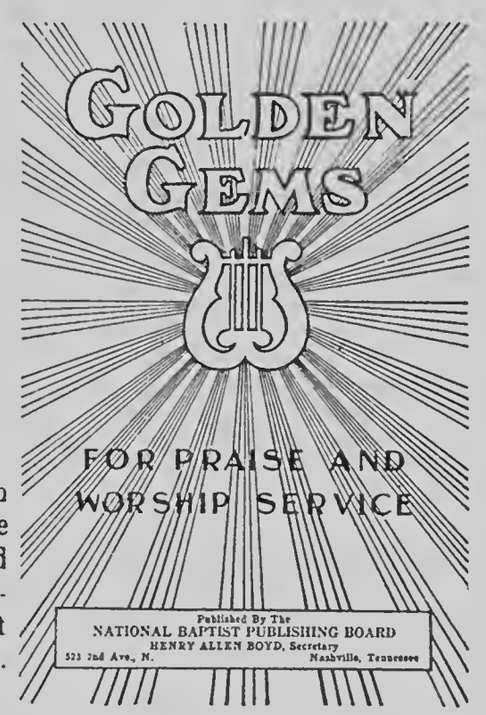

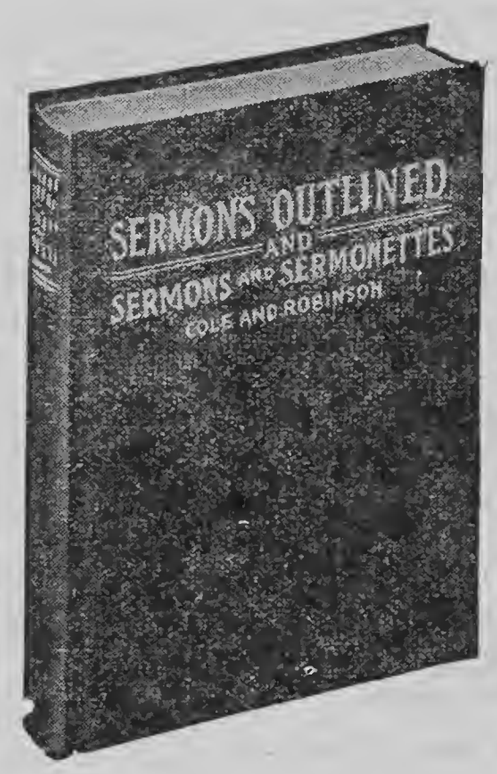

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Facts For Farmers from The Department of Agriculture

THE REQUIRED FARM OUTPUT

In proper composition, with defense requirements emphasized and nondefense requirements scaled, the output of the farms cannot grow too big. Even yet our estimate may be too low. Indeed the farm output will not be too big after the defense emergency is over if we keep the crop adjustment flexible and holds crops in proper balance through skillful advance planning. Less than a year ago we could not have believed this. But we realize now that foods are munitions and that we are likely to need them in record quantities for an indefinite time. The set-up that agriculture has developed for doing its defense job has a responsible place and a definite assignment in it for every producer and also supplies a liaison between farmers and official agencies both Federal and State which will add enormously to the effectiveness of public agricultural research and service.

FACTORS IN THE GOALS ESTIMATE

Besides the estimate of needs here and of needs for commercial and lend-lease export the department's goals committee figured what quantities should be set aside to begin building up reserves of foods, especially of finished foods like canned pork, evaporated milk, canned, vegetables, and dried eggs. Combined requirements for consumption in the United States, for lend-lease shipments plus expected commercial shipments, and for beginning the reserve stock, with proper allowance for supplies in hand, indicated the objective broadly. Then came the breakdown by commodities. It was necessary as well to take into account the available labor supply, the supply of machinery, the supply of material, the market outlook, and the funds available for supporting farm-commodity prices. Facilities, as well as objectives, had to be appraised. Necessarily, the resultant goals were a compromise between the ideal and the attainable. Nevertheless, the ideal and the practical did not diverge widely in the goals.

RESERVES AS DEFENSE AIDS

Besides providing for adequate nutrition here and for lend-lease exports, the goals for 1942 look toward a reserve of foods over and above the normal carry-over. In wheat, cotton, and tobacco we have reserves already; but we need a reserve of finished foods like canned pork, canned vegetables, dried eggs, and evaporated milk. These are things that will keep. We need the extra supplies to make sure that our own people will have plenty to provide food for the people of England, China, and the other countries that are actively resisting aggression, and to give the starving conquered peoples of Europe something to depend on when the fighting stops and something to encourage them meantime in their fight against oppression. Moreover, reserves are a propaganda weapon. If we have food ready to pour into the occupied countries, and even into Germany as soon as the battle for democracy has been won, Hitler's strength will crumble sooner. Food will win the war and write the peace. When the time comes to sit at the peace table the existence here of a great reserve of food will reinforce our views as to what the peace should be.

COMPARISON WITH WORLD WAR 1

Many farmers remember the surpluses that followed World War I and fear a similar aftermath. In vital respect, however, the situation is different now. In the first place, the danger to our Nation is greater. If Germany wins, it will either throttle our export trade altogether or will take our goods merely as preparation for an attack upon us. There can be no lasting peace. In the second place, our farm program, forged out of the problems left by the last World War, is strong enough to meet th strains of the new post-war period, and to keep the production program well in hand. More important still, victory for democracy will postpone the need of readjustments downward in our farm production. It will give us a transition market and will facilitate gradual changes toward a peacetime basis.

There cannot be much doubt about that. With the Hitler menace gone, Europe will face another menace—that of hunger. Elsewhere in this report is an account of Europe's present food situation. It shows that when the war stops there will be a tremendous need in Europe for grains, feeds, fibers, dairy products, meats, and breeding stock for flocks and herds. Somehow the need will have to be anticipated and eventually met, on pain of loosing new forces of destruction. It will pay the United States, to help, if we have assurance that the result will be a long peace rather than new civil or international war. Under our lend-lease program we are providing foods and munitions to repel aggression. The same logic will suggest the use of food to guard against a repetition of the danger of revolutionary upheavals in Europe. Payment may not be immediately in goods or gold. It may be simply collaboration in world healing. As such, it might be highly acceptable.

THE PARITY PRINCIPLE

Efforts to push farm prices above parity may endanger the parity principle itself. The national farm program, with its commodity loans and its parity and conservation payments, has the full support up to now of the general public and of consumers. This is because it has been fair. Attempts to make it unfair, to raise farm prices out of lines with other prices, and to bolster them with artificial scarcity, might prove disastrous.. We should think carefully and long before going beyond parity in our price goals. Now that we have got parity, let us keep parity, and the way to do it is not to ask more.

There is a perfectly practical and obvious reason for stipulating that no ceiling should be imposed on farm products at exactly parity. The supply of a commodity coming on the market changes from day to day, and the demand changes from day to day. Prices fluctuate accordingly. Price fluctuations may be desirable to stop the flooding of markets at certain periods. As a rule daily price fluctuations are relatively small, but they ought to be allowed for in order to keep to a minimum the amount of administrative supervision necessary.

If ceilings were placed exactly at parity, the daily fluctuations in the market would necessarily all be between parity and some lower figure, and as a result, farmers could not possibly average parity. The real purpose of restricting ceilings to a point somewhat above parity is to make it reasonably sure that all farmers will have an opportunity to get parity. After all, it happens to be the expressed policy of Congress and the administration to achieve and maintian farm prices at parity.

Actually, most farmers oppose inflated prices; for themselves they want only fair prices—now and later. As long as the parity principle works they have that benefit. Parity prices of course must rise with other prices; but if other prices rise too fast, as in the end they do in inflationary situations, maintenance of parity is difficult or impossible. Farmers consequently have reason to approve action that will curb speculation and prevent run-away prices, even if it means putting a ceiling on prices, or price fixing in some cases. In its own field, with price equality virtually achieved, agriculture should not push on to a new inequality, under which its own prices would be out of line with other prices. That would be to jeopardize its gains.

WORLD CROP ADJUSTMENTS

Producers and traders throughout the world are coming to realize that agricultural adjustments within a given country cannot be expected to yield their full benefits to either producer or consumer without the backing of international collaboration. Any country's plans may be suddenly upset by other plans in another country. Hence the only final alternative to international agreement is a general lapse into national isolation, with all the disadvantages that such a policy entails. Some approach to international economic balance is necessary if the evils of glut and famine are to be controlled. National differences in the yields of crops from year to year make constant adjustments necessary among countries as well as within countries.

It is now possible to think of returning to the former condition of free competitive markets between nations; instead, we turn of necessity to conomic adjustment, national and international. This idea is not the monopoly of autocratic and totalitarian countries. On the contrary, it is a genuine weapon of democracy. The core of it is free cooperation. We must manage our domestic affairs in the interests of producers and consumers in such a way as to facilitate widespread international collaboration.

THE WARTIME JOB OF THE AAA

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's job in wartime is bigger than it was before. It is not, however, a different job. It is the old job, with simply a change of emphasis among the priorities and an increase in the size of the undertaking. As the Government agency that aids the farmers in cooperative crop adjustments, the AAA is trying to do now what it has tried to do all along; namely, to assist the farmers in producing more of what the country needs and less of what it does not need. Moreover, the commodity emphasis is not basically different from what it was before the war began. We still need more dairy and meat products in particular less wheat, cotton, tobacco, and other surplus crops. Change of priority among AAA objectives results from the fact that the war situation almost automatically raises the farm income and at the same time creates urgent new needs for particular crops. The AAA's task is bigger because, in a changed crop balance, we need a record total farm production.

Essentially, in wartime as in peacetime, the function of the AAA is to assist farmers in making crop adjustments collectively that they could not make individually. It is especially a means of guiding their response to abnormal market situations. In many respects our farm problem in this war is different from what it was in the last war, but in at least one vital respect it is similar. Farmers have to adjust themselves to the food demands of governments—our own and those of certain foreign nations. Without guidance through such an agency as the AAA, they would incur a heavy risk of making the anjustment badly and dangerously—as the story of World War I sufficiently attests. Every wartime market is a thoroughly abnormal one. Its fate depends on the progress and outcome of the hostilities, and a purely individual, uncoordinated farm response to it is nowadays quite impossible. Guiding the response is a necessary public task.

ANTICIPATION OF LEN-LEASE NEEDS

Anticipation of export needs, the Surplus Marketing Administration in conjunction with the Commodity Credit Corporation made large-scale purchases of foodstuffs at the very beginning, even before actual requisitions under the lend-lease authority had been issued. Had this not been done, the flush production of dairy products and eggs, for example, would have moved into storage at the usual seasonally low price level. The benefits from a market strengthened by later lend-lease purchases would have accrued to the handlers and speculators. The procedure gave farmers a direct incentive to plan for increases in production at a time when they could plan effectively. The improvement in prices that resulted from immediate buying went to farmers and not speculators. It increased by hundreds of millions of dollars the total farm income.

With the purchase program under way, it was possible to meet lend-lease requests for many foodstuffs from supplies already bought. Advance buying had provided supplies of concentrated foods such as pork, evaporated milk, cheese, eggs, and other nutritive rich products, for which an export demand had been expected. The British Government's food mission facilitated planning of the buying operations. It helped the Surplus Marketing Administration anticipate food needs for shipment abroad and consequently to make the purchases in a more orderly fashion than would otherwise have been possible.

The Department has other outlets for foodstuffs it buys, in addition to the outlet opened by the Lend-Lease Act. Hence, it is in a position to operate the purchase program in such a way as to protect broad national interests. Commodities purchased can be used for domestic distribution to public-aid families; for use in free school lunches; to meet requirements of the Red Cross for shipment to war-refugee areas; or for release upon the market when this is desirable.

POST DEFENSE PLANNING

This Department's part in post-defense planning involves three different lines of inquiry: (1) Keeping in touch with developments that affect the economy as a whole; (2) the development of rural works programs in the capital-improvements field; and (3) the development of publicly sponsored programs of rural welfare. The first of these three categories is extremely important. The National Resources Planning Board envisages a post-defense program of full employment with the national income maintained at not less than 100 billion dollars a year. Attainment of it will require a large degree of cooperation by industry and Government. Shifting industry from a wartime to a peacetime basis is essentially a problem in developing sources of consumer buying power to take the place of defense expenditures. Related problems include the development of new uses for defense plants, and the establishment of new factories for new products. Without success in this general phase of the post-war job, progress will be difficult in the agricultural phases.

NEED FOR AIDING LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

The war and the defense program do not, even for the present, entirely solve the problem of low consumption in the cities and the related need for wider markets for farm products. They do not cure the problem of low incomes for many families on the farms. It is consequently highly important to maintain our programs for commodity distribution and rural rehabilitation. The need for assisting low income families in both town and country, helping distressed farm people through loans and farm and home guidance, and assisting in developing the skills required in modern farm production during the defense emergency. We must not slacken our effort to see that all our people are kept healthy and properly nourished.

Unemployment and underemployment still exist in both town and country. Shifts required under the defense program are causing difficulty among groups of urban workers. Many of these shifts also have a bad effect on agriculture. It is true that with the current improvement in farm incomes and in wage opportunities many more farm families on a low income level can now be reached and helped. They are in a better position to qualify for rehabilitation loans. Nevertheless more than a million farm families are still in need of special help. Many farm families have not shared in the defense prosperity or have actually been displaced by it. The problems of these families and the problems of urban families that are still in difficulty call for continued attention.

POSTSCRIPT

After this report had gone to the printer, Japan attacked us; we became involved in war. This obliges me to add a postscript. There is nothing in the report that need to be changed; the wartime task of the Department and of agriculture, which the report describes, is the same as it was before. It is to provide food for freedom, without waste of land, labor, or machinery. But with the United States at war, the task is more difficult. Moreover, it enlists new motives and a deeper patriotism.

Greater difficulty in the task results from the drain that war involves on the supply of agricultural labor, machinery, and other means of production and from the fact that the spread of naval fighting reduces imports. With scantier facilities, agriculture must produce a greater output. New motives enter the agricultural assignment because defense now involves fighting as well as production. Producing foods for our own immediate use in warfare, as well as for the use of our allies, summons every participant to a greater unselfish effort. There can be no question of making price the chief incentive. First among the driving forces is awareness of the Nation's danger and of the fact that the ultimate reward is victory or nothing.

Ideally performed the agricultural task would give us what we need for our own consumption and for our allies and nothing else. It would suspend the production of surpluses. All misdirected effort in wartime is waste. We shall not attain the ideal, but we shall move toward it. We shall increase the production of the concentrated foods, which pack much nourishment in little space, and we shall reduce the output of crops like cotton, wheat, and tobacco of which we have enough already. And since manpower will be scarce and the substitution of machinery difficult, we shall draft science more than ever before.

Broadly, despite the handicaps, we are ready for the ordeal. Foresight and statesmanship have given us an ever-normal granary, stored with feeds that can be converted into foods. Foresight and statesmanship have provided also a Nation-wide farm adjustment system, which functions as well in high as in low gear, and which is capable of mobilizing the resources of almost every farm. It is the duty of the Department and of the farmers to make the fullest use of these facilities, with national safety rather than agricultural advantage as the goal. Let us remember the parable of the talents. History will judge us by what we do with what we have.

UNION OF NEGRO AND WHITE SHARECROPPERS CALLS FOR END OF POLL TAX

New York, N. Y.—Strong opposition to the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was expressed last week by the nation's lowest income group, at the 8th annual convention of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, meeting in Sheffield, Alabama, January 7th-10th. The Convention of Negro and white sharecroppers, tenants and day laborers from six cotton producing states of the South, representative of the six million whites and four million Negroes disfranchised by this tax, adopted a resolution pointing out that this "pernicious hindrance to the right of franchise in eight southern states, representing 1-5 of the population of the United States, has resulted in the states involved casting only 6 per cent of the total vote in the last national election."

The convention reiterated its firm and undying allegiance to the preservation of the Bill of Rights which it termed "the American Charter of Freedom" and its continued cooperation with the Workers Defense League official defense agency of the union, in its efforts to preserve and protect those rights. A resolution was passed commending Attorney General Francis Biddle for his public declaration that his department will try to end the disgraceful condition of peonage which unfortunately exists in many sections of the South.

Officers elected to serve for the coming year were Roy E. Raley, of Alabama, President; H. L. Mitchell, Tennessee, Secretary-Treasurer, and F. R. Betton, Arkansas, Vice-president. A General Executive Board was elected composed of Negro and white representatives of the states where the union is organized.

MERCILESS KILLER

In the last year alone, tuberculosis killed approximately 10,000 more Americans than were killed in action or died of wounds in World War I.

In all the wars fought by this country since 1776, with the exception of the present conflict, deaths resulting from military action or from wounds received in action, totaled 244,450. In the four-year period, 1937-40, tuberculosis killed 254,668 of our citizens.

Civilian air-raid casualties in England during a ten-month period in 1940-41, when enemy air activity was at its zenith, totaled about 36,000. During a comparable period in this country, tuberculosis took 50,000 lives.

Those three illustrations show the staggering toll taken by one of the greatest bacterial killers. It is true that immense progress in reducing T. B.'s ravages has been made, and medical authorities look forward to a time when the disease will be completely eradicated. But unless every effort is made to maintain this progress, the nation stands to lose hard-won ground.

War means that millions will work longer and rest less. Weariness and exposure are two of T. B.'s most effective allies. Every precaution, public and private alike, must be given to controlling it during the war period. So far as the individual is concerned, he should immediately see his physician when any symptom of illness appears. We must never slow the fight against this merciless killer.

FOUR "MUST" FOR WAR TIME

This year's war budget alone, as proposed by the President, will be $56 000,000,000—more than half the estimated national income. That makes it mandatory that the Federal government and the people insist upon a workable fiscal policy which will make it possible to spend this money without bringing on an internal fiscal collapse.

First, all must pay higher direct and indirect taxes. And direct taxation must be extended to the very lowest income brackets.

Second, every non-essential, non-defense government activity must be stopped, and appropriations sharply reduced in many non-defense bureaus.

Third, the people must make every possible reduction in their living expenses, and buy Defense Bonds and Stamps to the limit of their abilities.

Fourth, the government must not loan or spend money for any purpose that can be financed by private business.

This last is extremely important. There are literally dozens of Federal loan agencies. Many of them operate in direct competition with the banks, thus subjecting the burdened taxpayers to needless expense and risk. The banks, as their spokesmen have said, are able to materially expand private and defense financing. They must be permitted and encouraged to do it.

The President's message on the State of the Union indicated the extent to which all must pull in their belts and help win this war for liberty and security. And government itself must do precisely the same thing.

FIRE AND THE WAR EFFORT

The United States must become a nation of fire fighters and fire preventers.

Fine as the regular fire-fighting and fire-preventing forces are, they cannot do the whole job. Their numbers are simply not great enough, and men whose peace-time work was connected with fire have been called into one branch or another of military or defense-production service. The only way this nation and its vitally needed resources can be protected against fire, is by aggressive effort on the part of trained and competent volunteers.

There are three distinct kinds of fire we must guard against now. First, there are those so-called "normal" fires—the fires which occur in any year as a result of human carelessness, ignorance or indifference. Unremitting care, in home and place of business, backed up by sound fire-prevention information, is the solution here.

Second, war brings with it the imminent danger of sabotage on a large scale. Recent FBI arrests and disclosures indicate the extent of the fifth column movement in this country with its thousands of Axis nationals. Every factory, every power station, every bridge, every center of communication, must be policed and guarded.

Third, war brings the possibility of bombing and incendiary attacks from the air. Those who say "It can't happen here" are blind to the grisly facts modern war has produced. In every community there should be an adequate group of volunteers trained to deal calmly and effectively with this kind of warfare.

The Office of Civilian Defense and local civil defense agencies are doing a fine job which must be swiftly extended and perfected. Fire is high on the list of vital civil defense work. Every fire prevented, every fire quenched with minimum damage, is a direct serice to the American war effort.

HIGHER RAIL RATES UNAVOIDABLE

The railroads have requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant permission for freight and passenger fare increase. That request was not made in an effort to increase railroad profits. It was made, instead, because higher revenue is absolutely essential to the existence and expansion of this basic industry.

The facts are simple enough. The railroads are indispensable to American war effort. They have brought immense quantities of material and equipment which must be paid for. They are ordering immense quantities to be delivered in the future—and that too must be paid for. The only way the money can be raised is through the sale of their services at a figure which will yield an adequate return.

But the most pressing reason for the request for rate increases is the higher wages granted railroad labor by the President's Special Emergency Board. These increases will total some $312,000,000 a year. On top of that, adjustment of wages of employees not included in the Board grants will total $20,000,000. Lastly, extraordinary precautionary measures undertaken by the railroads at the request of the War Department, will cost another $30,000,000 a year. This adds up to $362,000,000—a sum which is almost as great as the total net income of the industry for ALL of the ten years from 1931 through 1940.

During 1941, railroad earnings, due to abnormal war conditions, were the highest by far in more than a decade. Even so, had these increases in operating expense been in effect, they would have wiped out the large part of that net income. "In short," as the Association of American Railroads points out, "even with such a large volume of business as was handled in 1941, the railroads cannot meet this increase in expenses out of present rates without so greatly reducing their income as to weaken their ability to meet the war needs of the nation."

There is the situation in a nutshell. The railroads have no choice. Higher rates are the only solution to their financial problems.

DICTIONARY DATA

Not until the beginning of the 17th century was there recognized the need of a dictionary to help Englishmen acquire better knowledge of their language.

There were 287, 810 visitors, in 85,490 private automobiles, to Hawaii National Park during 1940.

The railroad journey from Moscow to Vladivostok, Russia, normally requires 10 days.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
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Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
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Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

STRIKE SHACKLES OFF RETAILING

This is an excellent time to start movements to repeal from the statute books of all the states those laws which restrict open competition in retailing, which burden retailing with unnecessary regulation and expense, and which inevitably damage the interests of the consumer.

It is clear that retail trade, chain and independent alike, will play an even more important part in our future lives than in the past. The stores have the job of holding down prices as much as possible in the face of inflationary trends. They have the job of helping the consumer adjust himself to a world in which gigantic quantities of once-common materials are going for war purposes. They have the job of cooperating with government in preventing waste, and making available consumer goods go farther.

The stores are doing this work superbly well. They could do it better still if needless legislative shackles were removed. The chain store taxes, for instance, now in effect in many states, amount to a tax upon every purchase made by every consumer—the stores have no choice save to pass the expense on. The so-called "fair trade laws" are of a similar character. They force the low-cost store to sell certain necessary goods at the same price as the high-cost store—at the expense of consumers who must get the most from each dollar spent.

War will force down the living standard of all. We can't afford laws which result in forcing it lower than necessary.

EARTH'S AXIS

If the earthly tile were changed enough to make the earth's axis just at right angles to our direction from the sun, then all seasons would vanish. Every spot on the earth would keep the same season the year round.

The tropics would always be very cold. Places like New York, St. Louis or San Francisco would always have spring or fall weather.

If the earth's tilt were changed so that the axis of the earth pointed directly at the sun then the north polar regions, and that of the upper half of the world, would always have 24 hours sunlight each day and the intense heat of perpetual, direct sunlight.

The other end, the South pole. would ever be in perpetual blackness and the cold on that end of the earth would become so great that no, one would want to live in it.

ONLY VENTRILOQUIST HAWK KNOWN FINALLY KILLED

The New Brunswick partridge family should issue at least a vote of thanks to Ben Geroux, a guide, for he has just succeeded in shooting Old Turk, perhaps the only ventriloquist hawk known in bird annals. For at least 10 years this cagey fish hawk has feasted on the fat of the land, notably tender young chicken partridges wholly because of its strange powers of imitating the genuine mother bird.

The mother partridge is a smart bird. If she hears a human voice, she cries out warning to her brood, starting them helter-skelter for the underbrush while she runs in the opposite direction. If she is seen she will even drag along the ground, as if it were broken, so if a human happen to be a hunter he will follow her. Anything to lead danger in any direction save that taken by her young.

When the coast is clear again she has another peculiar call that means "O. K. Come on out." The chicks understand and soon scamper out from cover. Old Turk could imitate the mother partridge perfectly. If a partridge saw him and gave the warning cry his meal was as good as served.

All he did was fly close to the scene and after waiting a few minutes he would give the "coast is clear" cry so exactly like the real mother that the youngsters would come on the run notwithstanding that the mother bird, wild with fear, would try to warn her chicks again. But it would generally be too late for Old Turk would swoop down and get one or two of them before they could hide again.

KNEEHOLE DESK ALLOWS ROOM FOR SITTER'S KNEE

The kneehole desk is one of the most beautiful pieces that has come down to us from the Seventeenth century. It is so called because it is built with an opening in the center, between the two banks of drawers, to make room for the sitter's knees.

The desk is made of mahogany and is rather highly styled. The carved moulding, the willow pull and the bracket foot are typical of the best pieces of this type. Other kneehole desks particularly those made in maple, cherrywood or pine, are more simple Some of them do not have an opening all the way through, but have a panel in the back, closing one side.

The kneehole desk produced in America during the Eighteenth century is conceded to be one of the best pieces developed in this country and while it usually features the bracket foot. carved or plain, many of them had cabriole feet, while others had a closed base which rested on the floor.

Reproductions of the kneehole desk are available at moderate prices today and lend an interesting note to the well-furnished room. Some are finished both front and back so that they can be placed in the center of a room; others, which are put against the wall, are not finished in the back. The kneehole desk with a mirror over it is very often used in the bedroom as a vanity.

48 NATIVE-BORN SIGNERS AND 48 STATES IN UNION

When the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence stepped forward to affix their signatures to that priceless document, it is quite improbable that any of them thought that the United States would some day consist of exactly the same number of states that was represented by the American-born signers.

It is a curious fact that exactly 48 of the signers were born in this country, which of course, exactly corresponds with the number of states in the Union now.

Of those eight other signers, three came from Ireland, two each from England and Scotland, ending with one from Wales.

The majority of the signers were men of law, the barristers narrowly winning out in the race, with 16 singers as against 15 lawyers. Another group won out with the same close margin of one, when as the record shows farmers were represented by only eight of their number, while the merchants listed nine business men.

Strangely enough, the military service had only two soldier-signers. The list ended with one college president, printer, brewer and a manufacturer. The oldest living member was George Wythe, a lawyer, born in Elizabeth City, Va., who died in 1806. He was then 80 years old.

SCIENTISTS DISCOVER NEW MICRO-ORGANISM FACTS

New facts about the diphtheria bacillus have been discovered by Dr. Harry E. Morton, University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Thomas F. Anderson, research laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America. The new and powerful electron microscope, which uses particles of electricty instead of light and magnetic fields instead of lenses to let scientists see objects one-fiftieth the size of anything heretofore visible. enabled Doctors Morton and Anderson to record the location of chemical reactions within the diphtheria bacillus. They discovered in electron miscroscope studies reported to the Society of American Bacteriologists that crystals of tellurium metal are formed from tellurite salts within the diphtheria bacillus.

The fact that the diphtheria bacillus and other micro-organisms could reduce tellurite salts to black tellurium metal has been known since 1900, but in the case of the diphtheria bacillus, it was explained, it was not known when the formation of the metal occurred. Crystals of tellurium are not only contained within many of the diphtheria cells, the electron-microscope pictures showed, but in some cases the crystals perforate, the cells and extend into the surrounding space.

GALAXIES HAVE TENDENCY TO FORM INTO CLUSTERS

An investigation which led to a new determination of the age of the cosmos was made recently by Dr. Eric Holmberg of the Lund observatory in Sweden, who is a guest research fellow at Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles. He studied the distribution in space of the outside galaxies, the individual universes like the Milky Way. They are not uniformly distributed but seem to form themselves into several streams.

Dr. Holmberg undertook to learn how long it would take for the galaxies to get into these configurations, starting from a random distribution through space. Galaxies appear to have a tendency to form into clusters, just as individual stars seem to gather in one area to form a galaxy or cluster.

As far as the small assemblages of clusters were concerned, their distribution was consistent with a theory that an assemblage was being formed or that previous assemblages were breaking up, but the larger streaming of universes on the outer bounds of space indicated that the formation process was the more likely one, and the calculations were based on this.

It was necessary to know that the magnitude of the forces that were operating between galaxies, and this required a determination of the average number of suns.. that, is, stars—in each galaxy. The figure arrived at by Dr. Holmberg was 100,000,000,000.

DON'T GAMBLE WITH NATIONAL HEALTH

Any extensive effort to increase the number of physicians graduated each year, as has been proposed in some quarters, will mean a lowering of professional standard and the ultimate effect will be serious both on the army medical service and on service to the people, the American Medical Association warns.

In this country, under our system of private medicine, the people have been given a quality of health service unequaled elsewhere. Standards for admittance to practice have been high and have been steadily raised. That is why this country has become the world center of medical research and education—and it is also the reason for the tremendous improvement in the general average of public health which has taken place in the last few decades.

Various specific suggestions which have been made for speeding up the production of doctors seem impractical no less than unwise. It has been suggested, for instance, that summer vacations be eliminated so that students could give all of the year to study. But that would mean that the high proportion of students who must finance themselves in whole or part, would have to give up their work or find finance elsewhere. It has also been suggested that the tempo of training be upped—but that would require slow and difficult readjustments in our medical schools, along with great expansion of teaching and technical staffs.

We can't take chances with this nation's health. "Superspeed" medical training looks like one of those superficially attractive ideas which won't stand analysis.

TO KEEP THEM FLYING

The typical automobile owner uses 15 barrels of gasoline a year.

To such a customer the orders placed by Uncle Sam are almost unbelievable. Our government is not only trying to get ample quantities of everthing its own forces require, but it is buying tremendous quantities for the British, Chinese, Filipinos and others. This purchasing has created a tough problem for United States industries which find themselves called upon for many times their normal production, often for things they never manufactured before.

A striking illustration of this has just been made known by Jesse Jones of the RFC. The modern fighting airplane works best on a gasoline of 100 octane rating, which means a gasoline with a zero knock rating. Hardly a gallon of this grade of fuel was produced before the war. It was a scientist's dream. The regular commercial planes fly on 84 to 91 octane gas. Your automobile performs well on motor fuel with an octane number as low as 70. So there was no occasion for the oil refiner to get into the production of fighting aviation fuel until the British began asking for it for their bombers and interceptors. Nevertheless, more than a year ago the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey foresaw a demand for this special gasoline and began to build a unit for its manufacture before it had an order.

Now the government is calling for a total of 150,000 barrels of 100 octane gasoline to be delivered every day, by the end of this year. It is estimated that it will cost $300,000,000 to build the necessary plant facilities to turn out this extraordinary quantity. Already half a dozen companies have agreed to take on part of the job and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has agreed to license them to use its patents. Mr. Jones is preparing to advance most of the money required, although some of the oil refiners have elected to raise their own capital to cover that part of the new construction which they hope they can use after the war.

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MARKETING COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Dairymen's League News of New York, which is published by a leading marketing cooperative, offers farmers this excellent suggestion: "In the disturbed conditions we face, cooperation in 1942 will be more important to farm people than ever before. The war will increase the disparity between the prices of things farmers buy and sell. It will restrict certain farm supplies and machinery...."

The marketing cooperatives have proven their worth in good times and bad. Today they are dealing with problems which are among the most important and the most difficult agriculture has ever faced. The future of the farmer will to a large extent depend upon the success of their efforts. They deserve loyal support.

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THE IRON HORSE AT WAR

Many a doubter has been amazed by the efficiency and celerity with which the railroads have been moving all-time record loads of freight and passengers. What those who feared a collapse of rail transport seem to have overlooked is the fact the lines got ready for war many years before war came

A good example of that is provided by the Military Transportation Section of the Association of American Railroads, which is located in the Washington office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. This Section was established in July, 1940 to enlarge work previously carried on in connection with troop movements by the Interterritorial Military Committee. Staffed with experienced railroad men, its services are available to and employed by all branches of the armed forces. Geared to go into action with maximum speed, it has a representative in every army post, camp and station in the country to take care of emergencies. This organization was responsible for making arrangements for moving 2,250,000 service men in organized parties of considerable size, in the first ten months of 1941.

Another little known fact is that the railroads have aided greatly in training transportation personnel for the War Department. Many officers who are now serving their country in key military transportation posts were assigned to the industry for practical instruction and experience. Some time ago, Clarence Lea Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, observed that "in all the world no job is being better done today than by the American railroads." The lines have proven that compliment was 100 per cent accurate and deserved. The Iron Horse has gone to war, and he fights magnificently.

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A HARD JOB BECOMES HARDER

War and defense make the job of the banker—which is hard in any period—infinitely harder.

It would take many pages to chronicle all the duties that fall on banking in this emergency. Here, for instance, is a partial list of what banks, large and small, are doing now: financing war production; selling government securities; payrolls for war industries; providing banking facilities for service men and civilian employes of war plants; furnishing vast amounts of cash for paying enlisted men; advising customers on government contracts; working with the government in freezing foreign funds: cooperating in consumer credit control; helping to maintain confidence, prevent hoarding and encourage orderly security and money markets.

Every one of those jobs is necesthe highest degrees of knowledge and competence on the banker's part. All of them must be handled swifty and efficiently, without delay or confusion.

Banking is the backbone of war industry and peace industry alike. Today it is showing the fine stuff it is made of.

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FIRE'S DESTRUCTION MOUNTS

Here is a set of figures which is a disgrace to the United States. During the month of December, the national fire loss totaled $31,361.000—$7,439,000 more than the November figure. During all of 1941, the total fire loss was $322,357,000 as compared with less than $306,500,000 in the preceding twelve months. And these figures cover only direct loss. They do not cover indirect loss—loss of business, loss of employment, loss of taxes, etc.—which runs into countless millions more.

It would be a grave mistake to think of fire only in terms of the money values destroyed. That is serious, certainly, in normal times, when there is an abundance of labor and supplies and time. In these war times, the money destruction of fire is dwarfed to insignificance by other aspects. Fire makes ash and rubble of essential materials—materials which in many cases are dangerously scarce. Fire takes the labor of men and women—labor which should be used for productive military purposes. Fire drains the nation, consumes human energies, and wastes irreplaceable time.

Every person in this country can do something to help prevent fire. And everyone must, if it is to be licked. Every setback for fire is a battle won in the great production war which underlies the military war. Every pound of material saved, every hour of labor conserved, is of essential service to the nation. War will leave little enough for civilian consumption as it is. We simply can't afford destructive fire.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

The appointment of Donald Nelson as absolute head of procurement and production, with powers second only to those of the President, marked the real start of this country's all-out war effort. In the past, we simply didn't do enough. There has been too much talk and too little work. Now, faced with enemies who have devoted all their resources for many years to the creation of gigantic armies, we must at last throw the potentially limitless American, production machine into high gear.

The effect of that on the country's economy will be revolutionary. During the year which ended, we spent less than 25 per cent of our national income for military purposes. During the fiscal year which will begin next July, it is expected that more than 50 per cent of our income will be devoted to the needs of our Army, Navy and Air Force. And in the years to follow, if the war is still going on, the proportion will be further increased. The President has said that the building of military power only slightly superior to that of our enemies, is not enough—that we must, instead, build a military power which is overwhelmingly greater. The results of that program will be felt in every home in the land.

There is little point now in talking about the mistakes of yesterday, save as they can point the way to prevent similar mistakes in the future. Labor strikes stalled production and deprived our fighting forces of vitally needed supplies. Some segments of industry were reluctant to make the tremendous transition from a peace to a war economy. Government officials, including the President, vacillated before taking the steps that were necessary to real efficiency in administration. Congress dilly-dallied and debated endlessly while the Axis forces rolled inexorably on. Now we have entered a new period, and it is inconceivable that anything will be permitted to hamper the war effort.

The individual will find himself living a very different kind of life. He will have to work harder, and he will have to forego a long list of luxuries and a number of semi-necessities as well. The complete ban on automobiles and tires indicates the way the wind blows. It is expected that within a very short time the production of electric refrigerators, washing machines and similar equipments, will come to an absolute stop. There will be little or no tin to spare for canned goods. And, while most workers will receive higher wages than ever before, a larger proportion of their earnings will be taken by government through taxation. Everyone may be required to devote a definite proportion of their income to the purchase of defense bonds. In short, your pay check may be big, but the part of it which you will have left to spend as your whims and desires indicate, will be small.

The effect of the war on industry and business will be similar. Every kind of factory, from the great automobile plants down to the smallest crossroads machine shops, will be given some part in war production. Very large gross profits will probably be made in many fields. But net profits will be modest—because of taxation. The Treasury will get the bulk of every dollar earned over and above the cost of production. No one will get rich out of this war. It is to the credit of most industries that they aren't trying to make great profits, and are asking for only enough earnings to keep going and to expand their facilities.

At the moment, there is considerable unemployment, due to the shut-down on cars. Hundreds of thousands of mechanics, tire and auto salesmen, service station workers, and others are being thrown out of work. The government expects that several months must pass before these men can be taken into defense activity. But, by the middle of the year, many anticipate an actual shortage of workmen. Any man, skilled or unskilled, will be able to find a job. It may not be the kind of job he wants or is used to, but it will give him living.

Before long it is probable that all able-bodied people, men and women alike, will have to give part of their time to public work. Those who are not directly involved in defense production or military service, will be called upon to participate in the fast-expanding civilian defense work. There is a shortage of people trained in first aid, fire fighting, policing, and similar activities. The government has made a large appropriation for equipping civilian defense forces, the bulk of which will be spent on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and training is now underway on a big scale.

There is less and less talk of "sacrifice" these days. The reason for that is clear—the work we must do and the money we must pay are simply an inevitable and unavoidable part of the waging of a war which we must win if we are to survive. Every American knows what happened to those European countries which did too little and did it too late. They are all firmly bound in Axis chains. Only our own efforts can save us from that fate

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Increases now planned in income taxation will hit the middle brackets hardest. The top brackets are taxed to the hilt already, and the low brackets are poor revenue producers. The expectation is that workers earning five to fifteen thousand year may have to pay up to four times as much in direct taxation next year as they will pay this year.

Attention Mrs. Housewife!

Flavors on the table of Mrs. America need not be changed because of any immediate shortage of spices, provided, of course, that these flavorings are used only as really needed.

Mrs. America uses more pepper and mustard than she does any other spices. The Office of Price Administration's Consumer Division reports that we have a two years' supply of pepper on hand. And the country's 1941 mustard crop was a good one—supplying far more seed than is usually needed in any one year. So these two "key" spices certainly present no problem.

What of the others? Nutmeg for your custards and spice cakes, cloves to dot your hams and to make our yearly supply of pickle, cinnamon for breakfast toast, vanilla to flavor our cakes and cookies—these and many others are still available.

But remember that these spices come to you from Zanizibar, from the West Indies, from other distant corners of the globe. They are brought to you in ships which must also carry strategic war materials.

So handle your family spice cabinet with care. Measure that teaspoon of cinnamon right into the cake batter, don't waste any of it. Don't help yourself to more mustard and ketchup than you're really going to eat. Maybe a little less vanilla in a favorite recipe would do for a while

You can probably think of other ways to "stretch" the spices you have. And the better the job you do, the longer you will be able to enjoy the flavors your family so much enjoys—your salads and sauces, your meats and our pickles, your puddings and pies.

And when you've emptied one of those nice spice cans with sprinkle tops—a can that fits into your spice cabinet march, you'd better save it. Next year's supply may not come to you in such convenient form.

NEGRO MIGRATION CREATES PROBLEM ON DIXIE FARMS

Economy of South Threatened By Departure of Workers

BIRMINGHAM, March 5 (By Walter C. Murdock for ANP)—The migration of Negroes from the farms of the southern states to industrial centers and big cities has begun to puzzle the white owners of plantations and tenant farms. The tenant who once worked so inhumanly for meager food and shelter, is very needed and an editorial in "The Alabma Journal" white publication, revealed these facts.

"Many thousands of Negroes have in the past few years migrated northward so that vast numbers of them are employed in industrial centers and New York City has more Negroes in its population than can be found in any other community in the south. Since this trend is shown in all of the southern states it illustrates geographically the changes that have been taking place in the south's population, especially in the rural areas.

"The migration has caused an enormous change in the south's economy especially on the farms and is responsible for a labor shortage on the farm that is so great as to have proved a discouragement to all men operating their plantations with hired and tenanted labor.

"Just now it is the fashion of some of the landowners to blame such agencies as the FSA, which was designed to help meet the new conditions, with the loss of labor on the farms. But the labor had already gone.

"There must be a readjustment to the new condition, for there is not the remotest hope that laborers who have left the south for more lucrative industrial employment will ever return to the farm. The mass migration from farm to city set in following the First World War. There was no answer to the war song, "How you goin' keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree?" The present war is moving other thousands and they're not coming back to plow and hoe.

"Census figures themselves show that a revolution has taken place and how great are the adjustment that must be made. If ever anybody, at any time, needed help from the central government to meet a new unprecedented situation, the rural south needs it now."

Twelve per cent of the enlisted men in the United State's Navy display the machinist mate's propeller.

The United States consumed 80 per cent of Canada's newsprint exports of April, 1910.

If you want a peppermint flavoring in white frosting, put 1-4 teaspoon oil of peppermint into the frosting just before spreading.

Air Corps Medical Unit Almost Ready

TUSKEGEE, March 13 (ANP)—The medical unit of the Air Corps Advanced Flying school is fast reaching completion and will soon be ready to receive patients. This unit is the first U. S. army hospital to be completely staffed by Negro physicians and nurses. Major DeHaven Hinkson is commanding officer.

The X-ray room, operating rooms, laboratories, infirmary, examining rooms, pharmacy are furnished throughout with modern equipment and up to date appliances for caring for the injured and sick.

The nurses assigned to the post are expected within the next several days. Officers serving with Maj. Hinkson are Maj. George McDonald, Capt. Maurice Johnson, Capt. Harold Thornell, Lt. James P. Ramsey and Lt. James E. Foote, dental surgeon.

ANGRY KICK TURNS UP GOLD

PERTH, Western Australia (Up)—Tired of constantly stubbing his toe on the same projecting rock in the pathway to his camp, Thomas Starr, prospector, gave it a good kick. He uncovered a deposit of gravel, 25 pounds of which yielded $878 worth of gold.

The new network of the Columbia Broadcasting Company now totals 74 stations, with representation in each of the 20 republics south of U. S border.

MISSION BUTTONS

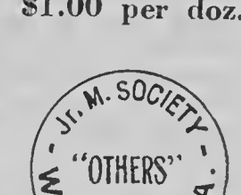
Beautiful in Color, Convenient in Size, Artistic in Design

Price Most Reasonable

ORDER NOW

Young Women's Auxiliary Buttons. Blue background, white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Buttons. White, with black letters. Price 10c, $1.00 per doz.



Star Light Band Buttons. Attractive size for small children. Price 5c each, 60c per doz.

Junior Mission Buttons, beautiful in pink, with green letters. Price 10c each. $1.00 per doz.

Mother's Union Buttons. Purple with white letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Girls' Auxiliary Buttons. Worded "The Miss in Missions." Gold and blue. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Shepherd Boys League Buttons. Worded "The Good Shepherd." Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

Bible Band Buttons. Worded "Thy Will Be Done." Color, yellow with black letters. Price 10c each, $1.00 per doz.

SEND ALL ORDERS FOR BUTTONS TO

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HENRY A. BOYD, *Secretary*

523 2nd Ave., North **Nashville, Tennessee**

CHILD HEALTH EDUCATION NEEDED

The need for child health education is vividly shown in a study made in the typical city of Chicago, by a group of physicians. The health records of more than 6,000 children, about even divided as to sex, were analyzed. Their ages ranged from 2 to 18 years, with 88 per cent between 5 and 14.

It was found that children from non-relief families were no less in need of medical and dental care than those from relief levels. Variations between the different income levels with respect to incidence and type of care needed, were small.

The examining physicians discovered four facts of great importance. First, 60 per cent of all the children were in need of medical care.

Second, 58 per cent were in need of dental care.

Third, 21 per cent had not been vaccinated against smallpox.

Fourth, 34 per cent had not been immunized against diphtheria.

What is true in Chicago, is unquestionably true to practically the same degree in the country at large. The fact that so large a proportion of our children are growing up in relatively poor physical condition, bodes ill for the nation's future. The responsibility is up to the parents—no child need do without first-class medical attention if and when needed. Take your children to the doctor periodically, and follow his advice to the letter.

ELECTRIC INDUSTRY OVERCOMES HANDICAPS

For many years, the electric power and light industry has been subject to unnecessary political attack. It has been the object of destructive laws, such as the Holding Company Act, which have placed tremendous artificial obstacles in the way of its expansion and progress. It has been subjected to tax-subsidized competition by government systems backed by all the resources of the public treasury. It has been vilified and denounced on every occasion by a group of politicians whose prime objective is the complete socialization of all power resources in this country.

Under those circumstances, it might have been expected that the private industry would go backward. It would have been only natural for its management to become steadily more discouraged, and steadily more dubious as to the future. Yet, as newly released figures show, that has not happened. The industry, fully conscious of its vast responsibility to the people, has pressed ahead.

Last year was a year of exceptionally heavy power demand. And in that year, according to C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, the utility industry successfully met that tremendous demand in every section of the country, except for a few weeks in the Southeast when unnecessary power use had to be curtailed due to water shortage which affected Federal as well as private plants. On top of that, the industry is building new capacity as fast as it can be supplied with turbines and other needed materials.

If the industry could do this in the face of a determined movement to destroy it, what could it have done with a little encouragement, a little fair treatment, a little consideration for its problems and objectives? The industry has proved its mettle—and proved it the hard way. Now is the time to give it the green light—and permit it to use all its resources, unhampered by political attack, to serve the nation in our hour of greatest need.

STRANGE MEDICINE

One sometimes wonders what medicine is used to get rural communities that already have electric service, to vote to put themselves in debt to establish a rural electrification cooperative line.

A typical example has just occurred in Oregon. There are only 439 meters involved, scattered over a sparsely settled area covering widely separated towns. In addition to the taxes under which such an area already staggers, it would now burden itself with a $182,500 obligation to buy the private lines over which it is already receiving service. On top of this, it would destroy a private tax-paying power unit.

Now it develops that the rates to be charged by this Rural Electrification Administration power district are higher than those charged by the private utility service which would be destroyed. This has caused the public service commissioner of Oregon to delay transfer of the properties to the public power district, as after a study of customers' meters, he finds that approximately 51 per cent of the present customers would be subject to possible increases in charges. He therefore requires that existing customers be not adversely affected by the change.

Wholly aside from the unsound policy of destroying private enterprise in this country, what possible compensating benefit can a community hope for when it votes out taxable assets, loads itself with public debt, increases its tax burdens, gets no measurable reduction in rates, and actually faces rate increases? What hypnotic power is there in the socialistic song that is sung to citizens, that causes them to vote to destroy their birthright a free enterprise system?

This should be the last country on earth to promote such a program.

SURE PROTECTION AT LOW COST

Every so often the argument is put forward that cities and towns should become self-insurers of municipal property, in order to save the cost of private fire insurance.

That argument may seem persuasive on the surface. But hard actual experience has shown the fallacy involved. The whole system of private fire insurance is based upon widespread risks of many different kinds. In other words, a single fire or a dozen fires, no matter how great, could not injure the insuring company.

In average-sized towns, municipal property is concentrated in one section and a single fire could destroy it all. Even in great cities, where municipal property is more widely spread, there is usually one big risk, such as a city hall, which dwarfs all the others. Many cases are on record where the destruction by fire of a major piece of city property has involved a loss far larger than the municipal insurance fund was able to meet—and the taxpayers had to dig down to pay the bill for rebuilding.

Private fire insurance is one of the smallest municipal expenses. An official survey was recently made of the tax rates in a large number of representative American communities. In twenty-two cities which carried private insurance on all municipal property, the tax rate per thousand dollars of value averaged $27.25. In fifteen cities which carried partial private insurance, the rate averaged $27.99. And in eight cities which carried no private insurance, the rate was highest of all—$29.16.

The citizen should be as much interested in seeing that municipal property is adequately insured against fire as his own personal property, for this offers the surest protection at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer.

PUBLIC WASTE MUST BE STOPPED

The most telling criticism of the newly proposed Federal budget deals with projected expenditures for non-war activities. The budget calls for a cut of about $1,000,000,000 a year in this direction. Many economists and high government officials are convinced that a reduction of at least double this amount can be made.

The taxpayers are being called upon to accept a financial burden unparalleled in our history. Last year's record-breaking income tax bill is supposed to produce an increase in tax revenue of some $3,500,000,000 a year. This year, plans call for another bill to produce around $9,000,000,000 additional. Every possible source of revenue will be tapped to the limit. With such a staggering sum to be raised for the nation's protection and survival, every conscientious citizen should protest the spending of a solitary tax nickel for any non-defense purpose which can be eliminated or deferred.

We are still spending hundreds of millions each year for "relief" at a time when the national income, because of the war boom, is at record levels, and an acute labor shortage is imminent. We are spending more millions for a long list of "social" projects which divert money and energies from the grim job of winning the greatest war history has known. Throughout the country waste of public funds continues.

Congress must learn that the era of "spending as usual" must come to an end.

LET GOVERNMENT SET EXAMPLE

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Expenditures, of which Senator Byrd is chairman, has made its preliminary report to the President and Congress. That report is of the greatest importance to all the people.

The Committee shows where cash savings of more than $1,300,000,000 can be made in non-defense Federal spending during the fiscal year which will begin July 1. It also recommends additional legislative action for savings which would bring the total cut in non-defense spending to almost $1,717,000,000. And this is only its first report—it will make further reports and show where still more retrenchment is practical and possible.

The Brookings Institution has also made an itemized survey which indicates possible savings in excess of $2,000,000,000. It too expects to make further reports to show where additional cuts can and must be made.

One paragraph of the Joint Committee's report should be studied and acted up by every public official. That paragraph says: "There is no room for non-essentials in a government stripped for action. Our united purpose is to produce sufficient armament and trained personnel to win this war. Nothing can be permitted to interfere with this objective. The American people are being asked to pay extremely burdensome taxes which will become greater; they are being asked to make sacrifices and endure hardships. The government should set the example."

The American people, sick of waste and extravagance, await their Congress' answer to that statement of undeniable fact.

MATERIAL WASTE MUST BE STOPPED

Retail merchants are being called upon to take a leading part in the campaign against waste of essential materials.

At the moment, principal attention is being given to conserving rubber and paper. Merchants are asked to use a minimum of paper in wrapping parcels, and to use none at all for packaged goods. It is recommended that the number of store deliveries be reduced whenever possible.

The consumer should understand what is being done, and cooperate. Don't ask to have your purchases wrapped or put in bags if you can conveniently carry them as they are. Take your purchases home yourself, instead of asking for delivery service, whenever you can. Save boxes and paper of all kinds—they can be reclaimed and put to further use.

Experiments are now being conducted to discover whether or not it is feasible to reclaim the tin content of cans, and before long you may be asked to save your used cans. Tin, like rubber, is fast becoming scarce.

Both chain stores and independent stores are taking active part in these "prevent needless waste" endeavors. Your cooperation will enable them to give you the best possible service consistent with current conditions. And your cooperation will help conserve materials which are vitally needed in defense work.

A NEW LESSON, AN OLD TRUTH

One lesson may be learned from this war. If it is well learned, victory will be permanent, and the fruits of peace will bloom eternally. It is this: Real progress can only come from the labor of free men.

How often we have heard that simple statement, anathema to dictators! It is anathema to them because they understand better than we ourselves exactly what it means. They know that their kind have slim pickings in a land of free men because free men will work to meet the demands of other free men. In a free country, government is merely an onlooker, demanding little except the power and wherewithal to enforce fair play.

Our whole system of free enterprise is founded on the demands of free men in a free country. When you as a private citizen demanded radios, you got them. When you demanded "horseless carriages" and the gasoline to run them, you got them. When you demanded electric lights, you got them. The same was true of a thousand other luxuries and necessities which have been as common as dirt. You expressed your demands by buying a new product the instant it was put on the market by some enterprising individual. You continued to express your demands by looking tirelessly for the best at the cheapest price. Millions of businesses and industries have successfully striven to bring the miracles of science and invention to you, the citizen. They are the same private enterprises that you have often booed and kicked around these many years.

Here is where you, Mr. Citizen, may learn the most precious lesson of this war. Private enterprise is serving you no longer. It is serving our government so that our country may survive in a world where most governments have directed the labor of the masses for many years toward nothing more productive than military power—the same years that American enterprise devoted to give you a richer, fuller life.

In this world struggle we are of necessity building a gigantic government, a gigantic military machine. Our free enterprise system is busy catching up with the slaves of the dictatorships. Until the war is terminated successfully, you will do without the pampering that you have received from free enterprise. It will probably do you good. While you are deprived of many of the products of industry, you will learn what free American enterprise did for you in the past. If the lesson sinks in deeply enough, you may even learn that if you ever want free enterprise back, you will have to make it possible for it to come back.

The requisites of its return are few, but they will require the same toughness that is required to win the war. First, the evil of uncontrolled bureaucracy will have to be crushed. Second, the burden of taxation will have to be equitably distributed and a long-range program adopted to save this country from bankruptcy. Third, and most important, is the realization that we cannot maintain representative government without free enterprise—that unless free men can direct their energies to the betterment of life for other free men, as in the past, they will automatically be directed to the building of big government.

A permanent big government with millions of employes would spell the end of free men, free enterprise, free opportunity, representative government—the end of the things that millions of American men are preparing to fight and die for in every corner of the world.

Stove On Proper Level

You can raise your cooking stove to the proper height for working by setting the legs on neat blocks of wood. Another method which some women find even better is to build a platform for the stove. Do you know how to find out what is the most convenient working height for yourself at stove, ironing board and sink? There are two methods. For the first one, stand up straight and hang the arms straight down; the palms of the hands should rest flat upon the working surface. If not, the equipment should be raised until this requirement is met. The other method is to stand straight, bend the elbow, allowing a slight slant of the arm downward.

SOME RECORD

Just what the railroads mean to this country is revealed by a review of the lines' performance in 1941, which was recently released by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

Last year the railroads moved 470,000,000,000 ton-miles of freight—25.9 per cent more than in 1940, and 5.1 per cent more than in the previous peak year of 1929. That incredible load was handled without congestion, car shortage or serious delay. In the words of Mr. Pelley, this was accomplished "because of a continuous improvement in cars, locomotives, and facilities, and in operating methods and efficiency, that started 20 years ago and has kept growing despite the ups and downs of the railroads in more recent years." It is also interesting to note that the railroads' gross earnings were almost $1,000,000,000 less than in 1929, as a result of the fact that both freight and passenger fare charges are much lower than they were then.

The railroads are our principal agency of transport, and they are providing us with a steadily improving service. They also constitute one of the nation's major economic assets. In 1941 they spent $3,660,000,000 for operating expense. They spent $550,000,000 for taxes—the highest total for any year in history. They employed 1,140,000 workers. They spent more than $1,500,000,000 for maintenance, and over $1,000,000,000 for fuel, supplies and materials used in current operation. They spent about $600,000,000 for equipment, roadway, structures and other physical improvements.

That's the kind of industry that hauls this nation's tools of peace and instruments of war. Rail transportation is the backbone of any country's production machine. Our rail service is unequaled in the world.

WHEN FIRE ATTACKS

Civilian defense work is expanding fast. Throughout the country, and especially along the two coast lines, elaborate precautions are being taken to protect persons and property in the event of enemy attack from sea or air.

This is valuable work and must be continued and improved. However, it would be a grave error if we focused our attention so completely on the possibility of attack from without that we forgot the dangers that exist within.

One of the principal of those dangers is that of fire. Fire threatens the lives of all. Fire threatens every man's property. And fire threatens the war production progress. At a time when material shortages are critical, and production for our military machine must be increased with unprecedented rapidity, the war against fire is the whole nation's war.

Each day fire takes a certain toll of destruction in this country. Some fires are spectacular, such as that which recently consumed thousands of tons of irreplaceable rubber at a tire factory. Others are barely noted, such as the fires which are quickly extinguished with a minimum of damage. But we must realize that all fires destroy something—that all fires require labor for repairs and rebuilding—that all fires consume resources.

Protection against "normal" fires should be as much a part of civilian defense as protection against the possibility of fires being started by incendiary invasion. Every community, no matter how small, should organize and train a volunteer fire unit and equip it adequately. That is the kind of work which will return tremendous dividends to the entire nation.

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19th ANNUAL MEETING OF GA. NEGRO EXTENSION WORKERS HOLD MEETING

Industrial College, Ga.—The 19th annual agents' meeting of Georgia Negro Extension workers which was held at Georgia State College recently was brought to a successful conclusion. More than fifty workers, representing sixty counties, were in attendance to study the State's food and feed needs for 1942, and how they could help with America's war efforts.

They studied ways on how an increased production of gardens, chickens, eggs, pork, beef, milk, feed grains, hay and forage crops, and soil building practices could be reached. They were concerned about the preservation and conservation of these commodities, better health, greater coordination of their work, better farm and home living, and national defense activities. The theme of the conference was "Our Responsibilities Here in Georgia in 1942. With the Nation at War" and both state and federal officials from the Extension Service and other agricultural departments worked with the group in this united effort.

Director W. S. Brown of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service electrified the group as he told how they could speed up the live-at-home programs which they had been promoting for many years. He stressed the point that whatever the workers did in the food for victory campaign would not be more than they should do in time of peace. The Director emphasized that farmers should avoid making the mistake of the first world war by selling most of their products and that European and Asiatic nations would be in a devastated condition at the close of this war and would look to America for food and feed stuff. It was then pointed out that farmers should not only produce for our allies but for ourselves also. He urged greater coordination and harder work, the production of more food and feed stuff and its conservation and preservation. The Director stressed economy habits and urged that farmers should produce more food supplies for their own needs instead of purchasing the foods that can be grown on the farm.

Dr. E. H. Shinn, Senior Agriculturist, Division of Field Studies and Training, U. S. Department of Agriculture, paid tribute to the loyalty of Negro Extension workers in all emergencies and emphasized the fact that they would never have such opportunity to demonstrate that Negro Extension work is indispensable as they have today. He urged that the workers continue their work in such way that it would stand out in the national defense program. Dr. Shinn also pointed out that the defense program should be interpreted to farm people to bring about greater coordination and produce more food and feed stuff for better family living.

Miss Lurline Collier, State Home Demonstration Agent, revealed that Extension workers should do the undramatic things that are basic to defense. She stressed the importance of carefully planned work and urged the following five points in coordination of the work: (1) Have program organized to reach more farm people, (2) get more farmers to come to meetings to get information needed, (3) make as many farm and home visits as possible, (4) be anchored to something stable, and (5) train leaders to do more efficient things.

At the conclusion of this discussion, Waldo S. Rice, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist discussed the importance of beef cattle production and outlined ways in which the production could be increased through better feeding and care.

Now (a State Negro AAA leadership conference consumed the first two days of this meeting. More than 150 agricultural leaders—Extension workers Vacational Agricultural and Home Economic teachers—from all parts of the state met and studied the defense program from the Triple "A" stand point of view F. A. Miller, James P. Davis, C. F. Clarke and A. L. Holsey, federal representatives of the AAA, directed this course of study.

Following this to-day leadership conference, the remaining portion of the week was devoted to extension problems. Kenneth Treanor, Extension Economist—Farm Management, opened this session. He outlined the economic picture of Georgia and pointed out how farmers who didn't produce in 1942 would be liabilities to the defense program.

This discussion was followed by lectures on the importance of food preservation and conservation by Miss Katherine Lanier, Extension Specialist—Food Preservation. The clothing problem was outlined by Miss Leonora Anderson, Extension Clothing Specialist, while Miss Susan Mathews, Extension Nutritionist, outlined the value of vitamins proper diets and balanced meals for strong and healthy bodies. Arthur Gannon, Extension Poultryman discussed the poultry needs and told how farmers could increase the state's poultry production. W. A. Sutton, Jr., Miss Emmie Nelson, and L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., State 4-H Club officials, conducted club meetings with the group and gave timely suggestions on how the agents could secure greater participation from club members in the food production program.

Many of the key farmers of the state were attending the annual farmers institute here at the College also. A practical program was worked out for them under the supervision of F. M. Staley, Sr., Director of Agriculture at the College.

State Agent P. H. Stone of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service points out that the Agents' meeting this year was the best ever conducted as Specialists came with more equipment to reach Negro Extension problems.

DIRECTOR W. S. BROWN ADDRESSES NEGRO EXTENSION AGENTS IN THEIR 19th ANNUAL MEETING

Industrial College, Ga.,—Director W. S. Brown of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service told the Negro Extension workers recently, who were attending their 19th annual agents' meeting at Georgia State College, that they had the greatest responsibility they ever had in helping to produce food for America's food for victory campaign.

"This is a splendid opportunity we have to speed up our live-at-home programs to make agriculture reach the goals we have been striving for all these years," Director Brown declared. He pointed out that the food for freedom program was nothing new, but simply the speeding up of the live-at-home program which Extension workers have been promoting for many years. "The speeding up of this program will require more hard work and greater coordination than ever before," he said.

The Director emphasized that Extension workers should caution farmers to avoid the mistake they made during the first world war by selling most of their products, for after this war is over, European and Asiatic nations will be in a devastated condition. They will look to America for food and breeding stock to build up their herds, as many of their choice animals have been killed during the war. This means then, that we must not only think of increasing our food production for our allies only, but for ourselves. "Whatever we do in the food for victory campaign will not be more than we should do in time of peace, provided the mistakes of the first world war are avoided," the Director says.

We have one of the greatest food and feed programs we have ever had. Each state has been given a goal in this campaign. Georgia has a large portion in the peanut goal of the food production program. These goals will mean nothing without proper supervision and encouragement, and here lies another responsibility of all agricultural workers.

The wheels of fortune are turning where farmers will get a break, provided they watch the prices of commodities. Their wives will have to watch the cost of living as prices are going up. In 1942, farmers should see a good year if they sell more than they buy.

We are facing a great problem and it will require more thinking, planning, and the readjustment of our plans of work. Fewer meetings will have to be planned, but they should be better. This does not mean stop working, but harder work instead.

The rationing of automobile tires is our first beginning of trying to get along without things. People will have to go back to the basic essentials of life and stop living in luxury. Here, the Director paraphased this thought by emphasizing the economy habits formed by many of our parents.

"Yes, we are going to win this war at whatever the cost may be. Every farmer, farm woman, 4-H club boy and girl can make a fine contribution in this respect. If farmers will only produce more food and feed stuff to supply their own needs, much of the food which they have been buying can be sent to army camps to feed our soldiers." Director Brown concluded.

After this Mr. W. A. Sutton, Jr., Miss Emmie Nelson, and Mr. L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., State 4-H club officials conducted 4-H club meetings with the group and gave timely suggestions on how the agents could secure greater participation from the club members in the food production program.

This was followed by recreational activities conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Director of Music at the College. At the conclusion of this activity, Mr. B. H. Crutcher, Dairyman at the College. gave practical dairy demonstrations.

SHARECROPPERS CAN INSURE COTTON CROP

Washington, D. C.—Tenants and sharecroppers, as well as farm owners, can insure their cotton crops, the Department of Agriculture pointed out this week as the first cotton insurance program got underway. Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the agency which is writing the insurance, says application for insurance may be made at the county office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Already, white and colored farmers are signing applications for cotton insurance. The insurance protects the cotton crops of farmers against losses from natural and unavoidable hazards, such as boll weevils and other insects, droughts, floods, plant diseases, storms and hail.

No cash is needed at the time the application for insurance is made. Applications must be signed before the crop is planted and before the final day for receiving applications in each state. Each application contains a commodity note by which growers pay their premium. The note allows insured farmers to pay in cotton or cash, on or before the day the note is due, or to have the premium deducted from the indemnity, if any; from any government payment due the farmer for cooperating in the National farm program, or from any loan he might receive under programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculturue.

SHOCK ABSORBERS

Fred S. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, a pioneer marketing cooperative in its field, recently described the organization as "the shock absorber for all dairy farmers in the New York milk shed."

That description fits the cooperative marketing movement as a whole.

The marketing co-ops act as the farmers' shock absorbers in a long list of vital matters. They help him improve his producing methods, so that he may raise better crops at less cost. They work to stabilize and expand his markets. They act as his representatives in questions of legislative policy, etc. They seek to obtain for the farmer a fair share of the final selling price of his product.

Work such as this, in the long run, will mean the difference between poverty and plenty for agriculture. In such discordant, swift-changing times as we are now living in, the importance of that work grows many times and deserves the respect and support of progressive farmers.

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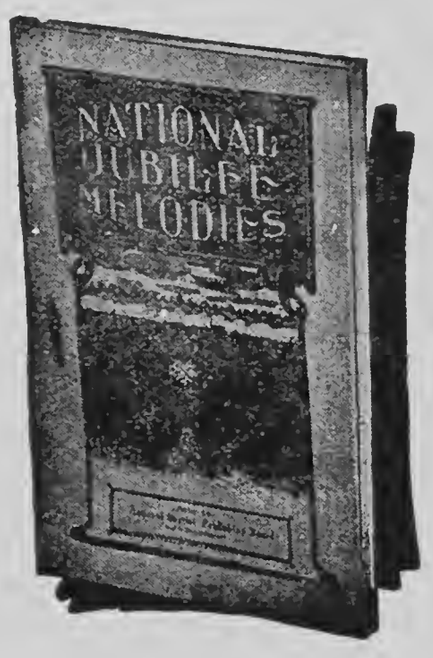

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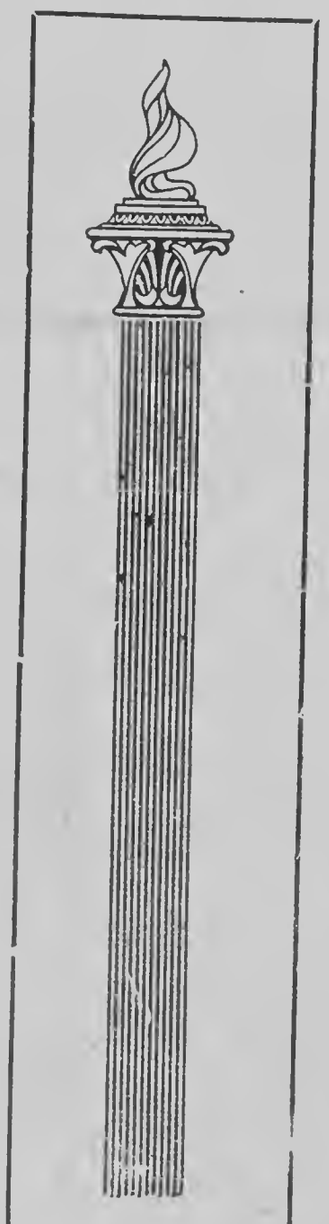

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EXTENSION AGENTS REPORT PROGRESS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Despite the financial adversities which have beset farming for the past decade, 1941 annual reports of Georgia Negro Agricultural Extension workers show that marked progress has been made.

Adult Work

The planting of better seeds, preparation of better seed beds, better food, clothing, better methods of home and farm management, harvesting and storing farm products, marketing, the production of more poultry and livestock, the selection of better farm animals, their care and utilization, individual and group instruction and adjusting crops to needs and equipment, the promotion of a sound live-at-home program, and emphasizing the importance of more food and feed stuff to help with the nation's war efforts occupied much of the Extension worker's time this year.

They influenced the establishment of demonstrations throughout their territories to illustrate the practical value of certain recommended farm and home practices. They appeared on programs of churches, schools, lodges, and civic gatherings to discuss better rural-life activities. They have served as a buffer against erroneous and disturbing rumors and propaganda, and have contributed much to the maintenance of good morale during these crucial times.

State Agent P. H. Stone of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service points out that greater yields of food and feed stuff and other farm crops were made. More families attempted the production of more poultry products, hogs, milk, vegetables, fruits, etc. These yields were increased over that in previous years. Many farmers attempted home and health sanitation, home beautification, devoted more time to year-round gardens, the family milk cow, preservation of farm products, forestry plots, wildlife conservation, and applied more skill and technique in their operations. Soil conservation practices were on the increase while greater emphasis was placed on the live-at-home program.

The Extension workers did agricultural engineering on 10,342 farms and saved farmers hundreds of dollars. Through their efforts, more than 260,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, etc., were canned and preserved, and there are fuller larders.

In the agent's efforts to bring about these changes and improvements, they spent (1) 10,823 days in the field (2) made 41,416 farms and homes (3) had 45,136 office calls relating to various phases of farm activity (4) displayed exhibits on 238 events (5) held 10,441 method demonstration meetings which were attended by 149,678 farmers and rural leaders (6) they issued 1,368 different circular letters (7) prepared and published 1,144 news articles and stories (8) conducted 3,086 result demonstration meetings with an attendance of 46,299. (9) The agents did work on 42,748 farms and (10) influenced more than 27,000 farm families with some phase of the Extension program.

4-H Club Work

The 1941 annual reports reveal that 4-H club work with Negro boys and girls was increased also. The total project enrollment was 31,271, an increase of 2,225 over that in 1940. Of this number, 10,568 were boys and 20,703 were girls. There were 23,386 club members completing projects in which they were enrolled.

These young people were engaged in such projects as swine, poultry, dairy and beef cattle, home gardening, and beautification, field and forage crops, wildlife conservation, build something, soil improvement, food preservation, foods, clothing, and many other activities adapted to rural life. They were anxious to help with the "Food For Victory Program" too.

From these activities, more of them made considerable money to continue their education, help parents become land owners, and enjoy some of the pleasures of life.

Club Agent Alexander Hurse points out that there were 120,214 chickens in their poultry projects, representing an increase of 78,701 over that of last year. The club members were given special poultry work in judging, marketing, and grading poultry products by R. J. Richardson, Extension Poultry Specialist. This work was done in Baldwin, Burke, Chatham, Peach, Sumter, and Washington counties, and has contributed much to the production of better poultry products. It also made clear to the club members what was expected of them in the activity.

This year, club boys fattened and sold 106 beef calves. Twenty of them were home-raised by club members themselves, while 86 were purchased from Georgia livestock concerns through banking facilities of the state.

Club Agent Alexander Hurse further points out that club work is taking a stronger hold, for scores of people throughout the state clamored for 4-H club work to be set up in counties where there are no Extension workers.

Negro Extension work covered more than 52 counties this year, worked by 48 Farm and Home demonstration agents. The supervisory staff is composed of P. H. Stone, State Agent; Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent, in charge of Home Demonstration work; Alexander Hurse, State Club Agent; and Z. T. Hubert, Assistant State Club Agent. They report that farm people throughout the state are in good morale and are anxious to do their share to help with America's war efforts..

EXTEND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO TROUSDALE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that the Food Stamp program for distributing agricultural commodities will be extended to Trousdale County, Tennessee.

Selection of the area followed conferences between representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture and local public officials, welfare officials, business men and bankers who will be concerned with the operation of the program.

Total population of the county is 6,113. It is estimated there are 233 cases representing about 956 persons, receiving public assistance in the area and eligible for the Food Stamp program.

Under the plan of stamp distribution to be used in the country, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive free blue stamps for use in obtaining specially designated agricultural commodities to supplement their food supplies.

By means of the Food Stamp program, farm products are moved through regular trade channels to public aid families. This gives the farmer a wider market for crops which are in abundant supply and at the same time adds needed health-giving foods to the diets of families receiving public aid.

EXTEND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO FOUR TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that the Food Stamp program for extending agricultural commodities will be extended to Benton, Stewart, Obion and Hawkins Counties, Tennessee.

Selection of the areas followed conferences between representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture and local public officials, welfare officials, business men and bankers who will be concerned with the operation of the program.

Population of Benton County is 11,976 and it is estimated that there are 1,150 cases, representing about 3,240 persons, receiving public assistance in the area and eligible for the Food Stamp program.

Stewart County has a population of 13,549. It has about 780 cases, representing 3,240 persons, receiving public assistance; Obion County has a population of 30,978, with 1,310 cases, representing 5,400 persons, and Hawkins County has a population of 28,523, with 1,170 cases, representing 4,720 persons.

Under the plan of stamp distribution to be used in the areas, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive free blue stamps for use in obtaining specially designated agricultural commodities to supplement their food supplies.

By means of the Food Stamp program, farm products are moved through regular trade channels to public aid families. This gives the farmer a wider market for crops which are in abundant supply and at the same time adds needed health-giving foods to the diets of families receiving public aid.

SOMETHING NEW

Draperies ornamented with real flowers, instead of floral designs, have been introduced by a New York interior decorator. Pockets in lower folds of the curtains conceal test tubes filled with water, into which cut blooms may be slipped. The result is a gay fringe of bright blossoms.

More than one-fourth of the steel made in the United States and Canada for defense this year is coming from automobile junk yards and other scrap heaps.

U. S. D. A. ANNOUNCES FOOD STAMP LIST FOR FEBRUARY

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today the list of foods which will be available during February for purchase with blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp program.

The February food list, containing the same foods as the January list, will continue to supply stamp program participants with a wide choice of nutritious foods such as pork, butter and eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables of many varieties. Families taking part in the stamp program can obtain the "blue stamp" food in local stores in exchange for blue stamps.

The complete list of foods for the period February 1 through February 28, as issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration for all stamp pro-gram areas is as follows: butter, all cuts of pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

There is one automobile for every eight persons in Canada.

FLORAL PATTERNS BEST SAY THE RUG DESIGNERS

Rugmakers, like all needleworkers, seem to love best the floral patterns which give them unusual opportunities for creative expression in line and color.

The early American hooked rug-maker was no exception. She transferred snowballs, hollyhocks, tiger lilies, pansies and roses from the garden to her hooked rug, but she did not depend altogether upon her free-hand sketching. She made frequent use of her knowledge, of work for ideas for hooking. Often the flowers you see blooming in the center of a rug were adapted from a rose on her sampler or from her favorite quilt pattern. The grapevine and carnation frequently came from her crewel work..

We know that diamond-shaped and heart-shaped patterns cut from heavy paper, cup-plates, saucers, bricks, even the platter on which the Thanksgiving turkey was served, were grist for the mill which furnished her with models for rug designs. She used up odds and ends of cloth in "hit or miss," in crazy work patterns or in all over effects based on the shell motifs pictured in her treasured book of cross-stitch pattern.

There are 661,332 licensed hunters in Pennsylvania.

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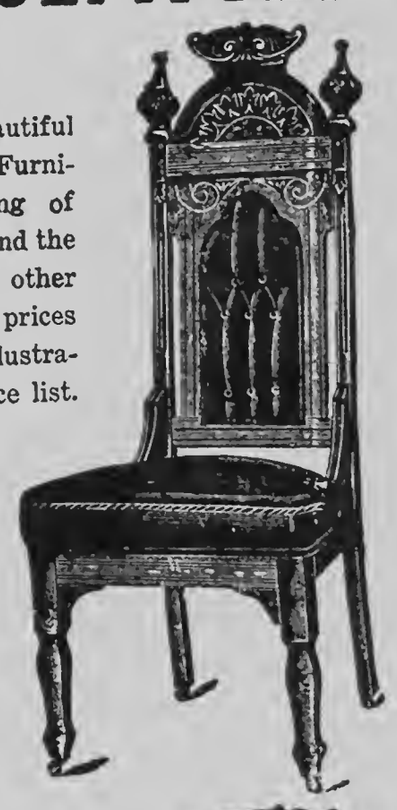

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STORY OF FARM BOY

(Continued from Page 1)

childhood, an exceptionally retarded adolescence, a young manhood crowded with the grim fight for daily bread.

During his high school years young Carver took advantage of every opportunity that presented itself to study drawing. Pennies earned at dishwashing and yard raking were divided between bread and boxes of colors. Was there an art exhibit somewhere; or a free lecture? George Carver would work late or rise earlier in order to have time to attend.

Finally, a dream came true when he was enrolled in the School of Art at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa with Miss Etta Budd as his instructor. Here he studied harmony in composition and in color. He studied the characteristics and methods of the various Schools of Art; he worked in the different media. Always his chief interest was with nature's expressions—flowers, trees, autumn fields. Every possible moment was spent in the studio with palette and brushes.

His paintings received much praise.. Four were sent to an exhibit in Cedar Falls, Iowa, where selections were to be made from the fifty contributions from other artists over the state, to be shown at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. All four of George Carver's were selected. The young Negro student was able to scrap together enough money to send only one. That one received Honorable Mention in Chicago. That was in 1893.

One of the dreams of his young manhood, Dr. Carver says, was to paint pictures that would have such poignant beauty that they would stir the soul.

The change from Simpson College to the state college at Ames, Iowa, caused young Carver to concentrate on agrieulture. Paints dried on the palette; canvases were rolled carefully and packed away. Came graduation from Ames, followed swiftly by employment in the college greenhouse and an assistantship in Botany.

In 1896 Booker T. Washington invited George Carver to come to Tuskegee Institute. Carver came. And with him, carefully packed in his ancient trunk eame the many canvases on which the stuff of his soul had blended with oils and many colors to make roses bloom and little brooks to sing deep in quiet autumn woods.

At Tuskegee, Carver the farmer, was not able to subdue Carver the Artist. He began to experiment with Alabama clay as a paint base. It was not long—and proably less to his amazement than to that of his friends—before the Iowa miracle was being repeated. The stuff of his soul had blended, this time with Alabama elay to reproduce the blush on a golden peach, the frosty ripeness of purple grapes. These too were packed away on eloset shelves. Oecasionally, they were brought out to be shown to privileged friends and a few artists, but always to be put back. There was no spaee for a permanent exhibit. Even the appropriation that made possible the Carver Museum, in 1938, was not adequate to provide suitable space for the art work.

One day in the summer of 1941, Dr. George W. Carver had a new sparkle in his eye. The art gallery was to become a reality. Through a bequest in the will of the late Dr. Major Clemmon Alfred, Clearwater Oklahoma, Dr. George W. Carver reeeived $1500. Dr. Alford, a Negro physieian, unknown to Dr. Carver, had for years followed with appreeiation the seientist's work at Tuskegee.

The following weeks brought new activity to the Carver Museum. Carpenters were busy shaping arches and putting in partitions. Below stairs two old gentlemen—the artist and his carpenter friend—were holding friendly arguments over picture frames . . . .

"This moiding is a beautiful pattern. A good stain and varnish will bring out the grain you want."

"Yes, that molding is a beautiful pattern, but it isn't what I want. The simplicity of my paintings would clash with an ornamental frame. And I don't want any varnish."

"No stain?"

"No stain."

"Just plain bare wood?"

"Just plain bare wood."

So plain bare wood it was, rubbed down to bring out the grain and shaped into frames of doric simplicity.

Rolls of eanvas were taken from the ancient trunk and dusted off. Many of the paintings packed away these 40 years were almost black. They had to be carefully cleaned before being placed in the frames. Dr. Carver entrusted the delicate task to no other hands than his own.

At last all was ready. Another dream came true.

On November 17, 1941 when the Carver Art Collection was opened to the public with appropriate ceremony, among the honored guests was Dr. John O. Gross, until recently president of Simpson College.

National Art Week, 1941 was celebrated at Tuskegee Institute by the opening of the Carver Art Gallery in the George Washington Carver Museum.

National Art Week, a project dear to the heart of President Roosevelt and to that of the First Lady, was observed this year throughout the nation in museum, galleries, libraries, sehools and study clubs with increased purposefulness and appreciation.

One reason for this rise in national interest in art is obvious. Art treasures of Europe have been destroyed by the hundreds. Many hundreds more are hidden in places whose security becomes daily more uncertain. Scores of prieeless European treasures are here in America. So, the floodlight of American interest has been turned upon every canvas done by foreign artists.

But more than that. The Nazi have been ruthless in their disregard for European life as well as for European art. This has caused America to take a somewhat belated look, but one with fresh interest and clear vision, around her own dooryard. To her amazement she found native art with the warmth of color, perfection of line,deftness of detail and beauty of composition that have long been acelaimed in European work.

In addition the dooryard search revealed many pieees whose boldness of eoneeption and vigor of treatment eould have been the work of none but an artist of this new world.

So it is that Americans, in their all-out for defense of the American vine and fig tree, have come to realize that there is more to defend than first appeared in the books native art for one thing.

But it is highly improbable that either of these national trends added one jot or title to the nation-wide interest in the art created by a stooped, little, brown man down in Alabama. Whether Hitler had written 'Mein Kampf' or not, thousands of people would still have been eager to see pictures painted by the hand of George Washington Carver.

The Carver collection eontains one group of 27 oil paintings on canvas, done at Simpson College, School of Art, Indianola, Iowa, under the direction of Miss Etta M. Budd nearly or quite 50 years ago. In this group is "Yucea, Angustifolia and Caetus" (No. 4) which was hung at the World's Columbian Exposition, May 1893 and received Honorable Mention.

Three other paintings of the student Carver whieh were selected to go to Chicago, may also be seen at the Museum. They are: Mixed Bouquet of Roses (No. 16). Vase of Roses and Gladioli (No. 18), and Duteh Wharf (No. 17).

Another interesting part of the collection is a group of water eolor studies done in the Curtis Browns, vegetable colors developed by Dr. Carver's assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., from, apple skins, nandina berries, magnolia seeds, and coffee grounds.

Of the other paintings "Evening Twilight" (No. 6) and "Crab Apple Blossoms" (No. 21) are espeeially lovely. There is the group done with clay paints: 'Peaches, eantaloup and grapes,' roses, chrysanthemums, many landscapes and marines.

One entire room is given over to a collection of needlework, representing the historieal and geographical development of thread lace. There are hundreds of pieces, from the simplest hairpin lace to the most intricate macrame' and Irish crochet. Each piece was designed and executed by Dr. Carver.

An intricate bit of whittling done when Dr. Carver was a boy is also of interest. He assembled its hundreds of tiny pieees 40 odd years ago after he reached Tuskegee.

More than 2000 visited the gallery on the opening day, November 17. Participating in the opening ceremony were Dr. Patterson, the President of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John O. Cross, former president of Simpson College; Dr. Carver and his young assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr. A relative of the Artist Whistler was in the audience.

Dr. Gross said: "Iowa joins Alabama in rejoicing over the achievements of George W. Carver and the opening of the Carver Art Collection."

President Patterson stated that the opening of the Carver Gallery was "the fifth occasion in my association with Dr. Carver that I count among the rare privileges of my life." Dr. Patterson listed these significent occasions as Dr. Carver's participation in the Herald Tribune Forum, a coast to coast broadcast on the contribution of Science to civilization; the awarding of the Theodore Roosevelt Medal for Dr. Carver's contributions to the Southern farmers; the visit of the President of Rochester University (New York) to Tuskegee Institute to eenter upon Dr. Carver the degree of Doctor of Seienee; the creation of the George Washington Carver Foundation through Dr. Carver's gift of $33,000—his total life's savings—to insure the continuation of his work.

While the constant stream of visitors studied and admired the exhibit, the aged artist sat in his offiee on the other side of the glass door. A pile of mail was in front of him; letters and telegrams from friends congratulating him on the opening of the Art Gallery. A bunch of okra fiber, or maybe it was yucca, was nearby. On a chair were brown cotton stalks; elose at hand was a bundle of herbs; lumps of elay and some curious stones peeped from under a pile of bulletins.

"How have you been able to do so many different things," he was asked.

His long brown fingers were busy untangling the shreds of okra fiber—this country must find a substitute for jute fiber—Perhaps—.

"Would it surprise you," he replied gently, "If I say that I have not been doing many DIFFERENT things?"

He reached across the table for a tiny green herb. The soil still clung to its threadlike roots.

"All these years," the artist continued, looking at the weed in his hand, "I have been doing one thing. The poet Tennyson was working at the same job. This is the way he expressed it:

'Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.'

"Tennyson was seeking Truth. That is what the scientist is seeking. That is what the artist is seeking; his writings, his weaving, his music, his pictures are just the expressions of his soul in his search for Truth.

"My paintings are my soul's expression of its yearnings and questions in its desire to understand the work of the Great Creator.

Hundreds of art lovers and hundreds of the merely eurious visited galleries and museums during National Art Week, but the paintings of George W. Carver, versatile student, distinguished scientist, unselfish benefactor, gentle artist, will be an inspiraton and joy to thousands who will visit the George Washington Carver Museum through the years to come.

HOW FARM PROGRAM OPERATES

(Continued from Page 1.)

ment regularly. Farm women sleep better nights knowing their ineome is protected by conservation payments and erop insuranee, even in years of erop failure. They see in the farm program a defense against the uncertainties of the future.

Farm women know the family future is safe, beeause of eonservation practices which guarantee continued ability of the land to produce. All America is safer today because AAA has enabled farmers to eonserve their soil for emergencies as well as normal future needs.

Protection for Consumers

Housewives everywhere benefit from the Ever-Normal Granary—the corn, the wheat, the cotton stored up and held in reserve. To the Nation this mean agriculture is well prepared for defense. To housewives this means proteetion against food shortage, against too-high prices.

Community Welfare

The AAA is the farmer's program. He plans it through the thousands of elected community eommittees in rural Americe. He runs it through his community, eounty, and State eommittees. He discusses it in meetings from coast to eoast, exehanging ideas and getting the other fellow's viewpoint—and that's a step toward national unity which the defense of America requires. And in all these steps the farm woman is vitally concerned.

The whole farm family benefits through edueational features of the farm program. Country boys and girls and their parents have learned much about the care of the land from studying conservation praetices. Instead of thinking only in terms of eash income, farm people are encouraged, through the AAA, to plan production around family living. The resulting improvement in farms and in family living standards gives rural families more to hope for, more to work for, more to fight for. The farm program has given farmers a bigger stake in a better America.

ENCOURAGE LONG STAPLE COTTON

(Continued from page 1)

cents for grade No. 1 1-2; 33 cents for grade No. 2; 32 cents for grade No. 2 1-2, and 30 cents for grade No. 3. These prices will apply to cotton stored in warehouses in the producing area. Also in order to protect growers against unwarranted declines in prices and to encourage eontinued production of Sea Island cotton having a staple length of 1 1-2 inch and longer, the Corporation offers to purchase this cotton on the basis of 36 cents per pound for cotton of U. S. grade No. 2 and staple length of 1 1-2 inch, with appropriate premiums and discounts for other grades and for other staple lengths in excess of 1 1-2 inch.

18 MOBILE CAMPS

(Continued from page 1)

needs as they develop during the growing and harvesting seasons. FSA representatives will eooperate with farm placement officials of the U. S. Employment Service in routing agricultural workers to camps in erop areas where laborers are most needed.

The new camps which will provide clean quarters and basie sanitary and medical services for the workers, will be staffed by trained FSA personnel. Medical care will be provided by a panel of physicians drawn from cities and towns adjacent to the 40 camp sites.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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New Farmers of America Closed Executive Session at A. & I. State College

COTTON FARMERS CALLED

Secretary of Agriculture Wants Full Acreage

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today called on the Nation s two-and-a-half million cotton farmers to plant their full national acreage alottment of about 27, 400,000 acres of cotton in 1942 and recommended that as much of this alottment as possible be planted in medium and longer staple varieties in order to assure adequate supplies of the quantities needed to meet military requirements.

The Secretary emphasized that this does not mean that alottments will be increased in 1942, or that farmers are being asked to exceed cotton allotments. Farmers last year underplanted the national cotton allotment by some four million acres. The 1941 crop of 10,976,000 bales was produced from a planted acreage of 23,250,000. The 1941 allotment was approximately 27,400,000 acres.

"It is especially important," the Secretary said, "that farmers plant their full cotton allotments in those areas which normally produce cotton of a staple length of one inch or better, and where the planting of the full allotment will not reduce the acreage planted to other oil crops. The war emergency has developed an increased need for cotton of longer staple lengths. In addition to helping meet the need for longer staple lengths, increased cotton production in these areas will also add considerably to our supply of vegetable oils."

On February 5, the Department announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will increase premiums under the 1942 loan program on cotton 1 1-8 inches and longer in order to assure producers the same per acre return from the longer staple, lower yielding cotton as from the shorter staple, higher yielding varieties.

Growers are being urged to exercise particular care in cultivating harvesting and ginning the 1942 crop to insure the highest grades possible.

If the 1942 cotton yield should be equal to the average yield per planted acre of 235 pounds for the five years, 1936-1940, the planting

(Continued on page 16)

DR. W. J. HALE. President of A. and I. State College, who was Host of the New Farmers of America here this week and one of the speakers. President Hale, who is honorary president of the Tennessee Negro Education Association, is host, also, to that body, this week-end.

NOT LADIES

Like many other things, the ladybird is so named as to conceal, rather than reveal, its identity. It is a beetle (not a bug). This very small insect is often seen in gardens, and is one of the best friends of the farmer. There are characteristic black spots on its wings, and the insect is usually red or yellow in color. They are sometimes called "ladybugs." So great is the affection of gardeners for this insect that in various countries

(Continued on Page 4)

PRESIDENT W. J. HALE WAS HOST - BANQUET GIVEN

Principal Speaker and Guest Was C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C.

After holding a two-day executive session here in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, March 31 and April 1 the New Farmers of America wound up their executive session for 1942. The president, Mr. Henry Revels of Scotlandville, La., presided during the two-day meeting. They were here from sixteen different States in person, but there were many messengers from the other states where individuals found it impossible to respond to the call.

This group of young farmers is reported to be the largest farm organization active in the United States, and they were given such hospitable reception by President W. J. Hale, of the school, faculty and student body that they were loathe, even after the session closed, to leave this, the Athens of the South. On the last evening of the meeting which was Wednesday, a banquet was given to the leaders in the main cafeteria of this well known state institution.

The guest speaker was Hon. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C. He is president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Farmers & Merchants Bank, both located in Durham. The toastmaster for the occasion was Mr. Henry Revells. In presenting Mr. Spaulding he paid a high tribute to his ability as an executive and a national character. The

(Continued on Page 4)

DR. C. C. SPAULDING, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Durham, N. C., who was the Honor Guest of New Farmers of America this week.

DON'T TELL MAC ARTHUR

"So live that you can look MacArthur in the eye."

Leaders of the United Auto Workers have just won an arbitration decision in Detroit. It gives them double time in all General Motors plants when the men work on Sundays or holidays, even though this work is merely part of a 40-hour week.

Where would they look if they met MacArthur?—San Francisco News.

PATTERSON AND BARNETT NAMED

Two Race Men Will Advise on Agriculture

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude. A. Barnett, director of Associated Negro Press, have been named special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture. The announcement of the appointment was made this week by Secretary Claude R. Wickard.

Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett will serve the Secretary as consultants and advisers on important problems affecting Negro farmers and their part in the war effort. One of their special functions will be to help insure the integration and full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom campaign.

The appointment of Mr. Barnett and Dr. Patterson mark the first time that members of the Race have been named assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture. In setting this precedent, Sec. Wickard makes Agriculture the third Executive Branch of the Government to place Negro Americans in such positions.

In asking Doctor Patterson and Mr. Barnett to serve on his staff the Secretary's letter said in part:

Your interest in agriculture dates back several years and stems, I feel from a genuine desire to help improve conditions on the farm for thousands of your people. In the position which I am asking you to accept, you will, I believe, be able to make a fine contribution to the general welfare of Negro farmers. And in your current war effort your work of helping to promote the full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom campaign will mean for them a better diet and better health.

Now, as always, I feel that Negroes, both on the farm and in our cities and towns, are ready to do their full share. I have no doubt of their loyalty and devotion. But, like all our people, their energies must be implemented and directed so that they may do the things which count most toward final victory. You can help lend that direction, as well as aid my office in devising ways and means of giving Negro farmers the most adequate assis-

(Continued on Page 16)

NEW ASSISTANTS CONFER WITH SECRETARY WICKARD

Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, right, director of the Associated Negro Press, who were recently named special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, are shown holding their first conference with Secretary Claude R. Wickard in Washington last week. Their appointments mark the first time that Race members have been chosen to serve the Department in such capacities. Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett, who will continue in their respective positions at Tuskegee and Chicago, are acting as consultants and advisers to the Secretary on matters affecting Negro farmers. One of their special functions will be to help insure the integration and full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom program.

—USDA Photo by Forsythe.

THE WAR EMERGENCY

Negro In Business Asks For Support

Washington D. C.—A nation wide offensive to enlist the support of Negroes in business in furtherance of the Nation's War program, has been launched by the United States Department of Commerce. Emmer Martin Lancaster, Adviser on Negro Affairs, has revised the peacetime program of that office to conform to a war emergency plan, designed to mobilize the economic resources of Negroes throughout the Nation.

Planning Committees have been formed in 20 States composed of members of the National Committee on the Negro in Business, an advisory unit to the Department of Commerce, and other prominent businessmen who possess special aptitudes in their respective fields of operation. As a gesture of national unity, the Division of Negro Af-

(Continued on Page 16)

PLAN TO IMPROVE MADE

Farm Egg Market In the South Encouraged

A plan to provide egg producers in Southern States with a supported market to assist in meeting special egg marketing problems which arise in that section of the country during the spring months of flush production was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Basically, the plan proposes to make use of public refrigerated warehouses in the South as stations for the purchase of eggs, at announced prices, in lot of 10 cases or more. The eggs would be bought for the Surplus Marketing Administration for domestic distribution to public aid families, for free school lunches. Lend-Lease and

(Continued on Page 16)

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

The first step which must be taken in carrying the war to Japan is an obvious one—to disrupt and to break the long-extended Nipponese supply lines. Hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles of water lie between Japanese bases and areas she has conquered. Her life line consists of her merchant fleet and naval convoys. So long as she has enough protected tonnage to carry the immense quantities of supplies needed by her expeditionary forces, she will hold the upper hand. Once substantial inroads are made into her transport and fighting fleets, she will have to battle against steadily mounting odds. And the farther she goes across the wide Pacific, the more shipping she will require.

Therefore, there is encouragement in the casualities our military forces and those of other United Nations have been inflicting on Japanese shipping. Much of this news has never made the headlines, which have been largely occupied by accounts of Japan's success in taking and mopping up Pacific positions. But it is the kind of news that, in the long run, will do much to determine the outcome of the war. As Paul Mallon puts it, "Day by day, in every way, our Navy and Army have been pecking away, mainly at the indispensable but unspectacular phase of the Jap attack—the transport, supply and tanker ships and their convoy protection."

The toll of Japanese losses is impressive. Up to March 19, the United Nations officially reported the sinking of 110 supply ships and damaging of 54, or a total of 164 put out of action. That, according to the most reliable estimates, is in excess of 20 per cent of all Japanese shipping which can be used for supply purposes.

The United Nations further reported the destruction of 17 Jap cruisers, along with 27 damaged, and the sinking of 22 destroyers plus 12 damaged. Two Jap battleships have been sent to the bottom. And so have three aircraft carriers.

The United Nations' ship losses have, of course, also been great. But the military importance of such losses can only be judged in the light of replacement capacity. According to Mr. Mallon, Japan's merchant shipbuilding capacity is 300,000 to 400,000 gross tons per year. We will build in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 gross tons this year and almost twice as much next year. In addition to that, our Allies will produce a considerable tonnage.

This does not mean we should run the danger of minimizing Japan's existing fighting fleet and merchant navy. Her main battle fleet has not yet been in evidence in this war, and is perhaps being held in reserve for a major engagement. It is likely that she has more fighting craft than used to be generally believed—there is certainly no reason for thinking that she carried out her part in the naval limitation agreements which she and all other naval powers signed back in the '20s. What this does mean is that, unless all authorities are wrong, Japan does not possess a ship replacement capacity in any way comparable to ours. Japan probably spent twenty years preparing for this war, and she had a big edge at the start. Our job is to overcome that edge.

The world-wide enthusiasm which followed the announcement of General MacArthur's dramatic transfer to Australia, and his assumption of supreme command of all United Nations' air, army and naval forces in the Pacific theatre, is easily understood. He is the war's number one here. His achievement in the Philippines alone makes him one of the great commanders of history.

But we must not make the mistake of thinking that General MacArthur, brilliant and daring as he is, will immediately turn the scales He cannot produce miracles. He made that very clear on his arrival in Melbourne, when he said: "Success in modern war requires something more than courage and willingness to die. It requires careful preparation. This means furnishing sufficient troops and sufficient materials to meet the known strength of the potential enemy. No general can make something from nothing. My success or failure will depend primarily upon the resources which our respective governments place at my disposal."

There is a challenge in that to every industry, every worker, every government official in this country. For the great bulk of the supplies of war must come from here. Australia is a vast continent, but it has only 7,000,000 people and relatively little industry. We must become the "arsenal of democracy" in fact, not in theory.

The art of generalship is to do the most with what one has, to gain maximum result at minimum cost. General MacArthur has shown that he masters the art completely. But all his knowledge and competence will be useless if he lacks the tools.

In that connection, some of the best recent news is that telling of the production of big bombers on the assembly-line principle. The increase this has made possible in bomber out put is a military secret, but it is said that it is great. Ford will shortly go into mass production of pursuit planes on an unprecedented scale. We must have unquestioned supremacy in the skies if our other fighting forces are to gain victories.

27th ANNUAL HAM AND EGG SHOW HELD MAR. 5-6

Fort Valley, Ga., March 1.—The 27th Annual Ham and Egg Show and Sale was held at Fort Valley, March 5-6. Approximately 500 choice hams and pieces of breakfast bacon and a hundred dozen of selected eggs were put on display to show the progress made in poultry and hog production. These products were from projects of adult and 4-H club members, and the event was sponsored by O. S. O'Neal and Mrs. M. L. Toomer, Negro Extension Demonstration Agents for Peach-Houston counties.

Prizes were awarded too. A hundred dollars in cash and merchandise were awarded to adults and 4-H club members for excellence in exhibits, while $25.00 was given for the best two hams. Truly, there was competition among those exhibiting their products.

A National Defense Institute was held on the 5th where 100 officers of the county planning board, home demonstration council, key farmers, farm women, leaders, teachers, ministers, and specialists met and discussed vital farm and home problems. They also outlined ways in which farmers might adjust their activities to meet present-day conditions.

The next embraced a Food for Victory demonstration mass meeting. Reports were that 800 farmers, farm women, 4-H club members, educators, Extension agents, state and national agricultural officials attended this meeting. The agricultural experts conducted demonstrations and gave lectures on what farm people, educators, etc., should do to help win the war to preserve freedom and democracy.

Director W. S. Brown of the Georgia Extension Service was the guest speaker on this occasion. Among the other outstanding speakers were Editor W. T. Anderson of the Macon Telegraph and News, who has been a staunch supporter of this ham show for twenty-five years. Miss Lurline Collier, State Home Demonstration Agent; J. F. Lambert, Superintendent of schools, Peach county; F. M. Green, Superintendent of Schools Houston county; R. P. Swan and W. M. Middlebrooks, County Agents of Peach and Houston counties; and James P. Davis, Head Administrative officer of the AAA.

The event was climaxed with a barbecue dinner of home grown products and a barn dance Saturday night.

BETTER GARDEN CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

By W. A. Hagins

McDonough, Ga., Feb. 24—A better garden campaign is well underway with Negro farmers of the Lemon community in Henry county. The movement grew out of the keen interest and broad vision of county Agent W. C. Arnold of Henry county, who saw the need of more vegetables for defense purposes.

This was back in May. But since then, five community 4-H clubs have been organized with an enrollment of 194 boys and girls. Year-round gardens have been started, a canning program is in progress, community tours have been conducted, club members have garden, pig, and poultry projects, exhibits displaying canned and garden products have been held, and many farmers have become garden conscious.

Seventy-two conscientious farmers met in May for the first meeting to take advantage of this opportunity during these stirring times. County Agent W. C. Arnold, P. H. Stone, State Agent for Negro Work, and Soil Conservation officials outlined the program to be pursued at this time. This served as a stimulant for better gardens. Farmers were very enthusiastic over the program, highly endorsed it and pledged wholehearted cooperation.

The work is under the supervision of Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent of the Georgia Extension Service, and many school teachers throughout the area are assisting with this campaign. Reports are that they are doing an excellent job and have aroused a great interest among the farmers, farm women, and 4-H club members.

Four-H clubs have been organized in various schools with the teachers serving as adult advisors. Among the commmnity clubs organized are the Lemon, Ola, Sandridge, Stockbridge, and Locust Grove. And in this way, scores of young people and adults have been reached in the promotion of this work.

This program offers an opportunity to work for maintaining and preserving family farms and democracy through greater production, improved practices, and conservation, leading to better farm living.

CLARK COUNTY FARM AND HOME CONFERENCE

By W. A. Hagins

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 25—The Clarke county annual farm and home conference was held at the Teacher Training Institute over the week end. A large number of farm people attended this meeting to get vital information on defense and farm activities. A great interest was aroused as many of them clamored for ways and means as to how they could best fit into the Food for Victory Program.

Col. H. H. West, Solicitor General of the Oconee Circuit, reviewed the war conditions and pointed out that the farmers biggest job at this time was to produce more food and feed stuff. He also urged that greater care should be given to the conservation of these products.

John H. Deadwyler, a farmer at Center, and Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, led a panel on "How Farmers Can Best Participate in the Food For Victory Program." This served as a stimulant and every farmer joined in this discussion. The panel brought out that the purpose of this campaign was to feed the people in this country, our army and navy forces, and to assist with the feeding of the allied nations. It was pointed out that this could be done by increasing the supply of gardens, poultry products, beef, and other food and feed requirements.

Housewives were also acquainted with food and feed requirements for livestock, while feed requirements for livestock were outlined for the farmers.

For a number of years, this annual farmers' conference has been held at the Teacher Training Institute under the supervision of Mrs. J. C. Jackson Harris, principal. She has aroused a great interest among the farmers of that section through these meetings and the educational program of the school.

Several educators, fraternal and business men, and agricultural workers led vital discussions on what should be done to put over the Food for Victory Program back in the homes and on the farms.

P. H. Stone, State Agents for Negro Work, presided over the meeting, and urged larger cooperation with the agencies designed to promote better farm living.

BROCCOLI MEANS SUPPORT

The word "broccoli" is the Italian plural of "broccolo" which means a sprout and which is the diminutive of the word "brocco," meaning a splinter.

Broccoli is a hardy variety of cauliflower, which in turn, is a type of cabbage, in which the head consists of condensed and thickened flower clusters instead of leaves. It is believed to have originated in Cyprus, in the Mediterranean sea. Apparently it was taken to Italy during the 16th century and its use spread to other European countries, England and France in particular. In the middle 1920s the genuine calabrese branching broccoli was brought to this country and was grown for the market in 1927.

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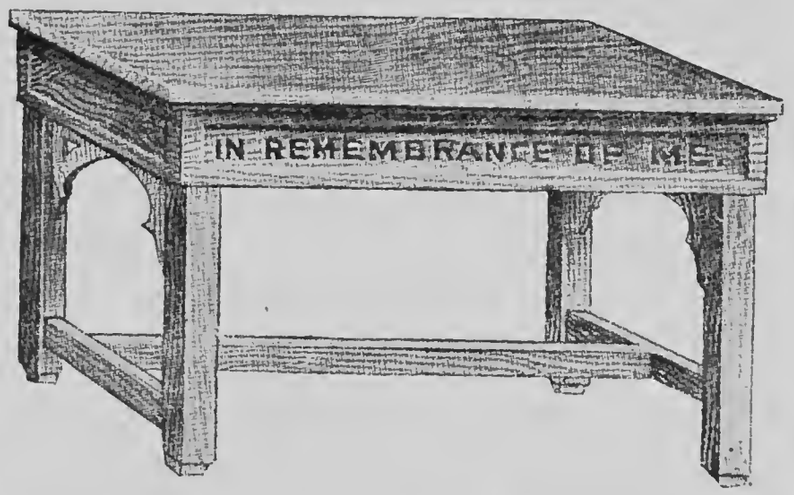

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WOMAN'S PAGE

NO DAY SHOULD BE COMPLETE WITHOUT SPUDS

Here's Some Points to Keep Their Vitamins

If you aren't slimming, you're sure to say that no day is complete without potatoes. No matter what some of us say the lowly spud is important especially in the low-cost nutritious meals because of the iron content and the vitamin C. value.

Because the potato is taken for granted it suffers ever so much by being served day after day in monotonous ways. The potato is a versatile vegetable that can be prepared in a variety of cooking ways that will always have appetite appeal.

And now just a few pointers to remind you of ways to conserve the minerals and vitamins in potatoes. Potatots should not be peeled and left in water a long time before cooking. It is better to cook potatoes in their jackets and then peel them before dicing or mashing. Potato water should be put into soups, gravies, stews and rolls.

Here are some new potato recipes. I hope you will try every one.

Potato and Olive Casserole . . . One quart thinly sliced raw potatoes, one green pepper, chopped, one and one half cups water, three tablespoons butter, melted, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon salt, two-thirds cup shredded cheese, one cup milk, two pimentos, chopped, one fourth cup soft bread crumbs, eight stuffed olives, sliced.

Cooked potatoes, pepper and water about fifteen minutes or until potatoes are tender and liquid has evaporated. Put vegetables in one and one half quart shallow baking dish. Blend flour and salt with one tablespoon butter, add cheese. Cook slowly until cheese melts. Add milk and stir until sauce thickens slightly. Add pimento. Pour sauce over potatoes. Sprinkle with crumbs combined with remaining melted butter. Bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes or until crumbs are brown.

Potato Pancake—Two large raw potatoes, one pound, one tablespoon grated onion, two eggs, unbeaten, two tablespoons flour, one and one-half teaspoons salt speck pepper, melted fat or salad oil.

Wash and peel the raw potatoes, then grate them on a fine grater. Quickly stir in onion, eggs, flour and seasoning. Drop from a tablespoon into one fourth inch hot fat in a skillet, spreading each cake with the back of a spoon until it is thin. Saute to a deep golden brown on both sides. Drain on paper toweling. The pancake must be cooked immediately after preparing as the potato mixture darkens if it stands.

Twelve more potatoes recipes that I think you will want to try out. And you find too, that they will help to stretch the budget. Don't these sound tempting: Potato Omelet, Potato Croquettes, Potato Pegs, Scalloped Potatoes and Bacon, Potatoes Anna, Oyster-Potato Petties, Potato Soup, and others. All yours if you wish to send your request along with a three cent stamp to Arden H. Duane, 3507 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

CHILLED FRUIT SALAD

1 cup diced tangerines
1-2 cup seeded white cherries
1-2 cup sliced pears
1-2 cup fruit juices (or water)
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon granulated gelatin
1 tablespoon cherry juice (or water)

Soak gelatin five minutes in cherry juice. Dissolve over hot water. Cool and pour into other ingredients. Pour into shallow mold and chill until firm. Cut into squares. Serve on cress or other salad green.

THRIFTY MEAT DISH

For a thrift meat dish, pat a pound of seasoned hamburger into buttered shallow baking dish, cover with 2 cups tomatoes, 1-2 cup crumbs, 1-3 teaspoon each chopped onions, salt, pepper and parsley. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven. Turn out, meat side up, and the tomatoes will form a sauce.

SAUSAGE, HOMINY OMELET

For breakfast, of course, we have our classics—waffles with sausage or little links with pancakes. A more unusual suggestion, which by the way could also be used at lunch is the link and hominy omelet. For this, brown the sausage links in a skillet. When the links are brown, remove them from the skillet and pour off all but 4 tablespoons of fat. Add one No. 2 1-2 can drained hominy, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-3 teaspoon pepper and heat thoroughly. Add 3 eggs which have been beaten with 6 tablespoons milk. Cook only until the eggs are set, turn onto a chop plate and arrange links over the top. This is a very attractive variation for early morning. If you would rather serve it for luncheon, some vegetable such as broccoli or asparagus is a nice accompaniment. Alternate bundles of the vegetable with groups of sausage around the mound for an effective platter.

PINEAPPLE COCOANUT PIE

2-3 cup crushed pineapple
2-3 cup sugar
1-2 cup flour
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup pineapple juice
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1-2 cup water
1-2 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 tablespoon butter

Mix pineapple with sugar blended with flour and salt. Add juices, water, yolks and rind. Cook slowly and stir constantly until thick. Add butter and mix. Pour into crust.

Crust

2 cups rolled dried bread crumbs
4 tablespoons butter, melted
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix ingredients. Reserve 1-3 cup and pour rest into buttered pie pan. Add the filling, cover with meringue.

NEW SPINACH DISH

Try this new main dish: Pile up cooked, seasoned spinach in a shallow, buttered baking dish, strip with bacon and sprinkle with sliced or grated cheese. Bake until bacon is crisp in moderate oven.

WAFFLES

2 1-2 cups flour
2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1 1-2 cups milk
1-2 cup salad oil

Sift dry ingredients together, beat egg yolks with milk, combine, beat thoroughly. Add in oil, bake in hot waffle iron until brown.

Bacon Corn Meal Waffles

Something good—and a little different are:

2 eggs
1 cup milk
1-3 cup melted shortening
1 1-2 cups corn meal
1-2 cup flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar
4 slices uncooked bacon, minced

Beat egg yolks, add milk and melted shortening. Add corn meal. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Stir into first mixture; mix well; fold in beaten egg whites. Bake in hot waffle iron; sprinkle two tablespoons minced bacon over each waffle before closing iron. Makes four large waffles.

With these waffles, for a good breakfast serve soft fried eggs or eggs poached in milk, seasoned with butter, salt and pepper, orange marmalade and coffee or milk.

NUTRITIOUS LOAF

1 1-2 pounds cubed beef liver
1 cup water
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1-3 cup chopped celery leaves
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped onion
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
1-4 teaspoon white pepper
1-2 cup crumbs
1-2 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter, melted

Simmer liver ten minutes in water. Drain and reserve stock, chop the liver and add, with stock, to rest of ingredients. Mix and pour into buttered, loaf pan. Bake 1 hour and 15 minutes in moderate oven (350) degrees F.)

Pie Crust

1 1-2 cups flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup shortening
Cold water (4 to 6 tablespoons).

Sift flour and salt. Cut in shortening; add enough water to cut into a soft dough. Toss onto slightly floured board, pat and roll out.

Apple Pie

3 cups sliced apples
1-2 cup sugar
1-8 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Grated rind 1-2 lemon
1 tablespoon butter.

Line pie plate with paste. Turn in apples and sprinkle with sugar, salt, cinnamon, lemon juice and lemon rind. Dot with small bits of butter. Put on top crust, pushing it gently toward the center. Press edges together and trim. Bake in moderate oven 50 minutes.

PROTECTING FAMILY BUDGET

"Food Marketing in New England," a publication of the First National Stores, recently said this: "The fewer the handling and transaction between farm and consumer's table—the lower the cost of marketing. The less storage and processing—the lower the cost of marketing. The better the jobs of wholesaling and retailing—the lower the cost of marketing. The less speculation—the lower the cost of marketing."

This indicates the way in which mass distribution, as carried on by chain stores and organized independent stores alike, has steadily and progressively cut marketing costs. It has been done with manufactured goods—clothing, hardware, home equipment, etc.—no less than with foods. The whole idea has been to reduce the "in-between" spread—to constantly narrow the difference between what the producer is paid and the consumer is charged. Unit profits have been cut to the minimum—the percentage of the consumer's dollar retained as profit is often less than two cents.

In normal times, work such as this steadily betters the general standard of living. In these abnormal times, it is indispensable to protect our standard of living. Super-efficient retailing cannot prevent price increases, which are caused by conditions completely beyond its control. But it is minimizing them.

THE GASOLINE SITUATION

The country has now had examples of the wrong and the right way to handle the so-called "gasoline shortage" problem.

The wrong way was tried briefly some months ago along the Atlantic Seaboard. Apparently working with insufficient or inaccurate information, the government suddenly imposed "curfews" on service stations, and it was generally believed that rationing would follow. Then it was found that gasoline stocks were above normal in the area, and that all this was premature. The public had been unnecessarily inconvenienced and confused.

The right method to meet a gasoline emergency is now being put into effect in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the East. The public has been shown that lack of tankers makes normal deliveries of gas impossible to those areas. It was not confused by conflicting statements. Deliveries to service stations have been reduced. A gas rationing system will be started. The public has accepted these restrictions willingly.

In producing centers, gasoline stocks are reaching all-time highs and a serious storage problem is developing. The government is ordering increasing quantities of aviation gas and fuel and lubricating oils. The manufacture of these automatically increases the production of ordinary gas. The difficulty is one of distribution to regions which depend on tanker transport. Many tankers have been destroyed; many more have been transferred to our Allies, and many more are being used by our own military forces.

In parts of the country where pipe lines, railroads and trucks have been the main source of transportation, the situation is entirely different. There is no need for rationing there and government agencies are cooperating to keep the wheels rolling.

SOCIALISTIC THREAT HAMPERS WAR EFFORT

Reports indicate that all electric power resources, public and private alike, will soon be pooled in certain localities where war demand for power is increasing fast. Private utility management has long urged this, as the obvious way of attaining maximum electric output at minimum cost in money, labor and strategic materials.

Now the country must be assured that power-pooling will not be used to camouflage further political efforts to divide, destroy and eventually socialize the private electric industry. The vicious political attacks against the utilities, which have been continuously carried on for years, were responsible for preventing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of expansion—investors don't risk their money in industries threatened with a "death sentence" which is screened behind a well-planned Federal power socialization scheme. If those attacks go on, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of expansion vitally needed for war purposes, will be prevented.

The electric utilities ask only the right to do business under fair government regulation. They welcome power-pooling for the chance it gives them to better serve the country in time of peril. If the present government-owned power agencies have the same spirit, there will be plenty of electricity for all necessary purposes.

CONSUMERS' PRICE CONTROL

The upward trend in the price indicators continues. While the increases are taking place at a lower tempo than in World War I, it is expected that before the end of this year the official cost-of-living index will climb ten to twelve points.

That this constitutes a very serious problem for the consumer, goes without saying. And it also imposes some very definite obligations on the consumer, which he must discharge in the interest of the country as well as himself.

First, don't hoard. The chain stores and other retail groups have been urging consumers to buy normally, and that advice is 100 per cent right. Hoarding can only produce abnormal price increases. And, if it goes far enough, the government will expropriate excessive stocks in the hands of either consumers or dealers.

Second, take full advantage of the information concerning commodities which is being issued by retailing organizations. Adequate substitutes exist for most products which are either scarce or excessively costly. This applies to all foods, clothing and household supplies.

Third, don't waste. Make everything you buy or own, from a can of beans to a set of tires, do maximum duty. Waste creates needless shortage and needless price increases.

Manufacturers and retailers are doing their best to protect your standard of living under extremely difficult conditions. And you, in your role of consumer, must help.

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

The American Bankers Association recently prepared a statement concerning "The Banker in Wartime." Here are some of the jobs banks are doing today:

They are helping finance war by encouraging thrift; by vigorously pushing the sale of Defense Bonds; by buying government securities themselves, and by advising with the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System in planning fiscal policies.

They are aiding war production by assisting small business with war orders; by financing war industry in both plant expansion and in current operations; by advising businesses in converting plants to war uses by discouraging expenditures which would compete with war production for materials and labor, and in many other ways.

They are keeping the economic machine running by providing general banking service to all on a larger scale than ever before; by cooperating with the Treasury in the complicated work of handling foreign funds; by offering special services to men in military service, and by helping interpret government to business and business to government so that they may work together with understanding.

They are helping their communities adapt themselves to war by sharing in the responsibility for Red Cross, U. S. O., civilian defense, and other such endeavors, and by helping the public understand war taxes, restrictions, rationing, price controls and other war measures which depend for success upon public cooperation.

That isn't all of banking's job. It simply illustrates what the nation's banks, little and big alike, are doing today. They represent the "economic front" which backs up the military front.

WHEN FIRE STRIKES

"Few cities have sufficient men in the fire department to permit full capacity to be obtained from their pumping engines," says a bulletin issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. "A minimum of an engineer and three men is needed for the effective use of one hose line and if two lines are used the manning must be increased accordingly. Many fire departments are operating with less than this, which may be satisfactory for the multiplicity of small fires, but for the infrequent serious fires this undermanning is serious. The need of keeping the apparatus in good condition is vital at all times, but more so under the conditions now present, as replacement of apparatus may be greatly delayed.

"Training of fire departments has never been so important as now, and if an auxiliary fire force is organized, it must also receive a thorough series of drills.."

Adequate fire protection is as important to the small community as to the great city. Important defense plants are operating in villages, and as sub-contracting of war work progresses, more and more of the production will take place away from metropolitan areas. The saboteur will strike where fire defense is least efficient.

At least one person in every home should have civil defense training in fire control. Volunteer fire organizations should be organized and trained in every community. The purchase of adequate equipment for these forces is the best investment that any town can make. When fire comes—from the skies, from the incendiary of the saboteur, or in any other way—we must be ready to meet it. The war against fire is an essential part of the war against the Axis.

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"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

UNDER THIS TREE

Judy Van der Veer

If I were to stay here all day long
Under this tree,
The squirrels would come around
To look at me.

If I could be very quiet
Like a log, still,
Deer might come wandering
Down the hill.

There would be brown faces and bright eyes
Of rabbits peering.
There would be large rustlings
I'd be hearing.

Birds among dry leaves
On the ground,
And the tread of a lizard
Would be a loud sound.

I would feel a friendliness,
I would be a part
Of the hill's quiet, the earth's
Beating heart.

It is expected that more than a million workers will be employed in the automotive industry's war plants before the end of this year.

WAR MEANS MOVEMENT

War, from the beginning of time, has meant movement—transportation, said Robert S. Henry of the Association of American Railroads, in a recent address. For ten thousand years, this movement was accomplished by the muscles of men and of animals. It was a severely limited movement. William Tecumseh Sherman defined the limit when he said that no army depending upon supplies hauled by wagon could operate more than one hundred miles from its base, because the teams and men, going and coming would consume the contents of the wagons.

And then a little more than three-quarters of a century ago there came into war a new sort of transportation—mechanized transportation by rail. It found its first real use in the American War Between the States.

This was the first mechanized war, the first railroad war. Its pattern was shaped largely by the pattern of railroads. From that day to this, the instruments of mechanized mobility have vastly multiplied. This present war, above all conflicts of the past, is a war of swift movement and sudden surprise. But in the present preoccupation with these new adjuncts of mobile war, we cannot forget that back of them, making them, possible and at the same time making possible the whole war effort of the nation, and its daily life as well, is the greatest mechanized transportation of all—the immense mass carrying machine of the American railroads.

Producing industry is the backbone of the war effort. And rail transportation is the backbone of producing industry.

Next time you see a train, think of it in this light. It is a great weapon of war, and without it, the waging of successful war would be impossible.

THE GREAT DEVELOPER

One of the great strengths of the agricultural cooperative marketing plan is that it gives each member farmer a sense of responsibility for the welfare of all. And responsibility, as the late Supreme Court Justice Brandeis once said, is the great developer.

The principal marketing co-ops members. These members pay their share of the operating costs and equitably divide the returns. There is no remote control. Co-op managers are accountable to the members, and their jobs depend on their getting results. That is the kind of organization which goes places, and which has helped to build our country.

A LUMP OF COAL

Pictures have recently been published showing a new plane built almost entirely of plastic materials It is a beautiful looking job.

Unbelievable as it may seem, coal supplies essential ingredients for many of the plastics used in modern airplane construction—for wings, fuselages, fairings, radio antenna masts, trim tabs, control pulleys, pilot switch panels, cabin ventilators and cameras.

The designers and builders of airplanes are finding that plastics from coal provide essential materials for building stronger and better planes.

Also plastics produced from coal furnish materials for hundreds of other articles such as pencils, clocks, raincoats, battery boxes, air-conditioning grilles, radio cabinets, table tops, etc.

Chemicals from coal contribute to the American way of life, in road construction, medicines, weed killers, automobile tires, clay pigeons, telephones, wood preservatives,, etc.

Few persons realize that our chemical industry, in conjunction with the natural resources industries such as mining, oil, timber and power, have been quietly revolutionizing and improving our American standard of living. This is but another triumph to chalk up for individual opportunity and enterprise in our country.

James C. Peterson

Giles A. Hubert

J. Jerome Robinson

These officials in the Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration moved to their new headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week along with other Washington FSA personnel whose divisions were affected by the decentralization program. Mr. Peterson is a junior agricultural economist in the Planning and Analysis division; Mr. Hubert, a senior agricultural economist, is assistant to the director of the Rural Rehabilitation division; and Mr. Robinson, former assistant to Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, has been named assistant personnel officer.

TRUE WEALTH

"By taking a romantic view of labor in the past and a sordid view of working conditions today, we have distorted perspective. The machine age has done much not only to lighten the load of the laborer but to bring interest, variety, and recreation into his life. The central fact is not that some have millions of dollars, but that millions have comforts and services—the explicit wealth of the machine age.

"It produces wealth—the real wealth of stoves and mowers and radios and cars and plows, which no man can hoard, but men everywhere can use. That wealth of the common man, that freedom from want, government with all its power cannot achieve. It is the product of the energies, wills, imaginations, and skills of individuals."—Henry M. Wriston, President, Brown University.

DON'T BLEED BUSINESS TO DEATH

Your typical American industry isn't trying to profiteer out of this war. It isn't trying to double and redouble its profits. It knows perfectly well that the bulk of earnings will be taken in taxes, and it has no complaint to make about that. But industry does want to retain the right to do business—and that hinges upon its ability to make enough profit to keep going.

It is one thing to tax profits after they are made. It is a very different thing to tax the wealth which makes profits possible. It is one thing to assess profits for needed public revenue. It is quite another thing to take the money that is needed for expansion, for reasonable reserves for experiment, for betterment and for other expenditures which are necessary to industrial progress.

One reason we're fighting this war is to keep freedom of opportunity and enterprise alive. After the war, we hope, there will still be private business, private jobs, opportunities for all. Business will need money then to change back from a war to a peace economy. It will need a backlog to carry it through the period when war production suddenly stops and peace production has not yet begun. It will need that, not primarily for its own sake, but for the sake of the millions of ordinary people who will want jobs and commodities and a place to invest their little savings.

This is what we must keep in mind in considering tax bills. We are going to have super-heavy war taxation— that's necessary. We are going to tax "war profits" right to the hilt—that too is necessary and proper. But we must not adopt a system of taxation which will take from us the ability to keep going and do business in the time-tested American way.

THE FREIGHT CAR BATTLE

In a recent address, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, said that transport facilities must be used to capacity—a goal that can be achieved by keeping cars and locomotives moving fast and with full loads. He then said: "The shippers can make or break any such program. Organizations of shippers have been alert and aggressive in promoting the quick loading and unloading of the cars, in loading them more heavily, and in avoiding wasteful routing. But the possibilities are far from exhausted . . . If the shippers wish to do their part in winning the war, as of course they do, they will throw their whole weight into this freight-car battle."

The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated. Any car standing idle on a siding, waiting to be loaded or unloaded, might as well not exist so far as its current usefulness is concerned. Cars are not built for warehouses. They are built to move—and to keep moving—and to live up to the absolute maximum of their capacities as agencies of transport. The railroads have superbly demonstrated their ability to handle unprecedented loads. But the railroads have little or no control over cars in the hands of shippers and receivers of freight.

The fine work carried on by the Shippers' Advisory Boards must be continued and intensified. Every minute cut from the time used for loading or unloading a carload of freight, is a definite and vital contribution to the success of the war effort. Every moment a car spends out of service unnecessarily, is a drag on the war effort. This is a war of movement—and the railroads are the backbone of wars of movement. Their facilities must be employed with 100 per cent efficiency.

PRES. W. J. HALE

(Continued from Page 1)

speaker's message was pertinent with fine advice and pregnant with wholesome information on present-day conditions, showing to each individual how they could meet and overcome this crisis as well as handicaps.

Representatives from a large number of the land grant colleges were here from these sixteen different states. A number of local public-spirited men were invited to sit around the festive board with the young farmers of America. Notable among those were:

Prof. Mansfield Neely, Director of Vocational & Trades, Nashville; Mr. C. W. Webster, Secretary Nashville Negro League, Nashville; Mr. C. Otey, owner of Grocery Store, Nashville; Dr. Marshall Talley, Director of Youth, Natl. Bapt. Convention, Nashville; Mr. H. E. Edwards, Nashville office North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Prof. A. V. Boswell, Treasurer, A. and I. State College; Prof. Wade Wilson, Prof. of Education, A. & I. State College; Dr. R. C. Barbour, Editor National Baptist Voice, Nashville; Mr. M. W. Day, Mgr. Brown Belle Bottling Works, Adv. Mgr., Nashville Globe and Independent; Mr. W. J. Hale, Jr., State Director N. Y. A., Nashville; Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean Fisk University; Mr. Martin V. Harvey, Director Young People, A. M. E. Zion Church, New York City; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd, Pres. Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, Secretary National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville; Hon. R. E. Clay, State Dept. of Edueation, Nashville; Prof. M. Gray, Gallatin, Tenn.; Dr. G. W. Gore, Jr., Director Instruction, A. & I. State College, Nashville; Prof. Merl R. Epps, Prof. W. J. Hale, Dr. W. S. Dorris, Director of Agriculture, A. & I. State College, Nashville.

In the executive session held during these two days there was a careful planning of the work of this organization for 1942-43. The information from the agricultural Department, from the Extension and Demonstration Agents, as well as from the executives was calculated to iron out many problems and to point a sure way of developing the farmers in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising, fruit growing, forestry and diversified farming.

Many social features were put on during these busy days, but they were taken before breakfast, between lunch hour and before dinner, so that no time was lost in the carrying out of the business for which they came.

This is the program carried out: Open ceremonies. History and Achievements of the New Farmers of America, Mr. Ruffin McGee, Natl. Reporter, Oxford, N. C.; The Administrative Set-up of the NFA Organization, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Deputy Natl. Adviser, Petersburg, Va.: Quartette Selection, Gallatin Chapter; Introduction of Guest Speaker, Mr. Lawrence Reddiek, First Natl. Vice President, Tallahassee, Fla.; Address, Dr. W. J. Hale, Sr., President Tennessee A. & I. College, Nashville, Tenn.; Music, "NFA Creed"; Introduction of Honoree, Mr. James W. Warren, Jr., Past Natl. President, Greensboro, N. C.; Greetings by Dr. C. C. Spaulding, President North Carolina Mutual Ins. Co., Raleigh; Presentation of Guests, Dr. W. S. Davis, Deputy Natl. Ex. Sect., Nashville; Music, "The Old NFA Spirit"; Closing Ceremonies.

NOT LADIES

(Continued from Page 1)

it is called "Little Animal of Our Lord" (Holland), "Lucia" (Italy), "St. Michael's chicken." Ladybirds feed on many other harmful insects and thus save gardeners much damage.

Among the names of Kentucky towns are such quaint ones as Hard Shell, Pienic, Pig, Marrowbone, Rabbit Hash and Wishbone.

THE FRUITS OF HOARDING

Hoarding of commodities produces two certain results—high prices, and government-enforced rationing.

An excellent example of that is touched on in one of Paul Mallon's recent columns. Writing on the sugar situation, Mr. Mallon says: "Food authorities have counted up sugar stocks and conclude these are sufficient to furnish 99 pounds to everyone in this country this year. The average consumption for eight years from 1932 to 1940, was 103 pounds, so the amount available is only four pounds less than normal.

"But whether you will get your 99 pounds this year, is a question. . . While stocks are almost adequate, hoarding continues. Rationing is inevitable, solely because of demand and not because of inadequate supply."

In short, those who hoarded sugar brought the rationing program on themselves and all other consumers. And the hoarders will not even be individually benefited by their abnormal stocks—when you get your sugar ration cards, tickets will be removed to compensate for whatever excess supply you have on hand. Extremely severe criminal penalties are provided for fradulent declarations.

The best advice any consumer can take is this: "Buy normally—don't purchase in excessive quantities—don't hoard." The retail stores of this country, led by the chain systems, are preaching that doctrine now. It is an essential protection against inflation and shortage of necessities. You can be certain that free competition in manufacturing and merchandising will keep prices at the lowest level—and make possible the widest distribution of goods of all kinds.

BRAINS AS WELL AS BRAWN

"Farmers know the problem of producing food," said President Fred H. Sexauer of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, recently. "A major problem of producing food is price. The driving power of farmers to win the war means use of brain as well as brawn; brawn to do the work, brains to build loyalty, to take risks, to plan, to build support of organization, knowing that organization is our only chance to meet the price problem so necessary to the success of our production problems."

The marketing cooperatives provide an essential service to agriculture in normal times. In these times, with all the unprecedented problems which war creates, they provide a service which is literally invaluable. They are the voice of the farmer in his dealings with industry and government. They are the helper of the farmer, as he seeks better, more profitable producing methods. They are the counselor of the farmer as he faces such issues as ever-rising wages, ever-rising taxes, higher prices for machinery and supplies.

"The pension plan was a small issue in itself. Its importance lay in the fact that it topped a long record of politics-as-usual in Congress ever since the war began."—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BACON CORN MUFFIN

Mix cup each of flour and yellow corn meal, 3 tablespoons sugar 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1-3 tea spoon salt,. 1 egg, beaten, 1 cup milk and 1-3 cup diced cooked bacon. Mix enough to hold ingreditnts together. Half-fill greased muffin pans and bake 20 minutes in moderately hot oven (375).

Because it neglected to preserve its power of flight, one species of bird after another became extinct down through the ages.

The G. O. P. elephant and the Democratic donkey were originated by Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist.

4-H CLUBS CARRYING ON

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Mar. 17—According to current reports, Georgia Negro 4-H Club members are making definite steps toward maintaining and preserving the family farms and democracy through greater production and improved practices. "They are aiming high at better farm living," Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent, declares.

In Appling County, a victory pig club has been organized for boys to purchase bonds to help finance the war. Twelve 4-H clubs have been organized with a membership of 405, and every boy and girl has from one to two projects under way. Aso, six brooder houses were recently completed and 850 chicks purchased.

Sixty-seven Mitchell County club members have planted gardens as their contribution to the Food for Victory program and thirty-seven have enrolled in swine projects. Likewise, several Greene County club members are carrying along with their other activities pig, poultry and garden projects.

The Liberty County Board of Education has advanced $60.00 to fifty club boys to purchase baby chicks for their projects, and other members are enrolling fast in potato, corn, forage, and peanut projects.

Four tomato hot beds have been planted in Newton County for the distribution of plants among the club members. A large number of them are making plans to increase the size of their gardens.

In Evans County, forty pig projects are being financed by the FSA for boys and three poultry projects for the girls.

White members of the Silco Scarlet, and Saint Mary's Clubs in Camden County are planting pear tree cuttings for pear trees; Burke County Beef Calf Club members are putting the "finishing touch" on their steers to get them ready for the fat stock show. Some of them are as gentle as a kitten.

Albert Lampkin, a Dodge County club boy, recently sold $122.50 worth of hogs and one native steer.

GEORGIA FARM WOMEN DOING THEIR SHARE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Mar. 23—Georgia Negro farm women are helping to win this war by producing and conserving more farm products. Scores of them have projects under way to meet demands of the Food for Victory program.

Here is a brief resume of some activities as cited by Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent for Negro Work—in charge of Home Demonstration Work:

Poultry production is gaining much popularity among the women in Grady County. They recently gathered 327 dozen of eggs, took off 383 baby chicks, purchased 500 chicks from the hatchery, and set 22 hens.

Forty Carroll County club girls started gardens this month, planting 1075 cabbage plants, 74 quarts of onions, and 30 packages of English peas

A large number of Polk County club girls have enlarged their garden plots. Several who never planted gardens before have selected plots and planted. In one section of Cedartown, there are 30 gardens within three blocks.

In Burke County, 3800 pounds of lard, 800 pounds of sausage, 100 pounds of hog head cheese, 152 quarts of meat, and 20 quarts of liver pudding have been preserved. They have 500 hams in curing process.

The women in Meriwether County have made 336 pounds of lye soap from surplus fats and grease. From the sale of surplus farm products, they are purchasing essentials for summer canning.

Four hundred and fifty Hancock County club girls have signed up to contribute to the Food for Victory Campaign. Several are planting fruit trees and gardens, while others have completed plans to carry pig projects and raise milk cows from calves.

Approximately 120 women in Chatham County have pledged to plant year-round gardens for the first time. Also, they have transplanted 150 fig trees, 100 plum trees and five pear trees to furnish fruit for the family.

Several Ware County 4-H Club girls recently made four dresses and two shirts for the local Red Cross Chapter.

WHERE THE OX WORKS

G. Howard Law

On the "haciendas" and plantations of Central and South America the ox is widely employed. Hauling bananas from farm to railhead in Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Guatemala, the ox plays its part in the development of the rich agricultural lands of the littorals of these republics.

Among the stony fields high in the Andes Cordillera of Venezuela you will also find him, drawing a crude wooden plow, in exactly the same manner as his predecessors in Biblical times. He does his work well and cheaply, undeterred by rarefied atmosphere or sloping terrain.

Another task the ox performs is crushing sugar cane on the small "fincas" dotted about these southern republics.

The Indians have long learned his value. High in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta of Columbia, rising abruptly from the Carribbean Sea to a height of about 18,770 feet, capped with everlasting snow fields and glaciers, forming a combination unique on the earth's surface, live the aboriginal Archuaco Indians.

Dotted about the mountain sides beyond their settlements are patches of sugar cane cultivated by the Arhuacos. The cane when harvested is crushed between wooden rollers, operated by the communal ox, plodding round and round in circles. Boiled over a wood fire, the juice is run off into molds and allowed to solidify. The resulting brown cakes, known as "panela," are sold or bartered in the lowlands, these transactions forming the Indians' only commercial link with civilization.

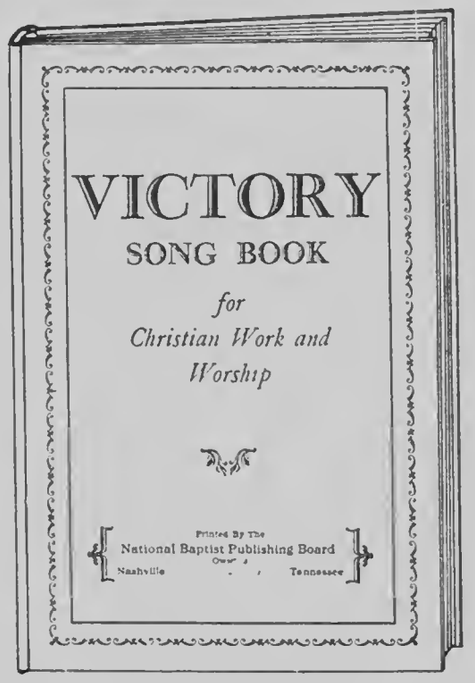
And so the ox still retains its place in agriculture, as it has throughout history. Here in these sunny republics, whether it be primitive Indian's little patch of cane or the great international combine's fruit plantations stretching as far as the eye can see, on chilly highland or sweltering plain, there is always work for the ox.

There is one automobile for every eight persons in Canada.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBS IN VICTORY PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—One hundred and eighty-seven thousand Negro 4-H Club members in 16 states have put themselves on a full wartime footing by joining in a seven-point Victory Program, according to the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plans for the program were outlined here several weeks ago at a conference on civilian defense between Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and USDA 4-H Club leaders.

The program calls for 4-H Club members, white and colored alike, to (1) explain and interpret to the community the four freedoms: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear; (2) make every effort to produce and conserve needed foods in 4-H Club projects; (3) save for victory, prevent waste, collect scrap metal, burlap, paper, etc.; (4) improve individual and community health; (5) learn useful technical and mechanical skills and volunteer for civilian defense work; (6) practice the democratic procedure; and (7) strive to better understand the social and economic forces at work in the country through discussion groups and other organized community activities.



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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS INSEPARABLE FROM LOCAL WELFARE

The great lesson of World War II is this: vistory belongs to the aggressor—to the nation which carries the battle to the enemy. Hitler and his Axis mates have consistently followed that principle. They have not hesitated to take the greatest risks if the possible gain was worth the gamble. Theirs is the mest daring plan of warfare in the history of armed conflict.

The grave losses which the United Nations have taken may be laid, in part, to the once-commonly held belief that it would be possible to fight a defensive war and still win. France pinned her faith on the Maginot Line which her military leaders said was impregnable—and today she is a beaten, starving, slave nation England at first thought she could bring Hitler to his knees through the use of that classic weapon, the blockade—and today Hitler is master of all Europe, and exploiter of all its resources. At the beginning, Russia too placed her hopes on defensive positions, such as the so-called "Stalin Line," and saw them destroyed by the invader, almost as if they were made of paper. Not until the fine Russian troops took the offensive was the legend of Nazi invincibility shattered. The last example—and one of the most tragic examples—of the fallacy of defensive warfare is found in the fall of Singapore, the greatest naval base ever built in the world. The English believed the Maylayan Jungles would make land attack on this bastion impossible. The Japs proved otherwise.

Here in our own country, most of us have been "defense minded" instead "war minded." The great natural barrier provided by our ocean has been our solace We took pride in our latent power, and thought that no nation, least of all Japan, would dare attack us. And so, at last, decades of defensive, wishful thinking—decades of inaction, decades of avoiding unpleasant truths—have resulted in the grim series of debacles to which we and our Allies have been subjected.

We are changing our views fast now. In military circles, and a lesser extent in the public mind, the fact that defensive war is losing war is being fully accepted and realized. The blueprints are being made for taking the battle to the foe once our potentially limitless power in men and weapons can be organized. It is significant that our airplane-building program calls for a relatively small proportion of pursuit planes, which are primarily instruments of defense, and for a high proportion of long-range bombers and dive bombers, which are entirely instruments of offense.

Where will the United Nations strike? No man can answer that now. Much will depend on what further successes the Axis achieves. Now that Singapore is gone, tremendons numbers of Jap troops, fully equipped, can be used for the assault on the Dutch East Indies, India, and even Australia. Every position Japan has taken or will take must be won back. There must eventually be air attacks on Japanese industrial areas. Africa—where the German forces under Rommel have retaken much lost ground—must be placed firmly under Allied control Finally, most military authorities are certain, distasteful as the thought is, that the war cannot be ended without an Allied invasion of Hitler's Europe. He must be beaten, in short, on his home grounds.

This is a project which staggers the imagination. By comparison with this war, World War I was only a skirmish. Its demands on our resources and our population are already infinitely greater—and will become greater still. It is not only possible but probable that it will last five years or more. To recapture lost positions, especially when overwater operations are involved, is almost invariably a slow, costly and tortuous job.

At this moment, the principal American-British task will be to muster sufficient naval strength to deal with the strong German surface fleet which took the incredible risk of attempting to escape from Brest virtually within sight of the Dover Coast—and succeeded. If that fleet is loosed in the Atlantic, as it no doubt will be after repairs are made at Helgoland base, it will be the worst threat which has yet appeared to Britain's long Atlantic lifeline. Its destruction or immobilization is vital.

It may, be another year before the United Nations are in a position to wage offensive war on a big scale. But no one can now logically doubt that we must wage that kind of war if we are to win. The Axis has effectively demolished all past concepts of the potency of defensive warfare.

—oOo—

Sentiment for sales tax grows in Congressional circles. Reason: there is grave doubt if sufficient increases in individual and corporate taxes to meet current needs: are possible. And sales of Defense Bonds and other government securities can pay for only a small part of the war budget.

A sales tax, it is figured, could produce three or four billon a year without hitting the public too hard.

—oOo—

MASTERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

In less than seven weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor, some 600,000 troops were moved within the boundaries of the United States. That feat is unparalleled in the history of the country—and, as David Lawrence writes, it "must be credited to the railroads of America, their executives and their workers. Nearly all of the railroads, involving more than 200,000 miles of track, were used. Seventy-five per cent of the soldiers actually had sleeping accommodations, and the remainder traveled in day coaches, so not a single company had to be moved in freight cars, as the case in the first World War.

"The colossal job is difficult to describe. It was a mammoth task in planning and administration The Association of American Railroads, acting for all the railroads, sent out orders and worked on a 24-hour basis.....The odd part of it was that the public hardly noticed the movement because delays to civilian traffic were the exception rather than the rule.... There was no confusion, no lost trains—every moment in the day the authorities could keep track of every contingent.

"The railroads get half fare for the troops and it probably cost them a great deal of passenger revenue, but when the government called every thought except the military purpose was subordinated. It was a masterful achievement."

Twenty years of planning since World War I went into that achievement—20 years of work and preparation. The railroads didn't wait for war to come before adapting themselves to war. They were ready long before the first enemy bomb fell in the Pacific.

—oOo—

PLENTY FOR ALL

In a joint announcement, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Price Administrator Henderson recently said that food stocks in this country are abundant, and that there is no need or justification for hoarding or abnormal buying.

Consumers should remember that, "Scare buying" is one of the surest ways to produce price inflation. Temporary shortages are created as demand runs far ahead of supply.

The retail industry has been and is doing a magnificent job in the consumers' interest. Ten of thousands of stores, operated by both chain systems and independent merchants, are pursuing an aggressive, purposeful "price control" program of their own and are saving the public untold millions of dollars by preventing price increases that would otherwise take place.

One of the most important elements in this program is wise buying. Stores are keeping inventories at reasonable levels, instead of rushing in and building up stocks to an abnormal extent. They are buying at the most favorable season, when prices are advantageous. They are doing everything in their power to maintain orderly markets.

What the stores do on a big scale, all consumers should do on a small scale. War will cause us all to forego many a luxury, but there will be plenty of necessities to go around. An intelligent, calm public is essential to workable price control of any kind.

—oOo—

Two reports of the most pressing importance to the people of this country have recently appeared. One, made by the Senate Economy Committee, of which Senator Byrd is chairman, shows specifically where reductions in non-defense expenditures in excess of $1,700,000,000 can immediately be effected. The other report, made by the Brookings Institution, advocates cuts totaling about $2,000,000,000. And both of these reports are of a preliminary nature. Additional recommendations, involving further reductions in spending, will be made.

The failure of Congress up to the present time, to make a single important cut in non-defense spending of any kind, is a national disgrace. It places the national economy in jeopardy. It raises the specter of ruinous taxation. It shows a tragic lack of understanding of the grim demands of the times we live in.

Will those who make our laws, act—or will military victory be lost in bankruptcy?

—oOo—

COOPERATION ESSENTIAL

Cooperation is essential to progress in any field. That applies to agriculture no less than industry.

The lone farmer, selling what he raises in the open market, is powerless. He takes what is offered or goes without a sale. A thousand farmers, cooperating together as a unit, can deal on equal terms with the buyer, and demand and receive a fair deal.

The agricultural marketing cooperatives give the farmer the bargaining power he must have. Going farther, they help him to improve producing methods so that he may raise more or better crops at a lower cost. In peace or war agriculture has no more effective aid.

—oOo—

MIRACLE MAKERS

Medical science continues to produce miracles—miracles that cheat death, that give life and health and happiness to mankind.

Writing in Reader's Digest, Paul de Kruif tells of one of them. In the past peritonitis following acute appendicitis has meant a death rate running as high as 75 per cent. Each year some 25,000 Americans have died after appendectomies. Medical authorities knew that when an appendix burst, billions of intestinal microbes were sprayed out. But they had no remedy.

But the doctor never admits failure. Experimentation went on. And finally, a way was found to use that amazing saver of life, sulfanilamide, in treating peritonitis. The result: One doctor and his co-workers last year handled 331 successive emergency cases of acute appendicitis—without a single death! Other physicians had comparable success.

"As the news of this simple, powerful science spreads from coast to coast, "writes Paul de-Kruif, "many thousands of lives will be saved. The humblest backwoods surgeon today can be a more successful death fighter against peritonitis than the greatest knifeman of three years ago. All the citizens who get this news and all the practicing physicians and surgeons, can now get together in a drive toward this goal: appendicitis mortality—zero!"

The American system of private medicine has been responsible for unrivaled progress in a war which never ends—the war against disease, against pain, against human waste. In these days of military war, with all the new perils to health that world-wide conflict creates, the men of medicine are redoubling their efforts. Their service to this nation and the world cannot be over-estimated in value or praised too highly.

A new apartment building in Washington will have ultraviolet conditioned air, as a device to prevent air-borne infections from spreading.

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BOOMERANG LAWS

Laws which are designed to hurt "the other fellow" sometimes boomerang. Through judicial interpretation, they're likely to turn around and strike at some business which regarded itself as safe.

The anti-chain store laws are notable examples of this kind of legislation. In a number of states it has been held that they can be applied to businesses which never regraded themselves as chains. A recent incident comes from Texas. There the Austin Court of Civil Appeals has upheld a lower court judgment assessing an oil company more than $900,000 in chain store taxes on filling stations, from 1936 through 1941. The Texas chain store law specifically excluded any place of business exclusively engaged in the oil business. But the State held that these service stations were not excluded because each sold various standard accessories as well as petroleum products, and the courts upheld that argument.

The moral of this is that when we throw a monkey wrench into the wheels of fire and honest competition, unlooked for trouble is apt to result. In at least one case, it has been held that chain store taxes are applicable to independent stores whose only connection is membership in a cooperative purchasing organization. When you permit the ham-stringing of your neighbor's business, you're open to the same kind of treatment in return.

There is no room in this country for punitive laws or taxes of any kind. They amount to discrimination in its worst form—and in the long run, all must pay the bill. The peope should demand the repeal, at the earliest possible time, of every class tax and class law on the statute books.

—oOo—

THE WHEELS OF FINANCE

War and defense have decisively proven the adaptability of the American banking system to changing times and conditions.

The nation's financial machine is as much a part of war as its production and military machines. Demand for every kind of bank service has increased spectacularly. For example, between June 30 1939 and June 30 1941—the last date for which official figures are available—the total of commercial industrial and agricultural loans of a large number of representative banks increased from $4,800,000,000 to $7,300,000,000—a gain of 52 per cent. On top of that banks have had to expand their facilities to handle great numbers of new checking accounts, payroll deposits, etc.

The banks have been leaders in selling Defense Bonds, and are aggressively urging their purchase through advertisements, lobby displays, statement enclosures, leaflets and in all other feasible ways. They are thus obtaining billions for defense purposes—and they are doing it at heavy expense and without a cent of profit to themselves.

Lastly the banks are meeting all normal service demands no less than war demands. The small town bank has risen to the occasion every bit as well as the big city bank. Throughout the country, the wheels of finance turn smoothly.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THE ARCADIAN YOU ARE ABLE TO GET

On Winter Grains:

Fall-sown grains should have first call on supplies of ARCADIAN available during grain top-dressing season. Most grain crop receive little Nitrogen in the fertilizer applied at seeding, and they seldom follow directly after summer legumes. Yields are usually in direct ratio to the supply of available Nitrogen applied in the Spring. It is better to limit the use of ARCADIAN to 100 pounds per acre, rather than to apply ARCADIAN heavily on a few acres and allow other acres to go without help. And, apply early—when growth starts. This is always desirable, but never more so than in the present emergency.

On Cotton:

ARCADIAN is most needed on cotton receiving a low-Nitrogen complete fertilizer and when cotton follows cotton, corn or crops other than legumes. Where cotton follows a plowed-down winter legume and receives the customary mixed fertilizer, use ARCADIAN sparingly, depending on the growth of the legume. Follow the same conservative practice, using ARCADIAN sparingly, where the mixed fertilizer, used at or before planting, supplies 30 pounds or more of Nitrogen per acre.

On Corn:

Use ARCADIAN where it will do the most good—on corn which follows a well-fertilized crop, or on corn which receives fertilizer at or before planting. Do not apply ARCADIAN on corn planted on marginal land, for this corn is already doomed. Use little or no ARCADIAN where corn is planted after a winter legume is plowed down.

On Tree Fruits:

Give preference, in your use of ARCADIAN, to mature groves or orchards where shade prevents effective growth of legume cover crops. On younger planting, use ARCADIAN sparingly to supplement Nitrogen from legumes.

OAT PRODUCTION INCREASES IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

THERE is an awakened interest in oats throughout the Mississippi Valley. Even before the defense program, increased plantings of this small grain were being made. Factors in the renewed attention to oats are: the many acres diverted from cotton____ the increasing livestock population __the introduction of the small combine____ the development of disease-resistant varieties by experiment stations____and cultural and fertilizer practices developed by the stations.

!. Land Preparation

Land should be flat-broken deep in late summer and then be permitted to stand until after a settling rain. Disk thoroughly before planting and provide good drainage.

1. Seed Treatment

Smut, a disease which often destroys the entire oat head, can be prevented by the formaldehyde or organic mercury dust treatments.

3. Planting

Best results are obtained by planting 2 1-2 to 3 bushels of oats per acre. Highest yields are obtained when oats are planted with a grain drill from October 1 to 15.

4. Grazing Small Grain

Oats afford excellent grazing. By way of caution, do uot permit grazing during wet weather and guard against over-grazing during dry weather.

5. Top Dressing

Both experiment and experience have taught that the most important step in the production of any small grain is to top-dress in early Spring with a readily-available Nitrogen fertilizer such as ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda.

6. Proper Cultural and Fertilizer Practices Reflect Themselves in the Field

William McClellan, East Point, Louisiana, in his high-yielding oats which received a top-dressing of ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda. ....

All experiment station officials in the Mississippi Valley are in agreement on this subject as revealed in the statements that follow:

Mississippi—The results of fourteen-year fertilizer experiment conducted by the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., reveals increases from varing rates of application of Nitrate of Soda or oats. Mr. Roy Kuykendall in charge of fertilizer studies at this Station, makes this further statement regarding the practice of top dressing:

"Ordinarily one pound of commercial Nitrogen produces an extra bushel of oats. This means that 8 cents to 12 cents worth of Nitrogen produces 30 cents to 60 cents worth of oats, or a return of $4.00 to $5.00 for each $1.00 spent on oat fertilizer." (Reference: Mississippi Farm Research—September 1941.

Arkansas—The recommendation of the College of Agriculture for the fertilization of small grain is given by Dr. Charles Simmons as follow:

"For fall grains including oats, rye, barley, and wheat, we recommend either Superphosphate and Muriate of Potash prior to planting, or a complete fertilizer, if the soil is particularly deficient in Nitrogen. In both cases we recommend top-dressing in the Spring."

(Reference: College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville,, Ark. Extension Service Release—July 1941.)

Louisiana—Messrs. C. B. Haddon Superintendent, and John A. Hendrix, Assistant, Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station, St. Joseph, La., report an average increase of 23 1-2 bushels of oats with the use of 30 pounds of Nitrogen.

(Reference: Biennial Report—Northeast Louisiana Experiment station———1939-40.)

Tennessee—The Tennessee Experiment Station recommends the use of about 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre as a spring top-dresser on small grain and the use of Nitrogen, Superphosphate and Potash before planting in areas where they are needed.

Three-year tests conducted at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station show that 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, top-dressed in early Spring, increased the yield on different small grains as follows:

Winter oats, from 27 bushels, to 49 bushels per acre—an—increase of 22 bushels.

Barley, from 21 bushels to 32 bushels per acre—an increase of 11 bushels.

Wheat, from 18 bushels to 24 bushels per acre--an increase of 6 bushels.

(Reference: Experiment Station Circulars No 25 and No. 60—"Fertilizer for Tennessee Soils"—1938.)

More Nitrogen "Fills the Crib"

P. E. Speck, New Albany, Miss., and his 68 bushel-per-acre corn crop, which received 250 to 300 pounds of ARCADIAN per acre at planting.

"FILL the Crib" for National Defense! Adequate production of grain for livestock and human consumption is being stressed on all sides to meet the needs of the emergency. More land in corn is being suggested. More corn per acre might well be stressed.

Through a uniform adoption of experiment station fertilizer recommendations, increased per-acre yields could well provide much of the additional grain needed, leaving adequate land and making available more labor for the production of other food and feed crops.

According to our experiment stations, the use of Nitrogen has consistently resulted in greatly increased per-acre yields of corn. Throughout the Mississippi Valley these institutions recommend side-dressing with 100 to 200 pounds of Nitrogenous fertilizer when corn is about 40 days old. This produces 10 to 20 extra bushels of corn per acre and those extra bushels are the most economical part of the crop.

On many of our upland hill or valley soils, where corn follows corn, a deficiency of Phosphate and Potash results in very low yields, and the efficiency of Nitrogen is lowered because of lack of other plant foods. In a series of tests, conducted by Barrett in cooperation with vocational agriculture teaches in the Mississippi Valley, yield were substantially increased by applying high-Nitrogen mixed fertilizers before planting and side-dressing later with ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda.

The "booster" effect of the Nitrogen, balanced by the other plant foods roduced an increase of about 10 bushels of corn per acre over side-dressings alone on a number of farms. This fertilizer practice might well be adopted where corn is grown on upland soils.

13 APPOINTED TO CODING JOBS IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.,—Thirteen Negroes with specialized training in various fields were employed this week by the personnel division of the Department of Agriculture. The new employees, six men and seven women, make up the Department's qualification coding unit.

Under the general supervision of the statistical and service section, the group will code the personnel records of the Department's employees. This work will help to facilitate determination of the qualifications of employees for transfers and promotions.

Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the personnel director, points out that the group was selected from a list of applicants, because of their outstanding qualifications He says a cross section of their specialized knowledge will be valuable in the coding unit. Harold O. Cox who joined the personnel staff last May, is supervising the work.

The new employees come from six states and the District of Columbia and re-present 11 fields. They are as follows: Louis Moore, St. Paul, Minn., animal husbandry; James Overby, Atlantic City, N. J., mathematics; Rev. David Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., chemistry and mathematics; Frederick French, Washington, D. C., law; Miss Elizabeth Bright, Daufuskie Island, S. C. home economics; Howard Nash, Willamsport, Pa., statistics; Mrs. Irma Smith, Norfolk, Va., mathematics; Miss Julia Brooks, languages, Washington, D. C., Miss Adelaide Jones and Miss Claudia Jackson,-both of Washington and both in the field of education.

In addition to the coders, three clerks were also added They are Mrs. Carrie Diggs, Washington, business; Miss Janie Young, Blnemont, Va., commercial; and Ligon Buford, Chicago, Ill., real estate.

DEADLINE SET FOR APPLICATIONS

From Cotton Improvement Groups

Washington, D. C.,—Dates for filing applications by organized cotton improvement groups for free classificationl and market news service for the 1942 crop are August 1 and August 15, depending on locality, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service announced today.

Applications may be made by any organized cotton improvement group as soon as its members have planted their cotton, but the applications must be filed with the Agricultural Marketing Service not later than August 1 for groups in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas Louisina, and the counties of Texas lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th Meridian.

In the areas which plant later, the final date for filing is August 15. These include the groups in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona California, and all counties in Texas lying entirely or for the most part west of the 100th Meridian.

C. W Kitchen, chief of the Agricultural Marketing Service, urged organized groups to get in their applications as early as possible. "It is possible," he said, "that more applications will be received than can be handled with available funds. If so, the order in which the applications are received may be one of the considerations in determining the groups to be served."

In each of the years since the Smith-Doxy cotton classing service has been offered, the number of farmers participating and the total acreage represented has more than doubled. In 1941, approximately 8 million acres was planted by the 282,000 members of approved groups, compared with 4 million acres planted by 128,000 members the previous season. Marketing Service officials said it is likely that there also will be a large increase this year.

Instructions for making application and forms for applying can be obtained by addressing any of the following officers of the Agricultural Marketing Service: 441 West Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Box 363, Memphis, Tenn.: 1104 South Ervay Street, Dallas Texas: Box 1140, Austin: Tex; Room 517 U. S. Court House El Paso Tex.; or 210 Progressive Building Bakersfield, Calif.

START PURCHASES UNDER SOUTHERN EGG MARKETING SUPPORT PROGRAM

Washington, D. C., March 20, '42 —First purchases of shell eggs, under the special Southern Egg Marketing Program which was announced late in February, were made by the Agricultural Marketing Administration this week, the Department of Agriculture said today. The purchases were made at Asheville, North Carolina.

Prices paid tor the eggs bought were: 29 cents a dozen for No. 2 Extras wholesale grade, and 28 1-2 cents a dozen for No. 3 Extras wholesale grade.

The special egg marketing program under which these initial purchases were made is designed to support egg prices in twelve Southern States, providing an outlet for local surpluses and putting a floor under the market. Purchases are made for the Agricultural Marketing Administration by designated agencies, in lots of ten cases or more, at announced prices based on at least 85 percent of parity for each State. Federal-State inspectors grade the eggs at the warehouses or agencies on the designated days when they are purchased and the eggs are assembled and stored for distribution as directed by AMA.

The speed with which purchase operations under the program can be extended to other States and areas where there is need for emergency marketing facilities depends on local action in seeing that arrangements are made for warehouse agencies to handle local purchases, according to AMA officials. In addition to North Carolina, the States concerned in the program are: Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Forida.

USDA COMPILES PICTURES OF NEGRO 4-H CLUB WORK

Washington, D. C.,—In promotion of 4-H club work and the food-for-freedom program among Negro farm youths, the Extension Service division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared a small collection of illustrative photographs for display in rural areas.

The collection, assembled in manual form, shows the activities of Negro 4-H club members and is being sent to J. B. Pierce, Federal Extension field representative, with headquarters at Hampton, Va. He will take it on field trips so that prospective club groups may see what 4-H clubbers are doing.

Included in the collection are photographs of youths raising cows, pigs, chickens, and growing and marketing vegetables. Girl members are shown canning, culling poultry, and observing home nursing and sewing demonstrations .

Negro 4-H club members, numbering more than 187,000 are expected to play an important role in producing food for the war effort.

$1.50 AND A LITTLE WORK WILL PROVIDE VEGETABLES FOR A FAMILY OF 5 BRALLIAR SAYS

Small Garden Will Grow Wholesome, Ample Vitamin Supply Pleasant, Healthful Exercise Gained In Summer, Too

By Winston Cram

If you are indifferent as to what you eat and are willing to let nature take its course with your backyard this summer, you can be sure of a rather nice range in weeds, dandelions, stinging nettle, wild mustard, milkweed and dock. They're full of vitamins, too. They should be boiled with salt pork.

But if you crave a more intimate acquaintance this summer with the salad on your table and the vegetable in the stew, Dr. Floyd Bralliar, agricultural expert of Madison College and columnist for The Tennessean says this acquaintance is not hard to make and, if cultivated, will grow on you.

A few packets of seeds, three implements, spade, hoe and rake—a plot of ground, say, 20 by 30 feet, and the rest is up to you

Bralliar Gives Warning

But Dr. Bralliar gave this word of warning. "Don't buy new tools, they're scarce. Don't waste good seed, they're scarce too. This is strictly a backyard proposition. Large scale vegetable growing should be left to those who know how or have expert guidance."

This note of caution was augmented by the U. S. Department of Agriculture last week, which advised:

If you're planning to dig up your lawn, or that petunia bed your wife usually plants in the spring, and substitute therefor a bit of a plot of potatoes, the chances are—you shouldn't.

May Be Wasting Time

Don't get the department wrong. They want all possible food produced. But they want to be sure you have adequate space and are going to produce food and not just a loosened up square yard or so for the weeds to strangle valuable seeds, before you start.

But if you are determined, already are thinking about those fresh ripe tomatoes and beans, then abide by the rules—and let's go.

First, prepare 20 pounds of fertilizer using one part of any commercial 4-12-4 preparation (4 per cent potash, 12 per cent phosphorus 4 per cent nitrogen) to five parts of cottonseed meal. Scatter part of the mixture evenly over the whole plot and spade in thoroughly, digging no deeper than spade length. Break up the clods in the top soil removing all stones, sticks and old bones.

Three Pounds of Fertilizer

Lay out Section I as shown in the diagram. Scatter three pounds of fertilizer on this section and work into the top-soil with the rake. The preliminaries are now over and we can begin to plant.

Let's begin with green onions. Since we are going to use plants—288 of them must be purchased previously from a commercial gardener—you will have something showing above ground on the first day, if you have been industrious.

Lay out 12 rows six inches apart and set out 24 onion plants in each row, tamping the ground firmly around each plant. If you like green onions when they're no bigger than your fore-finger, plant each row twice as thickly, then thin when the plants are the proper size. If the remaining plants are allowed to mature, you'll have a bushel of onions for winter consumption. Planting should be done at once, the quicker the better.

Now, for the radishes. Again lay out 12 rows, each row not more than one inch in depth. Drop one seed every inch. Cover lightly with soil. If you want a continuing supply throughout the summer, every time you pull a radish, drop a seed in its place. Plant immediately.

Sow Lettuce Seed

Lettuce seed should be of some good heading variety. Sow the seeds, not too thickly, in 12 rows. As soon as the plants grow big enough to use at all, use each alternate row, and thin the remaining rows to one plant every six inches. Lettuce must be well cultivated, and when the final thinning has been done, work a pinch of the fertilizer into the soil an inch or two from the plant. Repeat this again in three weeks. You'll have about 50 heads of beautiful, firm head lettuce. Plant now.

If, around June 15, you're tired of the same old thing, you can revamp Section I. Get 12 tomato plants of the late variety and set them out in two rows four feet apart and three feet apart in each row. If carefully cultivated and suckers are removed, around the end of September you will have about four bushels of tomatoes for winter canning. If you are expert, you can get a bushel from each plant. Of course, stakes must be set up beside each plant to keep it off the ground. Use strips of cloth to tie the plants to the stakes. String cuts the plants in a wind.

Pea Section Next

We are now ready for Section II, the pea section. Lay out four double rows, each double row to be two feet apart, and the single rows six inches from each other. Plant two to three seeds to each inch. Peas should be planted at once, and the best variety is dwarf wrinkled early English. It is not absolutely necessary, but the heavy plants can later be kept from collapsing by sticks placed every eight inches in the double row.

Around June 15, spade under the plants for green fertilizer. Then lay out this section just as you laid out Section I for tomatoes, but, in this case, set out either sweet peppers or eggplant. Plants can be secured commercially. Which you choose is an individual matter, but sweet peppers are in more general use.

We won't be ready for Section III until about April 10, when all danger from frost is gone, as beans are susceptible to cold. Lay out four rows, and plant two seeds one foot apart in each row. About the middle of June, spade under the plants for green fertilizer, work the top soil with a rake then broadcast southern curled mustard. As boiled greens, it will be unsurpassed. Then, around the last week in August, spade the mustard under and plant beans for fall consumption as before.

General Rule

Now for a general rule on cultivation. Once a week is enough, and if done regularly, should not take more than half an hour. Remember that tomatoes and lettuce must be cultivated more carefully. Keep the weeds down, for they compete with the growing vegetables for available plant food.

What will this backyard garden cost? Don't forget that new tools are out. As for the seeds and fertilizer, here it is:

Fertilizer	$ 0.50
Onion plants	.30
Radish	.05
Lettuce	.05
Tomato plants	.10
Peas	.10
Eggplant or sweet peppers	.10
Beans (2 plantings)	.25
Mustard	.05
Total	$ 1.50

There you are! for $1.50 and a little, pleasant, outdoor work you'll have enough vegetables for a family of five, and if you can't use them all yourself, there, always a neighbor to whom you can proudly say, "Wouldn't you like a few radishes from my garden"—Nashville Tennessean.

EARLY POTATOES URGED

Farmers are being urged to plant their full quota of Irish potatoes this year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which also urged growers of crimson clover to keep a crop of seed, since large supplies are needed and a good price is assured.

Expanded production of potatoes past the regular quota, however, is not being sought, farm officials said. In order to qualify for the full ACP potato payment this year, growers must plant an acreage equal to at least 80 per cent and not more than 110 per cent of their allotment.

Home Canning Urged

Tin cans for home canning are not restricted and purchasers do not need a priority certificate to obtain them, the U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board for Tennessee said yesterday in urging farmers to can surplus products where possible.

Home canning, the announcement said, is being encouraged by the government to lift some of the load from the commercial canners and an increase of 100 per cent in home canning is anticipated.

TRUCK CROPS ARE "HEARTY EATERS"

The experienced farmer will never advise attempting to grow vegetable or truck crops without adequate plant foods. Heavy applications of balanced mixed fertilizer prior to planting, and, subsequent sidedressings with a readily-available Nitrogen carrier, such as ARCADIAN, the American Nitrate of Soda, are usually necessary to obtain profitable yields of tender, succulent truck crops or vegetable. And, proper fertilization also enables the grower to get the "early market" price.

J. A. Campbell, Supt., Truck Crop Branch Experiment Station, Crystal Springs, Miss., in the December, 1940, and October, 1941, issues of Mississippi Farm Research, lists the per-acre plant-food requirements of the state's major truck crops as follows:

CABBAGE: 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of 6-8-4, applied before planting, plus a side-dressing of 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or its equivalent.

TOMATOES: 800 pounds of 4-8-4, applied before planting, plus a side-dressing of 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or its equivalent

ENGLISH PEAS: 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of 6-8-4, or 1,500 pounds of 4-8-4, applied before planting, plus a side-dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or its equivalent.

BEANS: 1,000 pounds of 4-8-4 applied before planting, plus a side-dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or its equivalent.

Similar recommendations, varying slightly in analyses and amounts per acre, from other experiment stations in the Mississippi Valley, likewise bear out the fact that judicious fertilization is the keynote of successful truck farming.

USDA WAR BOARD INSTRUCTED TO GIVE INFORMATION SELECTIVE SERVICE ON FARM REGISTRANTS

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today asked state and county USDA War Boards to provide the Selective Service System with factual data to assist local Selective Service boards in classifying properly agricultural registrants. This action was taken as the result of the program of cooperation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture announced February 17 by Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

The War Boards, at the request of local Selective Service boards, will furnish information on agricultural production goals, the size of farming units required to make a significant contribution to meet the goals, skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills. The information will be provided directly to State Headquarters and local boards of the Selective Service System by War Boards of the Department of Agriculture.

The arrangement with the Selective Service System provides for War Boards to furnish information upon request and not to ask for deferment in the cases of individual registrants. Each claim for deferment must be handled by local Selective Service boards on individual merit.

The Secretary's statement to USDA War Boards follows:

Brigadier General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has requested me to assist him in assuring that proper consideration is given to the needs of agriculture in considering the occupational deferment of persons engaged in farm production. This is a distinct and different class of deferment from that granted on the grounds of dependency.

State and County War Boards, when requested by the local agencies of the Selective Service System, should furnish them with general information on agricultural production and agricultural labor conditions which will be of assistance to them in classifying registrants.

Farmers want to contribute their full share of manpower as well as agricultural production toward winning this war. They recognize the importance of the task facing the Selective Service System and the difficulties confronting the local board. The Board should have all the assistance that will contribute toward the efficient and intelligent classification of registrants. For that reason farmers should not hesitate to make information available to the local board which will assist it in deciding whether or not a man should be deferred on the basis of his contribution to agricultural production. At the same time, occupational deferment for farmers and farm workers should not be requested unless it is evident that those for whom deferment is asked clearly are needed to make a significant contribution to the war production effort. Farmers want no special privileges but agriculture is an essential industry and should receive consideration from the standpoint of its ability to make the fullest possible contribution toward winning the war.

General Hershey recognizes fully the problems we face in agricultural production because of the reduced supply of manpower, and he has been most cooperative in giving attention to the needs of agriculture. I am therefore anxious that we render to the Selective Service System every possible assistance.

State and County War Boards are requested to provide State and local agencies of the Selective Service System such general information on agricultural production requirements and the availability of needed manpower as they may request. This information might include data on agricultural production goals in the area, the size of individual farming units required to make a significant contribution to these goals, the skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills. State and County War Boards should not offer advice or pass judgment on individual cases but should make available factual information regarding a farm's production which the Board requests. The local Board has the responsibility for deciding whether an individual agricultural worker is so necessary to war production that he should be deferred.

In addition to supplying information requested by local Selective Service Boards, I suggest that local War Boards invite representatives of the local Selective Service Boards to meet with them from time to time to discuss mutual problems.

When farmers request occupational deferment, they should furnish the local Board with complete information on (1) the importance of the products grown on the farm; (2) the contribution of the individual to that production; and (3) the difficulty of replacing the individual. Farmers should recognize their responsibility for locating and training someone to take the place of a registrant who may be deferred temporarily.

There are 661,332 licensed hunters in Pennsylvania.

EXTEND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO AREAS IN GEORGIA, LOUISIANA AND TENNESSEE

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that the Food Stamp program for distributing agricultural commodities will be extended to Ware County, Georgia, Winn Parish, Louisiana, and McMinn and Cumberland Counties, Tennessee.

Selection of the areas followed conferences between representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture and local public officials, welfare officials, business men and bankers who will be concerned with the operation of the program.

Population of Ware County, Ga. is 27,929. It is estimated that there are 1,712 cases, representing 6,339 persons, receiving public assistance in the area and eligible for the Food Stamp program.

Winn Parish, La., has a population of 16,923. There are about 1,152 cases, representing 2,253 persons, receiving public aid in the parish.

McMin and Cumberland Counties, Tennessee have a combined population of 46,373 and there are about 2,231 cases, representing 9,157 persons, receiving public aid in the area.

Under the plan of stamp distribution to be used in the area, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive free blue stamps for use in obtaining specially designated commodities to supplement their food supplies.

By means of the stamp program agricultural commodities are moved through regular trade channels to families receiving public aid. This gives the farmer a wider market for crops which are in abundant supply and at the same time adds needed foods to the diets of public aid families.

EXTEND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO HARDEMAN CO., TENN.

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that the Food Stamp program for distributing agricultural commodities will be extended to Hardeman County, Tennessee.

Selection of the area followed conferences between representatives of the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture and local public officials, welfare officials, business men and bankers who will be concerned with the operation of the program.

Population of Hardeman County is 23,590. It is estimated that there are 583 cases, representing 2,040 persons, receiving public assistance in the area and eligible for the Food Stamp program.

Under the plan of stamp distribution to be used in the area, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive free blue stamps for use in obtaining specially designated commodities to supplement their food supplies.

By means of the stamp program agricultural commodities are moved through regular trade channels to families receiving public aid. This gives the farmer a wider market for crops which are in abundant supply and at the same time adds needed foods to the diets of public aid families.

Motorists: Can you help me get my car out of a mud hole?

Farmer: You're stuck?

Motorist: Oh, no doubt. But there isn't any other way out, so I'll pay you whatever you ask.

Customer: Just look what you did.

Laundryman: I don't see anything wrong with that lace.

Customer: Lace? That was a sheet!

USDA ANNOUNCES FOOD STAMP LIST FOR MARCH

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today the list of foods which will be available during March for purchase with blue stamps by families taking part in the Food Stamp program.

Pork has been removed from the list of foods for March because prices of pork during the past few weeks have advanced sharply. However, stamp program participants will continue to have available a wide choice of nutritious foods, including butter and eggs. Eggs will offer a readily available substitute for meat during the time of the year when egg production is heavy and prices decline seasonally. In addition, stamp plan participants will continue to have available many varities of fresh fruits and vegetables to assure them of a balanced diet. Families taking part in the stamp program can obtain the blue stamp foods in local stores in exchange for blue stamps.

The complete list of foods for the period March 1 through March 31, as issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration for all stamp program areas, is as follows: shell eggs, butter, fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal, dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

NEGRO EXTENSION AGENTS HAVE JOB IN WAR EFFORT

Washington, D. C.—The Extension Service, which has in its employ 555 trained Negro farm and home agents, has been given the responsibility of carrying forward on every sector of the farm front the general educational work of agriculture and home economics essential to the success of the war effort, according to a memorandum from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R Wickard which was made public this week.

The Extension Service is a cooperative agency of the Department and state land-grant colleges. It has a corps of trained extension subject-matter specialists in every state and county agricultural and home demonstration agents in every county of agricultural importance. Colored farmers in most of the rural South have the services of Negro farm and home agents. T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce are Negro Extension field agents in the Federal Extension Service. They work closely with colored farm and home agents throughout the South. Mr. Campbell is headquartered at Tuskegee and Mr. Pierce, at Hampton.

Secretary Wickard emphasized in his memorandum that major wartime Extension Service jobs should include educational work to help farmers increase production of needed food under the handicaps of shortages of fertilizers, machinery, etc.; understand Governmental price and other wartime policies affecting agriculture. Training of volunteer local leaders, helping farm women carry their full share of the war load, and working with farm youth are also major Extension Service jobs, he added.

Other specific responsibilities he assigned to the Extension Service were to organize rural America for defense against destructive fires, organized and direct campaigns among farm people in nutrition, health, gardening, aid in organizing cooperative marketing, promote farm discussion groups and cooperate in civilian defense activities.

The Secretary pointed out that administration of the action programs, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Farm Security Administration programs, contacting individual farmers on participation in the programs, checking compliance, etc., remains the job of the action agencies. However, he stressed the importance of Extension Service working closely with USDA War Boards.

EXTEND FOOD STAMP PROGRAM TO FOUR TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture announced today that the Food Stamp program for distributing agricultural commodities will be extended to McNairy Dyer, Haywood and Henry Counties, Tennessee.

Selection of the areas followed conferences between representatives of the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture and local public officials, welfare officials, business men and bankers who will be concerned with the operation of the program.

Total population of the four counties is 108,920. It is estimated that there are 5,068 cases, representing about 19,170 persons, receiving public assistance in the area and eligible for the Food Stamp program.

Under the plan of stamp distribution to be used in the counties, eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange colored stamps at rates approximating their regular food expenditures, and to receive free blue stamps for use in obtaining specially designated agricultural commodities to supplement their food supplies.

By means of the Food Stamp program, farm products are moved through regular trade channels to public aid families. This gives the farmer a wider market for crops which are in abundant supply and at the same time adds needed health-giving foods to the diets of families receiving public aid.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

The effect of Axis victories in the Far East is the loss of our rubber supply. In 1940 this country imported 650,000 tons, and almost every pound of it came from countries now blocked off by the Japs. For 25 years chemists have been developing a rubber substitute. But production of the product was not pushed so long as there was an abundance of cheaper natural rubber. Now the cost question has gone out the window. The United States must have rubber to win the war. Hence the present pressure on industry to produce a substantial quantity of a rubber substitute. Prior to December 7, plans were under way for producing 10,000 tons per annum of a synthetic rubber out of petroleum. Subsequently the government raised its sights to 40,000 tons, a goal expected to be realized sometime in 1943. Now the program is being further enlarged to 400,000 tons.

It is said that it will take a year and a half to get plants erected and in full operation. In the meantime the government has enough reserve rubber stocks to cover war needs and a little more. Owners of automobiles must take unusual care to make their present supply of tires last to the ultimate mile.

A CALL TO ARMS

In a recent statement in Dallas, Texas, Dr. Edward H. Cary said in part. "The medical profession now represents the only important group in the United States which while harassed from within and without, has shown no slight signs of capitulation or even of retreat.

"On the basis of this fact, it has automatically placed itself in the position of an intellectual leadership of those individuals, groups and institutions which seek to preserve the important elements of individual freedom and initiative and the principle of free enterprise.

"If we live up to this opportunity and the serious responsibility it entails, the physicians of this country can—while preserving the independence of American medicine—most importantly and vitally serve their country during its period of crisis and greatest stress."

Truly, this statement can be taken as a "call to arms." We must admit the necessity of certain centralizations of power to insure the most efficient and effective operation of our industrial plant and productive equipment. These are realities of the present.

But it is essential that such centralization of power be limited to the war period. To the extent we move toward a form of national socialism—totalitarian control —we will affect the mode of life and reduce the opportunities of individuals in the United States.

The medical profession is doing far more than striving to maintain its own independence. As it enlightens the public on the factors of independent action that were responsible for the progress and achievements of medical science, it is rendering a service of inestimable value in safeguarding the underlying principles of individual freedom and in preserving the American way of life.

HARD TRUTH DRIVEN HOME

Wars are not won with brave words and stirring bands. Wars are won with deeds. Wars are won with production. Wars are won through the full, uncompromising cooperation of government, of labor, of industry and of all the people.

Our war will be won or lost on the home front. Victory depends on whether we can make and deliver the endless quantities of planes and ships and guns and ammunition that our troops and our Allies so sorely need.

Disgraceful labor disputes have cost our military forces untold quantities of weapons—and the lives of many men. Petty officialism has played politics while war rages throughout the world, and slowed production still more. Bogus reformers have hampered and reviled industry at a time when our greatest need was machines and tools, not ideologies.

The people of this nation are now demanding in no uncertain voice that government, industry and labor cooperate so that productive enterprises of this nation—the plane and tank factories, the motor plants, the oil and metal and coal industries, the power plants which motivate the machines of industry—can turn the blue prints of war needs into realities.

The disasters in the Pacific show what we may expect in the future unless we change the piddling policies of the past.

A TRIBUTE TO RETAILING

A recent release from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics testifies, by indirection, to the great operating efficiency and economy achieved by the retail food industry.

According to this authority, the proportion of non-farm family income spent for food during 1941 was the smallest in 29 years of record. In other words, the average family income increased more than food prices.

During the year, practically all the rise in retail food prices was passed back to the farmer. The cost of marketing foods has steadily declined, and none of the retail price increases for food have been absorbed by higher marketing margins.

The retailers must be given much of the credit for both those achievements. Thousands of stores, chain and independent alike, have pursued a definite, aggressive program designed to reduce overhead expense, eliminate "in-between" operations whenever possible, and so steadily narrow the difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays.

Leading merchandisers in other retail fields, again both chain and independent, are accomplishing similar results.

Customer: This coat is not a very good fit, sir.

Tailor: Vell, vot do you expect for fife dollars—an attack of epilepsy?

Archie: Say Toots, are you the kind of a girl who screams when a man annoys her?

Toots: Oh, no: I carry a police

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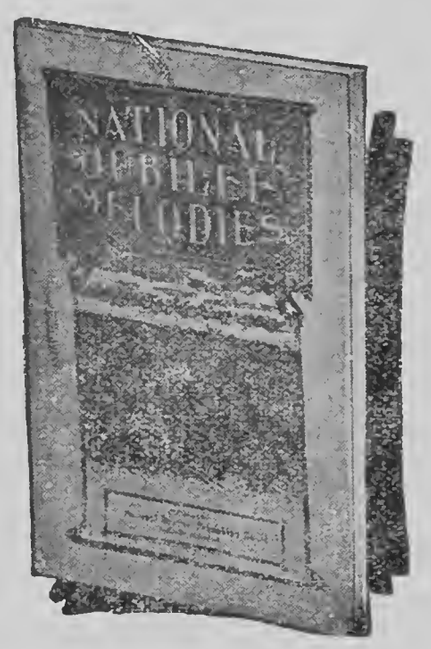

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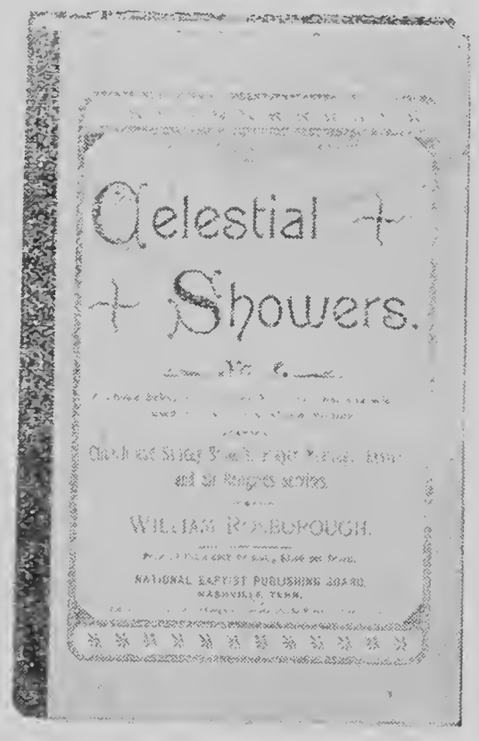

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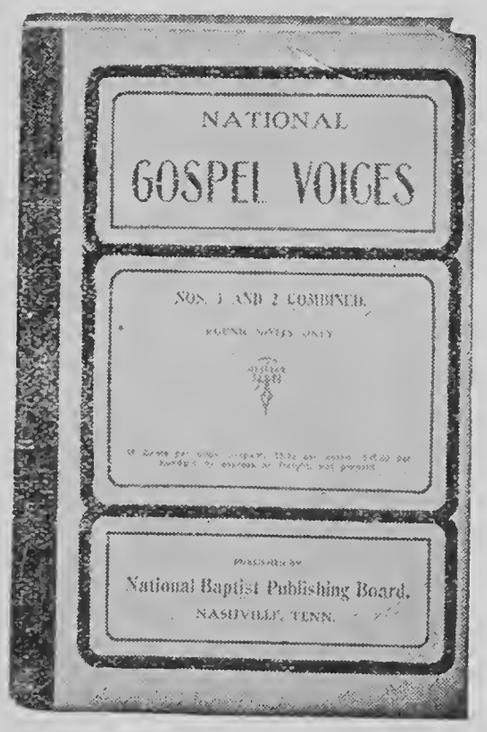

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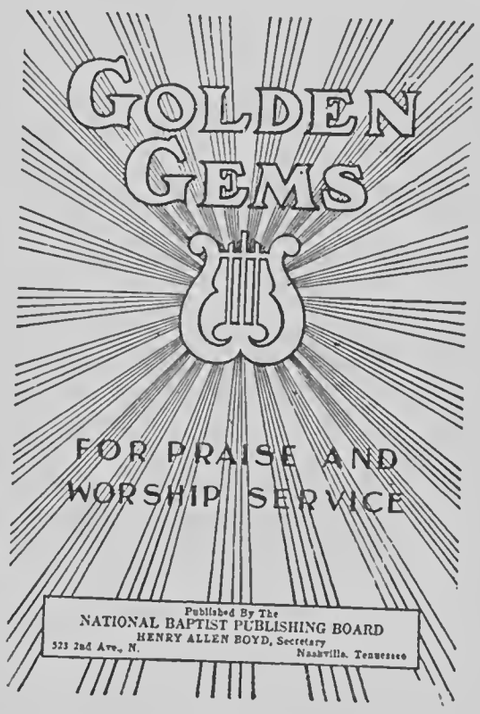

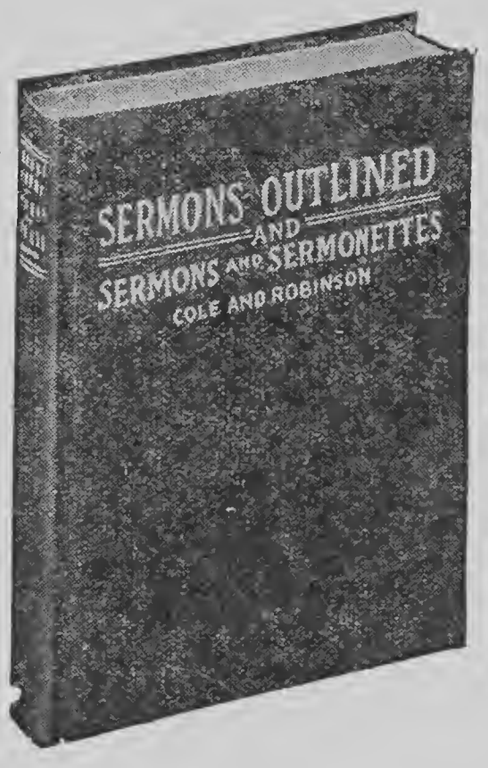

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WICKARD ASKS USDA WAR BOARDS TO HELP MOBILIZE FARM LABOR

Washington D. C.,—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today announced a program for helping to mobilize farm labor manpower.

The Secretary instructed the State and County U. S. D. A. War Boards to cooperate with the U. S. Employment Service in setting up machinery for:

1. Registration of all unemployed farm workers and members of farm families unemployed and available for work.

2 Registration of all farm laborers, operators, and members of farm families who are partially employed but would be available for part-time work on other farms.

3. Registration of all operators of farm equipment who perform custom work.

4. Plan for use of all qualified persons employed on WPA and NYA projects in appropriate farm work.

5. Registration of all school youth available for farm work.

6. Registration of all women available for farm work.

7. Development of plans for making use during peak seasonal operations of town persons who are regularly employed in other occupations.

8. Development of plans for the exchange between farmers of
   (a) The labor of the farmers and members of their families.
   (b) The labor of regular full-time hired men.
   (c) The labor of seasonal workers who are or may be housed on individual farms

9. Development of plans for any training which may be required in order to make effective use of farm labor.

10. Complete registration of labor requirements of all farmers with the person designated in the area as the "employment representative."

11. Development of plans for the provision of local centralized living facilities for migratory labor from which they may be dispatched to particular jobs.

12. Plans for the tansportation of workers to and from work.

The U. S. Employment Service, Secetary Wickard said, has agreed to increase the number of permanent and temporary employment offices in rural areas. The Secretary asked the War Boards to furnish information to the U. S. Employment Service as a guide to the proper location of such office.

In all agricultural counties where no permanent office is established, a voluntary representative of the Employment Service will be appointed to assume responsibility for substantially the same functions as would be performed by the Farm Placement personnel in a permanent Employment Office

In agricultual counties with heavy production. voluntary representatives will also be designated in each community.

The Secretary authorized U. S. D. A. personnel to act as voluntary employment representatives.

FARMERS OF GLYNN AND McINTOSH COUNTIES

By W. A. Hagins

Brunswick, Ga., March. 30—The war and the food situation are of prime importance with Negro farmers in Glynn and McIntosh counties. Many of them are making progress with basic feed items to alleviate the present food situation.

Scores of abandoned rice fields are being planted this year to furnish rice for families. Several farmers have already placed orders for thirty-five bushels of rice and many others are clamoring for first hand information on the varieties, planting, culture, and processing of rice.

Five communities have cooperatively purchased truck crop seeds. Forty pounds of seeds were purchased along with 600 pounds of sweet potatoes. Thirty-nine club members and 19 adults recently purchased tomato seeds for hot beds. Through this cooperative venture, $35.30 have been saved The Extension worker points out that the farmers are showing a greater interest in this enterprise than ever before.

The 4-H club members were instructed in garden work this month, and many of them have already planted in cooperation with the Food for Victory Drive. Several have enlarged their garden plots.

In swine production, disease control is being carried out to a very limited degree and better methods in managing swine herds have eliminated diseases in several communities.

The activities in corn are centered around a variety and type suitable for family and livestock purposes, while more time and interest is being devoted to poultry production throughout the area.

Through the practical program of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, the economic and social life of rural people in this area seem to be improving.

'TRAP-DOOR' SPIDERS MAKE GROUND THEIR HOMES

The spiders which we see most often live about houses or in gardens. They spin webs and live chiefly on flies and other insects captured in the silken traps.

Trap-door spiders live chiefly in the tropics, but some are found in the temperate zones. Southern states of the United States, also southwestern states, have them in fairly large numbers in certain sections.

During the daytime the trap door usually is shut tightly. Often it is covered with moss or grass; you will need to look with sharp eyes to tell it apart from the rest of the ground.

In digging its home, this spider uses its jaws to cut through the soil. It makes the trap door from soil and from the silken thread it spins. It covers the sides of the hole with web material.

Sometimes there is an extra hole, leading from the side of the main one. This hole may have another trap door at the point where it joins the other.

There is a special reason for a branch from the main hole of the spider. It has enemies which may find their way into the top opening. and in that case a second defense can be put up against the invader by running behind the other trap door.

NO LAWS DISPLAYING FLAGS

Neither the federal government nor any of the states has enacted any laws regarding the manner of displaying the Flag of the United States. The federal government has by statute provided only against desecration of the Flag. The army and navy have regulations covering the Flag but are without authority to enforce them in civilian use.

Civilian regulations embodied in the Flag code, adopted in 1923 at a conference of patriotic and educational organizations, provide that when the flag is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or outdoors. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the Flag's own right, that is, the observer's left.

The Flag must never be draped on a vehicle, train or boat. When carried on an automobile, the staff should be attached secure to the radiator cap or chassis.

WHY DENTURES LOOK FALSE

One reason why false teeth may be detected, according to Dr. I. R. Hardy of New York, is that in making a set of artificial teeth the cuspids, or eyeteeth, are set too close to the center and are made too small. If you want to prevent the clacking sound that betrays your dentures, he says, rub the back teeth with acrylin resin. Another thing that betrays "store" teeth is that they are not made sufficiently convex and thus reflect light in an unnatural manner. Use of certain mineral stains on false teeth reduces their artificial look by relieving color sameness.

MYSTERY OF THE 31 LEFT BOOTS FOUND NOT SO DEEP

RENO, NEV.—The mystery of the 31 left boots is solved.

The 31 were all left in the Truckee river, where a small boy fished them out and turned them over to the sheriff's office.

One deputy started looking for a one-legged thief, who, it was believed, might have kept the 31 right boots and thrown the lefts away.

But another deputy, a former shoe clerk, remembered that shoe salesmen carry only lefts or rights when traveling, to lighten their loads, and soon discovered a salesman in Stockton, Calif., who had lost the boots.

The finder was disgusted with his one-sided discovery, and tossed them, fancy cowboy trimmings, square toes, high heels and all, to the fish.

COPS NOW GUIDE TRAFFIC FROM MIDDLE OF BLOCK

CHICAGO—The time-worn phrase "corner cop" doesn't apply in Chicago any more, where it has been learned that traffic policemen are more useful when stationed in the middle of the block.

An investigation revealed that motorists using traffic policemen at busy intersections as "information bureaus" cause accidents, traffic tie-ups and jams.

FAMOUS CHARTER OAK

The famous charter oak, in Hartfort, Conn., is associated with one of the legends of the colonial fight for independence. In 1687 Sir Edmond Andros, who was appointed governor-general of New England, came to Hartford to receive the colonial charter. The colonists, though loath to surrender, gave every evidence of submission, but during the ceremony, which was prolonged until dark, the candles suddenly were sniffed out and by the time they were relighted the charter had vanished. It is said to have been secreted in the oak by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth and there it remained until 1689 when Andros was deposed. The tree was blown down in August, 1856, but its location is marked by a marble slab and a section of the stump has been preserved by the Connecticut Historical society.

GOLD BRAIDS COST MORE; FRENCH IMPORTS CUT OFF

Before the war most of the gold braid for naval officers' uniforms came from France, some 20,000 yards of the ½-inch width alone being used annually. When the German occupation last year cut off such imports, the navy department sought to develop a domestic supply.

Numerous technical problems had to be conquered before the new industry could get under way, since gold braid is made of silk thread wound with wire several times finer than a human hair. The wire, consisting of 90 per cent silver and 8 per cent alloy, with a 2 per cent gold coating, is drawn to a diameter of .0005 of an inch and then flattened by rollers before being wrapped around the thread core. About $2 worth of gold is used per yard, the finished braid selling for $3.25 to $3.50 a yard or about $1 more than the French product, primarily because of higher labor costs here.

A far bigger market for the new industry is the cheaper trimming, also formerly imported, called gilt braid, with an infinitestimal quantity of gold plated on a copper or white metal base. It is used for elevator operators' and movie ushers' uniforms and as a decoration on women's clothing and accessories, but is unsuitable for naval use because it tarnishes in sea air.

CASE IS DEVISED TO SNUFF OUT THE BUTT

ALBANY, N. Y.—A cigarette case which snuffs lighted cigarettes is the answer of James E. Palmer, to the forest fires which recently swept the northeast states.

The cigarette butt is inserted in a hole in the case and lack of oxygen extinguishes the burning tobacco.

QUEEN BEE DETHRONED AFTER DOING HER DUTY

In every hive of honey bees, except in case of accident, there is a bee which we call "the queen." She is the mother, and her children usually are counted by thousands.

The queen bee does not help build the combs. She does not feed the young and does not even get food for herself. Ten or fifteen workers are always near her. They give her food and do whatever is needed for her well-being.

When the cells are ready for her, the queen lays one egg in each. In a single day she may lay eggs in more than 3,000 cells! The cells are of different sizes; the smallest are for eggs which will hatch into workers and the largest are for future queens. The cells which we may call "middle-sized" are for the drones.

The queen remains busy at her single task of laying eggs, day after day, week after week. When it nears the time for the young queens to come from their cocoon the old queen becomes nervous. She buzzes about the edges near the queen cells. The workers know there is danger—the old queen wants to sting her own daughters to death, lest they become her rivals and take control of the hive!

To prevent such an action the workers crowd about the queen cells and keep her away. They do her no injury but they protect the young.

ANTI- FATIGUE DRUG TESTED BY ITS DISCOVERERS

Tests of a drug which may play a vital part in overcoming fatigue in troops on arduous war duties are being made at the California Institute of Technology.

The drug is amphetamine sulfate, also known as bendezdrine, and is being tested by Dr. Gordon Albert Alles, its discoverer, and his associates, who are using their own nervous systems as "guinea pigs."

Studies to date indicate, it was said, that the drug properly administered will bring fatigued persons out of "moods" and nervous depressions quickly. Over a long period of time, efforts will be made to determine the after effects, if any result.

Dr. Alles' experiments are supplemental to others being made with the drug and other drugs as possible "war medicines" by Dr. Ernest Simonson and associates at Milwaukee, Wis.

Dr. Simonson's tests already have shown benzedrine has a distinct value as a reviver of truck drivers fatigued from long trips, according to reports to the medical professions.

SALT A NECESSITY

Salt is an essential and prominent constituent of the blood and of other fluids of the human body. Carnivorous animals, eating the blood as well as the flesh of their prey, obtain in this way sufficient salt for their needs; man and the herbivora take salt in addition to that naturally contained in their food. Salt performs important functions in the body and from it hydrocholoric acid of the gastric juice is formed. It also is chiefly responsible for the normal solvent power and osmotic pressure of the blood and other body fluids. It has been found that the administration of sodium chloride in some form is beneficial to workmen who are exposed to conditions of unusually high temperature and humidity.

UNIQUE STEPS AGAINST VOLCANIC BLITZKRIEG

Reported rumbling and spitting of Java's most lofty volcano, the 12,057-foot peak of Smeroe, gives the Netherlands East Indies a new and alarming enemy. But this natural enemy, geogphysicists here say, is one for which the Dutch have prepared with unique precautions. Against a volcanic blitzkrieg, the only defense is to provide warnings early enough for escape.

The Netherlands East Indies, famed as the world's most volcanic islands, have the only systematic volcano observation service established by any government. A central observatory at Bandoeng is headquarters for the island's volcano warnings. On a number of volcanoes, including Smeroe itself, observatories are maintained. From the 2,000-foot high observatory on Smeroe, telephone lines can flash warnings to villages on the slopes of the great volcano, if mud streams or ash eruptions become menacing.

In an island as densely inhabited as Java the people grow accustomed to fleeing if need be. Smeroe is one of Java's most restless volcanoes and has been in eruption many times.

The Dutch Volcano Service sends its scientists up the numerous volcanoes from time to time to make temperature measurements, test the height of water in the lakes and note any other danger symptoms.

UKRAINE 'BREAD-BASKET OF EUROPE'; RICH MINERALS

"Tickle Burma with a hoe, and she will laugh with a harvest."

The same thing might be said of the Ukraine. In its fine, black soil, crops grow quickly and well. Millions of tons of wheat, barley and other grains are harvested each year—so much that this region has been called "the breadbasket of Europe."

Besides the grain, there are large crops of other kinds. In a recent year the Russian Ukraine produced 6,000,000 tons of potatoes and 7,000,000 tons of sugar beets.

Before the present warfare started, the Russian Ukraine had more than 8,000,000 cattle, 7,500,000 swine and 3,000,000 sheep and goats. How many of these animals have been slain or driven away the past six weeks, it is hard to say.

The rich soil of the Ukraine is not the only thing that makes it a prize for a foreign invader. It also is a center of mineral wealth. Coal, iron and manganese are obtained from mines in many parts of the region.

Coal is one of the main things a nation needs when it has factories to run. In the past 22 years, the Russians have made big efforts in this line, and they could not have succeeded to such an extent without the coal of the Ukraine. The amount mined each year runs from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 tons, or more than half of all the output of Russia.

Iron ore is another important need of factories, and in this the Ukraine also ranks high. It supplies about three-fifths of Russia's iron ore.

POOR MAN'S COW

The lowly goat, long considered by many a more or less useless and ridiculous creature, is now serving mankind as a source of healthful and inexpensive milk. According to Ed. Stout, **Atlanta Journal** farm editor, goats cost less to start with—they eat less feed and the overhead is nothing compared to the management of cows.

A doe goat, giving six quarts of milk per day, can be fed for ten cents a day provided the farmer raised his own feed, and it has been proved you can feed five goats as cheaply as one cow. They eat corn, velvet beans, soy beans, oats and peas. Fifty acres of land will easily carry twenty-five milk goats.

The United States Department of Agriculture reports that the butter fat composition of goat's milk averages 5.99 per cent, as compared to 3.9 per cent for cow's milk under similar conditions.

Goats are well on the way to solve the shortage of milk among many of our low-income groups. The poor man's cow and the goat industry is a coming thing for this country.

Advertising was a common practice among the ancient Greeks, according to D. A. Amyx, University of California lecturer.

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PRIORITIES DON'T MEAN A THING TO THIS FARMER

Washington, D. C.,—"Priorities" on building materials don't mean much to Major Willis, colored farmer of Chambers County, Alabama, because he and his family have recently finished building a two-story house made out of field rock.

Mr. Willis, his wife and two boys worked on this two-story building for almost two years, picking up materials from fields they are buying through the Department of Agricuture's Farm Security tenant-purchase program and from land farmed by neighbors. Of course Mr. Willis has had experience at this sort of thing. His earnings from extra jobs of brick laying and carpentering helped two daughters through college.

Downstairs the house has a living and dining room combination, three bed rooms and a large kitchen. Upstairs are two more bedrooms and below the house is a cellar large enough to keep all the food they can use in a winter.

This winter Mrs. Willis is hard at work landscaping and decorating their new home. Regular customers for her home-baked bread and cakes supply the extra cash this requires.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION URGED

By W. A. Hagins

Waynesboro, Ga., March 9—A series of eleven Food for Victory meetings was recently held in Burke county to spur farmers to begin immediately with the production of more vegetables, milk, meat, chickens, and eggs. Special emphasis was placed on increased production of food and feed through larger gardens, successive plantings of larger varieties of vegetables, better seeds, better breeds of hogs and other livestock, and increased yields per acre on farms. The effects which this war will have upon Georgia farm families were also outlined.

Approximately 1200 farmers, farm women, and 4-H club members, representing 300 different farm families, attended these meetings. These events were sponsored by Burke county Negro Demonstration Agents in cooperation with the Teachers of Vocational Agriculture, Home Economics, and representatives of the Farm Security Administration.

Farm leaders from the organized groups in the county were selected to assist the agricultural workers in reaching more people in order that every farmer in the area would have a part to play in the Food for Victory Campaign. Each member of the Burke county advisory board assumed the responsibility of contacting farm families in his community or neghborhood in this respect.

Following this series of Food for Victory meetings, the 1942 county-wide outlook meeting was held at the courthouse. Among the prominent officials who appeared on program were the Chairman of the Burke County Civilian Defense Committee and the County Agent. They outlined the responsibility and the part farmers had in the production of more food and food for the present emergency.

The agricultural workers have made plans to continue this activity until more farmers have made definite steps toward improving their food and nutrition situation.

THE ULTIMATE IN "PORK"

On March 11, the House of Representatives decisively voted down two harbor improvement and electric power development measures, which had been included in a war appropriation bill. On the same day, Congressional leaders said that they would "shelve temporarily" the $1,000,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Bill, due to the "temper of the Congress."

It will be a great thing for the taxpayers if that bill and others like it are shelved permanently—and it will be an even greater thing if a majority of Congress keeps its present temper. The billion dollar Rivers and Harbors Bill represents the very ultimate of "pork barrel" legislation. Experts who have analyzed it, say that only a very small proportion of the project it deals with are genuinely necessary or desirable. The majority of the projects—and the most costly—would actually hamper the war effort, rather than help it.

For example, the bill would appropriate close to $300,000,000 to "start" the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project. It would not produce a kilowatt of power or seasonal navigation facilities for several years to come. The area covered by the project is already splendidly served by existing rail, motor carriers, and electric power plants. It would have a depressing effect on such basic war industries as the railroads, coal and the power utilities. And its ultimate cost would be several times the initial appropriation.

The bill would also appropriate more than $200,000,000 for the discredited Florida Ship Canal, which was abandoned for economic reasons long ago. And again, the public would have to cough up more tens of millions in the future to feed a political elephant whose hue is the purest white.

This bill is a mockery of governmental economy. It is an insult to taxpayers now staggering under war expense. In practically every case, the projects are necessary now and destructive to existing basic industry. In every case, they would take tremendous quantities of materials, labor and money which are vitally needed for real war purposes. If Congressional leaders are brazen enough to bring this bill up again, the House and the Senate should shout it down in jig time.

NOT THE TIME

A definite campaign is underway to extend the Social Security Act to an extent never intimated when it was passed—and to an extent which would work a revolutionary change in American life.

Some time ago, the Chairman of the Social Security Board told Congress this: "Our eventual goal should be the establishment of a well rounded system of social insurance to provide at least a minimum security to individuals and their families due to unemployment, sickness, old age and death . . . Medical care should be available to individuals and their families so that we may build a healthier, happier nation."

Those are persuasive words. But, underlying them, is this apparent purpose: some kind of a system of compulsory sickness insurance. And that, if it ever comes to pass, must inevitably end in socialized medicine on a tremendous scale—with all the political regimentation and reduced individual incentive that would entail.

The American system of private medicine has produced dividends for all the people—in longer, happier, healthier lives. This American system has resulted in medical progress and discoveries which have tremendously reduced the average death rate over a period of years. The typical doctor gives much of his working time to serving patients who can pay him little or nothing. A superb voluntary hospital system has been built up throughout the country, to give the best and most sympathetic medical aid to all, regardless of their financial means.

This is not the time to dislocate a system of medical care which has produced such fine results. This is not the time to distract the attention of the people and the Congress with proposals which have no bearing on the incredibly difficult job of winning a war which comes ever closer to our own territorial borders.

LABOR ON THE FARM

The farm labor problem grows steadily more severe. High industrial wages have attracted a great proportion of the men who used to do farm work. And the farmer must pay big money even to incompetents.

As a result, the increase that has taken place in farm prices has been largely offset by the higher cost of labor—plus the higher cost of taxation, supplies, and everything else.

The cooperative marketing organizations are doing a good job in presenting these facts to the public. They are facts that must be taken into consideration when farm price ceilings are applied. The public must realize that a higher price for farm-produced goods does not necessarily mean a larger—or as large—a return to the farmer.

BACKBONE OF DEFENSE

Transportation by rail is vital to the war effort. You don't have to take a railroad man's word for it. The United States War Department has just made that statement in the 1941 revision of its technical manual on the use of rail transportation in the zone of the interior—that is, the continental U. S.

"The arterial railway system," states this manual, "is the backbone of our . . . national defense, and all other forms of transport are for us but extensions and auxiliary services . . . Rail transportation provides a service which insures that a body of troops and their impediments will be transported to destination with the least amount of inconvenience and fatigue. . . . The railroads can supply equipment so balanced and in such quantities as to fit exactly the needs of a particular situation." In other words, only the railroads can supply units so complete that troops can carry whatever is required in armament and equipment so that they can go into action as soon as they leave the train, if necessary.

When it comes to transporting the industrial materials needed to feed an insatiable modern war machine, the railroads are again the very backbone of war. All other continental agencies of transport, valuable and necessary as they are, simply supplement rail service. It is to the locomotive and the cars it hauls that we must turn when there is a gigantic job to be done.

This is why the railroads must always be in a position to expand when necessary. They must be able to buy the materials they need to maintain their present facilities and keep them in repair, and to add the additional cars and engines which additional demands may bring upon them. In these terrible days, no industry is more essential to the preservation of freedom and the winning of the war than the railroads.

Bird Shower

In 1896, a shower of birds dropped from a clear sky in Baton Rouge, La. Catbirds, ducks, woodpeckers, and many strange birds fell in heaps about the streets.

Six kinds of ice have been found by a Harvard professor, and a French doctor has found one of these varieties in the human body.

There are approximately 15,000,000 dogs in the United States.

AMERICA'S FIRST NEGRO-MANAGED WAR PLANT OPENS

San Diego, Calif., March 27 (AP)—Twenty white and Negro girls started work side by side today in America's first Negro-managed war plant, undertaking production of parachute equipment for United States military forces.

The girls were the first of more than 100 skilled women workers who eventually will be employed in the manufacture of small pilot, bomb, and flare 'chutes at the Pacific Parachute Company, subcontractor for the Standard Parachute Corporation.

The new war plant is backed by Eddie Anderson—"Rochester" of the radio and films—and is managed by Howard (Skipper) Smith, Negro parachute jumper.

Anderson said the company would have "more than 100 girls working at the plant as soon as we can train them_____and will have four shifts in production work."

He added that women of all races would be employed, but that most of those already trained for the work by the National Youth Administration were Negroes and Mexicans.

Wild strains of pigs in China produce the best bristles for high-quality paint brushes, says the Department of Commerce.

A tin can is about 90 per cent iron.

National Jubilee Melodies

Songs of a Burdened People, Songs of Redemption, Songs of Oppression, Songs of Rejoicing and Thanksgiving, all are found in this splendid book, with round and shaped notes

"Swing Low Sweet Chariot"

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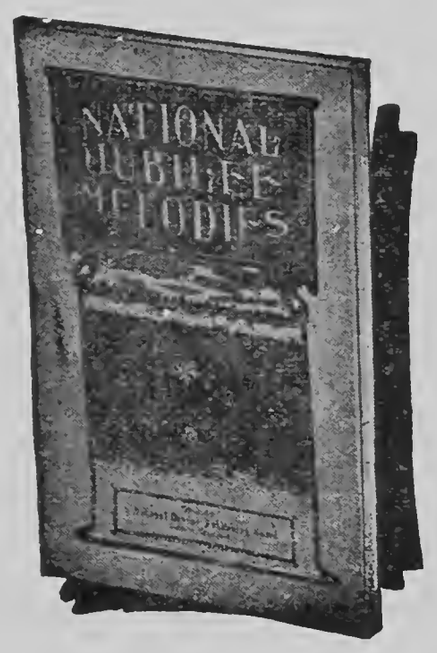

"Study War No More"

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"Ride on King"

and many other spirituals that express the soul of a race that has come from darkness into the light. These songs will last as long as the Negro race dwells on the face of the earth.

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Home Office: 3501 South Parkway **Chicago, Illinois**

NEGROES URGED TO FOLLOW VICTORY GARDEN PROGRAM

Washington, D. C.—Warning that the victory garden program may fail if the recommendations of the National Victory Garden conference are not carried out, the Department of Agriculture urged prospective gardeners this week to follow them very closely.

The conference has outlined four general recommendations which are to serve as the policy guide for the victory garden program. They are as follows:

(1) Farm people who have not gardened before should keep their garden plans relatively simple. On such farms from 8 to 10 vegetables should be the limit. These should include green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, tomatoes, root vegetables, and others which may be eaten fresh over a long season and stored without processing for winter use.

(2) Grow as much fruit as possible, but only the kinds and varities that are recommended to meet local climatic and other growing conditions.

(3) Discourage the tearing up of back yards for the sake of growing a few vegetables, thereby wasting seed, fertilizer, and other materials. When community plots or large-scale school gardens can be located on fertile soil and accessible places, with supervision and adequate instruction and help available, such garden efforts may be encouraged.

(4) Maintain ornamental plantings and increase them where possible to brighten cantonment and camp areas, new homes in industrial centers, and aid in increasing love for home and country.

In announcing production goals, Secretary Claude R. Wickard, asked for 5,760,000 farm gardens. This represents an increase of 945,000 over the number reported in the 1940 census. These farm gardens are expected to be the backbone of the victory garden program.

The Department points out that growing vegetables at home not only helps to insure an adequate diet, but makes more commercial truck available for our fighting forces and our allies, saves tin which would go into these extra cans, and lightens the burden on our transportation facilities. These contributions will go a long way toward winning the war.

Beginners in gardening will want detailed information on preparation of the soil, selection and planting of seeds, plant diseases and insects and the general care of a garden. This information can be obtained from the State Extension office at the state college or from the County Extension agent. Bulletins on gardening may be obtained from these sources or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

HOME, COMMUNITY-PLOT, AND SCHOOL GARDENS

In Towns, Suburban Areas, and Rural Districts

The growing of home, community-plot, and school gardens may help to supply vegetables to be used fresh or canned to provide food for school lunches, especially to supplement materials provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration.

There may be possibilities in this field in connection with Civilian Defense, our schools and vocational classes, 4- HClubs, Work Projects Administration, and with the employment of local volunteers, to advance the school-lunch program to many communities and also to use surplus farm home and community gardens for this purpose, or for distribution to city schools for lunch programs where garden facilities may not be available. In addition, home gardens and community plot gardens outside congested areas, where space, fertile soil and other favorable conditions prevail, may serve a useful purpose, particularly where qualified guidance and instruction are available. However, such gardening should not be engaged in because of fear of a shortage of vegetables for food. The Secretary of Agriculture has said "I do not think the Nation will benefit at present from a widespead all-out campaign intended to put a vegatable garden in every city backyard or on every vacant lot."

IV. Conservation of Lawns, Flowers Shrubs

The importance of home and municipal ornamental gardening should not be overlooked in these times. By devoting interest and energy to the conservation and growing of flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, people in urban areas particularly may find release, keep up morale, and give valuable service in improving the appearance of communities. This seems a wiser outlet than to tear up backyards, playgrounds, public parks and spaces for the sake of growing a few vegetables. Some garden clubs, for example, have begun to improve the appearance of military camp areas by landscaping and planting. There is need for the same thing in some of the new and rapidly built small residence areas adjacent to defense industry plants. Our school grounds, churchyards, roadsides, towns, as well as home grounds generally, still need much improvement in the way of ornamental gardening.

Some Suggestions for Planning the Work

Intensive educational campaigns to advance certain phases of this garden program need to be planned soon on a coordinated basis on National, State, and county levels. Particularly the following may seem to require special attention in this way:

1. A farm vegetable—and fruit-garden campaign to achieve the goal of 5,760,000 farm gardens set in the Farm Defense Program.

2. A school and community-plot garden and school-lunch campaign.

II. Farm Fruit Gardens

No farm or small-acreage suburban homestead should be without a fruit garden, the products of which may contribute so much to healthful living and enjoyable meals. It seems most desirable also that tastes for fruit, and the joy, health, and varied diet it may yield should be developed early in the lives of our people that the habit may endure.

Many farm families will, it is recognized, have an inadequate amount of fruit in their diet unless at least a portion of it is produced on the farm. Often results of planting home fruit gardens have been disappointing because of selecting unfavorable locations for the garden selecting types and varieties of fruits unsuitable for planting in the region or selecing types that require more spraying and other detailed attention than can be given on the general farm. There are types of fruit, however, that can be grown under conditions prevailing in every part of the United States, and with the care possible on the general farm. These most nearly "foolproof" types should be recommended for the farm or suburban fruit garden.

Lists of fruits should be prepared for State and local situations that represent the best judgment of Federal and State workers as to varieties and kinds adapted for farm or suburban production in the various climatic areas of the country, and establishment of such gardens should be generally encouraged. Since from one to several years are required for any fruit production from these gardens, such establishments should be urged as a long-time policy rather than being urged as an immediate "defense" activity.

The following list suggests a wide range of possibilities:

Strawberries
Raspberries
Blackberries
Dewberries
Red currants and gooseberries out of the blister-rust control areas.
Youngberries and Boysenberries where they can be grown.
Grapes, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, pears, apples, crab apples.
Citrus fruits where possible.
Rhubarb, cantaloup, watermelon.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION GOALS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

For the first time in history, production goals have been set for all essential farm commodities—food, feed, and fiber. Goals for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee call for substantial increases in dairy products, beef, pork, eggs, and lard, as well as expanded production of truck, grain, feeds and forage .

Mississippi Valley farmers are gearing their operations to meet this challenge! Already a vastly increased acreage of oats has been sown in an effort to reach the goal of 416,000 additional acres over the past season, in the Mississippi Valley, set by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, by states, as follows; Arkansas 252,000, Louisiana 57,000. Mississippi 7,000, Tennessee 100,000.

Plans to increase the corn acreage to reach the defense goal are being made. This goal calls for an increase over the past seasons' plantings, by states as follows: Arkansas 57,000. Louisiana 22,000, Mississippi 27,000, Tennessee 100,000.

Although no increase has been called for in fiber production, farmers are making plans to maintain during the coming season a yield, equivalent to that of last season. An increased livestock production plan is likewise getting under way with larger acreage being sown to forage and feedstuffs.

In connection with this "food and feed for defense" program, agricultural authorities are not only stressing an increased acreage of the several crops but also are advocating the intelligent use of fertilizers, realizing that this is an essential step in the economical production of vast quantities of farm produce needed to feed and clothe the democracies.

If you happen to come in contact with any military information of any kind, keep it to yourself. The government is now pushing a determined "serve in silence" drive and it is being given the full cooperation of industry

Many a ship has been sunk because someone talked too much. Telling what you know about military matters amounts to giving "lip service" to the enemy with a vengeance. He has spies here aplenty—and you never know who they are.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agricultu re, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter f rom you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley .
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Alabama (Tuskegee), Tuskegee Institute; President F. D. Patterson
District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

COTTON FARMERS

(Continued from page 1)

of 274,00,000 acres this year would result in a crop of about 13,500,000 bales. If the 1942 yield should be equal to the average yield per planted acre of 211 pounds for the ten years, 1931-1940, the planting of 27,400,000 acres this year would result in a crop of about 12,100,000 bales.

A substantial increase in the production of cottonseed oil would result from the planting of the full cotton acreage allotment. Assuming that the entire increase in production of cottonseed is crushed for oil, a 1942 crop of 13,500.000 bales would result in an increase of 250,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil over 1941. A 1942 crop of 12,100-,000 bales would result in an increase of 156,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil over 1941. Increased produetion of vegetable oils is one of the major goals of the 1942 Food-for-Freedom Program.

In eiting the need for more long staple eotton, the Secretary said that the carryover of American cotton in the United States on next August 1 will total approximately 10,000,000 bales, of which it is estimated about 6,000,000 bales will be under one inch in staple length. The inereased produetion of military goods in consuming more than the normal volume of the longer staple and higher grade cottons.

THE WAR EMERGENCY

(Continued on page 16)

fairs is collaborating with the National Negro Business League by selecting the Regional Vice Presidents of that body, at the suggestion of its Secretary, Albon L. Holsey, to lead the various State Planning Committees.

As a guide for this activity, the Division of Negro Affairs lists the following operations to be incorporated into the program of business organizations conducted by Negroes:

UNITED STATES BONDS AND STAMPS

Financial institutions owned or operated by Negroes, consisting of more than 100 insurance companies of all classifications, 40 building and loan associations, 12 banks and 7 personal loan and finance companies, can render patriotic service to their Government by investing part of their funds in Defense Bonds and instituting the Payroll Allotment Plan among their employees. More than 5,000 business organizations throughout the country are participating in this phase of are Nation's War Program.

Aside from the war financing feature of this plan, this investment affords adequate protection to the security of stockholders, share holders, policyholders and depositors in these institutions. The disciplinary value accuring to the masses of Negroes in the art of saving is not to be overlooked.

It will be the duty of planning committee members assigned to this operation to compile a list of all businesses within their respective States and conduct a campaign for the sale of Defense Bonds and Stamps. These committees will work in conjunction with Dean William Pickens and Jesse C. Thomas, Administrative Assistants to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Defense Bonds and Stamps.

DEFENSE CONTRACT SERVICE

The Contract Distribution Branch of the War Production Board offers the best medium of integrating Negro business into the war program. This Committee will endeavor to ascertain the type of contracts which Negro businessmen are able to fulfill, survey their plant facilities and compile a list of businesses equipped to comply with defense requirements. Negroes in business will be instructed in the procedure of filing applications for defense orders and conferences will be ranged for them with business clinics and field offices of the Production Division, W. P. B.

A list of prime contractors on construction projects will be compiled and conference arranged in an effort to spread the work among Negro subcontractors who are engaged in business as glazers, painters, cement workers, masons, etc.

The York Plan of pooling resources and the formation of productive associations will be studied with a view toward advising and counselling small businesses to merge their facilities to meet defense requirements.

AGRICULTURE

The United States Department of Agriculture has urged that more vegetables be produced during the year 1942, to meet the growing wartime demands. To Negroes engaged in farming as a business, an opportunity is afforded to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in its promotion of a war economy. The Department of Agriculture has agreed to purchase all quantities of canned tomatoes and peas offered by canners and growers provided the canner has been certified by the United States Department of Agriculture State Defense Board within his own locality. The Department further offers to help growers obtain fair contracts with canners of these 2 vegetables and will aid both to obtain materials and facilities for producing and canning their vegetables.

Committees assigned to this operation will canvass their states to list Negro canners and growers, urging them to increase production and advising them as to the benefits offered by the Department of Agriculture.

LENDING INSTITUTIONS

The Defense Housing Division is urging more construction of defense houses by private builders. Lending institutions, owned and operated by Negroes consisting of banks and building and loan associations, are advised to supply funds for this operation in order to further defense efforts. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will, in order to finance small businesses handling defense matters, collaborate with Negro banking institutions and assume part of the loan obligation on sound businesses desiring to expand to meet defense needs.

Mr. John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, has announced a pre-payment plan instituted by several members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System "permitting home purchasers to build up reserves which will protect them if they are temporarily unable to meet their monthly payments at some later date. All home-financing institutions should follow suit and home buyers should take advantage of such program". Only 7 Negro building and loan associations are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system. The Committee is urged to conduct a campaign to induce more associations to become members of this Federal system and to interest all lending institutions in the F. H. L. B., and the R. F. C. defense loan program.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

Construction activity for the year 1942, will become vastly changed because of our war effort. Ceilings, priorities, and allocations will prevent extensive contruction on dwellings over $6,000. The attention of Negro builders is called to the announcement in the January issue of the American Builder—"All indications are that modernization, home improvements, maintenance and repairs will play an important part in the building and repair picture of 1942. This type of business may be the saving factor for many dealers and builders in some regions. A large part of this type work can go ahead without priority assistance because the use of critical materials is small. OPM is planning to set up a streamlined method of priority aid for modernizing and repairs, which may further aid this type of work. A rough estimate would place the expected value at 2 1-4 billion dollars."

The Defense Housing Division urges private builders to concentrate on the erection of defense homes and promises that the Federal Government will give them all possible help in securing necessary metals. In view of the fact that more than 4000 defense homes have been built by the Government for Negro defense workers, opportunities for private builders within the Race will increase, since the addition of Negro defense workers will require many new defense structures. It will be the duty of this committee to acquaint our builders with the procedure and program of the Division of Defense Housing.

PATTERSON AND BARNETT NAMED

(Continued from Page 1.)

tance in their drive to produce food for a wartime economy. The Department stands ready to make its resources available to our farmers, white and colored alike, so that they may make the most effective contribution to the war effort.

Mr. Barnett's headquarters will be in Chicago and Doctor Patterson's headquarters will be in Tuskegee. Both will confer with Secretary Wickard from time to time and make recommendations as to methods of assisting Negro farmers in helping to meet the food-for-freedom goals. They will also work closely with various agricultural bureaus including Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and USDA Boards.

Both Doctor Patterson and Mr. Barnett have shown vital interest in the farming industry. The former is president of Tuskegee which places great emphasis on agriculture and the latter, a newspaperman and public relations specialist, is a graduate of Tuskegee and has made special studies of farm problems for the Department of Agriculture.

Doctor Patterson, who is a doctor of veterinary medicine and a doctor of philosophy in bacteriology, received his training at Iowa State College and Cornell University. From 1923-1928 he was a member of the faculty at Virginia State College, teaching chemistry and later heading the department of agriculture. Doctor Patterson accepted a position at Tuskegee in 1928 as veterinarian and bacteriology. In 1932 he was promoted to the position of director of the school of agriculture and three years later inaugurated president of the institution, succeeding the late Dr. R. R. Moton who retired. During the seven years that Doctor Patterson has been president of Tuskegee, he has played an important role in Negro organization and national affairs. Doctor Patterson married Miss Catherine Moton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Moton, in 1935. They have one son.

In 1916 Mr. Barnett founded the Associated Negro Press. With headquarters in Chicago, ANP, under the direction of Mr. Barnett, established bureaus in Washington, New York, London, Paris and other strategic metropolitan centers. Today it is the largest Negro news gathering organization in the world.

In addition to his work as a newspaper man, Mr. Barnett has taken considerable interest in civic affairs having served as president of Provident Hospital's board of directors and as a member of the boards of directors of several social and civic organizations including the Chicago Urban League. For the last 10 years he has been a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

In 1937, USDA's Agricultural Administration engaged Mr. Barnett to make a study of the Negro farm situation in the South. He spent several weeks touring the south, collecting information which has been valuable to the Department. Mr. Barnett is the husband of Etta Moten, famous singer. They have two daughters.

Mr. Barnett and Doctor Patterson will assume their duties immediately. Their work will be largely in the field where they can study firsthand production problems of Negro farmers.

PLAN TO IMPROVE

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross shipment, or for market stabilization reserves.

Under the program, public warehouses will buy the eggs from vendors at announced prices, based on at least 85 percent of parity for each State, on designated days each week. Federal-State inspectors will be available at the warehouses on these days and after grading, the eggs will be assembled and stored by the warehouses for distribution as designated by the SMA.

Farmers, cooperative organizations, small dealers, and storekeepers can assemble the eggs in lots of at least 10 cases and dispose of them at the designated warehouses at specified prices for specified grades.

Public warehouses in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida are being asked by the SMA to submit offers for their services in buying, assembling, distributing as directed, or storing the eggs.

The program is the initial step in the development of a feasible marketing program following the discussion of the South's marketing problems at the Southern Marketing Conference held in Washington in January.

"The proposed plan is designed to bring a cash market closer to farmers of the South, especially those who maintain relatively small flocks of hens." Roy F. Hendrickson, Agricultural Marketing Administrator, said. "At the same time, it extends the basic principal of the purchase program recently placed in operation by the Department of Agriculture to support farm prices of eggs at least at 85 percent of parity through the establishment of minimum prices that the SMA will pay for eggs on the New York and Chicago Mercantile Exchanges.

"In effect, the establishment of minimum prices on these Exchanges places a floor under the market below which prices of specified grades of eggs will not be permitted to go. The proposed marketing plan for the Southern States will have the effect of supporting egg prices nearer the farm at the time of the year when supplies are heaviest.

"This program by itself is not a cure-all for the marketing problems of Southern egg producers. Some of the State agricultural colleges and departments of agriculture are making specified plans for dealing with various phases of local surplus problems. We need this sort of cooperation from all the States to make this and other marketing programs operate most effectively."

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTS WAY TO CONSERVE HOSIERY

Harriet Elliott, associate administrator in charge of the consumer division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, says:

"Consumers should conserve their own supply of silk by taking good care of the hosiery they now have to make it last as long as possible."

How long can you wear your silk stockings? Longer, we bet, if you FAITHFULLY follow the old rules which you have long since grown careless about.

1. Wash stockings every day—immediately after taking them off.
2. Use lukewarm neutral soap suds. Don't rub. Press gently to force soap through the fabric, Squeeze, don't wring.
3. Dry in shade. Sunlight and heat deterioriate silk.
4. Take care of runs immediately. Run preventative or colorless polish carried in your bag is a good precaution. Be careful of rough fingernails when you put stocking on. Never shove your foot in from the top of the stocking and pull—fold stocking down on foot and pull on gently.

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The book contains parliamentary usages, pictures of successful Usher Boards and helpful information.

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XV. NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 15, 1942 No. 4.

LIBRARY JUL 2 1942 AGRICULTURE

National Negro Health Week Supported By Prominent Leaders

FAMILY PLANNING SERVES U. S. WAR EFFORTS

New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1942—"During National Negro Health Week it is significant that Negro leaders everywhere are recognizing that Planned Parenthood, or birth control, is one of the keynotes in any structure to promote the health welfare and economic security of the American People," Mrs. Margaret Sanger, pioneer birth control advocate, declared in a message received at the offices of the Division of Negro Service of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc., at 501 Madison Avenue, New York.

"Birth control alone cannot cor-

(Continued on page 16)

DEANS OF MEN ADJOURNED

Meeting at Hampton Institute Far Reaching In Scope.

Hampton Institute, Va.— The eighth annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisors of Men in Negro Educational Institutions was held at Hampton Institute, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 30, through May 2.

Educational and personal leaders, who were invited to speak during the conference included the following persons: Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. J. M. Ellison, president of

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NEGRO CHURCHMEN CONFER

Secretary Wickard Listened to Leaders' Plan

A committee from the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in his office, Friday, on ways and means of furthering the participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom program.

Dr. William H. Jernagin, president of the council, read a statement from the organization urging the Secretary to utilize more full Negro manpower in meeting the food goals for the war effort. Emphasis was placed on aiding tenants

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SPECIALIST

FRANK E. PINDER, Asst. Co-operative Worker, Washington, D. C.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM GOALS

F. S. A. Specialist Says Negro Cooperatives Helping

Washington, D. C.—Negro farm cooperatives are going to play an important part in helping to reach the food-for-freedom goals, according to Frank E. Pinder, assistant co-op specialist in the Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration.

Mr. Pinder, who recently returned from the field where he visited more than a score of FSA projects, points out that farmers on these projects are teaming up in an all-out effort to produce enough food, feed and fiber for the war effort.

(Continued on page 16)

USDA Health Program Helps Put "V" in Victory

Joining with the National Negro Health Week program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through its various agencies, is trying to help make every week HEALTH WEEK for the nation's colored farm families. Department officials point out that good health helps put the "V" in victory. The pictures above show some of the health activities of the Department. Frequent physical examinations are important to good health; (top, left) a physician and a nurse are shown examining a farm girl at a Farm Security Administration project clinic; Extension Service agents emphasize physical fitness; (top center) youths are seen taking part in calisthenics; good water is vital to good health; (top, right) Maryland farmers take part in an FSA safe well demonstration; (bottom left) many farm children are taught personal hygiene at FSA project nursery schools; note that these three youngsters have individual towels, and tooth brushes & combs in wall pockets; good health also means clean up and paint up; (the two center pictures) show farm women cleaning and painting bedsteads and the men (below) are whitewashing a farm home; note screens on windows in upper photo; farm and home demonstration agents emphasize this work in their Extension program; (bottom, right) two little girls enjoy free school lunches and penny milk. These are made possible through the Agricultural Marketing Administration. AMA also supplies surplus foods to summer camps for underprivileged youngsters.

USDA Photos.

THE NEGRO FARMER

Decline Reported Says Southern Frontier Article

The farming industry still offers Negroes cooperative advantage. Here they are still able to operate independent businesses of their own. The United States Census Report for 1940 points to the fact that there has been a decline in the number of farms operated by Negroes. There has been a relatively small decrease in the number of acres owned by Negroes. During the five-year period from 1935 to 1940, in the nine states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas—while there was a loss to the race of 685 farms amounting to 32,715 acres, the value of lands and buildings in the possession of Negro farmers in these nine states increased by $1,466,964 in the five-year period.

Hancock County, Georgia, is one of the bright spots in the farming picture of Negroes. According to the United States Census Report for 1940, Negroes in Hancock Co. led all other counties in Georgia during the ten-year period, 1930 to 1940. The end of this period showed an increase in number of acres farmed by Negroes from 58,474 to 122,109. The value of farm-lands and buildings in charge of Negroes increased from $808,404 in 1930 to $1,063,400 in 1940. While Negroes in many other sections of the Southland were losing their acreages of farmlands, Negroes in Hancock County were showing a challenging record of achievement in enlarging the number of acres owned. The tax records of Hancock County show that in 1932, there were 27,759 acres of land owned by Negroes. In 1937, the acreage owned by Negroes had decreased to 26,317, but in 1940 the total acreage owned by Negroes had increased to 28,047.

Hancock County Produces Leaders

This leadership on the part of Negroes in Hancock County may be attributed to several factors. (a) the leadership in agriculture and community life maintained in Log Cabin Community over a long period of years; (b) the relatively fair and considerate treatment of Negroes by white people in the County, (c) the influence of the State-wide Summer School for teachers and rural leaders conducted by the Georgia State College at Log Cabin Center for the past nine years.

Very few, if any rural counties in the South have been able to send out to the nation more trained Negro leaders than has Hancock Co. As an evidence of the effectiveness of Negro leadership of their own people, when Zack, David, and Floyd Hubert went from Warren County to Hancock County in the early seventies seeking a place where they could buy land, settled in Springfield Community and bought and paid for 165 acres of land, what they did, served as a challenge and an incentive to Negroes throughout middle Georgia. At that time, no Negroes owned land in Hancock County or any of the surrounding counties. There was no public school or church. These Negroes were not satisfied until they had built a brush arbor church and a one-teacher log cabin school. The first teacher in this school was Mark O'Rear, an ex-Confederate soldier of this community.

Today, this community boasts a modern church of 420 members, with a pastor who is a graduate at college and divinity school. There is a seven-teacher high school with departments of vocational agriculture and home economics. A beautiful home-making building constructed of logs has just been completed. There is a community parsonage, a community center, health center, and a swimming pool. There is a community cooperative store, and a Union Community Society, with a membership of over 200. The people of this community have been holding to their land, and whenever possible, increasing their ownership.

According to the United States Census Report of 1940, in the State of Georgia, there are 49,099 farms without a cow; 51,100 without a hog; and 20,066 without a chicken. A recent census of 53 farms in this one community shows that there are 212 dairy and beef cattle, 198 hogs, and plenty of meat in the smoke houses; 1,285 hens; 49 gardens; 3,924 jars and cans of fruit and vegetables. There are 39 homes with screens and sanitary toilets; flowers in every home, and 7,772 acres of land owned by Negroes. This community leads the State in Hereford beef cattle and pure-bred hogs. The farms receive income not only from farm crops, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, but from many other sources.

The heavy rainfall and the many streams throughout this community and county make this a great place for growing timber. Several million feet of timber have been sold in recent years, and several million feet of splendid pine timber are ready for market now.

The pioneering Huberts said: "Give us a place on which to stand and sufficient lever power, and we will turn over the world." Certainly, these unschooled, exslave young Negro men started something in Georgia when they fixed themselves and their people on Hancock County soil. Their vision, courage and great faith in the land and its possibilities serve as an inspiring challenge to many Negroes in all sections of the country.

In a recent Hancock County broadcast over WSB by the white leaders of Hancock County, credit was given to the Negroes in this community for the splendid work accomplished in providing a more satisiying life for the people on the farm. It is this public acknowledgment of the achievements of Negroes that emphasizes the social and spiritual values of the work carried on in this community and county.—B. F. H.

TOWARD A HEALTHIER NATION

Working in full cooperation with the government, the leading food chain systems of the country will soon join in an extensive and aggressive "National Nutrition Program." The promotion material which the chains have prepared has been given the enthusiastic commendation of Administrator McNutt of the Federal Security Agency. It has also been given the approval of government nutrition experts.

The purpose of the campaign as the National Association of Food Chains points out, is to attract consumer attention to healthful and abundant foods to assist farmers by broadening their markets and to help build stronger Americans. Surveys made by medical gronps show that there is a dangerous amount of malnutrition in this country. In many instances, undernourished or improperly-nourished people belong to higher income levels. They spend far more on their food budgets than is necessary—yet, because of ignorance, they don't eat the balanced meals which provide the minerals and chemicals and vitamins a healthy body must have.

The nutrition program will be many sided. Educational advertising will be placed in newspapers and periodicals. The services o the radio will be used. Attractive informative posteers will be displayed in stores. In every case stress will be laid on foods which have a high nutritional content. which offer least probability of supply or packaging bottlenecks, and which fit the average family.

Here is a volunteer work which is of direct benefit to the entire population. Every housewife should take full advantage of the inforation which will be placed at her disposal. A sound diet can only be provided by a person who has basic nutritional knowledge at his command. It can't be provided by hit-and-miss buying and meal planning.

The chains are performing a public service which will do much to build a healthier nation.

Prof: Yes, the inside of our earth is a molten mass of rock and flame

Pupil: Aain't that hell?

USDA LAUNCHES NATION-WIDE PROGRAM TO CONSERVE BAGGING FOR AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.—A nationwide program for the conservation of cotton and burlap bags for packaging agricultural commodities was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. Designed to offset a serious shortage of bags and bagging material, the program will be conducted by USDA State and County War Boards with the cooperation of farm onganizations, State agricultural commissions, grain, seed, feed, and bag dealers.

Major objectives of the program are: (1) to urge farmers to handle bags carefully so they can be used repeatedly and (2) to promote the quicker return of usable bags into trade channels.

Department of Agriculture officials believe the program should serve to reduce new bag requirements, relieve local shortages and help to promote a greater, steadier flow of usable second-hand bags into trade channels for distribution as they are needed in various harvest areas.

War has already greatly reduced imports of burlap and stocks now on hand must be shared with our military forces as well as with the increased requirements of agriculture under the program for expanded production. Consequently, Department officials point out it is necessary to make every bag do more than double duty, and, where possible, to substitute bags made of other materials for new burlap bags.

Normally about 60 per cent of all textile bags manufactured in the United States are used for agricultural purposes and approximately half of those used by agriculture are made of burlap imported chiefly from India. Burlap imports, due to war, are now negligible. Raw cotton stocks are ample, but at best only slightly above normal supplies of cotton bags will be available for use during the first half of 1942 since the mills which manufacture heavy cotton bagging materials are at present working to capacity to fill war orders.

Under the bag conservation program, methods of handling, cleaning, and storing bags for future use will be suggested to farmers in every section of the country. Wherever it is feasible, the major problem of keeping bags in circulation may be met by the operation of bag exchanges. The exchanges would serve to prevent accumulations that frequently keep large supplies out of normal trade channels.

USDA ANNOUNCES FOOD STAMP LIST FOR APRIL

Washington, D. C.—Eight staple foods, for varities of fresh fruits and all fresh vegetables, including potatoes, will be available during April to participants in the Food Stamp program, the Department of Agriculture announced today. Families taking part in the program can purchase these foods with blue food stamps at local stores in all of the areas in which the program is operating.

The April list, which is the same as for March, includes shell eggs, butter, fresh grapefruit, pears, apples, oranges, and fresh vegetables (including potatoes), corn meal dried prunes, hominy (corn) grits dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour

Operating through established food distribution channels, the Food Stamp program is conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for two major purposes. It gives the farmer a broader outlet for his products and price support to encourage expanded production of wartime foods which have been requested by the Department or to prevent these commodities from selling at prices which do not yield the farmer a fair return. At the same time it prevents waste and provides low-income families with a wide variety of nutritious foods in addition to those they can buy for themselves.

According to official figures made available today, prices farmers received for eggs averaged 99 per cent of parity on March 15. AMA officials point out that eggs are continued on the food list for April because that is normally a month of heavy production, and price support also will be needed to enable producers to maintain the wartime production of eggs called for by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Prices received in mid-March by U. S. producers of other blue stamp commodities, expressed as percentage of parity, were: butter (butteriat) 88 percent, corn meal and hominy grits (corn) 83 percent, wheat flour (wheat) 80 percent, Irish potatoes 99 percent, sweet potatoes 77 percent, apples 92 percent and dry edible beans 92 percent These percentages are averages for the country as a whole and are made available by the Department near the close of each month.

FSA GROUP HEALTH PLAN AID TO NEGRO FARMERS

Washington, D. C.—Good health is worth working for. It is worth the toil and sweat it takes to put up a building where you and your children and your neighbors can go for the "shots" that keep you from having the fever, and for treatments that make you strong again.

So believed a community of 100 Negro farm families in the Mississippi Delta. And because they believed it, a building they call the health center now stands in the midst of their 40-acre farms. Working together, the men gathered scrap lumber from miles around, hauled it by mule-team and wagon to the site they had selected. Piece by piece, the building went up and was painted white. The men donated 10 days of their time to do the work, and finished the job less than three months ago.

These people have learned that they can work better when they feel good. And thy want to work. They have been given a chance to farm for themselves and they want to make good. On their homesteads in the community known as Mileston Farms, they have chickens to feed, cows to milk, gardens to tend and crops to plant and harvest. They have worked to do every day in the year so they can make a living for themselves and earn enough cash to meet the rent and pay back the money they borrowed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's the money which enabled them to get started on their own. These families can't afford to be sick.

Nurse Serves Clinic

Miss Earless Hope, a colored nurse, is helping them to keep well. Now, with the new health center for a meeting place, she teaches the women folk how to keep germs away by keeping their homes and their families clean. how to care for their children and the sick and all the homesteaders come to the building for health clinics.

Mileston Farms families have other ways of guarding their health. They know that plenty of milk, eggs, meat, and vegetables will stave off such diseases as pellagra. They go to the FSA supervisors for advice on how to produce most of their food right on their farms, and how to can and store enough fruit and vegetables to last through the winter They're doing their bit for their country that way, too, and this year they're trying to produce a little extra food to sell to factory workers and other people who don't live on farms.

Group Health Plan Helps

Hookworm, dysentery, malaria and typhoid fever usually come from not having proper sanitation facilities. With help from Farm Security Administration, families at Mileston Farms have built good, tight privies; they have put up screens to keep out flies and mosquitoes, and have fixed up their wells with hand pumps and cement foundations.

But when people at Mileston Farms do get sick, they go to the doctor right away. They know they won't be laid up so long if their ailments are doctored before they get real bad. But if somebody is taken with appendicitis or any other sickness that calls for an operation or a lot of doctoring, the families don't have to worry about a big bill that they couldn't afford to pay—they belong to the group health plan. For membership, each family pays an annual fee of $10, plus $2 for each person, or a total of $16 for a family of three. The fees pay the doctor for home or office calls, obstetrical care and emergency surgery, and also for necessary medicines. There are two doctors who take part in the plan, and families can choose the one they want. Fees the families pay are pooled, divided into 12 equal parts, one for each month, and turned over to a bonded trustee, who pays the bills for those who need medical care. If a month's portion isn't large enough to cover all bills, the doctors agree to accept partial payment for ther services.

96 Percent Defective

A 1940 survey of low income farm families in 21 typical counties of the country showed that only four persons in a hundred were in topnotch condition. Of the 11,947 persons examined, 1,721 were colored. Seven out of every 10 children in Negro families had defective tonsils; one in every 10 had rickets or showed after-effects of rickets, and one in every 18 suffered from malnutrition. Of husbands and wives, 12.75 percent showed a positive reaction to blood tests for syphilis, and nearly seven in every 10 persons over five years old had decayed permanent teeth. teeth.

Through its widespread health program, the Farm Security Administration hopes to help rural people back to better physical fitness.

With the cooperation of local doctors and state medical associations, Farm Security Administration has set up medical care plans similar to the one at Mileston Farms in more than 900 counties in 38 states. These plans enable half a million people to get medical services at a price they can afford. If they can't scrape up enough money from their own income for fees, they borrow it from Farm Security Administration.

Nobody knows how many Negro families have membership in these plans. But any family who gets an FSA loan is eligible to join. More than 60,000 Negro families have borrowed money from the Farm Security Administration for cows, seed, chickens and whatever equipment they needed to make a better living. All of them have improved their health in some way, either by joining medical care plans, or by producing food necessary for balanced meals and improving their living conditions.

JOE LOUIS EULOGIZED IN CONGRESS

Washington, January 21.—(ANP)—Joe Louis was lauded in the Congress Saturday when Senator Brown of Michigan, addressed the Senate as follows:

"Mr. President, last night a vigorous young man from Michigan, born in Alabama, gave $70,000 for the relief of those in the armed forces of the United States Navy. To do so, he risked the greatest and richest prize in all the sporting world. His defeat would have been anti-climax. Rather quickly and effectively he disposed of that possibility. Immediately after the fight he announced that he would do for the Army what he had done for the Navy. He is now going into the armed forces of our country.

"His generosity will mean much to thousands of wounded sailors and marines, their wives and children.

"His sportmanship, his unequaled physical endowments, retained and increased by clean living, are now crowned with supreme generosity. Joe Louis is a citizen of whom Michigan and the nation are proud."

Senator Brown's remarks were included in the Congressional Record as part of the proceedings of the day and not in the appendix where such proceedings usually appear.

This honor is seldom accorded a living person.

HEALTH OF NEGRO FARM FAMILIES SEEN AS VITAL TO WAR EFFORT

Washington, D. C.—The demand for a strong, healthy, vigorous manpower to meet the needs of the war effort, both in the front lines and in the fields and factories, has given increased impetus to the various programs in the interest of health sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This year the annual observance of National Negro Health Week finds the Department busy carrying forward several programs for the health improvement of Negro farm families. USDA officials point out that the health of farmers is vital to winning the war.

Most of the Department bureaus are encouraging a live-at-home program as a means of providing farmers with more nutritious foods, and Agricultural Marketing Administration, Extension Service and Farm Security Administration have gone a step further in promoting good health among rural people.

The food stamp plan and the free school lunch program, aided by Agricultural Marketing Administration, have gone a long way toward providing a better diet for both rural and urban famliies.

Extension Service Helps

T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce, Federal Extension field representatives, describe the part the 555 Negro Extension agents are playing in the health drama of the southland. They point out that the agents cooperate fully with county health units, state and federal public health services. In almost every county where they work they distribute health literature, show slides, motion pictures, organize clinics, conduct health tours, in cooperation with rural schools, churches and their farm and home demonstration clubs. These efforts have helped reduce pellagra, tuberculosis, infant mortality and other diseases among farm people.

A striking example of the effective work done by Extension agents is demonstrated in Texas where Negro home agents conducted a "Home Health and Sanitation Program." The program was conducted in 402 communities in 29 counties with 577 local leaders assisting. The results: 543 families installed sanitary toilets, 1,413 homes were screened, 2,361 families followed recommendations on insect control, and many families whitewashed their homes.

FSA On The Job

FSA is doing a similar work among the low-income farmers to whom loans have been made. It encourages safe wells, sanitary toilets and screening, and makes loans to provide these basic health needs. Extending its health program, FSA operates a group health plan and has 27 clinics served by 27 Negro nurses on its community type projects and migratory labor camps.

In discussing the medical care program, or the group health plan, Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, senior administrative assistant to the director, has this to say:

"The Farm Security Administration's Program of Medical Care for its borrower families, begun in the fall of 1936, had two goals; one was to prevent loan failures due to poor health among these families; the other was to relieve the human misery which too often accompanied the failures.

"The Farm Security plan brings together, in a voluntary arrangement, local doctors and the farm families who need them most, the families agreeing to pay a stipulated sum each year into a pool from which the doctors are paid according to services rendered, all bills being approved by a committee from the local medical association.

"Latest reports show that of half a million low-income farm families now regaining their independence through Farm Security standard loans and supervision, 113,073 families including 594,493 persons are sharing in the medical care program in nearly 1,000 counties (998) in 40 states. This means that one-third of all the agricultural counties in the country are finally receiving long-needed aid with their health problems.

Negro Physicians Take Part

"So far, there is no breakdown on the number of Negro borrowers participating. Field reports, however, indicate that Negro borrowers—perhaps because of more urgent need—"join up' in larger rates than do white borrowers.

On the basis of the present Negro borrowers family figure, over 63,000 it is safe to assume that the health of somewhat more than 10,000 Negro farm families, about 56,000 persons are being guarded and improved through FSA medical care arrangements.

"There are 27 clinics served by 27 Negro nurses established on Farm Security community type projects and migratory labor camps.

"The program for counties and projects includes preventive medicine, general medical care, prenatal care, obstetric care, and ordinarily at least emergency surgical care and hospitalization. Our dental program has been worked out in 15 states so far.

"Negro physicians are participating in increasing numbers, some as project physicians, others as members of county programs."

Economic Highlights

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

"When the history of War II is written, that page belonging to the indomitable Dutch should be illuminated with the blood of heroes. For a thousand years, free men should stand and uncover whenever the Battle of Java is mentioned. They never had a chance, those Dutchmen, but they freely gave their lives in the hope that others might have a chance."

These were the opening lines of a recent dispatch from Melbourne filed by "TIME" correspondent Robert Sherod. What the Dutch did in Java, other United Nations' troops—English, Australian, Chinese—have done in many theatres of war. They fought against impossible odds—but they never gave up fighting. They faced an enemy who possessed sickening superiority in men, guns, planes, ships—and they faced him without flinching. Even today, Dutch guerillas are harrying the Japs in Java, precisely as in the Balkans guerilla bands who have disavowed their puppet governments are harrying the legions of Hitler.

These are the kind of troops of which great victorious armies are made. These troops lost their battles simply because they did not have the incredible amount of equipment that modern war demands. There were never enough planes, never enough anti-aircraft guns, never enough ships-of-war. Courage could not do the impossible.

The terrible series of disasters in the Pacific would have dismayed peoples who were less grimly determined on eventual victory. But correspondents universally report the highest of morale in the international army which has been placed under General MacArthur's command. The dramatic appearance of MacArthur in Australia brought new hope to all the United Nations. And great cause for hope, and certainly of victory is found in American war production. The precise statistics cannot, of course, be printed. What can be told is that the instruments of war are really rolling out of the factories now—and that signal progress is being made in the production of ships to carry them to the battlefronts.

In the meantime, our strategy in the Pacific is clear. MacArthur's job is to hold Australia until—many months from now—he will have the equipment and the trained troops and the planes which will make a great counter-offensive possible. Today, Australia is the seat of destiny. It must not be lost.

The AEF in Australia has found a populated by a people very much like Americans. In size, it is a gigantic country, with great extremes of topography and climate. In population, it is small—7,000,000. It is bisected by a vast desert, which forms a natural defensive barrier. Its Anzac troops are among the finest in the world. Today many thousands of Australians undoubtedly feel a closer kinship with America than with England. It is a significant commentary on the Australian outlook that its government asked President Roosevelt to send MacArthur, an American General, to take supreme command.

MacArthur's first words on reaching Australia indicate the temper of his thinking. "I came through. I will return." Those who know him say that he will not remain on the defensive an hour longer than is necessary. He is a brilliant advocate of offensive war. His plan is to strike hard and mercilessly at the enemy. Those generals who placed their faith in defensive strategy have disappeared into the limbo of defeat. It took us a long time to learn what Hitler's commanders understand so well—victory belongs to the daring.

In the interrim before the major counter-offensive is launched, we may be certain that the American Navy and Air Force, working with other United Nations forces, will give a good account of themselves. The submarine fleet has taken a heavy toll of Jap warships and supply ships. Some important blows have been struck by American bombers. The enemy is being bled. Whenever we have had anything approaching equality in numbers and equipment, we have won the engagements.

A short time ago, Chiang Kai Chek told a group of American officers that he would entertain them one day in Tokyo. The United Nations mean to take this war straight home to the enemy—with a vengeance.

It's not yet clear just what kind of a tax bill Congress will pass. But some of the provisions can be forecast now:

Income taxes will be increased, but to a lesser extent than the Treasury asked. Exemptions will probably be reduced.

There is a fair chance of a general sales tax, of about 5 per cent, being adopted. In any event, there will be many new individual sales taxes on such items as liquor, jewelry, home equipment, etc.

It is likely that the Treasury's request for enforced joint-income tax returns for husband and wife will be adopted in a modified form. Separate returns probably will be allowed where the wife actually has a job, but not in other cases.

Industrial war profits will probably be limited in some way. It is not believed that any fixed limitation, such as 6 per cent, is workable. This is a very intricate problem, and it's going to be a job to work out an equitable formula.

WE CALL IT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

That system we call private enterprise—which is simply a system under which every man is free to go as far as his abilities, energies and ambitions can take him, no matter how humble his origin or how modest his bank account—made this country. Men labored and took risks, men dreamed and turned their dreams into action, and out of the labor and the risks and the dreaming came our institutions, our industries and our wealth. Under that system which we call private enterprise, wealth has been distributed far more widely and far more equitably, than under any other economic system the world has ever known.

Today this system that we call private enterprise is the source of our strength in the greatest war history has ever known. It is a war in which the acquisition of territory and resources is of only secondary consideration. Our enemies are fighting for far more than economic advantage— they are fighting to destroy, for all time, everything that we associate with such words as freedom, democracy, decency, our way of life.

It has been the privilege of all to damn private enterprise, and that privilege has been indulged in widely. Some have denounced it because of honest convictions that socialism, fascism or some other system was better. Some have denounced it with political considerations in mind. But now the chips are down. Now we are fighting for our national existence. We are fighting for our lives and our principles. And where do we turn?

We turn to private enterprise in the field of electric power—to the the engine-builders, who are today achieving miracles of production such as Hitler never dreamed of in his most vainglorious moment.

We turn to private enterprise in the field fo electric power—to the vast utility industry which must provide the energy that will keep our factory wheels turning 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

We turn to private enterprise in the field of finance—to the banks which provide capital for industrial expansion, which buy and sell the obligations of the government which pay for the war, and which provide a thousand-and-one other essential services.

We turn to private enterprise in the field of natural resources—to the oil-producers, the coal-producers, the mines, the timber-producers—for an ever-increasing supply of the materials which feed an insatiable military machine.

We turn to private enterprise in the field of transportation—to the railroads and the other carriers which are achieving new and miraculous records of unfailing service.

So it goes, down the long list. It is private enterprise which supplies the instruments of combat to the brave men who fight for the United Nations on land, in the skies, and on and under the surface of the seas. It is private enterprise which attacks each new problem as a challenge, with never a thought of failure in mind. It is private enterprise which is dedicated to a single goal—victory, unqualified victory, in the war.

The record bears out all of this. You see it all over this country, wherever mines and factories exist, wherever arms are made. You see it in the fast-rising indexes of industrial production. And, in the end, you will see it in the defeat of our enemes.

Private enterprise and freedom stand or fall together.

THE DOCTOR'S PART IN WAR

"American medicine anticipated this present need," says a booklet released by the National Physician's Committee for the Extension of Medical Service. "It has established a new place for itself—through service."

One very fine example of that is found in the response of American medicine to the needs of the Selective Service System. As soon as the act was passed, physicians volunteered their services to man the examining boards in every area and every state. Not one cent of recompense was asked or received. Today, with the Army expanding at an ever-in-creasing rate, thousands upon thousands of doctors are giving more and more of their working time to the government—without thought of any financial return.

Still another example is found in the Medical Procurement and Assignment Service, which was established by Presidential order in October, 1941. This service is completely representative of American medicine. It has established headquarters for sub-committees in each of the nine military corps areas of the nation. These corps areas are supplemented by state committees in every state. As a result, organized medicine is in a position to meet our rapidly expanding military medical needs, and at the same time provide for adequate civilian health and medical services.

The importance of the doctor in wartime cannot be exaggerated. We may have an army in excess of 8,000,000 men if the war lasts—and each of those men must be given the finest possible medical care if he is to be physically fit. Other millions will be working, often under exposure to severe weather conditions, in defense industry—and the safeguarding of their health is absolutely vital to the war effort.

American medicine does its job with tireless enthusiasm and astonishing effectiveness.

WAKE UP AMERICA—IT'S LATE

An editorial in THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM says in part:

"The nation needs to awaken to the full gravity of the peril that confronts it.

Nelson appeals for vastly increased industrial output on a 24-hour, seven-day basis—168 hours a week. Maximm production, in short.

"Can we get it?

"Not until we quit thinking in terms of less work for more money.

"Not while farmer politicians are more interested in higher prices than raising more essentials.

"Not while government bureaus—created to meet a depression emergency that is ended—continue to grab for themselves money needed for armaments.

"Not while an army of Federal press agents clamors to promote and perpetuate activities that have no present need or value.

"Not while Congressmen try to put over useless canals and river schemes and take up the time of defense officials clamoring for factories and contracts as if war were a great gravy train.

"Not while the life-and-death need for uninterrupted production is used as a weapon to put over the closed shop.

"Not while a man can't be employed on an army project or in a war plant until he pays $20 to $50 or more to a labor racketeer.

"Not while pressure blocs clamor for higher benefits, bounties and pensions."

This is a recital of conditions we all are familiar with, and which every last mother's son of us should help correct now—not next week, or next month, but now! NOW!

TIME TO CONSERVE

The chain stores of the country have embarked on a far-reaching program for the conservation of materials, and the prevention of waste. This program is so important that the War Production Board recently sent to commercial organizations throughout the country samples of the extensive conservation instructions prepared by one of the country's principal chain systems.

These instructions are applicable to every business, and in many instances to homes. Summed up, here is what they say:

Make store supplies—twine, paper, register tape, etc.—go as far as possible. Use a minimum of wrapping paper. Save and salvage cartons, bags and all waste paper. Take proper care of all equipment, and make it last.

In warehouses, take extreme precautions against accidents to merchandise. Mechanical equipment, such as stacking machines, conveyers and trucks cannot be replaced, and must be cared for accordingly. Utilize public transporation systems with maximum effectiveness by loading and unloading at once.

In offices, use the smallest possible amount of stationery. Don't make any more copies of reports than are absolutely necessary. Conserve on clips, rubber bands and pencils. Oil, inspect and repair machines at fixed and definite periods.

Here are the basic outlines of a conservation system that will really get results. Retailing is taking the lead in an activity that must be extended to every industry, every home. We can't afford waste now.

Customer: What's that large book over there?

Clerk: That, madam is "Songs the Fraternities Sing."

Customer: And what's that little book right beside it?

Clerk: That's the expurgated edition.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

WE NEED CLEAN HANDS TO WIN THIS WAR

Unless enough white leaders of all organized groups get together with responsible Negro leaders and plan a joint strategy to attain harmoniously the four freedoms for Negro Americans and do this speedily, "professional agitators" are going to have a field day stirring up violence in the United States and giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

White Americans, especially in the South, are so busy being presbyopically patriotic that they cannot see the threat of disaster to all their efforts right at home. Out of sight, out of mind appears to be our attitude toward Negroes and their ambitions to participate in the war efforts on an equal basis with white Americans. As to the rewards Negroes feel they have a right to demand in this struggle to preserve "a way of life," we are both blind and deaf. We hold, generally, as shown in our practices that colored America should be as gratefully eager to work, fight, and die to preserve the white man's way of life as the English have held toward the natives of India.

We need clean hands on the race problem in this war and it is the white and Negro South working together that must show America and the United Nations how to clean hands.

"Americans think the minority problem will be solved if Britain does something about India. I hope that Britain does find something to do about India. But unless we succeed in doing something useful and good about the Negro problem in this country—give them equal footing in the services and in defense industries—I agree with Pearl Buck as to what will happen. She believes very profoundly that we will lose the Chinese."— HERBERT AGAR.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS SERVICE

"Living on a diet of raw sweet potatoes and crying because some of his small school mates laughed at his poverty, Thomas M. Campbell would have had to stretch his imagination to the breaking point 30 years ago to envision that today he would not only have enough food **for himself and his family, but** would be playing a vital role in the production of Food-for-Victory for our own war effort, for Great Britain and other nations resisting aggression."

Thus briefly sketched is Tom Campbell. In the background unseen but honored, are the shadowy figures of Booker T. Washington who sent him out in the now famous Movable School to take Tuskegee's farm program right to the backyard of Alabama's Negro farmers; of George Washington Carver whose lectures in agricultural chemistry "had an important part in anchoring him in his agricultural career."

After thirty-five years in service to Negro farmers, Thomas Monroe Campbell is still serving his race and his nation—intensively—in the Food-for-Victory campaign.

The Medical Unit of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School, Tuskegee, is the first U. S. Army hospital to have an all Negro medical and nursing staff.

NEGRO AGRICULTURAL LEADERSHIP

By Walter R. Chivers

Years of vital interest which have stimulated me to study the problems of agriculture as it relates to Negroes have forced the conclusion that any intelligent approach to the subject of leadership in this field must examine activities in it from the standpoint (1) of Negro political-agricultuural leadership and (2) productive scientific leadership in the fields of agriculture.

Negro Political-Agricultural Leadership

Join me in an examination of the first type. It is designated as political because the activities of those Negroes, in the main, who have attracted attention in agriculture have been guided by a peculiar use of the survival techniques common to a minority people, particularly the American Negro minority. The subtlety of these techniques, the refinement which they are constantly undergoing, and the extraordinary skill with which they are manipulated is a high tribute to the intelligence of American Negroes.

This peculiar use of survival techniques has been applied to the most complicated and persistently resistive of white-Negro relations—the white plantation owner versus Negro tenant-farmers, farm laborers, and the Negro land owner within the sphere of influence of this mighty bulwark of southern tradition—the plantation owner. Here is an emotionally charged condition founded in long years of fear, subjection, resentment, hate, and romance. All of this has been embedded in what amounts to an ideology of the white South and is peddled for public consumption under the label Southern Democracy.

So these Negro political-agricultural leaders have been interracial workers, of necessity displaying reckless courage, superior intelligence, abnormal emotional restraint, and ability for developing flexible strategy that would do credit to a military general of legendary stature. It is the explosive properties of heterogeneous racial problems rather than the homogeneous which prove leadership mettle. No other racial areas produce so many and widely varied ones as, for instance, the Black-Belt farm acres of the deep South. It is in these areas where Negro political-agricultural leadership has evolved.

The Negro political-agricultural leader has then been a pioneer. It is the only kind of leadership that Negroes could have evolved in this area during the short period since slavery. A mere seventy-seven years of relative, very relative freedom from bondage of a minority racial group of color can only be conceived of by me as the primary stage of transition in the struggle for interracial adjustment.

The fact that these men have been able to work in the rural South and survive long enough to make the mere surface dents, that have been made in this inharmonious situation, is proof that they possess the qualities necessary to successful political leadership even including utilitarian concepts of ethics, religion, and honesty. Their success will probably have to be measured in negative terms the real value of which can only be fully understood by people who live in the situation and are thus cognizant of the prevented lynchings and the toughness of the fight which has permitted even subsistence levels of living.

Tom Campbell Leader of Rural Negroes

Towering above at least half dozen such leaders, my mind, without effort, centers upon Mr. Thomas M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, who for more than three decades has guided the Negro "agriculture ship," in spite of its crazy-quilt construction and perforated bottom, through the treacherous waters of deep-seate prejudices, for the United State Department of Agriculture. His territory is in the core of the old South. Tom Campbell, as he is affectionately known, is a powerfully built man possessing both the physical and mental ruggedness for his work. He has commensurate courage. He did "remarkable pioneer work in bringing agricultural knowledge to rural Negroes in Alabama" and is a recipient of the Harmon Award.

A noticeable few of these political-agricultural leaders have displayed the characters and purposes of Southern white agrarian demagogues. This is to say that agriculture has placed some Negroes in political favor with white political leaders, especially the agrarian demagogues. These Negroes talk agriculture for the resounding effects upon susceptible white people. Just as the white agrarian demagogue talks agriculture to the body politic and with about as much insincerity.

Negro Agricltural-Scientific Leadership

The conditions which have created the cries out of which have evolved the agriculture politicians have at the same time successfully thwarted the ambitions for leadership that scientifically trained Negro agricultural students might have harbored. It is factual that the Southern mythology which credits its Southern ruralists as being God's chosen children and proves the claim by pointing to the boon nature has especially bestowed upon the Southern farmer has had negative effects on such ambitions.

The efforts which these persons have made toward influencing the Negro's way of farming have been largely confined to high school classrooms and college campuses. Even here they have been inhibited by the conservativeness of educational administrators who frown upon any philosophy of life which conflicts with the "definition of the Negro situation" made by the local white educational administrators.

This attitude on the part of Negro school administrators probably accounts for the fact that the overwhelming majority of Negro students who finish their agricultural training in Negro colleges go into teaching or become racial farm agents. My contacts with agents, teachers, and teacher-trainers have given birth to the suspicion that there is buried genius for agriculture leadership among them. The evidences of this talent are revealed in the energies they exert in channels of doubtful productive value such as Negro 4-H Clubs, the New Farmers of America and ingenious chicken coops and fence-patching around "red gullies."

Place of George W. Carver

Where does the world-famous Negro scientist George W. Carver stand if I hold to my contention that there is no Negro leadership in the scientific approach to the agriculture problems of Negroes? As a matter of fact Dr. Carver's work has had no direct influence on Negro farming. His lectures have been in the main before white college audiences and his advisory services have been largely at the disposal of manufacturing concerns. I am not even sure of the usefulness of his experimental data for the future good of Negro farmers because of his hesitancy about writing the records into book form. I should say that his ultimate positive value to Negro scientific students will be in the field of interracial relations. He has proven to many skeptics, especially Southern white people, that it is possible for Negroes to think scientifically and that they can contribute to the basic needs not only of the South but of the world.

There Is Hope

There are encouraging signs on the horizon in this field. Excellent examples of this are Dr. Davis, young Negro Doctor of Philosophy in Agriculture, employed by the State of Tennessee, but at present on leave of absence to serve the New Farmers of America in an executive capacity. His training, interests, personality and character applied particularly to his current position afford an opportunity, par excellence, for real scientific leadership.

Mr. Thomas N. Roberts, in charge of Negro personnel problems in the United States Department of Agriculture, is abrilliant student of Agriculture and has been growing steadily in scholarly stature. He is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, where he is highly regarden for his scientific ability, personality, intellectual honesty, and industry. Mr. Roberts is destined to "go places" in his chosen field of interest.

Conclusion

There is a tremendous amount of evidence which tends to prove my conclusion that the Southern white leaders in the field of Agriculture, particularly the political administrators and plantation owners, have exerted pressure to prevent the training of Negroes to become leaders in the science of agriculture because it would make them "forget their places"—possibly become economic competitors and politically ambitious. Of course, they urge the Negro to remain on the farm, but in the traditional framework. Of course, they advise and urge Negroes to be "good" workers, but in the traditional definition of that word. My own intellectual integrity forces me to confess to them that a scientifically freed mind is a challenge to the "ways of life" of the past. This very fact, however makes it necessary that Negro youth be given opportunities for scientific leadership in Agriculture The South will never become an economic adult in a democratic society so long as millions of its Negro residents are mentally enslaved.

HOUSING TROUBLE IN DETROIT

The Federal Housing Administration has announced that the government will see to it htat Negroes occupy the Sojourner Truth Homes in Detroit, Michigan. This decision came on the heels of rioting and general disorder precipitated by white citizens opposing Negro occupancy.

The project was buuilt for Negroes on a site picked by the Federal agency over the protests of the city government, according to Mayor Edward J. Jeffries who declared that Negro tenants would "never be moved in unless the Federal Government assumes its share of responsibility."

Frequent clashes between white and Negro citizens, physical violence, and htreats of reprisals became so widespread in the neighborhood when Negroes attempted to move in that the Homes were closed until the Mayor and Washington could confer on the situation. Mayor Jeffries blamed professional agitators on both sides for the disturbances declaring that St. Louis has already felt "the repercussions and Chicago will too in a short time."

On March 8, at Camp Wallace, Galveston, Texas, the $75,000 USO Club for Negro soldiers was dedicated with an estimated attendance of 1,000. The equipment cost an additional $7,500.

President J. B. Watson, in addressing the graduates, said: "What I see before me this evening is the realization of one of my pet dreams. I have always thought that a college will not have served its purposes until it has served the humbler people of the community. Today, we have made a good start in the right direction. We must keep it up and extend it."

State College for Negroes, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, this month awarded to 141 persons certificates for completing the short course in trade and industrial education in vocational arts. These courses, open to the community as well as students, covered training for maids.

Another point to take into consideration—if maids and cooks do manage to organize and strike for a decent wage, a sixty hour week, one full day off, and vacation on pay—women will be forced to choose between service in a uniform in OCD or service out of uniform on HKP—Home Kitchen Police.

NEGRO FARMERS FIGHT ON THE BREAD LINE

In 1934 the Memphis Commercial Appeal began a Plant-to-Prosper contest among white farmers of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Four years later, the Live-at-Home contest was started for Negro farmers of the three states. In that year, 5,209 farmers enrolled. During the first year the enrollees made improvements to their homes totalling $14,560. Their average income was $232.

In 1941 the Live-at-Home enrollees numbered 35,509; they made improvements on their homes in the value of $960,188.70; their average income was $960.

John Gammon, Route 1, Marion, Arkansas, was the sweepstakes champion for 1941. On a farm of 290 acres, he netted over $4,000 out of a gross income of $14,149.25

One marked change in the general conditions of the Live-at-Home farmers is that of health. County health officers say improvement in health is astounding. "Deficiency diseases have almost disappeared," so reports SERVICE for March.

W. M. Morgan, Madison County, Tennessee, first-place winner in his state in the Landowner Division, figured that before he joined the Live-at-Home contest, his family spent more for doctors each year than the cost of improvements on his home in this last year.

In reporting their success in the Live-at-Home campaigns, Negroes of the three states acknowledge the help that white friends and neighbors, as well as the Commercial Appeal, have given them. With their interest and cooperation, Negro families have been given a chance to participate in the contests and, with the assistance of County and Home Demonstration Agents and FSA Supervisors, Negro farmers of this section of the mid-South are able to support themselves, as well as contribute to the Food-for-Victory Campaign.

Georgia Council of Vocational Education, through its Negro vocational teachers, is mobilizing Negro farmers to speed up the production of food and feed as an essential war industry. One of a seven-point program calls for keeping the school farm shop open to instruct farmers in repairing farm machinery and making and repairing home equipment.

WOMAN'S PAGE

YOU MAY EAT ENOUGH TO SATISFY YOUR APPETITE AND STILL NOT OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY FOODS

This Condition Known As "Hidden Hunger" To Nutrition Experts

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Is it possible for a person to be hungry and not know it? That sounds like a trick question on a quiz program, doesn't it? I'm not referring to those occasions when you are so absorbed in work or play that you forget to eat. That can happen. But it can also happen that you eat enough to satisfy your appetite and still do not obtain all the food you need to keep your body in the best of health. You may be choosing the wrong combination of foods. You may be eating too much of certain kinds of food and not enough of others.

The result of this lack of certain food essentials is described by nutrition experts as "hidden hunger." It reveals itself in various ways by a feeling of fatigue, nervousness, a vague indefinite sense of ill-health. A loss of appetite may be a symptom of "hidden hunger" because certain vitamins which stimulate appetite may be lacking in the diet.

Nutrition Study Interesting

The study of nutrition is one of the most interesting of sciences because it has a close, vital application to each one of us. If we are homemakers, it is of special concern because we are made to realize that the health of the family depends in a measure on the food we plan and prepare for them.

To help in planning well-balanced meals, the National Nutrition Conference gave homemakers as a "yardstick" of good nutrition this list of foods which should be included in the daily diet: Meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, whole grain or enriched bread and cereals, vegetable oils and butter. If this general rule is followed, the danger of malnutrition or "hidden hunger" is lessened.

I'd like to explain today, why meat is so important in that daily diet for health. Meat is a very important source of protein, the food needed by every adult and child for growth and repair of body tissues. There are protein cereals, but the proteins of animal origin are of high quality and necessity. These include the protein of meat, milk, cheese, eggs, fish and poultry. The average person depends upon meat for the greater part of his protein supply.

Meat also supplies minerals, especially iron, copper and phosphorus. We should not overlook the importance of iron in the diet because it is needed in forming the red corpuscles of the blood. It prevents nutritional anemia. Copper is needed to work with the iron. Phosphorus is needed to work with calcium to build strong bones and teeth.

The newer knowledge of vitamins has given even greater importance to meat for it is known to be a fine source of the group B vitamins. These include thiamin, which stimulates the appetite and guards against nervousness—it is sometimes called the "morale" vitamin—and riboflavin necessary for health and sometimes lacking in adult diets. Meat is also a source of naicin, formerly called nicotinic acid) which prevents and cures pellagra, a deficiency disease prevalent in some sections of the country.

Vitamin A in Liver

Another important vitamin, vitamin A, which has much to do with the functioning of the eyes, is found in meat, especially in liver. Liver, long known to be valuable as a source of iron in the diet, is even more important because of its vitamin A content.

The homemaker who wants to feed her family the most nutritious diet within a limited food budget, should remember that this high food value is not limited to the so-called choice cuts. The economy cuts contain just as high quality protein, and are as rich in minerals and vitamins. Pot-roasts, stews, and ground meat, in loaves and patties are as nutritious as they are satisfying.

MACARONI SALAD

1 box macaroni
1 green pepper (chopped)
2 carrots (grated)
1 small pimento (chopped)
2 stalks celery (cut fine)
2 small onions
One-half teaspoon of salt

Add macaroni to boiling water, boil 15 minutes, drain and rinse in cold water, cool, add other ingredients, chill and serve with mayonnaise.

FRENCH FRIED SHRIMP

Drain one can of shrimp and roll in flour, dip in egg batter, roll in cracker crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain and serve with tartar sauce.

Triple deck sandwiches, with sliced new apples in one layer and cheese in the other, make good summer eating. They might be called health sandwiches, so full are they of what our bodies need. Enriched bread adds its vitamin and mineral quota.

Hard rolls, split, buttered and toasted are excellent with summer meals. They help cool kitchens offer warm hospitality.

SWEET POTATO MALLOW BALLS

3 cups mashed cooked sweets
3 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
9 marshmallows
1 egg or 2 yolks
1 tablespoon milk
1 cup ready-to-serve cereal flakes (breakfast food)

Mix sweets with butter, salt and pepper. Press mixture around marshmallows and shape into 2 inch balls. Dip in egg and milk beaten in shallow dish and then in cereal flakes. Arrange in shallow well-buttered baking pan. Bake 15 minutes in moderate oven.

HONEY RINGS

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons fat
2-3 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons strained honey
1-3 cup chopped figs
1-4 teaspoon mace

Mix together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in fat with knife. Slowly add milk until soft dough forms, pat out until 1-4 inch thick on floured board or waxed paper. Spread with rest of ingredients and quickly roll up. Cut off 1-2 inch slices, and bake on greased baking pan, 12-15 minutes in moderate oven.

Bread and butter, with a dish of fresh fruit and a glass of milk is a favorite childhood menu. Many a grownup still finds it satisfying. Good for the figure too, and full of vitamins and minerals.

Hot biscuits with cold sliced ham and quartered chilled tomatoes make a delightful summer meal Follow it with cookies and ice cream for dessert.

Blueberries rolled up in a rich scone dough, sliced and baked in muffin pans, are good as hot bread or a simple dessert. As dessert, serve with cream.

Blueberry muffins are in season. Add a cupful of cleaned blueberries and an extra tablespoon of sugar to any plain muffin recipe.

Uniced cakes from the bakeshop make an easy, quick foundation for delicious fruit shortcake.

Homemakers who like to make rolls and other yeast-leavened bread can now use enriched yeast as well as enriched flour.

SHRIMP SALAD

1 can of shrimp
one-half cup celery (cut fine)
3 small pickles
2 hard boiled eggs
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
1 tablespoon chopped pimentos

Clean and flake the shrimp, cut celery and pickles, chop hard boiled eggs into small slices, mix and chill, serve with the following dressing:

One-half cup water
2 tablespoons of butter
One-fourth cup vinegar
One-fourth cup sugar
2 eggs
One-half teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon flour

Boil water, butter, vinegar and sugar, beat eggs, add mustard and flour, stir in the first mixture. Beat.

BRAZIL NUTS JOIN CHERRIES IN PIE

Carrying out the good neighbor policy in the dessert course, Brazil nuts join cherries in a pie that's a perfect union with coffee for a happy meal-ending. The texture and flavor of the Brazils are perfect accompaniments with the favored American fruit and you easily make the creation with this recipe:

Brazil Nut Cherry Pie

2-3 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup cherry juice
2 cups canned red cherries
1 tablespoon butter
1-2 cup sliced Brazil nuts
Pastry

Blend sugar and cornstarch in saucepan; add cherry juice. Place over heat, and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Remove from heat, add cherries, butter and Brazil nuts. Line a 9--inch pie plate with pastry. Fill with cherry mixture. Moisten edge of pie with cold water; arrange lattice of pastry strip across pie. Press down rim with fork. Bake in hot oven (425" F.) 30 minutes.

Cool. Serve with or without whipped cream. Makes one 9-inch pie.

USING LEFT-OVERS

Using up left-overs so they will be as appealing and as enjoyable as when the original dish was served can be something of a game. The cook plays it with herself—a sort of culinary solitaire. The delightful thing about the game is that a cook with imagination can win every time, even when the cards seem stacked against her.

Suppose, for example, there was a small portion of the pork roast left over. It may be ground and combined with bread crumbs. An egg or two is added, and the whole is well seasoned. Shape into pat-

(Continued on Page 8).

COMMUNION TABLES

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These tables are solidly built, beautifully finished, hand rubbed and polished and can be finished up in golden or dark oak.

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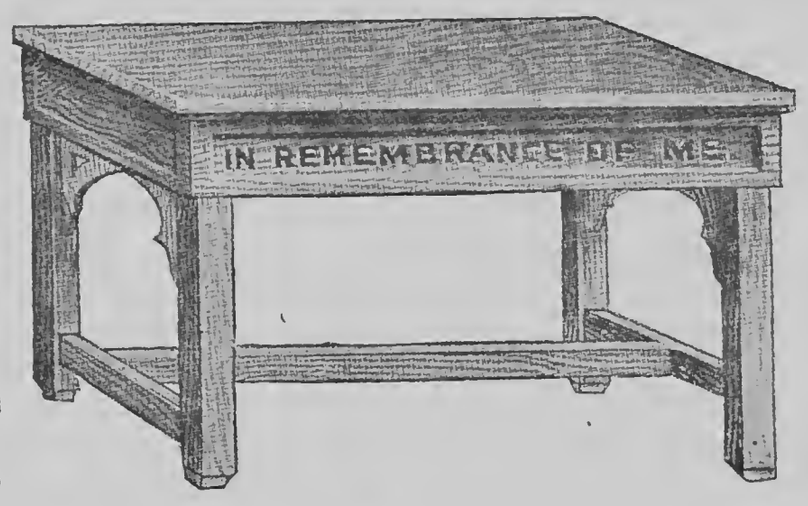

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Interesting Facts Gathered Here And There

The Pekinese was the royal dog of the Chinese emperors and mandarians.

Most foot specialists agree that children develop better muscular control in the feet and ankles if they wear low rather than high shoes.

There is a complete loss of vitamin C in foods preserved by smoking.

The yearly consumption of cotton in the United States has grown from a per capita of 26.5 pounds in 1912-14 to the estimated 37.2 in 1941.

Shoplifting has increased by 50 percent of what it was a year ago.

India, next to China, is the largest rice producer in the world.

A detachment of U. S. Marines aboard the U. S. S. Nevada once established an all-time record with six five-inch guns by scoring 47 hits out of 48 shots.

There were 30,000 cattle in the American colonies in the year 1639.

Eighteen different conductors have led the famous United States Marine Corps band since its inception, including the great John Phillip Sousa.

The first U. S. Marine Corps barracks were built in Washington, D. C., in 1801.

A flock of canvasback ducks was clocked by an airplane at seventy-two miles per hour.

Farsightedness is the most common visual defect among American school children.

Bessemer converters use the oxygen in the air to burn out impurities in pig iron.

The U. S. Marine Corps began identification purposes back in 1907.

Newspapers printed advertisements urging men to join the U. S. Marine Corps as far back as 1866.

Graham crackers—many of them honey-flavored —can be "sandwiched with a butter and raisin filling. These make appetizing and nutritious substitutes for cookies in lunch boxes.

A little crushed pineapple drained, gives an interesting new flavor to pumpkin pie filling. Use about 1-3 cupful for average pie.

A new light has been thrown on the pituitary gland at the University of California. Tests clarify the organ's power to rule growth.

Because of scientifically refined lubricants it is now possible to break in a new car during the winter months with perfect safety.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS INSEPARABLE FROM LOCAL WELFARE

January 31 marked the end of an era. On that day the great Detroit automobile factories turned out their last cars. The next day marked the beginning of a new era. The motor plants, working on a 24-hour-a-day basis, began the tremendous job of switching to war production. There is a striking symbolism in that change The automobile industry is a magnificent example of free enterprise at work to improve the standard of living, and to give the public a better product for less money. But the arts of peace must take a back seat now, and the arts of destruction hold the center of the stage.

What is taking place in Detroit is taking place in all the other industrial areas of this country, in a thousand-and-one different kinds of industry and business. The American production machine is unequaled. Its potential arms capacity is greater than that of all the other powers combined. But we are starting to use this machine at a very late date. Our enemies have a long head start on us. While the democracies were giving their energies to bettering the lot of the people, the total states were devoting theirs with ruthless single purpose to the creation of armies, navies and air forces. The most valuable commodity in this war is time and we must make the most of it sitting nothing, now.

The series of disasters which have taken place in the Pacific, are a grim testimonial to more than 20 years of blindness, inefficiency and wishful thinking on the part of this country, England and other democracies. So far as the fighting quality of the United Nations troops are concerned, we need have no qualms. It is a fact that in every instance where those troops have met Axis troops on anything resembling even terms, they have emerged victorious. The tiny Dutch navy and air force has inflicted blow after blow against a Japan which is infinitely stronger in every military branch. Empire troops in Malaya took a heavy toll of an enemy which outnumbered them terribly and had virtually complete mastery of sky and sea. A relative handful of American and Filipino soldiers under the great General MacArthur have held off a Japanese army estimated at more than 200,000 men and they have done that with almost no hope of relief or aid. The tragedy is that MacArthur and other leaders were given so little to work wth. We delayed, we refused to read the writing on the wall, we practiced business as usual and strikes as usual, and so the defeats we have suffered became inevitable.

Now there has been some reorganization in government to give it flexibility and speed. Donald Nelson is using the vast powers conferred upon him to cut out dead wood and clear the way for swift and decisive action. Industry is confident of its ability to do the job, no matter how long and arduous it proves to be. As Raymond Clapper recently wrote, "I have talked with executives of the chief automobile companies and I haven't heard a defeatist word. They are making it a matter of personal and firm pride to demonstrate that in war production they can astonish the world just as they did in automobile production." That confident attitude extends throughout all industry.

One of the most difficult jobs for the immediate future will be to mobilize small factories for war work. It is much easier to produce the peace-to-war transition in gigantic industries with their great staffs, endless facilities and vast resources of capital, knowledge and talent. But these great plants can't do the whole job. There are thousands of small plants in this country which can make needed parts, and which possess machine tools and other equipment which must be utilized. Past efforts to do this were ineffectual. Now a new division has been estbalished by Mr. Nelson to deal with the problem and much is expected. Some think that even one-man ships will be drawn into the vast plan of total war production.

There will be no unemployed soon, save for a scattering of unemployables. The Army will be doubled in size, and that will mean that 4,000,000 or more American men in the prime of life will be serving in uniform. Plans are on foot for putting women to work in jobs that used to be done entirely by men—driving trucks and taxis, performing minor industrial operations, etc. Six months from now the problem will be how to find enough workers. This arms program will require the use of every pair of capable hands in the country.

—oOo—

The Roberts report on the Pearl Harbor debacle, which showed that the main cause of unpreparedness there was lack of cooperation between the commanding officers of the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian Department, has done much to stir agitation for greater unification of the three fighting services.

In the German army, ranking officers are trained in all fields of combat. An infantry officer understands air warfare and vice versa. In our Army, the commands have been jealous of their own prerogatives, and have often resisted efforts to bring the three branches closer together.

General Marshall, who is no respecter of sterile traditions, believes in unification. Changes are being made whose result will be an American Army which will be vastly different from the old, and will be really geared for modern global warfare.

EX-SLAVE, 117 DIES

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—(INS)—Kitty Carter, who retired 12 years ago—at the age of 105—died today

Kitty, born a slave at Huntsville, Mo., May 2 1824, had documentary proof of her birth date. She began working as a housemaid when she was five years old, and a dozen years ago rounded out a full century of labor when she retired, declaring she was "getting too old" to continue work in the Chicago laundry owned by one of her 17 children, all of whom she outlived.

In 1775 John Hancock signed a commission making Samuel Nicholas a Marine captain, the first commission of the U. S. Navy.

DIRECTIONS FOR WASHING WIPING PAINTED SURFACES

When you are going to open a partly used can of paint, that has been stored, handle it carefully so the film will not be broken and mixed with the paint. Remove the lid and use a putty knife to cut around the edge.. Very often the film thus cut can be removed in one piece. When it is accidentally broken and mixed with the paint, strain the paint before attempting to use it again.

Painted surfaces can be washed with a mild soap and lukewarm water. A pure linseed oil soap, in paste form, is a good one because it contains no abrasives. A solution of one tablespoon of trisodium phosphate to three quarts of lukewarm water is also a good cleaner. Apply it with a cloth and rinse well with another cloth dipped in clear water. Wipe the surface dry.

Trisodium phosphate, used in the proportion of eight ounces, one standard cup, to two quarts of water, will remove paint. Spattered paint on bricks and stone surfaces can be removed with this solution. Small spots of paint on window glass are easily removed when wet by wiping with a cloth. After they are dry scrape with a razor blade. Soften stubborn spots with turpentine and then remove with a razor blade.

DRIED VEGETABLES

Dried vegetables will soon be a part of every army cook's larder, if experiments carried out by the fruit products division of the University of California college of agriculture are any indication.

The division began investigating methods of dehydrating vegetables for army use more than a year ago at the suggestion of the quartermaster corps. Dr. W. V. Cruess, head of the division, reported that the methods developed have been very successful in drying the vegetables and still retaining their color, flavor and cooking quality.

The secret of success, said Dr Cruess, was found to lie in thoroughly scalding the raw vegetables in steam to precook them and destroy enzymes responsible for undesirable changes in flavor, color, odor and texture. Very thorough drying was found to be essential.

Carrie: How come?

Rankin: Because it's always falling down.

Nurse: Time to take your bath.

SHARECROPPER WHO SLEW LANDLORD IS REPRIEVED AGAIN

RICHMOND, Va., May 14 (ANP)—A fourth reprieve last week was granted Odell Waller, condemned sharecropper, by Gov. Darden who said he would stay execution of sentence from May 19 to June 19 "and even longer, if necessary," so that counsel for Waller may have time to ask the United States Supreme court for a rehearing of its action last Monday.

The Federal court in Washington refused a writ of certiorari that would have directed the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to review its final judgment denying a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Waller, convicted of the slaying of Oscar Davis, his white landlord, in 1940.

Gov. Darden's action came as result of the request of John F. Finerty, one of Waller's counsel, who said that attorneys were preparing an immediate request of the supreme court to reconsider its action.

Finerty is a member of the executive board of the Workers' Defense league, which has declared, in handling Waller's appeal, that he was denied equal protection of the law because he was tried by a jury limited to poll-tax payers, excluding an entire economic class of sharecroppers who cannot afford to pay Virginia's $1.50 poll tax.

This case, in the Virginia courts for almost two years, has drawn nation wide attention to the poll-tax problem. It has one of the longest histories of litigation of any criminal case in Virginia in recent years.

Waller, 23 years old at the time of the slaying of Davis on July 15, 1940 was found guilty of murder in the first degree on Sept. 27 of that year by a jury in the circuit court of Pittsylvania county, and was sentenced to be electrocuted in the state penitentiary on Dec. 27, 1940.

Former Gov. Price stayed Waller's execution twice and this fourth reprieve makes two for Gov. Darden. The governor also said that he himself planned a thorough study of the case.

INGENIOUS DEVICE FOR DETECTING HEART DISEASE

Dr. Isaac Starr of the University of Pennsylvania recently told the National Academy of Sciences, meeting in Philadelphia, about an ingenious device: A balancing table, called the "ballistocardiograph." A bed-size table is suspended from the ceiling on wires, three feet above the floor. While a patient lies quietly, the table oscillates back and forth to the throb of his heart.

When his heart contracts it throws a load of blood forward toward his head. "For the same reason that a discharged gun kicks one in the shoulder," said Dr. Starr, "the recoil throws the body feetward." An instant later when the blood strikes the aortic arch (curve in large heart artery) "(the blood's) headward movement is arrested, creating an impact which throws the body and the table headward."

A normal man pumps about 14 quarts of blood a minute, moves the bed back and forth about 16 one-thousandths of an inch with every heartbeat. Connected to a powerful spring at the foot of the table is a tiny mirror. The mirror amplifies this motion 8,000 times. The magnified motion is recorded on a moving photographic film.

Because the jelly-like tissue tremble for a brief instant after every "blow" from the heart, after-vibrations warp part of the record. Hence Dr. Starr believes that his machine will never attain "highest precision." Nevertheless it is good enough to: (1) detect early, hitherto invisible cases of heart disease: (2) show the relation between high blood pressure and heart function; (3) differentiate between various types of heart disease.

Patient: No-no! I been baptized once!

COLORED BRAKEMAN WRITES LETTER TO PRES. ROOSEVELT

Says Officials of Illinois Central and White Workers Seek to Bar Negroes

LOUISVILLE, May 14 (ANP)—An Illinois Central freight train brakeman, Thomas D. Redd, this week informed the Associated Negro Press that he had written to President Roosevelt, protesting the systematic and apparently planned elimination of Negroes from train, engine and freight yard service in the south.

Redd said he was prompted to write his letter because of the President's fair practice statement that all firms and corporations engaged in national defense production should not discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of race, creed or color.

After reciting the importance of American railroads to successful prosecution of our all-out war effort, Redd's letter in part is as follows:

"I wish to state that these southern line railroads are carrying on a program of discrimination of the rankest type against true natural born American citizens, (the Negro or colored employes) and they are doing this under a National Law enacted by the congress and senate of these United States, known as the Railway Labor act of 1926, and revised in 1934.

"The law referred to provides among other things that a majority of a class or craft of railway workers may make an agreement or contract for that whole class or craft, thus leaving the minority of that class or craft without any redress whatever, because the majority (the white workers) will invariably make the agreement favorable to the majority and unfavorable to, and discriminatory against the minority (the colored workers.)

"As evidence of the effect of the aforesaid law unless it is changed, it will only be a short time until all Negro workers will be eliminated from train, engine, and freight yard service, because the law permits it to be done.

"The law states specifically that the majority of the craft shall have a right to make an agreement for that whole craft, therefore the majority of the craft (the white workers) and the railroad managements have made an agreement by which the railroads can not hire or employ any more colored men for train, engine or freight yard service, regardless of the qualifications of the men who apply for such service.

"The majority (the white workers) have made another agreement with the railroad managements by which a dismissed colored worker can not be reinstated, regardless of how trivial the cause for dismissal.

"This majority (the white workers) and the railroad managements have made another agreement by which a colored trainman cannot be assigned to a train as its flagman, regardless of qualifications, for example, we have to run a special passenger train and we have only two trainmen available with rest up, John Smith (colored) with 25 years experience as a trainman and who has been examined time after time upon the flaging rules and a man who knows the physical characteristics and running rules of the railroad over which the railroad train is to be moved.

"And we have J. W. Johnson, (white) who has only been in the service one month and who does not know the stations on the district one from the other as yet, however he will be assigned to this special passenger train as flagman instead of John Smith, because the agreement forbids the use of a colored man as flagman, thus jeopardizing the lives of passengers and employes and the safety of the railroad property, all just to carry out the unholy, unrighteous and un-American provisions of this notorious agreement.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trying to keep farmers and city folks fully informed on the program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture so that they may know how best to produce and conserve for the war effort is an important task which is being done in several ways. Ministers are preaching "Food-for-Freedom," farm agents are doing an effective job of keeping farmers abreast of modern methods, and newspapers and magazines are publishing reams of copy on agricultural developments.

Reams of copy. . . . here's the rub Paper is no longer plentiful; already most federal agencies, to prevent waste, are violating one of the first rules of journalism, by mimeographing their releases on both sides of the paper.

This column is the outgrowth of an effort to further conserve paper and at the same time maintain the essential elements of an effective information service. From week to week we shall try to sum up in brief form the important agricultural development which take place here in the Department. We are sure you will accept the news in this briefer form with the same patriotic grace with which you are accepting the rationing of sugar, basoline, tires and other materials essential to winning the war.

Well, National Cotton Week is being observed May 15-23 and since Negroes have played such an important part in the development of the cotton industry it might be fitting that this first column be devoted to it.

The Department of Agriculture has issued several publications treating the historical background and economic significance of cotton. The reading of these publications gives one a new appreciation of the fiber and helps one to see what a remarkable contribution black hands reaching for the white fleece are making to America's No. 1 cash crop. Eleven percent of the population or 13,500,000 depend on cotton for a living, nearly a third of the nation's 6,000,000 farmers grow it, and every American uses cotton in several ways every day of his life. It tops wool and silk as the world's most important fiber.

Whether it's a spread for your bread or a spread for your bed, cotton is an important item. It is used in more than a thousand ways from clothing to automobile tires and from salad dressing to cosmetics and victrola records. From a military point of view cotton is used in uniforms, tents, airplanes, parachutes, pontoons and munitions.

The history of cotton goes back to India where it has been in use for almost 3,500 years. Because man had been shearing sheep and weaving his clothes from wool for many centuries before he heard of cotton, legends about the origin of cotton are invariably linked with sheep.

One legend explains the origin of cotton this way: It comes from a Vegetable-lamb which is part plant and part animal. A melon-like seed is planted and when the fruit matures its bursts open and reveals a little lamb. The fiber is gathered from the lamb and made into clothes.

Although Columbus found the Indians growing cotton when he discovered America, it did not become important as a commercial crop until Washington's second term as President when Eli Whitney invented the gin. Within less than 10 years the annual cotton production increased from 3,000 bales to more than 100,000 bales. For a hundred years following the invention of the gin, the United States was the only country producing any significant quantity for export.

Today while more than 60 nations produce cotton, only six, the United States, world's greatest producer, India, China, Russia, Egypt and Brazil grow it in large quantities. Currently the United States produces annually nearly 12,000,000 of the world's 28,000,000 bale a year production.

With the decline of our cotton export trade, we have developed many new uses for the fiber and its by-product, cottonseed. And we have also made large quantities of it available to low-income families by means of cotton stamps and the mattress program. Through the former thousands obtained cotton material and cotton garments and through the latter Negro families made for themselves nearly a million cotton mattresses. However with home consumption approaching 12,000,000 bales for 1942, both of these programs have been terminated.

Negroes should justly be proud of the important role they play in every phase of cotton development from planting, cultivating and harvesting to ginning and weaving. Moreover, they have been closely associated with it since the Revolutionary period. And although their position in harvesting is being threatened by mechanical cotton pickers, stripping or sledding devices and the new snapping technique, they are going to be a significant factor in America's cotton industry for a long time to come.

This year National Cotton Week, finds Negro farmers not only busy trying to help plant and cultivate 27,000,000 acres of cotton with emphasis on long-staple for military uses, but also increasing their hogs, chickens and gardens to help meet the food-for-freedom goals. Whether its food or fiber, the Department feels that Negro farmers, as always, can be depended upon to do their full part.

FOUR-H CLUB NOTES

By . A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Apr. 13—Four-H Club Mobilization Week gave every rural Negro boy and girl in Georgia between the ages of ten and twenty an opportunity to serve in the Food-for-Victory Campaign under the 4-H Club program for increased food production.

This was a proclamation in which rural young people throughout America were invited to become actually engaged in victory activities. The event was under the leadership of county and home demonstration agents, club leaders, sponsors and older 4-H Club members.

They held community-wide meetings, rallies and other enrollment campaigns during the week to help to reach greater food and feed production. Club members were contacted to begin immediately with victory projects in pigs, corn, gardens, poultry, and other food producing activities. Those who were unable to begin projects pledged to help other farmers with victory activities on their farms.

Four-H Club Mobilization Week was climaxed on Sunday, April 12, with appropriate exercises in the churches throughout the state. This occasion was known as "4-H Club Sunday in Georgia."

Ministers and other church officials stressed the importance of the opportunity which these young people have to serve their country by helping with the Food-for-Victory Campaign in this hour of the Nation's trials.

The Sunday program increased spiritual values and character building qualities of the club program and gave club members an opportunity to identify themselves with the people in communities whom they will work with in producing more food and feed items to help win this war.

Four-H Club Mobilization Week contributed much towards increasing the present enrollment and mustered greater efforts for production of food to help feed civilians and armed forces.

THE SAVING FUND OF THE NATION

In a letter to the New York Times Gustav Stolper, an economist with an international reputation,, has this to say of the policy of "soaking corporation" with excessive taxes: "These taxes cut entirely into the saving fund of the nation. By thus cutting the reserves of American industry we may create ghasty consequences for the day when we shall have to face the post-war problems. By that time America will have a huge industry with vastly expanded capacity,, and no working capital to rnn it. Is that what the Administration and Congress wants?

"It is a transparent fallacy to believe that huge corporation taxes contribute anything to the fight against inflation. No industrial corporation today is capable of expanding for any but war purposes. If any executive would be reckless enough to think of other expansion, he would be faced with the insuperable, hurdle of lack of needed materials and labor....."

That may not be pleasant reading for those who ignorantly believe that "the rich' can pay for all war cost, but it represents the exact facts. If we bleed industry white during this war, we will all pay for it after the war--in lost jobs and lost opportunities.

The truth is that all of us, low-income bracket and high-income bracket alike, are going to have to pay for this war. The chances are that we will have to pay in part through a Federal sales tax. distasteful as that is to politicians with a weather-eye out for votes We might as well get used to that idea now.

NEGRO MESSMAN CITED FOR BRAVERY BY NAVY

The un-named Negro messman who manned a gun at Pearl Harbor has been identified. He is Dorie Miller, a native Texan. The Negro Press is pressing Congress to confer upon him the Congressional Medal of Honor. While speeches were made by Senator Meade of New York and other Congressmen in both the Senate and the House, Texas Senators and Congressmen, so reported the Negro Press, said no word in honor of their fellow Texan.

(ANP)—Official recognition of the bravery of another Negro messman who distinguished himself during the Pearl Harbor defense against the Japanese invaders last December 7 was made by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox here last week. This honor went to Dorie Miller, 20-year-old Texan who helped remove the dying captain from the bridge of a blazing battleship and then manned a machine gun, which, because of the Navy's jim crow policy, he had never been taught to operate.

Miller, who hails from Waco, Texas, is the second messman to be honored by the Navy. The first, William M. Brooks, Jr., of St. Louis, was cited last month by Secretary Knox and President Roosevelt for "distinguished devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and disregard for his own safety."

Secretary Knox commended Miller "for distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and disregard for his own personal safety during the attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, T. H., by Japanese forces on December 7, 1941. While at the side of his captain on the bridge, Miller, despite enemy srafing and bombing and in the face of a serious fire, assisted in moving his captain, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of greater safety, and later manned and operated a machine gun until ordered to leave the bridge."

On December 7 when Dorie Miller, messman, fired the cannon at Pearl Harbor until the ammunition was gone the shots backfired in Washington, ripping such great holes in the policy of the Navy that by April 7 the Secretary, Mr. Knox, had to announce abandonment of the wreck.

Henceforth, according to the Secretary of the Navy, Negro volunteers will be accepted for general plans to establish a training school service in the Navy. The Navy for Negro seamen. At the same time, the Secretary said the Marine Corps and Coast Guard will accept Negro volunteers.

NAKED ABORIGINES ATTEND SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIA

Adelaide, Australia.—Away up in the far corner of South Australia is one of the world's strangest schools.

Its pupils are members of the Pitjantjara tribe of aborigines. They wear no clothes and they come or stay away, as they please. The school is not yet a year old, but it has 100 children on the roll and the average attendance is 40.

All instruction is given in the native language, but reading, writing and arithmetic form part of the curriculum. School opens each day with a communal talk during which the children are thoroughly bathed and dried.

After school the children return to their parents, who live the life of the true Myall native, eating what the bush affords and sleeping under the stars between two fires.

"For the most part the children are fair-haired, some golden, others even snowy," says their only teacher. "Brown-skinned and healthy, they are free from any disease. They have attractive features, are quick-witted, sentitive, well-mannered, affectionate and easy to control.

"Drawing is their favorite subject and singing comes second. With no appreciable previous experience of music, they now sing in two or three parts, and all seem to have a perfect ear."

BOOM IN SALES OF FARMS BORN OF DEFENSE PROGRAM

Washington.—A boom in the sales of farms—the first in about 20 years—was attributed by government officials to the national defense and British-aid programs .

The rise in value of farm lands and rapid sales of these properties already has caused anxiety among some who remember the World war boom and crash. Government leaders have urged leaders who serve farmers to go easy on credit extensions and have suggested that farmers, traditionally burdened by mortgages, devote additional income to repayment of debts.

LONELY GEORGIA TOWN MISSES ITS BOYS; ALL TEN HAVE GONE OFF TO THE WARS

By Frank Daniel

Finleyson, Ga., is a Boyless Town

All 10 of Finleyson's boys of enlistment age are now soldiers and sailors. They didn't wait to be drafted. They volunteered.

Even 16-year-old Bud Collins wanted to enlist. When he found he wasn't old enough, he enrolled in the CCC as the next best thing. He is preparing for the day when he will be 17.

Finleyson now has less than 100 inhabitants. The last census showed a population of 103, but since then several families have moved away. It is in Pulaski County, half way between Hawkinsville and Rochelle, 12 miles from a railroad, and off the Dixie Highway. The community produces cotton and peanuts. It is approximately 150 miles south of Atlanta.

Vilage Neighborliness

Finleyson hasn't got a school, but it has a fine bank. Finleyson children and others in the community go to the Pine View High School. Pine View is a mile from Finleyson. Comparatively it's a metropolis, with 300 inhabitants. Pine View folks do their banking in Finleyson.—**The Atlanta Journal,** February 2, 1942 .

History Professor: How can you explain the great increase in population which occured after the industrial revolution?

Student: Everybody went to town.

Golfer (unbalanced by some afternoon drinks) Sir, I wish you clearly to understand that I resent your interference with my game. Tilt the green once more, and I chuck the match.

Wife: It's strange, you're always like this after an advertising dinner.

Hubby: It's the food they give you to drink, dearest.

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USING LEFT-OVERS

(Continued from Page 5)

ties and fry in a little butter or margarine. Or fill the mixture into well greased muffin pans, and bake in a moderate oven. When done, unmold and top with a generous serving of creamed peas. The peas may be new ones, just out of the garden, or new ones, just out of a can. In either case, the results are pleasing as can be.

Or, to make matters still simpler, dice the left-over pork (or lamb or veal, or beef) and simply add it to the creamed peas. Serve over flaky hot biscuits, with extra biscuits on the side, or if there is a slice or two of bacon on hand, cut it into bits and add to the biscuits. The bacon may or may not be broiled before adding to the dry ingredients for the biscuits.

Combine left-over vegetables with ground left-over meat, add bread crumbs, seasonings, and an egg or two, and bake as a meat-loaf. Serve with tomato sauce into which chopped new spring onions have been stirred just before serving. Or, instead of baking the meat and bread crumb mixture as a meat loaf, spread it on baking powder biscuit dough.

Roll dough for baking power biscuits into a rectangular sheet, 1-4 inch thick. Spread with the meat and crumb mixture. Sprinkle with chopped onions, if desired. Roll up like jelly-roll. Cut into 1 inch slices. Place cut side down into well-greased pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (425 degrees F) until done. Serve with tomato sauce, and there will be no left-overs left. They are making a 'hit,' thanks to the personality of their leader, Chef Curry, and the manner in which the entire group adapts itself to life on the campus of an institution of higher learning.

The following article about Mr. Curry and his co-workers was extracted from the college's student publication, the "Campus Com- chopped onion, if desired. Roll up like jelly-roll. Cut into 1 inch slices. Place cut side down into well-greased pan and bake in a moderately hot oven (425" F.) until done. Serve with tomato sauce, and there will be no left-overs left.

Chairs suited for reconditioning are those which, after the padding has been put on the back and arms, still allow enough room for a person to sit comfortably in them.

One good method to prevent silver from being marred is to keep it in a special drawer divided into sections and lined completely either with cotton flannel treated to prevent tarnish or with dark outing flannel.

The G. O. P. elephant and the Democratic donkey were originated by Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist.

MIXING BALLADS WITH BISCUITS

(By Ernest Bridges)

Ezekiel Curry, popular chef at the Mary-Baldwin College, of Staunton, Virginia, and his assistants in the service department of the famed institution are making more than a record of service at the college. They are making a 'hit,' thanks to the personality of their leader, Chef Curry, and the manner in which the entire group adapts itself to life on the campus of an institution of higher learning.

The following article about Mr. Curry and his co-workers was extracted from the college's student publication, the "Campus Comments." Apparently, the students of the institution not only enjoy Chef Curry's culinary productions and the services of his assistants, but they have detected and now praise other talents which the popular chef has displayed. To-wit:

"Ezekiel Curry, chef at Mary-Baldwin, has other student talents besides that of cooking. We all enjoy our meals, but we also enjoy "You're Just Laughing Up Your Sleeve," a popular song that Mr. Curry has just finished. As yet it has not been sent to the publishers, but after he se nds it, he would like the Mary Baldwin girls to hear it. According to all reports, it is a "catching" tune.

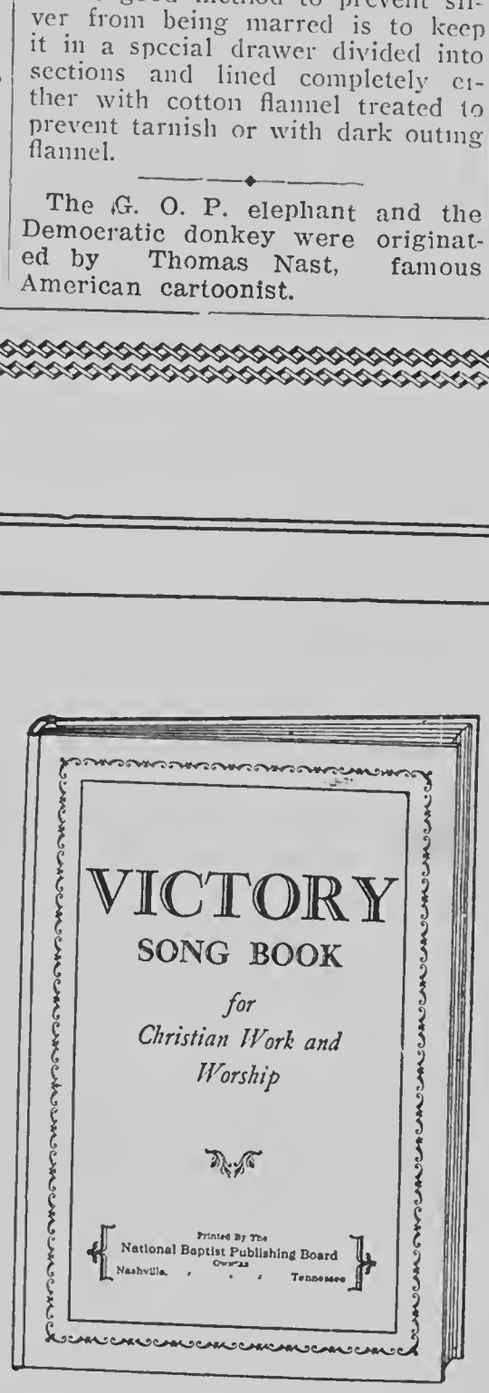
"But music is not the only interest of "our chef." He also likes to write_____preferably fiction stories. Too, he likes to recite the poetry of Dunbar, the Negro poet, who has written his verse in the Negro dialect.

"The good pies we have been eating lately have been the result of the efforts of Mr. Harry Williams, who is in charge of the bakery division of the kitchen.

"Assistants in the kitchen to Mr. Curry are Harry Williams, Charles Lee, and Charles Wardy."

The student publication accompanied the article concerning "our chef" with a photograph showing the entire service crew working with Mr. Curry, and also included photos of the head dietician of the institution and her assistant.

Chef Curry is well-known in the city of Staunton, Virginia. He is an experienced exponent of the culinary art____and greatest of all, he is symbolic of that type of colored personnel worker who carries his efficiency to the point of keeping abreast of the times, and of giving constant attention to the development of those traits of personality and attitude which are most acceptable to his employers.



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REDHEADS MOST ALLERGIC TO IVY POISONING

You may be one of the lucky ones, like the lady who plucked a spray of poison ivy for her lapel en route to a bridge party and who —except for the social ostracism— suffered no ill effects whatever.

But most people are not immune. If any member of your family has ever been stricken, you are not a good risk for the susceptibility can be inherited. It may be a relief to you to know that redheads are more susceptible to the poisoning than blondes or brunettes. But in any case, poison ivy is not something you walk into intentionally.

This is a wayward plant which sometimes a shrub, cometimes a clinging vine. It rambles along the ground and climbs trees with equal facility. During May and June it produces rather attractive clusters of waxy, greenish-yellow blossoms, and although the three famous leaves are usually notched along the edges, they may be deceptively smooth. The best rule for avoiding it derives from the old adage, "Leaves three, let it be!"

Since the oil contains the poison, merely strolling through the shrubbery may prove your undoing. When the leaves are bruised the oil comes off on your shoes and then when you take them off, you've got it.

Highly susceptible nature lovers can now resort to a serum. Also, a number of protective solutions and ointments have been evolved. The United States Public Health service recommends a cream formula consisting of 10 per cent sodium perborate or 2 per cent potassium preiodate mixed with vanishing cream.

CURE FOR TREES

Where the "stand", as foresters say, is worth saving, as with valuable timber, groves, parks or good woodlots, the infested trees must be cut out and removed, bugs and all, or the bark must be peeled off and burned, or at least thoroughly heated and charred. When weather conditions are right, the "cure" may be effected, on occasion, by peeling off the bark and exposing it to the hot sunlight.

Government scientists have now developed and are successfully using a new spray—the first capable of penetrating the thick bark of the giants of the forest—to combat the bark beetles in felled trees. The base is the chemical "orthodichlorobenzine." Use of the spray greatly reduces the fire hazard inherent in the burning "cures" and can safely be used in hot dry spells when the bugs are busiest and fire danger rules out the burning technique.

Employer: Say, how long did you work on your last job?

Applicant: Three months.

Employer: Only three months? What did you do?

Applicant: Ninety days.

MAKING A COLORED HOTEL PAY

By William Gordon

A Brief Account of a Colored Service Man, Who Caught An Idea from His Experiences in the Hotel Field, and Started a Venture of His Own which Proved to Be an Outstanding Success

The operation of hotels for the convenience of colored patrons, is a comparatively new field of business. Unlike the insurance business, the field of undertaking, restaurants, and dance halls, along with groceries, some schools, and taxi companies, the hotel business has been one which has not claimed the 'carry-over' weight which has been true of the former.

As a rule, in this class of business ventures, the Negro has gained valuable experience through working for white employers, and then through thrift, vision, and sheer courage, has ventured out for himself in alike line, using the knowledge gained from his years as an employee to great advantage for his time as an employer.

It is a puzzling fact that very few of the colored hotel men have ventured into the field on their own initiative in businesses of their own. Colored tourists and travelers have developed a traditional plaint_____that there are very few decent hotels and establishments in which they may purchase accommodations. There is ample justification for their complaint____or, perhaps we should say, there have been ample justifications.

The emergence of such ventures as the famous Travellers Hotel, Bluefield, West Virginia, is a direct attempt to answer this plaint, and to provide that service which is the right of every American citizen. The circumstances of being a Negro in a time like the present naturally has its inconveniences. But it also has some few compensations. One of these compensations is the justification which the segregation from which the Negro suffers gives for the existence of "Negro' business enterprises. Of course there is a strong argument against the appellation 'Negro' business. Colored entrepreneurs are increasingly regarding their enterprises 'businesses'____and not 'Negro businesses'. And their position is being increasingly justified by the type of services offered and rendered.

This is the case with the Traveller's Hotel of Bluefield. It was more than twenty-five years ago when Mr. C. A. Florence, owner and operator of the hostelry, started his first business venture up in the town of Norfolk, West Virginia, where eleven years went out of his life in sacrifice, initiative, and effort, against tremendous odds to prove to himself that the job could be done efficiently____that a determined Negro can succeed in business, no matter what its nature.

Later, he settled in Bluefield and started the present hotel venture, which has become one of the most successful concerns of its nature in this section, catering to a very select group.

The establishment consists of a modern Coffee Shop and Dining Room, specializing in real southern home cooking. Its room accommodations are also up to the best standards. The food features offered at the hotel have attracted the attention of thousands of tourists, as well as people throughout the state of West Virginia.

Mr. Florence has more than fourteen employees under his supervision. He describes them as loyal, efficient, and dependable.

A bit of the background in the life of Mr. Florence reveals that he was at one time a hotel cook and waiter____active on the scene when most of the hotels in the South flourished on the art of Negro cooking, and the dining rooms shined with the courtesy and geniality of the Negro waiter. It has been and still is a part of Mr. Florence's philosophy of service to relish and commend the real dignity and personality of the loyal service worker.

The popular hotel proprietor has extended the same courtesy and consideration to the representative

(Continued on Page 9).

MAKING A COLORED HOTEL PAY

(Continued from Page 8)

of "SERVICE" Magazine for five straight years--ever since the type of work which this publication seeks to advance was first presented to him. He was among the first colored service establishment owners to grasp the "SERVICE" Magazine idea----and to welcome a venture which seeks to stimulate the Negro towards efficiency.

MISSISSIPPI WOMEN REMOVE THE BARS

Delinquent Negro Youth of Mississippi will no longer be sent to jails and the penitentiary. The legislature and Governor Paul B. Johnson have at last taken steps to provide for their rehabilitation in an act creating a state school for them at Oakey Farm. Nor did they this time overlook the item of an appropriation. Steered through the House by Mrs. Georgia Mauldin Bennett, of Winston County, Mrs. Horace Stansel, of Sunflower County, Miss Mildred Alexander, of Jasper County, Mrs. John A. Clark, of Kemper County and Mr. Howard McDonnell, of Harrison-Jackson Counties, both the bills for the school and $110,000 for buildings and maintenance passed the House by a vote of 97.18 and the Senate by 37.3.

Thus ended a nineteen-year-old campaign by the Mississippi Ferderation of Colored Women to secure an institution which would help to salvage the delinquent adolescents of their race. Begun in 1923, the campaign has been carried on unceasingly by the State's organized Negro womanhood through the boom years, the years of depression and the early war years. Their first move was to raise money to establish a home. This they did, but fire destroyed the buildings in the early thirties. Then they offered to the State the land located at Clinton, near Jackson, for State's use. The offer was not accepted. Then they began to enlist the interest of the white women. Letters were written to officers in church and civic organizations; petitions were presented to them; speeches were made and interviews held. Always the Negro women knew what they wanted. The white women responded sympathetically, but for lack of organized effort, the movement remained in the stages of conversation and best wishes. Still the Negro women persisted.

In 1942, the Legislature did pass a bill authorizing the school to be located on the campus of the State Negro Teachers College at Jackson. Fortunately there was no appropriation made. The location could not have been worse. The Negro teachers did not want it there, nor was there room for it.

Then the Negro women put the whole problem right up to the Council on Interracial Cooperation, an affiliate of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. In October the Council set aside $300 for the use of a committee of five white women appointed especially for this work. Told repeatedly that they could not hope to get any money, nevertheless, the committee organized its strength throughout the State. Church and civic groups in each legislative district undertook to educate the legislators on the need for the school. Creation of and support for the school became a "must" item on the program of the white organized women. Only they know the amount of work that was put into the campaign. And they won.

But back of their work of months were the years of effort put in by the Negro women. Neither fire nor flood, depression years not war years swerved them from their purpose. They worked and they prayed and they pleaded. To the Negro women goes the credit for a faith that moved the mountain. They were voteless, but they believed that there was enough strength in the white women of Mississippi if they could arouse them.

All honor to the women of Mississippi, both white and Negro.

It is said that the man who invented the keyhole must have had only one eye.

THE MULES ARE COMING

Hilliard Foley

The mule, despite his "mulishness," is coming into his own again. A few decades ago the mule was everywhere a familiar sight—on the farm, on the country highway, and in the army. Horses, too, were far more numerous then than now. With the growing use of the farm truck and tractor the number of both mules and horses began to dwindle. But the horse population has decreased to a far greater extent than that of the mule. Some figures before us show a cut of one half in the horse population during the past quarter century, while the mule decrease for the same period was only one fifth—approximately.

The mule, then, seems to be the favorite over the horse, according to present statistics. Today the Army beckons to him welcomingly. There is so much transport machinery for which he can pinch hit. and in wartime he has always been the faithful sidekick and pal of the soldier. In the firing line he has proved his worth as a carrier of supplies to the troops. He is no rattlehead in the firing line. He is strong-minded, but sagacious. If you attempt to overburden him you are a bigger "mule" than he, as every muleman soon learns. His overweight-load will not be delivered. But give him a "decent" load and he will see it to its destination. And this is only sensible. Treated with kindness, the mule's so-called stubbornness soon gives way to a pleasant disposition, he becomes the greaest of pals, and will stick to his buddy through thick and thin.

The father of the mule is the mule donkey, his mother is a mare. The parents of the hybrid known as the "hinny" are the reverse of this. Hinnies are not so large as mules and are less useful for work. The mule, properly managed, is a super-worker. In the Army, no transport line would be complete without its string of mules. It has often been averred that no war could be conducted without mules. Today the mule trade is brisk. The mules are coming. Let us make use of them to the maximum—through kindness.

PUSH OR PULL

One of the favorite controversies that give rise to endless argument is whether a horse pushes or pulls a wagon. A dictionary definition of "pull" is "to exert force upon as to cause, or tend to cause, motion toward the force." "Push" is defined as pressing against, with force in order to drive or impel."

These definitions imply that a pulling force is applied in advance of the object moved and a pushing force, behind the object. Both actions are involved when a horse draws a load. The animal pushes against the collar or breast strap of the harness but this collar or strap is not the load but part of the mechanical equipment to provide a means of mobility. It appears more logical, therefore to say the vehicle is pulled and not pushed by the horse. Both sides of the controversy can be straddled by the use of the verb "to draw," which means "to cause to move continuously by force applied in advance of the thing moved."

BRITISH PEER AND WIFE ADVERTISE FOR EMPLOYMENT

London.—The following appeared in the personal column of the Times:

"Midle-aged Peer and Peeress; energetic, capable; former with military and business experience, good linguist (French, German); latter good organizer, two and one-half years' general nursing experience (London and Military). Desire suitable employment together with accommodations; no salary. London or near South or Southwest England preferred."

The advertisement gave a Times box number for answers of prospective employers.

Give some girls the world with a fence around it, and they'll keep you on the fence.

RESPONSIBLE TO THE FARMER

Some day someone will write a book about the government's many and varied legislatives attempts at "farm relief." It will make a big book. Few subjects have engaged more of the time and energy of the lawmakers. But, despite the myriad laws which have been passed, the farmer still looks to his own organizations for leadership and advice.

The cooperative marketing associations are cases in point. Their growth in membership and prestige has been steady and sure. And there's a sound reason for that. Government farm policies are vaviable as the winds. They are subject to immediate and drastic change at any time, depending on the political viewpoint of the moment. Co-op policies, so far as basic principles are concerned, are fixed and stable.

The marketing co-ops fight for fair prices, for better markets, for equitable treatment of agriculture. They teach improved and more profitable producing methods. They are responsible to their members—and they belong to their members. They provide a service above and beyond that of any piece of legislative "farm relief" ever framed.

TIME TO SAVE

At the direct request of the government, retail stores are carrying on aggressive campaigns to prevent waste and save materials of all kinds.

The Institute of Distribution, which represents a number of important retail organizations, offers some excellent advice. Summed up, that advice amounts to this: don't waste food. Don't burn or throw away paper. Save scrap metal, old rubber, rags, etc. Give this salvage to your favorite charity or sell it to the nearest junk and waste paper dealer.

Use office supplies sparingly. Get maximum service from such common articles as paper clips, pins, rubber bands, envelopes, scratch paper, sealing tape, pencils, typewriter ribbons, carbon paper, etc. These and similar articles have a definite and important place in war production, and civilian consumption must be reduced in many instances.

Take extra-special care of mechanical equipment. Inspect it, clean it, and oil it frequently. Repairs and replacement will become constantly more difficult. Save on fuels.

Retail industry knows what it is talking about. The chain stores and the organized independents are studying ways and means to conserve all possible materials. It takes five pounds of paper to pack an ordinary artillery shell. The military appetite for rubber, metals, textiles, leather, etc., is virtually insatiable. Every business—and every individual—should emulate retailing's drive to prevent waste.

LONGER HOURS, LESS PAY ON THE FARM

The Dairymen's League News of New York, recently had this to say of the farmer in war time: "Instead of striking for shorter hours and higher pay, he and his family have been for some time working longer hours, cutting out the movies, going without new clothes and many other things in an earnest, patriotic effort to keep their heads above water and to do the best job they can possibly do for Uncle Sam. In the interest of national defense and victory for democracy—are they getting a fair break?"

The rises that have occurred in farm prices have obscured the fact that the cost of everything the farmer must have—labor, feed, machinery, supplies, taxes—has risen fast. Many a farmer is actually getting less net return now than in the days of lower prices.

Husband: If you don't quit nagging at me for a new fur-piece you're going to bring out the animal in me!

Wife: Swell, I'd like a piece of skunk fur!

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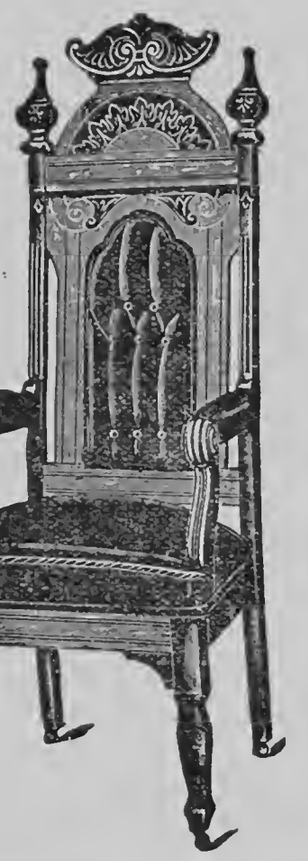

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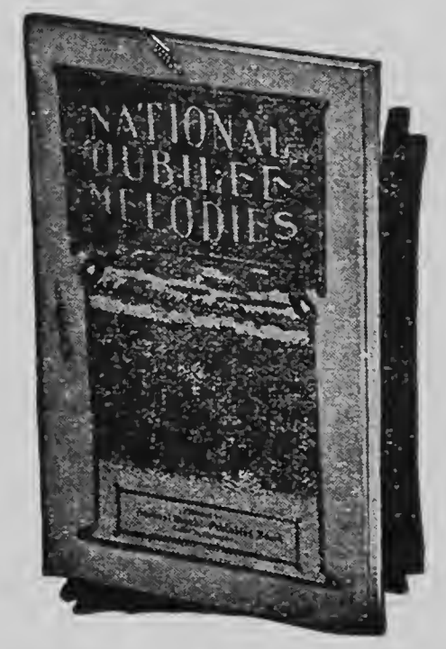

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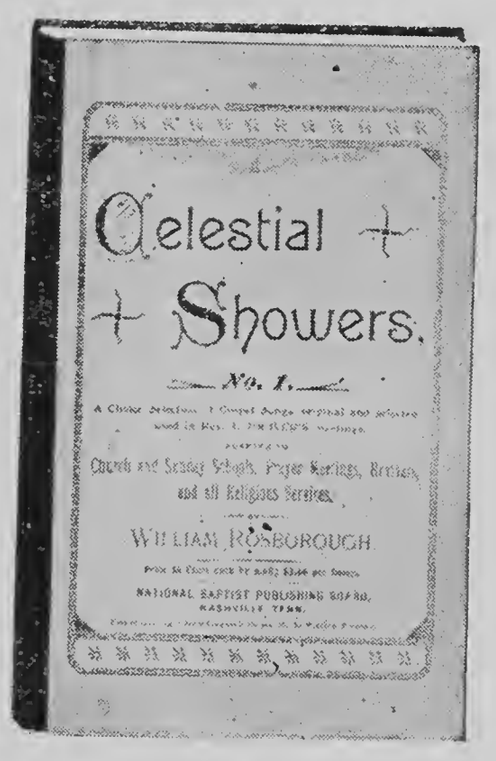

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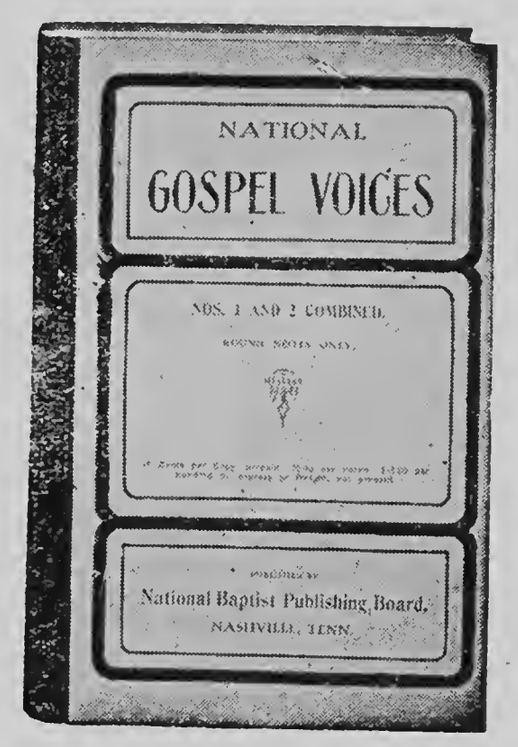

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Only Give Me Jesus
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The Unseen King
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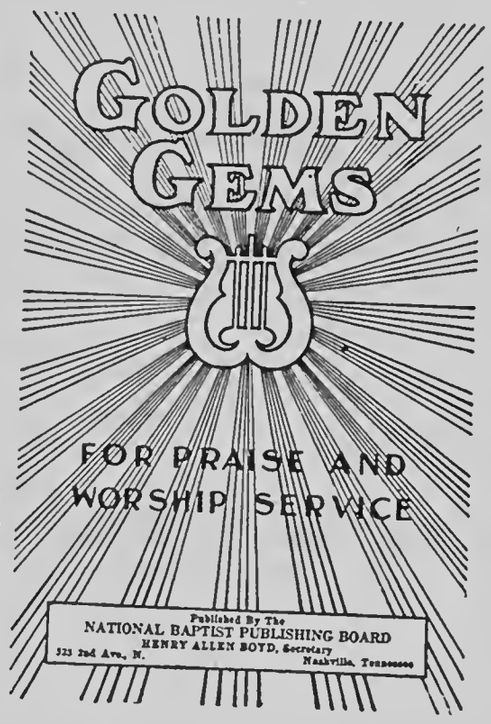

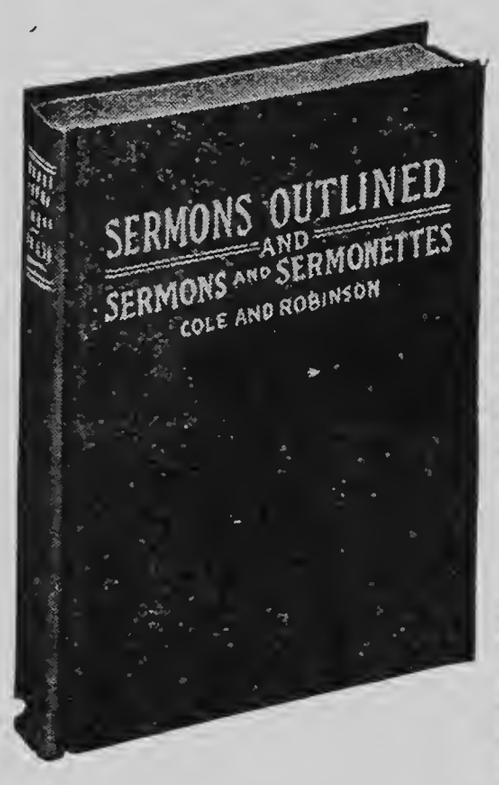

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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

—oOo—

At the present time, there are slightly more than 2,000,000 men in the American Army. There are 1,000,000 more men in the Navy, and about 500,000 in the Air Force. That marks an immense change from a few years ago, when the Army was down to around 150,000 men, and the other military branches were also negligible so far as numbers are concerned. But the change that will take place in the future, according to current plans, will be infinitely greater—and will have an infinitely greater effect on the normal ways of the nation.

Top military men believe that the Army will have to be increased to 8,000,000 men and perhaps still more—that the Navy will have a personnel of around 2,000,000—and that the Air Force will also reach the 2,000,000 mark. In short, if this war continues, between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 men will be required for military service.

Not all of these men, by any means, will be combat troops. A major Army is a world of it own, requiring every kind of skill, talent, craft and profession. For each man in the fighting lines, there must be several men behind the lines in the departments of supply, communication, transport, etc. The same thing is true of the Navy and Air Force. But all of these men, whether they serve with guns or with tools, will be wearing uniforms, and all of them will be out of civilian life.

The reasons for planning so vast a military establishment are obvious. We must figure on a long war whose end will be the actual land invasion of Axis countries. All hope that will not be necessary and that Germany and Japan will coppapse. But it would be the height of folly to plan on that. We must, instead, plan on doing it the hard way.

What will be the effect of this demand for manpower for the military services?

First, it can be stated categorically that every man under forty without dependents, and without a job which is considered absolutely vital to the war effort, will be inducted, and soon. Men who are physicially unfit, of course, will be exceptions—but men with relatively minor physical disabilities will be taken, and placed in noncombat work.

Second, Congress will probably pass a measure providing for government support of men's dependents. There will be considerable debate over this, and a great deal of argument concerning how much money should be provided. But it is thought certain that a law will eventually be approved. Then the millions of men in the 3-A classification will gradually be taken. The Selective Service Boards have recently been reclassifying men with wives who are self-supporting, changing them to the 1-A bracket.

Third, the registration of older men (up to 64) will give the government exhaustive information concerning a reservior of manpower which is too old for actual combat, but which can be called upon for other necessary duties.. These men, for example, could be used for farm labor, and for work in war industries. They could release younger men for the fighting forces. If this war goes on long enough, it is considered inevitable that the government will decide where, when and for how much pay you will work.

Fourth, it is a definite possibility that we will eventually classify and conscript womanpower. That is already being done on a volunteer basis, and in time it may be done on an enforced basis. Woman can drive cars, run elevators, serve as clerks in shops, perform many operations in war industry, and do a thousand-and-one other jobs which are now being performed by men the military forces need and want.

What will be left for civilian prodduction, civilian life?

The answer is clear: "The barest minimum of what is needed." If this war lasts long enough, the drain on our human resources will be as great as in Germany, England, Japan, or anywhere else. The home fires will be kept burning by women, by men who are unfit for military service, and by old men. Then, when the war is over, the vast job will start of reestablishing life on a peacetime basis. In the meantime, any man in good health who is not beyond the registration age limits, should be prepared for sudden disruption of his economic, social and domestic life. This war is being fought "for keeps," and all the wealth of the nation, human and material alike, is dedicated to winning it.

—oOo—

This country is at last winning "the battle of production." We haven't lived up to all our hopes and forecasts. But the instruments of war are rolling out of the plants in a steadily gaining stream. That stream will soon reach flood proportions.

The next job is to win "the battle of ocean transportation." We're trying to keep the actual combat fronts away from this continent, but we can't do that unless we can produce the vast amount of shipping that is needed to transport and serve and supply United Nations' troops on all the far-flung warfronts of the world.

This isn't simply a matter of producing enough ships to offset losses. Our rate of production must be far greater than our loss; rate, especially in the matter of tankers. So far. ship production has been under the schedules previously laid down. Strenuous efforts are being made to bring it up to the necessary level. The work done in our shipyards will have a tremendous bearing on the length of time it will take to win this war.

RETAILING WORKS OVERTIME

As the pinch of shortages priorities and rising prices grows greater, the American consume is getting a new and more accurate idea of the service provided by an institution he has always taken completely for granted—the retail store.

That store may deal in hardware, food, furniture, general merchandise, varieties or anything else. It may be individually-owned, or it may be part of a chair system. Whatever classification it falls into, it is part of an intricate, superbly-organized distribution machine designed to serve the consumer with maximum efficiency, service, and economy.

For many years, the main trend in retailing has been the reduction of the spread between what the producer is paid and what the consumer is charged. That trend still goes on. And the coming of war and the application of this nation to an arms-production program unprecedented in world history, has brought retailing new tasks, new responsibilities. It must help the consumer select suitable substitutes unobtainable or excessively costly. As time wears on, it will be called upon to cooperate with the government in rationing plans. As the general price trend continues upward, it must purchase with greatter and greater care.

Government officials, such as Leon Henderson have publicly praised retailing for its fine work in protecting the public's standard of living, to the limit of its abilities. That is a deserved tribute to an industry that has constantly fought speculation, hysterical buying, and profiteering of every kind.

—oOo—

FIRE STILL STRIKES

Adequate private as well as public fire prevention for plants at work on war orders, is of primary importance if repetition of fires such as have destroyed great quanities of essential materials is to be avoided. This warning was recently issued in a National Board of Fire Underwriters' bulletin: Processes of production in this chemical and machine age have introduced many hazards of explosion and fire. Coupled with these normal conditions in the speed-up war work, with many concerns turning to processes with which they are not familiar, and the use of equipment not originally designed for the purpose."

The bulletin then lists the three principals cause of large fire losses: First, failure to discover the fire in its early stages; second, insufficient private fire fighting equipment which could be used to extinguish or at least control the fire; third, inadequate publi fire service. To these must be added the fourth factor of error in human judgment. As an example of that, the recent Massachusetts fire which destroyed thousands of tons of irreplaceable rubber might never have gone beyond control had the sprinkler system not been shut off after the blaze was first noticed.

Even very small communities can build up efficient volunteer fire fighting services and adequately equip them at small cost. Every plant, no matter how little it is, should purchase fire fighting equipment and train all workers in its us. Almost every fire is a small fire at the beginning. And the majority of great fires could have been stopped with little damage—if adequate preparation had been made.

Fire defense is an essential phase of the war effort. Communities which fail in is are shirking their duty to the entire nation.

—oOo—

A group of loafers were lying on the floor in front of the fireplace when one of them spoke up:

"Is it raining out?"

"I don't know" replied another.

"Well get up and look" insisted the first voice.

"Ah rats" said the persecuted one, lazily, "call de dawg in and see if he is wet."

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

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Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
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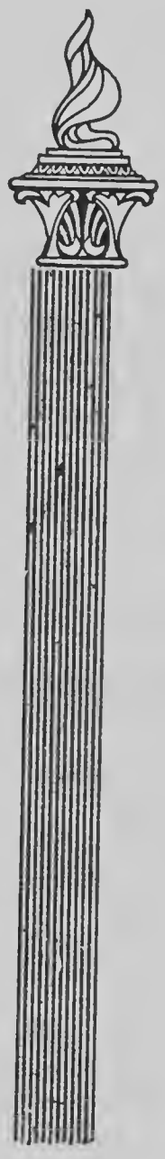

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ORGANIZED MEDICINE WAS READY

Organized medicine, at an earlier date and to a greater degree than any other nation-wide group, recognized the inevitability of world-wide conflict, says a booklet issued by the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service.

This statement is borne out by medicine's impressive record of preparation for war. In June, 1940, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, established a Committee on Medical Preparedness. The following July, it started the tremendously detailed job of compiling an inventory of the nation's medical resources. That task is still in progress.

Late in 1940, the Selective Service Act began to function. Physicians in every area in every state volunteered their services. Before December 7, 1941, more than 25,500 doctors had examined approximately 2,500,000 men. To quote from the booklet, It is a fact that American physicians, without prospect or even thought of reward, contributed their services to an estimated value of nearly $25,000,000. Not one dollar if recompense was asked or received.

A new medical journal, devoted to the subject of War Medicine, makes the discoveries and experiences of people at war available to the medical profession—information invaluable to the health of the nation.

The medical profession has cooperated 100 per cent with such war agencies as the Medical Procurement and Assignment Service which in time, will call upon every physician to contribute his knowlege and service to the limit of his capacity.

To sum up, organized medicine is on the alert. It has accepted without question the responsibility of maintaining the people's health—civilian and soldier—at the highest attainable level during a war physical strains on tens of millions. That is a vital contribution to eventual victory.

Millions on millions are on the march with fanatical zeal and ruthless determination to blot out forever the ways of freedom everywhere. They will surely succeed unless all our resources are mobilized immediately and directed wisely. The time for petty political opposition and negation is over. This is the day for tough and resolute men; this is the hour for patriotic men.—Wendell L. Wilkie.

NEW USDA PUBLICATIONS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued 42 new publications during January and February.

Victory gardens are described in MP 483 (free) which gives general information for the inexperienced gardner on what to grow, how to prepare and fertilize the soil, how and when to plant, how to care for the plants, and how to utilize the crop. Farm safety for national defense is the subject of MP 481 (free) prepared in cooperation with the Committee on Agricultural Safety, Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council.

Poultry cooking—including broiling, frying, stuffings, roasting, braising, stewing steaming, combination dishes, smoked turkey, and carving—is covered in FB 1888 (free). Coat making at home is ontlined in FB 1894 (free). Serviceability of cotton and rayon knit underwear is the subject of TB 803 (5 cents). Women's measurements for garment and pattern construction are describel in MP 454 (40 ctnts). Four Consumer Purchases Study series appeared: family expenditures for clothing, urban and village (MP 422, 35 c.); family food consumption and dietary levels, urban and village (MP 452, 30 cents); family expenditures for housing and household operation, farm (MP 457, 25 cents); changes in assets and liabilities of families, urban, village, farm (MP 464, 25 cents).

Apple varities and important producting sections of the United States are described in FB 1883 (free). Potato diseases and their control are covered in FB 1881 celery, and related vegetables are discussed in MP 440 (35 cents). Winter hardiness or oat varieties is compared in C 622 (10 cents). Birdstoot trefoil and big trefoil, forage plants long used in foreign countries and recently grown in the United States, are described in C 625 (5 cents). Soybean and Korean lespedeza hays are compared with (free). Market diseases of asparagus, onions, beans, peas, carrots, alfalfa for wintering beef calves in C 629 (free). Experiments with annual crops and permanent pastures to provide grazing for dairy cows in the sandhill region of the Southeast are reported in T. B. 805 (free). Anatomy of seedling and roots of the Valencia orange is the subject of TB 786 (10 cents).

The sand wireworm, a pest of corn, cotton, cowpeas, and other crops, is the subject of L 212 (free). which gives control methods. Control of insects and mites attacking narcissus bulbs is covered in FB 1890 (free). Rice-field insects their habits and control, are discussed in C 632 (free). Control of the locust borer, a destructive forest and shade tree pest, is discussed in C 626 (5 cents). Field studies of insecticides used to control cabbage caterpillars in the South are reported in TB 782 (free). Raspberry fruitworms and related species are described inMP 468 (10 cents).

Effectiveness of acid lead arsenate compared with other materials as poisons for the Japanese beetle, is covered in TB 788 (free). Studies on control of cabbage caterpillars with derris in the South are reported in C 615 (free). Insecticidal efficiency of oils of plant origin is the subject of TB 801 (free). The biology and control of a treehopper, in orchards of the Pacific Northwest, is discussed in C 606 free). A revision of the bark beetles of the genus Pseudohylesinus Swaine is given in M. P. 461 (free). Fruitflies of the genus Anastrepha are described in MP 439 (free).

House and barn paints are classified by groups, types, and grades in TB 804 (free). A method of estimating the economic effects of planned conservation on an individual farm is described in MP 463 (free to agricultural workers, farmers, and educators, 10 cents to others. A bibliography on the agriculture of the American Indians is given in MP 447 (free). Methods of forecasting timber growth in irregular stands are discussed in TB 796 (free). Fowl paralysis, with control methods, is the subject of C 628 (free). Film strips of the Department of Agriculture, with prices for 1941-42, are listed in MP 458 (free). An improved Bates laboratory aspirator, a device for separating lightweight material from cereal, rice, and seed samples for testing, is described in C 630 (free). Fruit pressure testers, used to determine firmness of fruit, are described in C 627 (5 cents). Erosion and land-use conditions on the Box Elder Creek Project, Nebraska, are covered in Erosion Survey No. 22 (20 cents). Wool characteristics in relation to Navajo weaving are discussed in TB 790 (free).

A publication on preliminary color standards and color names for soils includes soil color name charts (MP 425, $3, limited edition). An atlas of climatic types in the United States, 1900-39 (MP 421, $1.25) was prepared in cooperation with the Weather Bureau.

FOOD FOR VICTORY

By W. H. Hagine

Industrial College, Ga., April 20—The first progress report on Food for Victory activities with Georgia Negro farmers was made by Extension agents at the convention of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association in Atlanta, April 17. These reports indicated that farmers and agricultural workers throughout the state are putting forth great effort to produce enough food for themselves and our armed forces.

These workers reviewed how county organization were cooperating with them to reach food and feed production goals in the Food for Victory program and told how farmers were adjusting live-at-home programs to meet the present food and feed emergency. The objective of the campaign were also reviewed.

This departmental meeting was held in the Home Economics Building of Spelman College. The General topic for discussion was the progress made in reaching goals in the Food for Victory program.

ALL MUST HELP

Workable price control is not simply a matter of passing a law. It is an immensely complicated and difficult undertaking. And it imposes responsibilities upon individuals no less than upon industry and government.

The recently passed price control bill, in the judgment of experts will be of service in holding down prices, but it won't do the whole job by a long shot. It has grave weaknesses and loopholes. The consumer cannot rely entirely on it for protection.

The retail industry of this country is playing a very important role in price control. Both chain and independent merchants, by the thousands, long ago realized the danger of inflation. They at once adjusted their operating practices. By wise buying, by stringent economy, by moderate mark-ups, and by informative advertising, they are helping to guard the public's pocketbook. The fact that prices for necessities have so far not gone up excessively is largely a matter of their doing.

The consumer must help. One of the surest ways to produce inflation is scare buying and hoarding. Stocks are swiftly depleted, consumers clamor for more, and the normal processes of trade are thrown out of gear. The retail industry is begging the public to buy normally—and the public, to save its own bacon, should follow that advice. Don't listen to wild rumors—no one will starve in this country, or have to do without basic necessities.

The fight against inflation which is being waged by retailers and other groups is in the personal interest of all. And it must have the understanding and support of all.

LIQUIDATION THE MIDDLE CLASS

If our system of free enterprise is to endure, observes the American Taxpayers Association, our policy of taxation inust be radically changed. Our tax laws must be simplified, and the unbearable complexities of the present laws with the huge cost of administration, determination and collection on the part of both the government and the taxpayer must be eliminated.

Additional revenue should not be raised through increased income and excess profits taxes on the individuals and corporations contributing not over 10 per cent of the country's population that are bearing the great bulk of the tax load at the present. It is this middle class that has always continued the backbone of the country. It cannot be liquidated without the most devastating consequences to every element of the population.....The least harmful tax would probably be general sales tax. In this connection, it should be observed that more than 74 per cent of the national income is received by labor.

Our present chaotic tax system is, in effect, consuming and exhausting the country's economic resources. It is slowly destroying the sources of employment and industrial expansion which we will so sorely need when the war is over. Its complete revision is a most pressing "national defense" necessity."

BE SAFE

One prolific source of fire is found in appliances and materials of many kinds which are of substandard construction or are faulty in design. Electric irons and stoves fire doors, roofing materials and similar comodities may fall into that dangerous classification. Fortunately, however, the buyer has one certain protection—purchase only articles which bear the seal of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

This organization, which is sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is entirely non-profit, making. It has no commercial involvements. It maintains great scientific laboratories equipped for testing the fire-resisting qualities or the intrinsic fire hazards of practically any article. All reputable manufacturers submit their products to the laboratories and, if they are found faulty, correct thtm.

At this time, thousands of people are purchasing home fire protection equipment to have on hand in the event of enemy attack. They should be especially careful to see that any extinguisher bought has the Underwriters' seal. Tests show that many extinguishers have been marketed which do not justify the claims made for them. They are either ineffective or dangerous. And in most cases they cost as much or more than an efficient, safe extinguisher.

The Underwriters' Laboratories' work is purely of a public service nature. Take advantage of it.

— —

It is the obligation of government to act without fear or favor. On the labor issue government has acted with both fear and favor. Within the spact of a single week we saw the government caught on both horns of its dilemma, first fearing to exercise its powers under the laws and then being all but impotent in the coal strike because it had abdicated power by law.—H. M. Wriston, President, Brown University.

WHERE MEDALS ARE DESERVED

The following editorial appeared in the Kansas City Journal, and was signed by Editor Harry Newman It is a finely-phrased tribute to an industry which is literally performing wonders in behalf of the American war effort

"We know where we would hang a medal, if we were hanging medals.

"And you will never guess.

"It would be on the chest of what too many of us had come to believe was a decrepit old veteran about ready to fall apart—

"The railroads of America.

"All of us have been inclined to criticize them for what we considered their lack of efficiency and indifference, and gossip had it that they were outmoded and incapable of handling modern problems of traffic, both freight and passengers, and under emergency pressure, would collapse.

"What a mistaken idea that was! Unsung, unacclaimed, without fanfare or boasting; they are doing the greatest transportation job ever known in the history of the world.

"They are moving troops and materials over mountains, across the plains and deserts, and tying coast lines together with an efficiency that is amazing.

"At the same time, passenger traffic is moving with greater comfort and speed than ever before and nonwar freight is being handled as though that's all there was.

"If there ever was an institution completely and thoroughly in step with the war effort and needs of the United States.

"It is the railroads."

—oOo—

READY FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

"The indications are that the needs of the Army, the Navy, public health and civilian populations can be met by scientific planning and complete cooperation without any deterioration in the quality of medical education and medical service," said the Journal of the American Medical Association, recently.

War makes heavy demands on American medicine. Thousands of doctors are being called to duty with the military forces. Tens of thousands of doctors are giving a part of their working time to the Selective Service Boards and other military and quasi-military agencies. Workers in arms industries will work longer hours at strenuous labors, and will require more medical attention than was necessary in peacetime. But, despite all this, experts in the field are convinced that American medicine will meet the crisis with complete success.

That is a fine testimonial to our system of private medicine. Nowhere else in the world are doctors given such rigorous training. Nowhere else in the world are there so many doctors. Nowhere else in the world has such astonishing progress been made against the bacterial killers. The average American is healthier than the average citizen of any other country. He lives a longer, happier life. And you can give American medicine much of the credit for that.

The American hospital system has kept pace with medical progress. To meet wartime needs, increased hospital facilities are being planned in many regions. Those who guard, this nation's health are doing a magnificent job—and they are ready for all eventualities.

—oOo—

"ORGANIZED FARMING"

The marketing cooperatives represent "organized farming" at its best. These organizations aren't in business to shorten working hours and "slow down" production. Instead, they exist to show farmers how they may produce more. They help stabilize markets. And when it comes to "wages," they ask only that the farmer receive a price which will pay his costs and leave a little profit for his work.

Today the farmer must face some of the toughest problems in history—higher taxes, higher costs of all kinds, a fast-dwindling labor supply, scarcities of machinery and other commodities. The marketing co-ops are helping him make the difficult and necessary adjustments.

—oOo—

MORE WORK FOR PRIVATE MACHINE

Americans can well be thankful for the fact that we have more doctors per thousand of population than any other nation—and that these doctors have been given education and training of an unsurpassed quality.

At the present time, some 18,000 doctors are in the military forces. By the end of the year, 10,000 more will be called. That, according to Medical Economics, will automatically shift the responsibility for at least 9,000,000 potential patients onto shoulders of practitioners who remain at home. That means an average of some 80 extra potential patients per private doctor. And this will be further increased in the years to come, as still more physicians are called to active military duty.

Those doctors who stay in private practice will have to work harder. They will have to make even more efficient use of their time than at present. Fortunately for the health of the people, the superb past record of American medicine indicates that the doctors will fully live up to the vast responsibility that war has thrust upon them. American medicine, at all times, is geared to emergency conditions. It is ready for a crisis.

In wartime, it is obvious that extraordinary efforts must be made to maintain the public health at the highest attainable level. The doctors will do their part. And all of us must cooperate. Don't take unnecessary chances.

—oOo—

FARM FACTS WORTH KNOWING

More than 4,000,000 Negroes live on the farm, growing almost every kind of crop, both livestock and vegetable, produced in the United States.

There are more than 700,000 Negro farm operators in the United States.

Nearly 200,000 Negroes own their own farms, holding title to approximately 11,000,000 acres.

Last year Negro farm operators produced enough cotton to manufacture two average weight cotton garments for every man, woman and child on the globe, or enough cotton to wrap a belt, a yard wide, around the earth more than 200 times.

MY NEIGHBOR

Jessie Merle Franklin

Her dainty webhouse fully spun
Before I knew she had begun,
She fastened it outside my screen
High up within an evergreen.

And on spring days when sun would spill
Through leafy shades across her still,
I fancied, as I plied my broom,
She, too, swept out her lacy room.

And I was glad that she had found
Such safe retreat on days that frowned,
For when it showered she could crawl
Beneath a snug leaf parasol.

Now some may smile to think I grew
Quite fond of her, or that she knew—
A little spider in a tree—
That she could keep me company.

But on the days when I would sit
Down in my room with thread to knit,
As though my company to win
She, too, would get out thread and spin.

197 DESTROYERS NOW BUILDING

EQUALS COMBINED POWER OF ANY TWO AXIS COUNTIES

WASHINGTON,—The speed being attained in the construction of United States destroyers to help keep open the sea lanes vital to defense is exceeding the highest expectations of navy officials.

After substracting the 50 overage destroyers transferred to Great Britian, the United States had in active service at the end of 1940 180 destroyers, 80 more than those possessed by Japan, strongest Axis naval power. And this numerical superiority does not tell the complete story; military consensus credits this country's destroyer, 80 more than those possessed by Japan, strongest Axis naval power. And this numerical superiority does not tell the complete story; military consensus credits this country's destroyer force with a speed and hitting power superior to that of any other nation.

Japanese destroyers carry only six to nine torpedo tubes, as against 8 to 16 similar American craft. Another technical achievement in our favor is the fact that on our newer destroyers the torpedo tubes have been mounted upon the superstructure to permit firing in heavy weather. The Japanese tubes remain on the main deck. In both fleets the destroyers' five and six-inche guns have been set in turrets have additional light armament. In some quarters Tokyo's torpedo carriers and submarine hunters are deemed top-heavy.

197 Now 'Building'

Two hundred destroyers were ordered for the United States navy in 1940, and now listed as "building." The speed with which this program is being carried out can be deduced from the production record set between January 1 and September 30 of this year. By the end of September the keels had been laid for 57 destroyers, 10 had been launched and 12 completed and placed in active service. This is a construction pace superior to that of any two Axis nations combined.

An indication of the production speed is provided by several destroyers recently completed. In World war days the average time for constructing a 1,200-ton destroyer was nine months. When the Edison, a 1,700-ton vessel of more complex design than the World War models, was launched, 8 1-2 months after keel laying it was deemed an exceptional achievement. But the Bristol and Ellyson, both 1,700-tonners of the same class as the Edison, slid down their Kearny N. J., ways only 7 1-2 months after keel laying.

The destroyers are part of the production of 357,000 men in the country's shipyards.

Cavalry of the Sea.

Another development which has heightened the importance of our destroyer force is the nature of modern warfare. Destroyers correspond to the army's mechanized cavalry. They are swift-moving and hard-hitting and are constantly being improved. American destroyers can be controlled from so many different protected places that the chance of losing control through enemy gunfire is negligible. United States destroyers are the only ones in the world which can be refueled without stopping at sea. How this is done is a secret.

Latest reports which have reached this country also show that the destroyer is well adapted to combat the dive bomber. The speed and maneuverability of the destroyer has enable it to avoid being hit by air bombs in many Mediterranean and Atlantic sea battles.

TOWN'S BARBERSHOPS ARE PERMITTED 24-HOUR DAY

BURLINGTON, N. J.—Wives, and sweethearts protested when local defense workers, toiling round-the-clock in the nation's rearmament program, started to resemble unshorn Samsons.

The workers pointed out that barbershops were closed after 7 p. m.

The bottleneck got so bad that the city council repealed a seven-year regulatory ordinance—and the city's 20 barbershops now may remain open 24 hours a day to accommodate 2,000 defense workers.

BLAST OF BOMB IS SELDOM FOUND FATAL

RESISTANCE OF HUMAN BODY PROVEN TO BE HIGH

LONDON—A young English anatomist, Prof. S. Zuckerman, famous for his researches into the anthropoid ape, believes the human body can resist bombs and their blast far more effectively than bricks, mortar and concrete.

Since the bombing of Britain's towns and cities by the Luftwaffe began it has been generally held that blast would destroy the lungs or other vital parts, but the main damage is due to bruising caused by the impact of the blast wave on the body's wall.

Some people have been killed by the blast itself, but hundreds have escaped even the slightest injury, while brick and concrete buildings have collapsed.

Others have been in rooms in which bombs have exploded. The buildings have collapsed around them, but they have escaped unhurt. One man was only 25 feet away from a 2,000-bomb.

If a person throws himself down when he hears a bomb coming there is only a slight chance of his being hurt by the blast itself. Most of air-raid casualties are caused by falling debris.

Research and experiment on this question of bomb blasts have resulted in the design of shelters being altered.

A government laboratory recently designed a new-type steel helmet for fire watchers and civil defense workers. It was criticized on the ground that it was not as strong as the type used by the services.

It was tested. This is what happened. Live ammunition was fired at one of them at a velocity of between 350 and 400 feet a second. The helmet was only slightly dented.

WOODSMEN IN NEW YORK KEEP WEASELS AS PETS

ALBANY, N. Y.,—Bane of chicken farmers, the weasel is the valued house guest of many Adirondack woodsmen, the state conservation department reports.

The bloodthirsty little animal puts a house cat to shame as a mouser. His service is invaluable inasmuch as large amounts of stored foodstuffs may be spoiled by rats and mice, and replacements often involve a long trek to civilization.

The weasel usually lives in the log walls of the camp cabins and one forest ranger said his pet, Wandering Willie, prowled around the place undisturbed by the presence of a human being.

WILLIAM M. COOPER NAMED COMMISSION ON POST-WAR TRAINING AND ADJUSTMENT

Hampton Institute, Va.,—An invitation to become a member of the Commission on Post-War Training and Adjustment of the Institute of Adult Education, sponsored by Teachers' College, Columbia University, was accepted this week by William Mason Cooper director of extension and summer school study at Hampton Institute.

Other members of the commission include some of the nation's most prominent men and women in the fields of education, educational research, health, recreation, personnel and guidance, industry and labor organization. Cooper is the only Negro who has been invited to become a member of the group.

Cooper's acceptance of membership on the commission is important because as a part of its war program, the Institute of Adult Education will devote a considerable portion of its resources in the immediate future to a national study of educational problems expected to arise after the conclusion of peace.

According to Morse A. Cartwright, executive officer of the Institute of Adult Education, "The need of soldiers and sailors mustered out of the military services for education, training re-education, rehabilitation, guidance adjustment, and planned recreation presents to the nation and adult education problem of the first magnitude."

"Because similar needs will also exist with respect to the millions of the country's population who will be released by war industries, Mr. Cartwright states that "it will be the intention of the Institution to canvass the experience gained from the last war, to compile information concerning plans already in existence for use at the end of the present war, and to bring together for public information and for official reference the many alternatives that will be available when peace comes."

—oOo—

PLAYING WITH FIRE

People who store supplies of gasoline on their premises, fearing that rationing may make it impossible for them to obtain as much gas as they want in the future, are taking a dangerous chance. That highly important warning has just been issued by the Engineering Department of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

In the early days of motoring gasoline could be bought in special five-gallon containers. Today, cans of that type are not available most part, are not tight. Some are easily broken. Even when a tightly-capped metal container is employed, a hazard still exists. A hole may be eaten in the bottom which will allow slow leakage of the gas. That leak might not be noticed until enough explosive vapor had accumulated to cause a disastrous fire.

When gas is stored in a basement, the vapor released can be ignited by the fire in the furnace. And even if the container is both proof and structurally sound, a very great danger arises when the gas is poured into the car. Many cases are on record where static electricity exploded the vapor—at the cost of lives.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters urges fire chiefs and other officials to do all they can to prevent improper storage of gas. Garages should be rigorously inspected, and all mediums of communication should be used to show the public the danger involved.

So—don't store gas in or about your home. It may void your insurance policy. And it could very easily bring death and disaster to your family.

WHAT DOES FREEDOM MEAN?

The Commercial-Appeal of Memphis, Tennessee, on February 28, published a communication from John C. Sheffield of Helena, Arkansas. He raised some points on which the public is becoming more critical each day. In part, he said:

"My son was born while I was in France during the first World War. Today he is a member of the United States Marine Corps.. We know he is somewhere in the Pacific. We are anxious about him. Thousands of other parents are like us.

"One of my friends who is a good mechanic with a family to support, went to get a job in a munition plant. Every day we hear on the radio and read in the newspapers that such men are needed to turn out munitions for the soldiers, sailors and marines. But this man was refused a job until he could get a union card. He could not get a union card because he did not have money enough to buy one.

"Why can't a free-born American citizen get a jog in a plant where the government needs workers, without having to pay tribute to a high-powered labor leaders"

Mr. Sheffield, you have asked a question that millions of Americans are asking today. Why can't a man get a job in an industry producing war equipment with taxpayers' money, without paying initiation fees and monthly dues? What answer is there to that question? How can such a situation be permitted to exist in a free country What do constitutional rights mean when a man cannot work without paying private organizations for the privilege?

—oOo—

HANCOCK COUNTY FARMERS

By W. A. Hagins

Sparata, Ga., April 5,—Negro farmers in Hancock county are putting forth great efforts to meet the tremendous task of providing themselves, this state and nation with food, Negro County Agent L. D. Kennedy reports.

Aproximately 186 Food for Victory meetings have been held in the county to stress the drive and to keep it foremost in the minds of the farmers.

A recent survey reveals that three-fourths of the farmers in the county have started gardens with five to six varieties of vegetables now growing. Among adults, one-half of the gardens have doubled in acreage, and there is a twelve per cent increase in gardens with 4-H club members. This increase is due to an expanded canning program for the Food for Victory Drive.

The Hickory Grove and New Beulah communities are constructing canning plants of logs. They will have cement floors, screen doors and windows. More than half of the finance needed for these structures has been raised and the work is well underway.

Beef cattle club members did fine jobs in feeding-out feeder calves this year. These animals were exhibited at shows in Sparta and Augusta and showed improvement over those in previous years. Nathaniel Dixon had the grand champion calf in the Sparta show.

Five farmers purchased chicks this month in flocks ranging from 50 to 100, and two club boys bought 75 chicks with money earned by helping farmers with activities on their farms.

Close to three miles of terraces were laid on the farm of one farmer who desires to build up his land to help produce more food and feed items.

Two farmers treated 19 hogs for cholera and several others have seeded their pastures to lespedeza. The club members are receiving instructions in corn culture to help increase the yield per acre.

Mildred: Darn it! Our family went broke, when papa went straight.

Frank: Gee, was papa a crook?

Mildren: No, a contortionist.

Laura: Your husband looks like a perfect fool.

Dora: He is not! No man is perfect.

BANKS AND THE FARMER

Thousands of bankers throughout the country are playing a big part in the effort to expand farm production. And they are doing it in a typically American manner. Small community bankers, working through state banking associations, have over a period of years established agricultural programs designed to develop better farmers and better farms. They initiated these programs long before the war, seeking to help build a more prosperous agricultural industry.

When bankers help the farmers they are helping themselves. They know that only continuous progress brings a rising standard of living and better things to all.

The record of the bankers of the single western state of Oregon in encouraging agricultural development, which is typical of many other states, is illuminating. For the past thirteen years the Oregon Bankers Association and key bankers within the state, have promoted rural youth activities such as 4-H club work and future farmer work through granting of premiums and providing means of financing projects. They have cooperated with farm organizations and county agricultural agents in the improvement of lives stock, introduction of better seed, expansion of certain corps, and they have had members of the banking fraternity attend agricultural meetings in order to keep informed on the agricultural situation.

Work such as this being carried on in every part of the land. The banking industry is lending a supporting hand to the smallest farmer in the smallest community. If we could all see a few of these manifold activities of industries in actual operation and grasp their full significance, we could better appreciate what is meant by the "free enterprise system." We could begin to understand that this system is the American way of life.

—oOo—

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER

If you have a boy serving his country in the Army or Navy, whose life may depend upon the delivery of supplies to the four corners of the earth, read this:

In Portland, Oregon, where conditions are similar to these in hundreds of other American cities, a free-born American citizens answered the call for men a new freighter going into the transport-service. He had waited around for some days before the ship was ready, and when it came time to sign up was about out of money. He then found that before he could go on board as a seaman he had to pay the labor union about $15.00. He didn't have the money. Fortunately he found a friend who loaned it to him.

Words are inadequate to express one's opinion of such a condition. Here is a situation where an American citizen can't get a job on an American ship carrying American-made supplies to American armed forces-that are fighting to preserve this nation, until he pays tribute to private labor bosses. If the closed shop can tie our country up in this manner, what personal liberty have we to boast about?

In a free country, a man should have the right to join a labor union if he so desires, and he should have the right not to join if so desires. Certainly no private organization should have the power to deny a man the right to work in a war effort, until that man can first pay it a cash tribute. How long the rank and file of American citizens will put up with such a condition remains to be seen.

A woman approached the pearly gates and spoke to Saint Peter.

Woman: Do you know if my husband is here? His name is Smith.

St. Peter: Lady, we have lots of them here. You'll have to be more specific.

Woman: Joe Smith.

St. Peter: Lotsa those too. You'll have to have more identification.

Woman: Well, when he died he said that if I was untrue to him, he'd turn over in his grave.

St. Peter: Oh, you mean "Pinwheel Smith?"

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FAMILY PLANNING

(Continued from Page 1)

rect the economic conditions that result in bad housing, malnutrition, and neglected sanitation in which Negroes are forced to live through special social and economic pressures," according to Mrs. Sanger.

"However, planned parenthood can reduce the loss of life, health and happiness that spring from these conditions in the form of many deaths among Negro mothers and babies, frequent illnesses, tuberculosis, syphilis, mental disease heart disease, illiteracy, child labor, overcrowding, ignorance and despair."

"Years ago with the help of Negro leaders in Harlem, we set out to prove what birth control can do and after years of successful operation, in which we served approximately 4000 patients we found that both Negro and white mothers learned and applied the clinic birth control methods equally well and with 95 per cent success in the cases which continued to use the methods prescribed for them. This was much better than was reported for any other methods used before coming to the clinic."

"About 50 per cent of these patients were found to need medical or surgical treatment and were referred to their family physician or to a hospital or clinic for attention."

"The medical indications for patients being referred to the Clinic showed that 47 per cent had young infants under 18 months of age, 30 per cent had female disorders and 23 per cent had medical indications such as malnutrition, anaemia mental disease, etc."

"With the knowledge gained, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America has not embarked on a national program through our Division of Negro Service, and in many Negro communities this week, local groups participating in National Negro Health Week programs, are emphasizing that Planned Parenthood does indeed provide 'an opportunity in the national defense program for the improvement of Community Health; which is the theme of National Negro Health Week this year."

The values of the program are expressed in messages and statements from several members of the National Advisory Council of the Federation.

WALTER WHITE, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People: "I am deeply interested in the problem of birth control. Of all the freedoms which Americans possess, the freedom to be well-born should be listed high if not first upon the list. I am proud to live in this day when Margaret Sanger, a great apostle of one of the fundamental freedoms, has done her work.'

EMMETT J. SCOTT, Secretary of the Board, Southern Education Foundation: "Planned Parenthood is a factor of preeminent importance as we seek to strengthen the nation for the struggles of the present and those ahead. Family planning is as much a part of any complete program for national defense as the numberless other steps we are taking to preserve our nation. Negro welfare is inextricably tied up with our common defense. Community health is promoted by so much as we earnestly strive by selective parenthood to have brought into the world the healthy and fit to be prepared for the responsibilities of citizenship. These ideas should be stressed during Negro Health Week."

BISHOP DAVID H. SIMS, A. M. E. Church: "Family Planning is vastly important in any program of Negro welfare. An enormous waste of Negro life takes place each year. Mortality of Negro mothers in childbirth is very high. Tuberculosis and syphilis are about five times as high among Negroes as among whites. It is estimated that half of the Negro popuiation is under-nourished. In the face of these facts planned parenthood would improve all of these conditions and raise the standard of living by enabling parents to adjust the family size to family income. This is a great need among Negro people. The planned family is reasonable, just and necessary, and is wholly within the realm of good ethics and virile religion."

WALTER G. ALEXANDER, M. D., noted physician and public health authority; past president of the National Medical Association: "No subject has attracted more attention or assumed more importance in the last decade than birth control . . . . The economic situation of the Negro is often responsible for the necessity of both parents being wage earners; and the physical load of even periodic employment of a woman whose vitality is being constantly drained by frequent and closely placed pregnancies, is expressed in a disproportionately high maternal death rate, and in the production of children who are handicapped with inherited low resistance, the basic cause for the appalling high infant death rate among Negroes."

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President of the National Council of Negro Women: "I am deeply interested in the program of the Division of Negro Service of the Federation. I am convinced that a knowledge of family planning would contribute to the health and welfare of many families."

MICHAEL J. BENT, M. D., Meharry Medical College, Nashville: "It is the responsibility of the medical profession to take the lead in efforts to make the benefits of family planning through contraceptive service more widely accessible."

JESSE O. THOMAS: "I am convinced that the work of the Division of Negro Service of the Federation is destined to render invaluable service to Negro motherhood."

W. E. B. DuBOIS, Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University: "Negroes must learn that among human races and groups, a among vegetables, quality and not mere quantity really counts."

MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL, Honorary President of the National Association of Colored Women: "There is no group in this country which needs the help which the Federation is trying to give poor, suffering humanity more than ours."

MRS. MABEL K. STAUPERS, R. N., Executive Secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses: "I believe that we nurses, perhaps, have a more intimate knowledge of the significance of this program, than probably any other group, coming as we do into daily contact with all the problems arising from ignorance of child spacing and family planning. We know only too well the heavy strain which the depression years have placed on the health and economic resources of so many families."

JOHN B. WEST, M. D., Medical Director, Provident Hospital, Chicago: "I think the Federation is doing a piece of work much needed in the social and medical field in the entire country."

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH, Chairman Negro Labor Committee, New York: "I am in sympathy with efforts to reach the Negro with the scientific information and research upon which the work of the Planned Parenthood Federation is predicated. . . . The results of these efforts should prove of much value to all concerned."

DOROTHY BOULDING FEREBEE, M. D., Chairman of Family Planning Committee of the National Council of Negro Women, and President of Alpha Kappa Alpha: "Those of us who believe that the benefits of Planned Parenthood must reach the entire population, as a vital step to the elimination of human waste, also believe that a double effort must be made to extend this program as a public health measure to Negroes whose need is proportionately greater."

DEANS OF MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

Virginia Union University: William Mason Cooper, Hampton Institute; Thomas E. Hawkins, Howard University; Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, Hampton Institute; Dean Allen E. Weatherford, St. Augustine College; Dean B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College; Dean R. O. Lanier, Hampton Institute; Dr. J. J. Flood, Tuskegee Institute; Dean Thomas E. Lemons, Cheyney Teachers' College; the Rev. H. V. Richardson, Tuskegee Institute; Dean William B. West, Howard University; W. M. Whitehead, superintendent of the Deaf and Blind School, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Frank Wilson, Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.; Dr. C. J. Dunn, State Teachers' College, Montgomery, Ala.; D. K. Cherry, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; Dean F. A. Kornegay, Dowingtown Industrial School, Downingtown, Pa.; Dean Adrian Partee, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Dean L. W. Addison, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Dean William D. Travis, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dean Melvin J. Watson, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Dean G. Rivers, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C.

President of the Deans of Men's organization is J. William Drew of Virginia Union University. Chairman-host of the conference at Hampton Institute will be Major Walter R. Brown, dean of men at Hampton Institute and secretary of the National Association of Personnel Deans and Advisors of Men in Negro Educational Institutions.

NEGRO CHURCHMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

and sharecroppers, establishing more migratory camp facilities for migrant workers, and increasing employment of qualified Negroes in administrative and clerical jobs in the Department as important factors in heightening morale. The appointments of Dr. F. D. Patterson and Claude A. Barnett as special assistants to the Secretary were lauded by the council.

The committee conferring with the Secretary was as follows:

Dr. Jernagin, George B. Murphy, Jr., National Negro Congress; P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. N. T. Gray, Rev. J. H. Marshall, president, Baptist Conference of Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. T. Medford, A. M. E. Zion Church; Miss Nannie Burroughs, National Bapt. Convention; John P. Davis, executive secretary, National Negro Congress; and Rev. H. J. Callis, Arlington, Va.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

(Continued from Page 1)

Obtaining loans from FSA, Mr. Pinder says that many small farmers are pooling their funds and are buying baby chicks, victory pigs, victory garden seed, canning equipment tractors and other farm tools so that they may more effectively contribute to the food-for-freedom goals.

Recognizing the importance of co-ops in the war effort, FSA is placing special emphasis upon the proper supervision of the various co-operatives on its 57 Negro rural and land-leasing projects. Mr. Pinder advises with these groups frequently and suggests ways and means that they may broaden their scope and make their operation more effective.

During the eight years that Mr. Pinder was farm agent in Florida, he proved his ability to develop co-ops. Going to Alachua county in 1933 following his graduation from Florida A. and M. College, Mr. Pinder found the small Negro truck growers stumped. There was no market for their vegetables in the quantities they produced them: local people had little money to spend with them and yet no one of the growers produced enough vegetables to sell on the open market where carload lot was the measure.

Mr. Pinder saw the problem the farmers faced and shortly after his appointment as farm agent, he called several of them to his office and discussed with them the possibility of pooling their products and selling them together. The idea sounded good and immediately the growers made plans for receiving daily quotations from the vegetable markets.

Pooling their cucumbers, eggplants, squash, string beans, tomatoes, lima beans, watermelons and other vegetables, the truck growers soon saw their sales increase from 25 packages a day to sometimes more than five truck vans which often netted them gross receipts in excess of $3,000 a day. Farmers came from adjacent counties to see how the "miracle" was achieved and in a short time Mr. Pinder was in demand as co-op adviser. By 1938 Tuskegee began engaging him for its summer sessions to conduct courses in farm gardening and co-operative marketing for in-service farm and home agents and vocational agricultural teachers.

Last June Mr. Pinder was appointed assistant FSA co-op specialist. Since that time he has been working with Negro co-op groups on various FSA projects. He says these cooperatives are gearing their production to meet the needs of the war effort, and that this year they will set a record for producing vegetables, livestock, poultry, poultry products, dairy products and vegetable oils.

"FOOD FOR FREEDOM"

The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association has prepared an extensive plan whereby banks may assist in the "Food for Freedom" program.

The Secretary of Agriculture has asked farmers to turn out the greatest production in history. The people of this and other United Nations need more meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits, and oil crops. Foods, as he observed, "are munitions of war."

In this, the role of banking will be vital. To quote from the American Bankers Association plan, "The present situation makes it imperative that agricultural production shall not be handicapped by lack of adequte credit.....The commercial bank is in an excellent position to provide prompt, economical and intelligent credit service to farmers. Every farm in the country is in the trading area of some local bank."

Under the plan, the banks will do a thorough job. Each bank participating will appoint an officer, with a knowledge of farm problems and methods, to take charge of all matters pertaining to agriculture. The community's financial resources will be organized as far as possible. Every request for agricultural credit will be given the most careful consideration. And the banks will encourage all farmers in their areas to develop their properties to the fullest producing capacity for war needs.

Thus the banks are going to work for agriculture. And agriculture's own organizations are doing increasingly effective work in still other fields. The cooperative marketing organizations, for example, are doing an extremely important job in improving production methods, dealing with legislative problems, stabilizing markets, etc. These organizations can aid in making the bank's new program operate with maximum speed and effectiveness. The "Food for Freedom" drive gains momentum fast.

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A NATIONAL DANGER

Fires in defense industries are a definite drain on the war effort, that can and must be stopped.

Some fires have attracted national attention, such as that which destroyed the superliner Normandie while she was being converted into a troop and supply ship. Other fires are small, and receive no attention outside of the localities in which they occur. But all of those fires, great or little waste labor, materials and that most critical of "commodities"—time. A plant, for example, may make only a certain kind of screw—but if fire stops production, the manufacture of finished weapons may be delayed. In many cases, arms production depends upon the combined efforts of subcontractors, and failure of one will throw a monkey wrench into the entire production process.

One absolute essential in combating fire is a scientific up-to-date, fire prevention ordinance. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has prepared such an ordinance, and a number of communities have followed suit. Small towns need the protection this ordinance gives, as much as large centers of population.

In the long run, successful fire prevention depends upon the co-operation of everyone within the community. Fire departments and fire marshals can't do it all. The individual must see to it that his own home and place of business are safe—and are kept safe through periodic inspections and eradication of hazards.

America's high fire loss has always been a national disgrace. Today it is a national danger. When we fight fire, we are fighting for victory in war. Start now!

—oOo—

DAIRY MONTH IS COMING

Next June, National Dairy Month will be observed throughout the nation. And again, as in the past, much of the work that is necessary to make Dairy Month the success it deserves to be, will be carried on by American retailers.

Both independent stores and chain stores will participate. They will promote Dairy Month in their newspaper advertising, through window displays, store placards, etc. They will encourage increased use of milk, both as a drink and in cooking. And this work will not be limited to stores which sell milk and operate restaurants. For instance, the leading department store, variety and merchandise chains will also cooperate. Many of them do not deal in milk—but they too will display promotional posters, and feature milk in advertising.

The significance of Dairy Month is two fold. First, milk is produced in every state. Tens of thousands of farm families depend upon it for all or part of their livelihood. Increased consumption of milk and milk products means better times in urban communities which depend on the farm market.

Second, milk should be a basic part of every diet—child and adult alike. According to authorities on nutrition, milk consumption, on the average, is only about half what it should be. "Drink more milk" is a health slogan, not a sales slogan. War makes it necessary that all work harder and longer—and milk is among the foods we need to give us the added energy. Dairy Month ties in with the recently-announced national nutrition program which is making rapid headway now.

So—drink more milk. Take advantage of the information which will be offered you during Dairy Month. It's designed to safeguard and improve your health.

—oOo—

40,000 TREES PLANTED IN U. S. TUNG-OIL PROJECT

WASHINGTON, — More than 40,000 tung trees, the beginning of what department of agriculture scientists hope will be successful, tung-oil industry in the United States, were planted last spring in test orchards throughout the Gulf coast region.

Sharp reductions in imports of tung oil because of the war in China and the generally unsettled conditions in the Far East have stimulated interest in growing tung trees in this country. Tung oil is an indespensable ingredient of quick-drying paints and varnishes.

For three years the department's bureau of plant industry specialists have been scouting tung orchards in the South for superior trees. Combing these orchards, they selected some 500 trees which were hardy, high yielding and early maturing. Nuts from these trees yield a high percentage of good quality oil. About 80 of the best trees from this selected lot of 500 were chosen for propagation. Thousands of young trees were produced from them.

Besides breeding tung trees better adapted to the climate of this country which will yield larger quantities of oil, department of agriculture scientists are studying various problems of growing trees.

Research men warn prospective tung growers, however, that the industry is still an expensive and speculative enterprise if attempted on a large scale.

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More Negroes Must Be Prepared to Get Benefits, Says Writer

AVIATION EXPANSION PROGRAM FULLY DISCUSSED

By Thelma Rea Thurston

Hampton Institute, Va.—"If Negroes are to benefit fully and effectively from proposed aviation expansion programs, more Negro youth must be prepared, or must be seeking preparation for flight training in larger numbers," it was stated here this week by John L. Frank, coordinator of the Hampton Institute Civilian Pilot Training program.

This observation was made by Frank following his return from a meeting of the Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools, held Monday and Tuesday in Washington, D. C., on the Howard University campus.

During the meeting it was disclosed in conferences with John P. Morris, CPT administrator; Lt. Col. John H. Ives, of the U. S. Army Forces, and William Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war, that eventual expansion of the CPT program will result in increased aviation opportunities for Negroes.

The extent to which Negroes will participate in the expansion and proposed acceleration of the nation's flight training was not made clear in any of the conferences.

Persons attending the meeting were sure of one thing: That in order to take full advantage of any sort of expansion of the present flight training program more Negroes must apply for training.

Because the Aeronautical Association of Negro Schools desires "more than proportional participation" in the nation's flying services, the group went on record to encourage more youth to seek Civilian Pilot Training.

In opening meetings and conferences held with government officials, the Association emphasized these points: support of the 99th and 100th Pursuit Squadrons of the U. S. Army Air Corps through the CPT program; a new, accelerated CPT program with 75 per cent enlisted subsistence and 25 per cent college subsistence; proportional Negro participation in the CPT program; source of instructors; impressions and influences of the Army and Navy and aviation mechanics training courses in Negro schools.

The meeting, which the Hampton Institute coordinator called together as secretary of the Association, was presided over by G. L. Washington, CPT coordinator at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Other officials of the conference present were Miss Willa B. Brown, director of the Coffey School of Aeronautics, Chicago, Ill., vice president of the Association; and G. Robert Cotton, CPT coordinator at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., treasurer of the organization.

In the total attendance at the conference, nine Negro colleges were represented.

Authorities in the installation of water systems for farms and homes give the following daily requirements for livestock: each horse, 10 gallons; each cow, 25 gallons; each hog, 2 gallons; each sheep, 1 1-2 gallons; and for each 100 chickens, 4 gallons. See that animals in your care receive at least these standard quantities of good fresh water daily.

RETIRES AFTER 32 YEARS

William H. Garrett Leaves Animal Industry

Washington, D. C.—Rounding out 32 years in the services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture William H. Garrett, ranking colored sub-professional worker in the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, retired Tuesday.

Almost as agile as on that July day in 1909 when appointed in the bureau, Mr. Garrett busied himself his last day at his post, sterilizing chemical apparatus and assisting bacteriologists in the preparation of tuberculin, a diagnostic agent used in testing cattle for tuberculosis.

Shiny beakers and flasks in the laboratory mirrored his face as he beamed with pride in the small but necessary part he has played in helping to eradicate tuberculosis among cattle. During the 32 years Mr. Garrett has worked in the Bureau of Animal Industry he has seen the control of tuberculosis among cattle extended to every county in the country. The bureau reports that 100 per cent of the counties of the United States, Virgin Islands and Porto Rico are now in the modified accredited area which means that tuberculosis among cattle in these areas has been reduced to 0.5 per cent or less. Mr. Garrett has also wit-

(Continued on Page 16)

FARMERS BUYING MACHINERY

Co-operative Plan Aiding In War Efforts

Washington, D. C.—The thousands of small Negro farm operators who purchase their farm machinery cooperatively are aiding the war effort, the Department of Agriculture pointed out this week. Department officials say that farm equipment shared by co-op groups will help make up for the shortage in manpower, and at the same time help to conserve our supply of vital materials needed for planes, and tanks, and guns.

Five small farmers in the Stephenson community of Caswell County, North Carolina, got together last year and decided they could do a better job of farming their land if they had a grain drill and a lime spreader. None of them, they figured, could buy the machinery alone, because they cost was too high. So the bought the machines "the co-op way"—together.

By putting up $25 for the grain drill and $10 for the lime spreader, each man now owns one-fifth interest in both implements, and takes turns with the others in using them.

Each of the five men agreed to use the machines on at least 20 acres each year. For the grain drill service they will pay a fee of 50 cents per acre, or a total of $10 a year apiece. The group will use part of the $50 to pay operating

(Continued on Page 16)

VICTORY GARDEN SEED

Thousands of Farmers Using Cooperative Way

Washington, D. C.—Victory garden seed can be cheap, at least thousands of Negro farmers find it so when they buy their seeds cooperatively. In many cases they report savings up to 25 per cent.

In Hale County, Alabama, 175 Negro borrowers from the Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration found out this spring that by placing one big order through their County Purchasing and Marketing Association, they were able to buy $6 "garden units" for $4.50. Each unit contained seed for 17 different kinds of vegetables.

The group is typical of most of the 60,000 colored farm families who are operating with Farm Security loans. An adequate garden for family health is one of the first requirements of the Farm Security program. The garden is particularly important this year, not only to strengthen America's health, but, also, to grow the food they would otherwise have to buy—food needed by the Army and for lend-lease shipments to the Allies.

In every United States county which has no existing cooperative, Farm Security borrowers are organizing associations of their own for group-buying of seed, fertilizer and other farm supplies.

(Continued on Page 16)

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

U. S. Department of Agriculture Gives Tip

Washington, D. C.—How's your "sweet tooth" getting along with the sugar ration? Chances are you'd like to find out how you can stretch your sugar supply. Well, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has some tips which you may find helpful.

1. Serve children cereals with little or no sugar so that they will enjoy the natural flavor of each grain. Adults can soon learn to enjoy unsweetened cereals, too. Adding dried fruits, such as raisins and prunes, to cereals will satisfy many who insist on satisfying their taste for sweets.

2. Foods served at room temperature or mildly chilled taste sweeter than the same foods served very cold.

4. Coffee served before dessert takes less sugar than coffee served with or after a sweet course.

4. Grapefruit juice served before a sweetened cereal may not taste as sour as when served after it.

5. Sugar dissolves more quickly in a hot beverage than in a cold one. For this reason sugar already dissolved in water to make a sirup goes farther than granulated sugar in sweetening a cold drink.

* * *

How about sugar for canning some surpluses from the Victory Garden? OPA has provided for this. Farmers and others who wish to obtain an allotment of sugar for home canning will be required to fill out a "Special Purpose Application for Sugar Purchase Certificates." Copies of this form can be obtained at your local rationing board.

The Department points out that Victory Gardeners will be helping the war effort most if they use every pound of fruit and vegetables when harvested. Of course, any surpluses should be properly preserved for future use. Although canning is one of the desirable ways to preserve fruits and vegetables, canning equipment is limited. Housewives will be helping the nation conserve vital materials if they will turn to other food preservation methods first. The Department has available information on storing, drying, brining, and freezing garden products. . .

* * *

The war has not only reduced our sugar supply, but also our sources of perfume oils. However, ladies, don't be alarmed. According to a recent issue of "Agriculture in the Americas," there will be no acute shortage of oils for making perfume, soaps and creams. The assurance is based on the fact that our cosmetic industry has already developed a number of domestic substitutes and can look to Latin America for increased production of some of the other needed essential oils.

Among our Latin American neighbors who are going to help meet the shortage are Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. They will help supply the 67 important perfume oils which we have not been producing in this hemisphere. In all about 75 essential oils are needed; at the outbreak of the war we were producing only eight of them.

* * *

We are not only trying o Amer-

(Continued on page 16)

PRETTY CO-EDS DRAFT FLOCKS FOR WAR EFFORT

These three pretty co-eds at Alabama A & M Institute, Normal, Ala., are doing their part to help reach the farm goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. They are studying poultry and helping to care for the college flock so that the hens will produce their share of the 50 billion eggs needed for our soldiers, our allies and ourselves. Left to right the co-eds are Misses Mary Parker, Doris Lowery and Dorothy Harris. Each holds a white leghorn.

NEWS OF LIBERTY COUNTY FARMERS

By W. A. Hagins

McIntosh, Ga., May 29—The tempo of farm operations among Liberty county Negro farmers and club members has increased as the results of Agricultural Extension teachings taking a stronger hold on them, according to J. C. Ralston, Negro County Agent. They are using these teachings as the yardstick for fuller larders and general farm well-being.

Thirty-seven farmers are growing gardens for the first time of sufficient size and 97 club members enrolled in garden projects recently. It is believed that 95% of farm families in the county have gardens now.

There are ten two-acre corn demonstrations in ten communities, and most of the farmers are interplanting peanuts in their corn. More than a hundred club boys have enrolled in corn projects as a part of the Food for Victory Campaign.

In poultry production, 1550 baby chicks were recently placed with adult farmers and quite a few club boys have placed 50 chicks each in home-made lamp brooders. Approximately 376 hogs were inoculated by farmers, and they are taking better preventive care of them than previously.

Several farmers have begun permanent and temporary pastures for grazing live stock and others have planted velvet beans in accord with recommended AAA practices. Still, others have plowed under oats as a soil conservation project and planted same to corn.

Plans are underway for a curb market in Hinesville and quite a few farmers are now growing truck crops to supply the market with farm products.

Six new homes have been built by farmers who received money for their land taken over by the anti-aircraft area. They have built five new barns and are fencing in their new farms. Approximately 40 club boys recently enrolled in the build something project; five of them have screened their homes.

The improvement of native cattle in the county continues to move forward. In this direction, two farmers recently purchased a short horn bull each for community breeding purposes.

BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL AT HOME

American retailing, small and large, today faces an extremely difficult battle for survival. That battle is the inevitable result of the general price-freezing order.

"Time" covered the situation accurately when it wrote: "The retailer____bears the brunt of the whole price-control program. With few exceptions, U. S. retailers were having the horrors___Worst blow was that OPA had denied their plea for a 'roll-back' of ceiling dates that would recognize the lag between rising wholesale and retail prices____Retailers maintained that their price level was still some 10 per cent behind their suppliers'.

"The National Association of Retail Grocers called this squeeze 'disastrous,' predicted wholesale bankruptcies unless OPA could iron out their problems in a hurry. Other retailers put a finger on the saddest inequity of all: the failure to provide a wholesale roll-back is hardest on the patriotic merchant who tried to keep the lid on his prices (by averaging his costs), while the one who jumped his prices as fast as his costs rose is rewarded."

It is obvious that this "squeeze" will be hardest on small merchants who lack capital reserves which would permit them to operate at a loss for some time. There are literally tens of thousands of stores in this country which are in imminent danger of ruin.

Retailing, in general, long ago cut its cost of operation to rock-bottom, and it will be unable to further reduce overhead. The typical retailers doesn't go in for expensive "frills" which can be abandoned now. Unless some provision is made for the "roll-back," he will have no way to meet the problem.

This is a desperately urgent situation. The whole future of retail business is involved. Unless the OPA, Congress or some other responsible agency acts swiftly, widespread retail failures and store closures are certain.

SPOTLIGHT TURNED ON REA

The House of Representatives Military Affairs Special Committee recently made a report which should be required reading for the American people. That report, in which the majority of the Committee concurred, accuses the Rural Electrification Administration of wasting tremendous amounts of copper by building unnecessary electric lines which simply duplicate existing lines.

The report deals with specific cases where the REA has built or is planning to build transmission facilities for war industries. And here, in part, is the conclusion reached: "Unless the REA is checked in its effort to thus dissipate and waste copper and other critical materials, the progress of our national defense will be hindered and retarded seriously. The REA does not add a single kilowatt of energy to that which is now in existence, and now available to the furtherance of the war program for the manufacture of aluminum.

"The REA is misleading the public by propaganda, claiming their duplication of existing power systems is necessary to the war program."

Thus does the official finger be stopped at once. The plain truth be stopped at once. The plain truth is that backers or REA extensions, in many instances, seem more interested in destroying the private utility industry, by depriving it of business, than in furthering the war effort at minimum cost in time, money and materials.

The House Committee recommends "that a nation-wide survey and investigation of all proposed construction of power projects, private and public, generating and transmission, should be conducted immediately; that every such project not necessary to the winning of this war should be stopped immediately." Only the swift adoption of that common-sense policy can prevent ever-growing waste of scarce, critical materials which are absolutely vital to the prosecution of our war for survival.

PROTECT YOUR HERITAGE

These are not ordinary days. Business is not being carried on in the ordinary manner. There is little hope for past and present standards of value as we have known them.

But if the people can determine that above all else, after the war is won, they must maintain the right of a man to make his living free of domination by labor, business or government, we will have nothing to fear.

The best hope of this country lies in men and women who are aware of what we must save—not profits, not position, not social security—but the right to work for oneself in the light of freedom. Net earnings may disappear entirely under the stress of war, or under the stress of destructive political agitation. But that loss is minor compared with the loss of the rights of individuals to carry on individual enterprises. There can be no freedom in this country without free enterprise. Outside of winning the war, the biggest thing we have to fight to save is our right to do business as free agents.

Most of us will have less net earnings from now on, but that is of infinitely less importance than perpetuating our right to make earnings, no matter how small, as the result of our individual work and ingenuity.

THEY'RE 'JEEPS' TO PUBLIC BUT 'PEEPS' TO SOLDIERS

Those fast-moving little reconnaissance cars that have won a place in Uncle Sam's fighting forces may be "jeeps" to the public, but they're "peeps" to the army.

And thereby hangs a tale, according to Delmar G. Roos, chief engineer at the auto plant, who created the "standard design" jeep for America's fighting men.

In the army, he explains, the name jeep applies to a larger vehicle of the scout car type; but because some of the first 1,500 smaller cars manufactured carried the model marking "G. W. P.," soldiers dropped the middle initial and contracted the name from "G. P." to jeep. And it's been a source of trouble ever since! In fact, there are several other military weapons known as jeeps—including a small airplane and an anti-aircraft detector device—and the confusion of terms became so great prior to U. S. entry into the war that an army officer in Tennessee put a ban on the term.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

Today most minds are centered on the job of winning this war—and that is one of the biggest jobs that has come to any nation in the history of mankind. At the same time, many men are thinking of that day when the war will finally end and the equally vast task of reconstruction must be started. They are laying plans for this world of the future, based on the hope that ways can be found to make international peace and prosperity real and permanent, instead of temporary and illusory.

All Americans know what happened after the last war. It was the position of President Wilson that this nation must accept the responsibility of leadership in world affairs, and he believed that the League of Nations was the proper instrument for the discharge of that responsibility. For good or ill, Mr. Wilson could not win the American Congress and the American people to his side. He literally burned himself out on a national speaking tour which proved to be an utter failure. This nation was sick of internationalism and war. It wanted only to mind its own business and to manage its own affairs. It had little interest in what went on beyond its borders.

Now the situation is vastly different in many ways. The Atlantic Charter commits this nation to help in the rebuilding of all the world. The Charter, in principle, has been almost universally approved—indeed, the main criticism of it is that it does not go far enough. And, perhaps more important still, the political opposition to the Administration has formally placed itself on record with a policy which is a far cry from the "traditional isolationism" of yesteryear.

At the end of the last war, the strongest figure in the Republican party was the able Senator Lodge, who did more than any other man to block Congressional approval of the League of Nationals. Now the dominant figure in the party is a man whose viewpoint is genuinely internationalist, Wendell Willkie. It was Mr. Willkie who carried the torch at the recent meeting of the Republican Policy Committee, and who succeeded in having passed resolutions which almost completely embody his ideas.

The other day Mr. Willkie made a speech, in which he said this: "It will be a new idea to many Americians that the United States in the future my need help from other nations. But we do need help if our ideas of personal liberty, of justice, of equality, of hope and growth and expansion, are to survive. We can keep America to ourselves, though I doubt if the America we keep to ourselves would be free. But we cannot keep freedom to ourselves. If we are to have freedom, we must share freedom . . . The day of vast empire is past. The day of equal peoples is at hand . . .

"Let us keep that aim shining before us like a light—a light for the people of Europe, for the people of Africa, for the people of Asia, for the people of South America, and for the people of our own beloved land."

As Time put it, "Seldom before had any U. S. Leader said, in such clean, earthy words, that the freedom on which this nation was founded means freedom and dignity for all people of all lands."

Precisely what we must or will do in the future is in the laps of the gods. Many think that there will be great economic adjustments, and we must find ways to help other peoples attain the means as well as the desire to buy part of the incredible flood of goods that our post-war factories will be able to produce. They think there will be an end to thinking that peoples of another creed and color are inferior to peoples of our creed and color. They think, in short, that a real start may be made toward the goal of the Brotherhood of Man that philosophers have dreamed about for 20 centuries.

In any event, all of us are now getting a new and far more accurate idea of the character of other peoples. We used to think of the Chinese in terms of incredible poverty, disease and ignorance—now we have learned that the Chinese are brave and intelligent and are led by men who are outstanding in any company. We used to think of the Russians as spineless serfs—and now the Russians have held the greatest military machine the world has ever known, and perhaps saved all the United Nations from defeat and disaster. We used to think of Australia as a rather uninteresting and unimportant "island" far away in the Pacific—and now we have learned that the Australians are people very like ourselves, proud and embattled, and that the defense of Australia is vital to our own defense. So it goes. Whatever comes, the average American is obtaining an infinitely better knowledge of the world and the peoples who inhabit it than his forebears ever had.

oOo

There is small chance of the President's anti-inflation program passing exactly as he proposed it. It will be adopted in general, however.

It is unlikely that Congress will accept the $25,000 ceiling on incomes. But some sort of limit will be imposed. Biggest battle of all may come over the President's ideas on agricultural prices—the farm bloc is extremely strong, and it swings a great deal of weight when the votes are counted.

WAR PLANT GUARDS BEING AIDED BY CLEVER ROBOTS

Tiny robot sentries, many times more efficient than men in storm, fog and darkness, are now aiding human guards along the miles of high wire fences that enclose some of the country's greatest war-production plants.

Six months of tests under every conceivable condition were said to have proved the new sentry system to be the most efficient yet devised, with the robots "hearing" even the whisper of a person, the snip of a wire-cutter or the sound of a pick, and relaying these warning sounds instantly to the human watchman at his post or to a central guard station inside the plant.

Engineers said that the "acoustic fence" apparatus, as it is called, has the effect of multiplying by many times the number of guards on duty in adverse weather and at night. During heavy fog, blackouts, and night storms visibility is often zero and guards would have to be placed almost elbow to elbow to provide absolute protection along fences that often are 15 to 20 miles long.

But the robot sentinels can keep an alert 24-hour watch over every foot of fence, regardless of weather, enabling the human guardsmen to hear what is going on for blocks or even several miles along the fence line, and to tell instantly the location of any disturbance. Actually the fence itself serves as the robots ears, capable even of overhearing voices speaking in whispers.

If angels fight,
Weak men must fall; for heaven still guards the right.
Richard II.

CELEBRATED ITALIAN TENOR LIVED IN TWO CENTURIES

Giovanni Battista Rubini was a celebrated Italian tenor, born at Romano, near Bargamo, Italy, April 7, 1765. His father, a music professor, was anxious that the boy be a musician, and at the age of eight young Giovanni sang in church choirs and played the violin in an orchestra. He continued concert work, his first important concert being at Naples, but his career probably dates from his first appearance in Paris in 1825.

Between 1831 and 1843 he sang either in England or Paris, and in 1843 he began a tour with Liszt through Holland and Germany. After they separated at Berlin, Rubini went on to St. Petersburg where the Emperor Nicholas made him director of singing in the Russian dominions and conferred on him the rank of colonel. He retired in 1844 to a home he had purchased near Romano and when he died there on March 2, 1854, he left a great fortune accumuluated from his operatic career.

POLICE SHOWS COURTESY PAYS

Police officials of Detroit, Mich., believe courtesy on the roads and the absence of traffic cutting and racing reduce accident rates substantially, so they are putting into practice an idea that a ticket of reward should be given courtesy drivers—and by the same traffic "cops" who ticket their erring ways.

During the few days the tickets of reward have been issued, they have been presented to a milkman who stopped his truck to help a confused, elderly lady from the middle of the street; a driver who helped push a stalled automobile to the curb after it had stopped for a red light; and two small boys who got off their bicycles at busy intersections and pushed them across the street on the outside of pedestrian traffic.

While the plan still is in its infancy, the police department hopes that a system may be developed for keeping a record of courtesy citations, and that eventually windshield stickers will be used to identify careful and courteous drivers.

DECLINE IN CASTOR BEAN GROWING

The castor bean plant, from which we get castor oil, is not a legume, as many suppose. Although the plant grows wild and is cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries, it is cultivated also in the warmer parts of temperate zones. The plant has been grown in this country for more than a hundred years but became an important commercial crop only in certain sections of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois in the latter part of the 19th century, from 1860 to 1900. Since that time, however, the industry has declined and practically has been abandoned in this country. This decline has been attributed chiefly to the reduction in price caused by the importation of large amounts of cheap castor bean seed from other countries, especially from India, China and Brazil.

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As for women, though we scorn and flout 'em,
We may live with, but cannot live without 'em.
—Reynolds.

oOo

Do you wish to grow thinner, diminish your dinner,
And take to light claret instead of pale ale;
Look down with an utter contempt upon butter
And never touch bread till it's toasted—or stale.
—Henry Leigh (1837-1883)

DIFFERENCE

A ton of charcoal sells for about $20, while a ton of poor quality diamonds would bring about $75,000,000, yet both are composed entirely of the same element—carbon.

LIST SYMPTOMS, SIGNS OF EARLY NUTRITIONAL FAULT

Early nutritional failure—early deficiency states—is probably far more prevalent among the population of the United States than is generally recognized, the subcommittee on medical sciences, National Research council, says in a report published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In the report are lists of the symptoms and signs suggestive of early deficiency states in infants and children and in adolescents and adults. The subcommittee warns that no symptoms or physical signs can be accepted as diagnostic of early nutritional failure. It says, however, that symptoms and signs "When verified by a competent physician and when other possible causes have been ruled out should be considered as significant indications."

Those symptoms in infants and children which parents or teachers might observe are as follows: Lack of appetite, failure to eat adequate breakfast, failure to gain steadily in weight, aversion to normal play, chronic diarrhea, inability to sit, pain on sitting and standing, poor sleeping habits, backwardness in school, repeated respirator infection, abnormal intolerance of light and abnormal discharge of tears. The physical signs are bad posture and sores at angles of the mouth.

THE FRUITS OF HOARDING

A news dispatch tells of a man who registered for a sugar ration book and reported that he had 15,000 pounds of sugar in his possession. When questioned, he said that he had feared a shortage two years ago and had been accumulating his gigantic stock ever since.

That is a particularly glaring example of the kind of action that, if widely followed even on a small scale, will make an extreme extension of rationing inevitable. In other words, hoarding makes scarcities—and scarcities, in turn, make iron-handed government control unavoidable. Some authorities have said that there would be no need for sugar rationing at this time had not purchases by the public increased to an abnormal level.

American merchants, including chains and independents, have been fighting hoarding. They have been urging the public to buy normally, and to pay no attention to wild rumors which say that practically everything we need will soon be unobtainable. That advice is 100 per cent worthwhile. If all of us follow it, there will be far fewer shortages, and rationing can be held to the minimum.

The American merchant, big or little, is the consumer's best protection. That's true whether the merchant deals in clothing or general merchandise or food or hardware or anything else. The merchant knows conditions. He is in a far better position than the rest of us to anticipate what the future will bring. And when he says, "Don't hoard!" he simply talks common sense.

RECORD OF AMERICAN MEDICINE

"In the short span of 150 years—really short as history is written—American medicine has moved forward to a position of universally recognized world leadership," said John M. Pratt of the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, in a recent tolk. "It has provided a more effective and more widely and evenly distributed medical care than has ever been provided anywhere at any time.

"It was only yesterday—as time is measured—when cholera and smallpox marched unchecked back and forth across continents killing half the populations of vast areas and wiping out entire towns and villages. These dread killers have been checked. During this period of 150 years, typhoid fever, diphtheria, diabetes, tuberculosis, pernicious anemia and a score of lesser ailments have been made to yield to the science and skill of the American physician. Actually, during this short period, the life span of man has been doubled. In 1790 the life expectancy was 35 years—today it is 62 years. These achievements are without parallel in the history of the progress of mankind."

Such facts are the best possible tribute to American medicine's achievements. And, at the same time, they are the best possible argument against any change in our medical system that would regiment, socialize, or otherwise disrupt the practice of medicine in this country. Our kind of medicine is private medicine. Under it, the patient is completely free to select the doctor of his choice. There is no compulsion—and a doctor's success is not dependent on his political affiliations. That is the kind of medicine which has given the American people the finest average standard of health on earth.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE

There is a Sunday school lesson entitled: "The Prince of Peace."

One commentator on the subject has the following to say in presenting so pertinent a topic in this time of war:

"It is not always possible to have peace without putting forth strenuous effort to get it. A certain kind and degree of corruptions of human natures makes human conflicts inevitable. There will always be those who will seize upon every opportunity to take advantage of the weak, to subdue those who threaten their ill-gotten positions, and so forth.

"There will always be those who will champion the cause of the weak and the poor, who will expose every crook and his crookedness. The result is inevitable conflict.

"The problem for one who loves peace is to know when to act in such cases. He who loves peace must act at the moment that the cause of ultimate peace itself is at stake and nothing short of force without violence will preserve it. The problem involved here is much too big for one man to have the whole answer. At every turn of th road God's guidance must be sought. This is the way of the Prince of Peace."

1942 WAR GARDENS

Have you planted a garden?

It would be most patriotic as well as sensible to do so. In order to meet the steadily rising cost of living----as a means of insuring an adequate supply of fresh vegetables, so essential to a proper diet------as a method of aid to the nation during this day of necessity in the direction of conserva tion and cooperation----one of the most tangible expressions of cooperation is in the planting and tending of a garden by the individual families of our citizens.

It may be a bit late to start on one now----but there are vegetables which will thrive even at this late date for planting. And, if you already have started, then perhaps this mention will serve as a reminder and an encouragement to continued and increased effort.

In this connection, there are few considerations of race or color. Very few landlords, in the case or renters, will object to the use of available space on the premises for a garden. If so, try renting a place. It will pay fine dividends in produce for canning, for the evening meals.

—Service Magazine.

LESS SUGAR

Conservation of Sugar in Yeast Raised Goods

For the conservation of sugar, dust only a very few items with 4X sugar. It only helps the eye appeal and most of it is lost during transportation. There is very little left of it when the goods reach the consumer's table and no nutritive benefit is received from its use.

When baked goods have to be dusted with 4X sugar, place them on a screen with a paper underneath so that the sugar can be saved.

When icing buns, use a brush. Where a thin icing is desired, ice the baked goods when cold with a warm icing so that the icing will not run onto the sides. This method requires one-third less icing.

Reduce the icing on buns and coffee cakes in half and take care to make the right type of icing. Most of our baked goods are iced too thick. A small dob of icing placed in the center of buns makes them more attractive. Also, by reducing the salt, the sweet flavor is more pronounced.

Make sure that the icing stays on the goods until they reach the table. Most of the icings on sweet goods are melted away before they reach the table, or else are cracked and chipped so that no one has the benefit of the sugar.

Where a creamy icing is desired, spread the icing lightly, using the finger tips and spread on the center of the goods only.

Also, use more Fruit Glazes in place of icings. Cream fillings, jams and jelhes and fruit fillings are all good fillings and toppings.

Use fruit glazes instead of syrups to wash sweet buns and Danish pastry. It requires less icing to finish buns, coffee rings and Danish pastry, if they are washed well with an egg wash before being baked.

Sugar in Bread

Sugar in bread doughs produces a more uniform gas production. By action of yeast, it produces a sweet flavor and gives a good color to the crust.

There are two kinds of sugar that are generally used in doughs—a-Sucrose—B-Dextrose.

Sucrose is commonly known as cane sugar or beet sugar. Dextrose is known as corn sugar. Between cane sugar and corn sugar bread, there is so little difference that either one may be used.

Sugar in dough is essential to good bread, however, very good crust color may be obtained with eight per cent of skim milk solids and no sugar used in the dough. Taking the dough slightly on the young side and increasing the moisture 2 1-2 per cent, and baking bread slightly longer in an oven injected with steam produces a glossy color to the crust.

Make no baking powder quick breads. They require more sugar than yeast breads.

—Service Magazine

EVERYBODY'S WAR

This is everybody's war—and everybody must help finance it. That is the gist of a recent statement by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in which he pointed to the need for increased purchases by individuals of United States Savings Bonds.

During the next year, said the Secretary, the nation will probably have to borrow upwards of $35,000,000,000. And then he made this pertinent observation: "If the government is compelled to go to the commercial banks for the bulk of these funds, the result will be to increase inflationary tendencies which are already serious . . .

"When bonds are purchased with savings out of current income, on the other hand, such savings help to reduce excess consumer income which, if spent for a limited supply of consumer goods, would tend to force prices up. It is for this reason, among others, that we are going directly to the people for as much as possible of the money needed for the war."

The banks cannot do it all—and in the interest of a sound national economy they should not do it all even if they could. It is the plain duty of everyone, out of self-interest if for no other reason, to put every possible dollar into the bonds which pay for fighting our enemies.

Mr. Morgenthau recommends a wide extension of the payroll savings plan for bond purchasing. Under it, you simply allot a definite part of your salary for bonds, precisely as you budget for food, taxes and everything else. Time is short now—and it's up to all of us to buy bonds to the absolute limit of our financial abilities.

SAFEGUARDING THE COUNTRY

The National Board of Fire Underwriters recently published a booklet entitled, "Safeguarding Industry, A War Time Necessity." In that booklet it says this: "Every factory, warehouse or other institution, great or small, is part of the nation's assets. If it be destroyed at a time when the nation needs every ounce of her vitality, her ability to win the war will be lessened in a proportionate degree."

In short, a little machine shop is as much a part of the war effort as the greatest plane or tank factory. Little business is just as vital to the winning of the war as big business. And every possible care must be taken in protecting both from destruction.

The new booklet describes fire hazards and the means of correcting them, and it will be sent to any interested organization or individual who will write to the Board, 85 John Street, New York City. It deals with protecting against sabotage as well as against "ordinary" fires. It should be "must" reading for every industrial manager, and everyone who has anything to do with fire defense.

In the war against fire, communities, large or small, have a great responsibility. Adequate inspection of properties of all kinds by qualified men is a vital step. And all communities should immediately put into effect up-to-date building codes and fire prevention ordinances. Substandard construction and improper and careless plant maintenance are two of the most potent causes of fire.

This country needs every productive resource, both industrial and agricultural, now. Fire is the ever-present enemy of those resources. And fire must be fought 24 hours a day in every nook and cranny of the nation.

"BETTER EATING"

Retail merchandising is doing many a vital job in the interest of consumers today. And one of those jobs is to advance the public's knowledge of nutrition.

An excellent example of that is found in a nutritional meeting recently sponsored by a leading New England food chain, which was attended by more than a thousand teachers of nutrition. Qualified experts on all phases of the subject spoke. They dealt with such important topics as choosing the right food for the family, planning diets of children, food fallacies, etc. The purpose was to provide information to make it possible for the housewife to plan meals which will adequately nourish her family at reasonable cost.

The head of Selective Service, General Hershey, points to the necessity of "better eating" at this time. A high percentage of men rejected for military service suffered from nutritional weaknesses. The fact must be kept in mind that an adequate diet is not necessarily expensive. You may buy extravagantly—and yet suffer from malnutrition. Many of the cheapest foods have higher nutritional value than costly foods. Only an informed person can buy the right foods, and cook and serve them most advantageously.

Throughout the nation, chain system and independent store groups are carrying on nutritional campaigns of one kind or another. This work has been given the enthusiastic endorsement of government officials, consumer organizations, dieticians, etc.

American retailing is doing its part to show us how we may build and maintain health—and still live within a modest budget.

THE SUPREME TEST

In a recent speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Donald M. Nelson made these thought-provoking remarks: "Our free institutions are meeting their supreme test.

"Our enemies say that free institutions are inefficient: therefore they have abolished them. They say free labor cannot serve a war economy efficiently; so they have destroyed free labor and made every worker a slave. They say free industry cannot be as useful in a war economy as state-controlled industry; so they have put all industry under tight controls and made of every industrial ist a servant. And they say that a free press is a hindrance to a nation which is fighting for its life; so they have destroyed the free press and made of every editor a lackey.

"It is up to us to prove that they are wrong—by showing that our free institutions, our free labor, our free industry and our free press, give us more strength than they can muster through all their controls. We shall prove it in the way of free men, by showing that free men driven by their own loyalty and determination are better than slaves driven by their master's lash."

The free institutions of this country must meet this supreme test or perish. There is no middle ground. No one who knows the history of this nation doubts they will meet it. There has been delay and waste. There has been stupidity in government and industry and in labor. But these are little things, lost in the picture of American achievement.

All our freedoms depend on one another. Without freedom in industry we could not have freedom of labor. Without freedom of the press we could not have free, representative government. Dictatorship, by its very nature, must be all-encompassing. It must destroy all freedoms—for all freedoms are its enemy.

We will win this war in the way of free men. And while we are winning it, we must make sure that when the war is over we will have a world in which men can speak their minds, still do the work they want, still operate their own business. That is the kind of world we are fighting for, a world in which every man, no matter what his origin, is free to go as far as his abilities can take him.

—oOo—

BUY YOUR WINTER'S FUEL NOW

We've all been advised not to hoard—and that's necessary advice indeed. But there is one basic commodity which the government wants us to "hoard" now—coal.

High officials are urging individuals to purchase next winter's coal stock before summer ends—and preferably immediately. This, of course, isn't "hoarding" at all. It is, instead, a definite contribution to the war effort.

The reason for it is simple. If everyone waits until cold weather arrives before ordering coal, the drain on the mines and on the agencies which must transport the fuel, will be tremendous. Worst of all, that drain will come at a time—early and middle fall—when crop movements are at their peak. And in addition, war freight of all kinds will be substantially heavier in the fall than now.

The point is to get every possible ton of coal into the hands of the ultimate consumer at the earliest possible time So, buy your winter's coal today. Then you'll be doing your part to clear—the transportation lines for war traffic. And you'll also make certain that you won't be out of fuel when you need it.

—oOo—

JUSTICE

Nellie Pease Callahan

From out the dim and musty past, on her eternal patrol of the ages, the ominous rumble of the Chariot of Justice still falls upon dull, unheeding ears.

With sad, calm eyes she scans the distant horizon of a sick and troubled world, as resolutely forward over masses of tortured and distressed humanity she drives her mighty steeds of Truth and Light.

Every heart must bleed from the hurt of those righteous hoofs; every head must bow in humble recognition of their advancing might, ere the flower of Universal Brotherhood comes to full bloom in human consciousness, and men of all races and creeds learn to live together in unity and peace. Then the mantle of Justice shall enfold all creatures of earth—human and sub-human. Then the mission of life shall have been fulfilled. . . .

Dare we hope for this? Have men the will to strive for this?

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Fed eration of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

THE NIGHTINGALE

Salvatore Marsiglia

I took my pen to wriite a poem
On all the loveliness of spring;
But from the tree outside my room
I heard the sound of music ring.

And, oh! how mournful, too, it seemed,
And soft, as though from out, afar.
"The nightingale," I whispered low,
"Is making music to a star!"

I listened raptured and enthralled,
Dispersed, the thoughts of budding trees;
For here were notes that wafted on
The ghostly fingers of the breeze.

And, too, were gone the fragrances
Of buds and blossoms in the night;
Too rare the golden melodies
To charm and gladden and delight.

The nightingale! The nightingale!
Exclusive bird of heaven's choice!
I shall take heart from thy fair song
And with thy presence shall rejoice.

"SPARE THE DOCTOR"

"Patriotism need not be limited to such things as driving slowly and saving one's toothpaste tubes," says Medical Economics. "A 'Spare the Doctor' campaign might be promoted on simnar grounds. Few people appreciate how many physicians are being siphoned off into the armed forces and how great an added burden this imposes on the doctor who remains at home. Few realize, therefore, that continued good medical service depends on helping the doctor to conserve his time____The more time the doctor can save in traveling to see his patients, the more time he will have to treat them."

Thousands of doctors are being called into military service. Thousands more will be ealled as the Army and Navy grow. So a doctor who stays home will have to take care of a great many more patients than in the past. The doctor will do his best. But there are only so many hours in the day, and each hour wasted means that an hour less can be given to people who really need attention.

Don't ask the doctor to make house calls when you are perfectly able to go to his office. Don't expect him to sit around and talk about extraneous matters. Don't try to turn a professional visit into a social occasion. The American people are used to the best medical service on earth—and they will continue to receive that kind of service if they give due consideration to the fact that the doctor is one of the busiest of men.

FUTURE SAFETY IN LITTLE BUSINESS

There have been so many tax proposals that the people are bewildered. But they are becoming aware of the truth of the statement that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." This can be illustrated by proposals to tax excess profits up to 100 per cent, or to allow only a 6 percent return.

Big business ean stand this. But what about the tens of thousands of small businesses? Even if they could operate on that basis, would their future not be practically frozen and their ability to expand destroyed?

If little business is too badly handicapped, big business gets bigger, and the next thing we know the country is dependent almost entirely on big business for its existence. When that day comes, the stage is set for state socialism, for the cry would go up that private enterprise should not exist for the few at the expense of the many.

Here is an insidious danger in taxation to the point of eonfisoation, which few people probably realize ____it can not only destroy individual business, but it can destroy the foundation of our whole free economy which we are fighting a war to protect. A tremendous responsibility rests on Congress to balance its tax program so as not to kill private enterprise that has made the United States.

THE FARMER AND HIS CAR

"A passenger ear is not a necessity for a family living within a few blocks of a bus line or the shopping district, says the Dairymen's League News of New York, "but it is vital to the farmer living many miles from a eommunity.

"These facts should be considered by the government and special consideration should be given to farmers' need for gasoline."

In many small farming operations, a passenger car provides the entire transportation, and is the only means the producer has of reaching his market. Even in larger operations, use of trucks is often wasteful and uneeonomic and absorbs unnecessary quantities of gasoline and rubber. The passenger ear, in short, provides a farm serviee that nothing else can sufficiently replaee.

Gas priorities for trucks alone will not solve the farmer's transportation problem. His passenger car is often essential to his operation—and essential to the delivery of food the nation must have.

MERCHANDISING TODAY AND YESTERDAY

The part played by retail merchandising in our national life has changed tremendously.

The merchant's job used to be relatively simple. He worked to reduce his overhead expense, to lower his prices, to improve his serviee and to otherwise eontribute to a steadily rising standard of living for all the people. Merchandising was a competitive enterprise, and eaeh store, whether ehain or independent, bid for business on the basis of merit.

Today merchandising still works to better service and cut costs. But on top of t hat, it must grapple with a long list of problems whieh were unknown a year or two ago. Priees have been frozen. Priorities have denuded the civilian market of goods which once were almost as common as air. And the list of shortages and searcities grows ever longer.

Luckily for the public, merchandising hasn't simply thrown its hands in the air and given up. Instead, it has regarded each new problem as a new opportunity for public service and acted accordingly. Merchandising groups are working with manufacturers in developing suitable substitutes for metals and other scarce commodities and very great progress is being made. In the food field, merchants are effectively backing the National Nutrition Program, which is designated to show housewives how to purchase and prepare meals which will give the family needed vitamins at reasonable cost. In all fields, merchants are taking every practical step to help the people adjust themselves to total-war conditions. This is true of both the chain and independent stores—each do their full part.

Retail merchandising was among the first industries to get aggressively to work to meet new and unprecedented problems. It is doing a big and vital job for us all.

THE BUFFALO IN AGRICULTURE

G.Howard Law

In the far East, where the War is now raging, the buffalo enters into the agriculture scene in marked degree.

As a beast of burden it is in common use in the Philippines. Here, on the extensive ramie plantations, the buffalo hauls the fibre from field to plant. He is slow, but sure and cheap, and will draw a lumbering wooden cart and heavy load along rough tracks that would beat horse or mule and bog a tractor. From ramine fibre an artificial silk is produced which commands a wide market.

Incidentally, apart from the employment of this old-world mode of transportation, there are a couple of other facts of more than passing interest eoncerning the Philippines. The first is that the archipelago, which derives its name from King Philip I of Spain, consists of no fewer than 7,000 islands; the other, that off the island of Mindanao the ocean bed reaches its greatest known depth of 35,400 feet, at the point known as Mindanao Deep.

Another locality in the East where the buffalo still holds its plaee is in the Netherlands East Indies. On the immensely fertile estates of Java, home of rubber, eoffee, spices, and the cinchona bark from which quinine is derived, buffalo are extensively employed, adding to the wealth of one of the world's richest agricultural territories, a land of voleanoes whose truncated cones pierce with symmetric beauty the flawlessness of a tropic sky.

Early in the sixteenth century when Cortez came to Mexico he visited the zoo of Montezuma, the Aztec emperor, and there saw an animal whieh he descriibed as "a rare Mexican bull with a hump like a camel's and hair like a lion's" This was the bison, or buffalo. It is estimated that in those days there were approximately fifty million of these "rare Mexiean bulls" roaming the plains of North America.

The male bison achieves a weight of 2,000 pounds or more; the female weighs about half as much. Both sexes are equipped with horns which are never shed. The young beast's horns are straight, assuming a eurvature with advancing years. The horns are used by the bulls in fighting among themselves for leadership in the herd, and in goring their enemies.

Though the bison's black or brown hair is long, a wooly down at the base gives it a shabby, matted appearance. The immense head, familiar to every American from its likeness on buffalo nickels, is adorned with a huge, shaggy beard.

Before the arrival of the white man, the bison was a leading source of food, weapons, clothing, and even shelter for the Indians, man of whom wore buffalo robes and lived in tepees made of buffalo skins. The presence of this free food supply greatly facilitated the white man's advance aeross the continent. As civilization pressed westward, the great herds began to disappear from their grazing grounds. By the early part of the nineteenth eentury those east of the Mississippi had been wiped out as a result of the spread of agriculture and the heavy demand for buffalo skins. The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad divided the western herd into a northern and southern half. The southern herd was totally exterminated, and by 1895 only eight hundred of the northern herd remained..

In their wild days, bison were migratory in the sense that in winter they would move three or four hundred miles south in search of better grazing and would return north in the spring. Usually the herd moved in single file, following a leader. In these movements the herds often fused into an army of millions. The buffalo trails thus engineers frequently used them as formed invariably pursued the a guide in constructing the early railroads.

A big buffalo, usually a heavy plodding creature, when pursued, ean tire out three sets of horses and run nearly forty miles in a single day. Its huge heart and lungs seem to provide it with remarkable endurance.

In summer, when bison shed, they are plagued by mosquitoes, tieks, and priekly grasses. Consequently they are forever scratching against trees and boulders and wallowing in the mud. These habits have had a marked effect on the topography of the West. The buffalo wallow became a deep, smooth saucer in the earth, while countless rocks and boulders were worn smooth by the scratching of large herds. Trees in the buffalo's path were killed by having their bark worn off, and the first telegraph poles erected were knocked down by the weight of the itehing beasts.

The muskrat constructs its own raft on whieh it ean float or rest, seeure from many land enemies, but not from water foes.

"There was an old owl who lived in
an oak;
The more he saw, the less he spoke;
The less he spoke, the more he
heard;
Why can't we all be like that wise
old bird?"

A widow is the most fortunate woman in the world. She knows all about men, and all men who know anything about her are dead.

WAGES AND PRICES

Writing in the Wall Street Journal, E. S. Duffield observes that "wage-fixing ageneies of the government____never rejeet a wage increase, as inflationary. Nor, in awarding wage increases, do they distinguish wage rates whieh may be substandard and those which may be relatively opulent." He then eites speeific eases where increases have been given to very highly-paid working groups.

Just how the government is going to stabilize prices on the one hand while wages eontinue to go up on the other, is a eompletely unanswered question. The plain truth seems to be that prices cannot be suecessfully frozen until wage rates are frozen too.

Washington, D. C., Representatives from the Southern Negro Youth Conference conferred with Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover B. Hill here in Washington last Thursday on ways and means of further utilizing Negro youths in the food-for-freedom program.

Coming from the South, more than casually acquainted with problems of Negro farmers, the youths told Assistant Secretary Hill that young colored Americans on the farms were anxious to do their full part in helping to win the war. However, the delegation said that certain disadvantages hampered them in this effort. Among those diseussed with the Assistant Seeretary were: lack of representation on important farm boards and committees, lack of proper incentive for doing farm work (sueh as housing, wages, and general working conditions), and lack of adequate supervision and complete information on the agricultural program.

The youths praised the work which the Department has done at Gee's Bend, Alabama, (Farm Seeurity Administration Rural Rehabilitation Project) pointing to it as a fine example of what the Government could do to help low income farmers produce food-for-freedom.

The delegation, headed by Miss Esther V. Cooper, exeeutive seeretary of the eonference, was composed of six members: Louis Burnham, Samuel Hoskins, Ernest Wright, Mrs. Jewel Mazique and R. R. Pieree.

Every day the food-for-freedom program is beeoming more and more a reality. Indications are that 100,000 more acres will be planted in green peas this year than were planted in 1941. The preliminary estimate of 1942 acreage planted in green peas for proeessing, including freezing, is 485,350 acres as eompared with only 386,160 acres last year.

If your dairy calf is going to mean what it should to the food-for-freedom program, then get it off to a good start.

Livestoek specialists of the Department suggest that the newborn calf be allowed to remain with its mother for the first 12 to 24 hours. During this time it will generally get all the first milk (colostrum) of the mother that it needs. This milk eontains eertain properties that protect the calf against disease and acts as a laxative to clean the digestive traet.

At the end of the 12- to 24-hour period, they suggest removing the ealf to a separate pen and withholding milk for 24 hours. The calf will then be hungry and can be taught to drink from a pail more readily. At the end of this fasting period, a pint each of milk and lime water warmed to body temperature, is fed. (Limewater ean be purchased at a drug store or mixed on the farm by adding as much lime—quicklime or hydrated lime—to a pint of water as will be dissolved.)

About 12 hours later, regular feeding ean begin, with the calf getting about 6 per eent of its own weight in milk per day. At the end of the first week, and from then until the ealf weighs about 150 pounds, it may be fed at the rate of 1 pound of milk a day for each 10 pounds of body weight. By the time the calf is about 50 days old it should be eating enough hay and calf meal so that feeding of whole milk can be discontinued.

Woman: (telephoning to desk clerk): There's a rat in my room.

Hotel clerk: Make him come down and register.

—oOo—

Smith: I hear Taylor has a job.

Allen: Yes. Ain't it a shame what some folks will do for money.

WHO CARES ABOUT SUGAR LACK?

NOW YOU'LL HAVE A BALANCED DIET AND LEARN SOME CULINARY TRICKS

We talked about sugar some weeks ago before the rationing was a reality, but in case you've forgotten here goes again. In normal times, sugar from the Philippines and Hawaii, from Cuba, Puerto Rico and other Carribbean areas plus the sugar from our own mainland sugar cane and beets, filled the American sugar bowl to overflowing.

One Third Less

The sugar bowl is due to be reduced this year because no sugar at all can reach us from the Philippines. Shipping shortages may cut Hawaiian imports in half. More molasses to make industrial alcohol and sugar for lend lease shipments may take a large part of this year's Cuban sugar cane. So there seems to be no doubt about it. There's less sugar for the consumer and we'll have to adapt to the situation, that's all. We must manage to survive on one-third less sugar than usual. That means that we'll eat fewer sweets and use other foods to supply the fuel energy our bodies need, and next that we'll learn how to substitute other sweetings for cane or beet sugar.

We really haven't needed all the sweets we're accustomed to eating, anyway. We sometimes let them crowd out the protective foods that are essential to sound healthy bodies. Many fruits are naturally sweet and they can take up the slack in your sugar bowl very nicely. Dried apricots and dried peaches make good snacks just as they come; cooked they make desserts that don't need sugar. The fuel or energy supplies in the daily diet we can get just as well from other starchy foods like potatoes, beets, corn, wheat and cereals. A well balanced diet that includes these foods will give all the energy one needs for healthy activity.

Sugar Substitutes

The . . .. of course, sugar never was our only sweetening. Honey, corn syrup, corn sugar, maple sugar and syrup, sorghum syrup and all substitute for cane or beet sugar to some degree. However, my friends, Mr. Henderson has not come around to putting a ceiling on prices of these substitutes so you had better watch prices.

You will have to learn how to use substitutes. They are less sweet both by measure and by weight than sugar, so you have to use more of them. In beverages, puddings, custards, and sauces, corn syrup may be used. Use twice as much to get an equally sweet product. and reduce all the other liquids one-fourth.

In muffins, plain cakes, drop cookies, substitute corn syrup measure for measure for sugar and reduce the liquid by one-third. In very sweet cakes and candy, you can replace one-fourth of the sugar called for with an equal amount of corn syrup but reduce your liquid one-third. Half the sugar in stewed fruits may be replaced with corn syrup. Frozen desserts can take one-fourth corn syrup which will improve their texture as well a- sweeten.

Some Sweet Secrets

Molasses is the secret of success in gingerbread, baked beans, Indian puddings, Boston brown bread, and many cakes and cookies.

In most of these recipes, you can use sorghum instead. Maple sugar can be substituted for granulated sugar in recipes where you'd like a maple flavor. You can use one and one-third cups of maple sugar for each cup of white sugar the recipe calls for. Honey, the oldest of sweets, can be used in many ways. It is a delicious spread for bread, in combination with nuts, chopped fruits, cream cheese, or peanut butter, it is a fine sandwich filling. It is a good sauce for ice cream. One-fifth of honey is water, so the liquid in the recipe must be reduced.

Write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, for Leaflet No. 113, called "Honey and Some of its Uses." It's free, the leaflet, not the honey.

COD-LIVER OIL A FOOD—NOT A FAD

Baby Needs This Nourishment
By Mrs. Mary M. Aldrich

Cod-liver oil is not a fad. It is an essential food for babies and young children. One mother asks, "Isn't cod-liver oil just one of our modern fancies? Our grandparents never heard of it and they raised pretty good children. Why should I keep on with a dose that stains everything yellow and makes my cute baby smell like a little fish?"

Our grandmothers didn't have cod-liver oil. But they did have babies who suffered from rickets and bowlegs and many other ills that are now preventable by this messy dose, which we mothers all hate but can't do without.

Rich in Vitamins A. D.

Cod-liver oil is rich in vitamins A and D, two food elements that are absolutely necessary for the health of growing children. There are other fish oils on the market, halibut oil for instance, in which A and D may be cheaply and easily obtained. Concentrates in the form of pills are also available to supply these precious substances.

The most natural place to find vitamin A is in food. Any child whose diet includes plenty of meat, eggs, butter, cream and green vegetables is getting some vitamin A. The natural place to find vitamin D is in sunlight. Any child who has direct and constant access to sunshine, either out-of-doors or under a sunlight lamp, is getting vitamin D.

Under ideal conditions, children should get enough sunlight and natural food elements to take care of these vitamins without supplementing. But the fact is that in most parts of the United States they do not. So until we are able to solve the problem of sunshine and diets for all children, we can be thankful that cod-liver oil will do our nutritional work for us.

Start With Small 'Serving'

Doctors usually advise beginning with a few drops of cod-liver oil and gradually working up the dose to one or two teaspoons, depending on the individual child. Other oils and concentrates have their own prescribed doses. When sun baths are given regularly in summertime, the dose is usually decreased, although some mothers continue with a tiny amount so that the daily habit is not interrupted.

Cod-liver should be kept in a cool, dry place. It is better not to buy too large a bottle at one time, as the taste is less palatable when it stands too long after the bottle is opened.

HAMPTON INST. ADOPTS COMPULSORY PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM

Hampton Institute, Va.—In accordance with wartime trends and standards of physical fitness as advocated by the federal government. Hampton Institute's entire physical education program will be broadened and intensified with four years of physical education compulsory for all undergraduate students, beginning next September, it was announced this week by Charles H. Williams, supervisor of physical education at the Tidewater Virginia college.

According to present plans the physical education program will be placed on a three-day a week basis, for the four year period. In an effort to have Hampton cooperate with the National Physical Fitness program, the curriculum committee of the college has approved proposals made by Mr. Williams to aid in this direction.

Because of the develoment of a successful intramural program and due to the fact that many Hampton Institute students are engaged in vocational activities, Mr. Williams recommended the following as an adequate program for Hamptonians:

Freshmen and sophomores will have physical education classes three times a week; trade school freshmen will have physical education classes twice a week; juniors and seniors will have physical education classes twice a week. Work done in the classes will consist of seasonal activities.

EFFICIENT SKI REPAIR KIT

Two new items for use of ski troops, a repair tip and a repair kit, have been developed by the army. The repair tip, carried as emergency equipment by one out of every four to eight men, is made of a light metal and fits any ski. It is designed as a makeshift to get a ski trooper back to his post when the tip of his ski has been damaged so that it cannot be used. The repair kit consists of a bag of tools for repairing skis which weigh less than eight ounces. An important tool is a wrench and a pair of pliers in combination. The wrench will fit the nuts on the contraction band, a thin strip of metal used to hold a split ski together.

Also in the kit are a file and a countersink. The file is used to cut off the metal edges of a damaged ski at the desired place. The countersink is used to enlarge holes along the metal edges of a ski, in case large size screws must be used in repairing the ski.

PROMOTIONS FOR ARMY NON-COMS

Increasing the opportunity for promotion to the non-commissioned grades and at the same time simplifying the army pay system, the war department in the near future will eliminate the rating of specialist and create three new grades for enlisted men.

The new grades are technician third grade, technician fourth grade and technician fifth grade. Men of these grades will be non-commissioned officers, receiving the pay and allowances of the grade specified by their title, and will wear distinctive chevaonns.

These technicians will rank in order of the dates of their warrants below non-commiissioned officers of the same pay. For example, a technician third grade will rank below a staff sergeant. Similarly, a technician fourth grade will rank below a sergeant, but above a corporal, and a technician fifth grade will rank below a corporal but above a private first class.

DR. FREDERICK D. PATTERSON NAMED NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTE TRUSTEE

Hampton Institute, Va.,—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, was selected to membership on the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees at the meeting of the board, according to an announcement made his week by Dr. Malcolm S. McLean, president of the historic Tidewater Virginia college.

Dr. Patterson, who assumed the presidency of Tuskegee Institute in 1935 at the age of 34, is a native of Washington, D. C. For five years before going to Tuskegee as an agricultural department instructor, he was head of the agricultural department at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va. Two years before he took the mantle of the late Dr. R. R. Moton at Tuskegee, he served as acting director of the school's department of agriculture.

Colored Artists Heard on New York Radio Station

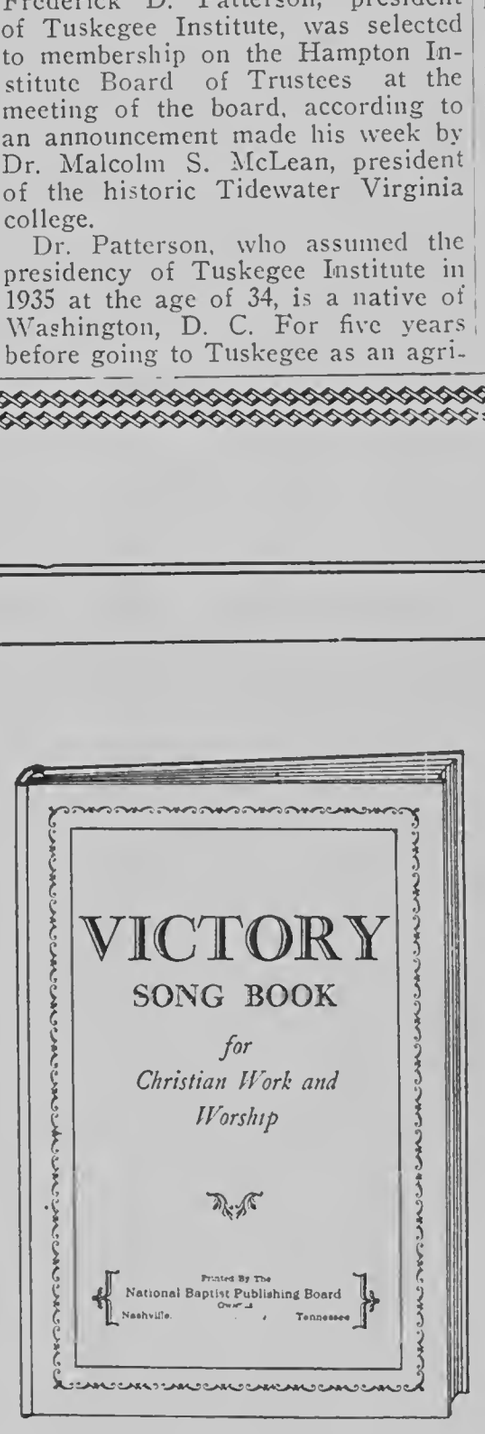
NEW YORK, (ANP)—One of the outstanding programs featuring Negro artists regularly is the 25 minute portion of the Alan Courtney show on radio station WOV, called "Harlem on Parade."

Every Monday, from 8:05 to 8:30 p. m., Courtney assisted by Maj. Robinson, well known newspaper correspondent, presents some outstanding star in person in addition to playing their records.

The audience acceptance of this show is attested by the huge amount of mail received each week. Some of the stars who have already appeared are Hazel Scott, Benny Carter, Erskin Hawkins, Jay McShann, Pete Ammons and Albert Johnson, Teddy Wilson and Lionel Hampton.

Counsel (to police witness): But if a man is on his hands and knees **in the middle** of the road, that does not prove he is drunk?

Policeman: No sir, it does not. But this one was trying to roll up the white line!



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SUPPLIES FOR THE RAILROADS

The railroads have thoroughly demonstrated their ability to meet unprecedented demands for transportation without delay, confusion or congestion. In doing that, they are exacting maximum service from every car and locomotive they possess. When it is no longer possible to make existing trains provide more service, additional load can be carried only if the railroads can buy needed new equipment.

Priority officials have greatly reduced the number of new cars and locomotives requested by the railroads. There are grave basic material shortages in many fields, and supplies must be thinly spread. At the same time, it is equally obvious that the railroads are 100 per cent necessary to the war effort and that a "breakdown" in transportaton would paralyze the war effort. We can't make arms without trains to haul the materials to the industrial centers—and we can't use finished arms without trains to haul them away to where they are needed.

Federal Coordinator of Transportation Eastman had said that he regards current allowances for new rail equipment as being too low, and that he will seek modification of the order. It is to be hoped that those in charge of this vital matter will find a way to give an industry on which the whole war effort depends, sufficient cars and locomotives to handle the vast increase in traffic that are projected for the future.

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ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

Washington, D. C.—Trying to keep farmers and city folks fully informed on the program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture so that they may know how best to produce and conserve for the war effort is an important task which is being done in several ways. Ministers are preaching "Food-for-Freedom," farm agents are doing an effective job of keeping farmers abreast of modern methods, and newspapers and magazines are publishing reams of copy on agricultural developments.

Reams of copy . . . here's the rub. Paper is no longer plentiful; already most federal agencies, to prevent waste, are violating one of the first rules of journalism, by mimeographing their releases on both sides of the paper.

This column is the outgrowth of an effort to further conserve paper and at the same time maintain the essential elements of an effective information service. From week to week we shall try to sum up in brief form the important agricultural developments which take place here in the Dept. We are sure you will accept the news in this briefer form with the same patriotic grace with which you are accepting the rationing of sugar, gasoline, tires and other materials essential to winning the war.

Well, National Cotton Week is being observed May 15-23 and since Negroes have played such an important part in the development of the cotton industry it might be fitting that this first column be devoted to it.

The Department of Agriculture has issued several publications treating the historical background and economic significance of cotton. The reading of these publications gives one a new appreciation of the fiber and helps one to see what a remarkable contribution black hands reaching for the white fleece are making to America's No. 1 cash crop.

Eleven per cent of the popupopulation or 13,500,000 depend on cotton for a living, nearly a third of the nation's 6,000,000 farmers grow it, and every American uses cotton in several ways every day of his life. It tops wool and silk as the world's most important fiber.

Whether it's a spread for your bread or a spread for your bed, cotton is an important item. It is used in more than a thousand ways from clothing to automobile tires and from salad dressing to cosmetics and victrola records. From a military point of view cotton is used in uniforms, tents, airplanes, parachutes, pontoons and munitions.

The history of cotton goes back to India where it has been in use for almost 3,500 years. Because man had been shearing sheep and weaving his clothes from wool for many centuries before he heard of cotton, legends about the origin of cotton are invariably linked with sheep.

One legend explains the origin of cotton this way: It comes from a vegetable-lamb which is part plant and part animal. A melon-like seed is planted and when the fruit matures it bursts open and reveals a little lamb. The fiber is gathered from the lamb and made into clothes.

Although Columbus found the Indians growing cotton when he discovered America, it did not become important as a commercial crop until Washington's second term as President when Eli Whitney invented the gin. Within less than 10 years the annual cotton production increased from 3,000 bales to more than 100,000 bales. For a hundred years following the invention of the gin, the United States was the only country producing any significant quantity for export.

Today while more than 60 nations produce cotton, only six, the United States, world's greatest producer, India, China, Russia, Egypt, and Brazil grow it in large quantities. Currently the United States produces annually nearly 12,000,000 of the world's 28,000,000 bales a year production.

With the decline of our cotton export trade, we have developed many new uses for the fiber and its by-products, cottonseed. And we have also made large quantities of it available to low-income families by means of cotton stamps and the mattress program. Through the former thousands obtained cotton material and cotton garments and through the latter Negro families made for themselves nearly a million cotton mattresses. However, with home consumption approaching 12,000,000 bales for 1942, both of these programs have been terminated.

Negroes should justly be proud of the important role they play in every phase of cotton development from planting, cultivating and harvesting to ginning and weaving. Moreover, they have been closely associated with it since the Revolutionary period. And although their position in harvesting is being threatened by mechanical cotton pickers, stripping or sledding devices and the new snapping technique, they are going to be a significant factor in America's cotton industry for a long time to come.

This year National Cotton Week, finds Negro farmers not only busy trying to help plant and cultivate 27,000,000 acres of cotton with emphasis on long-staple for military uses, but also increasing their hogs, chickens and gardens to help meet the food-for-freedom goals. Whether its food or fiber, the Department feels that Negro farmers, as always, can be depended upon to do their full part.

INTERESTING ITEMS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

In most of Latin America the school year begins in April or May and ends in November..

Haiti is the smallest of the American republics.

In the tenth century the Scots borrowed a linen-smoother of black glass from the Vikings to do their ironing.

No known species of birds has teeth.

The automobile industry has defense plants in 6 cities and towns in 17 states.

After a garment is dipped in starch and the starch solution wrung out, rub the collars and cuffs between the fingers to smooth out any starchy spots or blisters between the layers of cloth.

The juice left from bottled pickles makes an excellent basting liquid for chops, roasts or broiled meats.

Sweet pease, lupins and garden peas usually grow better if the seed are treated with one of the inoculants available for the purpose.

If a refrigerator sets into the wall, take care to allow several inches of space on each side and at least a foot of space on top for good circulation of air around all sides of it.

The owl has noiseless wings, hides in a hollow tree during the day, and hunts for food at night when he has the keenest of vision.

The mountain beaver can climb trees, if they are not too tall, lopping off branches as it goes, but leaving stubs long enough to use as rungs of a ladder on its return. Sometimes it tops the tree itself.

Woodpeckers are the tree doctors of the bird world. With their powerful sharp bills they dig insects out of the bark and also cut holes for their nests. At least half of the spruce-bark beetles of the northeastern United States are said to be eaten by woodpeckers.

The eye is the barometer of the heart.

Silence is a difficult argument to beat.

The successful borrower gets credit for his efforts.

The man who knows but little invariably tells more.

Hushed is the conversation of men when money talks.

It's surprising how easy it is to get something you dont want.

Silence may be golden, but gossip gains currency.

Its no more human to err than it is to lie about it.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS

There can be no doubt but that many of the aggressive proponents of socializaton of the electric industry are looking forward to the day when similar treatment can be applied to other enterprises in this country. If one man's business is destroyed the way is smoothly paved for destroying other men's business.

Socialist leaders themselves have pointed to that fact. For example, Eugene V. Debs once said: "I am solid for government ownership because it is the first road to Socialism. I am for state and municipal ownership because it is an easy way to get what we want." And Norman Thomas the ablest living Socialist, has said: "To begin with, the Socialists seek first the key industries."

If the American people want Socialism they are entitled to have it. But let the American people thoroughly realize what Socialism involves. It means the complete and unquestioned control by politicians over the nation's instruments of production to the exclusion of private enterprise. It means that all would work for the government, and that all men's jobs would be at the mercy of the officials in power. It means the absolute elimination of State's Rights and local control and regulation of local resources. Don't think that Socialism here would be basically different from Socialism in Europe.

So far as the war effort is concerned socialization of the power industry would in all likelihood decrease power output. As a writer to the Spokane, Washington, Spokesman-Review point out, "Political control is efficient only in placing inexperienced and unqualified persons in positions where experience and qualifications are essential. Political management will not increase our power or war production."

Will we permit free enterprise to be destroyed at home while we fight against its enemies abroad? The future of the nation is at stake from within as well as without.

—oOo—

RUBBER FOR AMERICA

Hope for the American motorist is found in the ambitious synthetic rubber program which is being developed by the oil industry.

W. S. S. Rodgers, President of the Texas Company, says that the automobile is so interwoven with our national economy that its necessary civilian use should and must be continued. The government's current synthetic rubber plans call for the creation of a supply which will be almost entirely absorbed by military needs. Therefore, the oil industry make recommendations for increasing the announced programs so as to include some rubber for what we consider essential civilian use." Commenting on this, Mr. Rodgers said, "I have a great deal of confidence in American ingenuity, and I would not be surprised if we should soon find some satisfactory solution to this rather difficult problem."

Very great progress has been made in increasing the wearing ability of synthetic rubber for tires. According to W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, rubber substitutes developed as late as 1940 would deliver only 200 miles of service. New synthetic rubber may deliver 10,000 miles as speeds of not over 35 miles per hour. And, says Mr. Farish, a single day's output of steel would enable the oil industry to build all the equipment needed to keep the necessary civilian cars rolling.

It will, of course, be a long time before much rubber is available for anything except, vital use. So take the best possible care of your car and its tires. And in the meantime, it is reassuring to know that the oil industry is doing everything in its power to give this nation the synthetic rubber it so desperately needs.

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FIRE FIGHTS AGAINST US

The National Fire Protection Association recently published a booklet which is a tragic commentary on human carelessness. That booklet is almost entirely given to vivid photographs of fires which have caused major damage to war industries.

Those fires resulted in money losses running into the tens of millions. Far worse, they deprived our military forces of vially needed equipment and supplies. And in practically every instance, human failure was the cause of the conflagrations.

One fire got out of hand because a watchman shut off automatic sprinkler valves. One was the result of disregard for fire protection in the design of a pier. In another case, the water supply was inadequate. Another fire started in a substandard tank truck. In another instance, there was gross failure to observe adequate fire safeguards during construction operations. One million-dollar fire started in an old warehouse lacking automatic fire protection—and the owner had had eight previous fires.

So it goes down a long list. These fires weren't "acts of God." They were the results of someOne's failure, someone's ignorance, someone's carelessness.

How can we prevent such terrible losses? The answer is simple. We can prevent them by passing and strictly enforcing local building codes which will make poor construction and bad design impossible. We can prevent them by carrying on regular inspections of homes, businesses and public property. We can prevent them if every citizen will do his bit by making sure that his own home and his own place of business are as safe as possible.

The home owners who allows papers and old clothes and odds and ends to accumulate in attic or basement, and the factory manager who fails to install adequate fire protective equipment in his plant are equaly guilty. Both are paving the way for conflagrations. Both are endangering lives, money and production. When we prevent fire, we help fight the Axis. For fires serve the Axis' ends.

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CORRECTIONS MUST BE MADE

In his recent speech to Congress which dealt with price stabilization, the President said: "It is our effort to be fair in all phases of price control; and if our future experience reveals inequality or unfairness, corrections will, of course, be made."

It seems inevitable that general price freezing will have to be swiftly followed by many corrections. Those corrections must be made in order to save retail business, both small and large, from imminent destruction.

Increases in retail prices have been substantially less than in the last war, to the contrary, retail price boosts kept pace with and often run ahead of wholesale price rises. The reason that did not happen this time is that retail industry long ago pledged itself to do everything in its power to hold the cost of living down. In fulfilling that pledge, it adopted the policy of pricing goods on the basis of original cost, not replacement cost. In other words, it did not increase its prices to the consumer until it replaced stock at a higher cost. The result of that public-spirited policy was a very large "lag" between the retail and wholesale price indexes.

Now adequate provision must be made for eliminating that lag, otherwise, retailers will be legally bound to sell many articles at no profit, and some articles at an actual loss. That would mean disaster for thousands of stores.

This affects every community in the country. It affects every kind of retail store—general merchandise clothing household goods, hardware, food, etc. The very life of a large segment of small business depends on it. All agree that price stabilization is necessary. But it must be imposed in a way that would literally destroy enterprises which have fought most effectively against inflation.

—oOo—

JEFFERSON AND HIS HORSES

Henry S. Randall in his biography of Thomas Jefferson, devotes considerable space to the great statesman's love of fine horses. He tells us that in his younger days Jefferson was most finical in his treatment of his mounts. When his saddle horse was led out, if there was a spot on him that did not shine as faultlessly as a mirror, he rubbed it with a clean pocket handkerchief. If it became soiled the groom was severely reprimanded. Jefferson's decided preference was for the Virginia race horse; he did not ride and was scarcely willing to drive any other. He usually kept half a dozen brood mares of high quality.

Of Jefferson's horses the fleet, fiery, but gentle-tempered "Eagle" was the favorite.

Provident Holds Cancer Clinic

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Outstanding Illinois' physicians this month are attending the annual cancer symposium being held at Provident hospital here in conjunction with Cook County Physicians' association.

The symposium, which stresses early diagnosis of cancer, is working toward a collection of statistics on cancer in Negroes in conjunction with the Chicago Cancer committee. Medical advice is free to all cases or proved or suspected cancer.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXES

No taxes are imposed by the United Kingdom on either colonies or dominions. This is true also of war expenses. Financial contributions of British colonies to the war effort have been in the form of free gifts for the purchase of fighting aircraft, etc. The Dominions are independent members of the British commonwealth of nations. Their whole war effort, financial and otherwise, is entirely voluntary. Their financial support of the war has been chiefly in the form of (a) loans to Great Britain; and (b) in supplying their own materials. As allies of the United Nations they have sent armies to the various fronts and they tax themselves to maintain these armies.

PROMISE FOR THE FUTURE

The agricultural cooperative marketing groups and America's big-scale retailers are performing tremendously valuable services for the producers and consumers of this country. That is the gist of an editorial in the Burlington, Vermont, Daily News.

The editorial deals with the fine work done by the Vermont Maple Cooperative. It says: "If farmers will band together, and work together, and stick together, they can get a far better price for the product than if each tries to bargain and sell individually.....As the representative of one of the great chain stores pointed out, the manager of the Maple Co-op has such experience in selling maple products that he can sell 100,000 bottles of syrup with no more effort and cost than the farmer selling 20 cans.....

"The co-op specializes in knowing just where it can get the best price. Finally, the co-op has a large lot to offer, and it can bargain better than the fellow with a small lot. This means that the farmers are getting the best possible fair price for their goods. It means that the great chain stores are distributing the farmers' products to the town and city dwellers at the lowest possible cost. Chain store profits amount to less than two per cent a year on the aver—age .. Imagine this co-op way of producing combined with this low cost distribution applied to all our daily wants and you can see lying ahead of us an era of plenty and prosperity such as mankind has never known."

The work of the marketing cooperatives and the mass merchandisers becomes specially important in wartime, when normal markets and normal ways of doing business are constantly disrupted. Both the chains and the organized independent stores have made it a fixed policy to work with the farmer and his organizations. And the result of that has been a steady narrowing between the price the farmer is paid and the price the consumer is charged.

This is real progress.. progress which benefits all involved. And it is the kind of progress which holds infinite promise for tthe future.

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FIRE IN THE FOREST

Writing in the American Weekly, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard points out that fire in the forest is a definite menace to the war effort. "This year,' he says, "the wolf of forest fire has more power to do harm in the United States than ever before.

"For many years fires have burned over an average of around 30,000,000 acres of forest land annually. Year after year experienced foresters have placed the estimate of property damage at $40,000,000. Few if any years have gone by without some lives being lost to forest fire. And the toll of death and suffering among wild animals, birds and fish; of destruction of the soil, and of constant erosion has, of course, been incalculable.

"This year, in addition to the capacity to exact a similar toll, forest fire could slow down the nation's production for war; it could interrupt the flow of aircraft, tanks, equipment for the United Nations and their fighting men."

A vast amount of timber products goes into fighting arms. A modern battleship, for instance, requires 500,000 board feet of wood. Steel cargo ships require as much as 700,000 board feet. A bombing plane cased for shipment requires 15,000 board feet, which is about as much as is used in a six-room house. Any number of war materials are made in part from wood pulp.

So our forests, in addition to being a priceless resource, are of vital importance to the war effort. And those forests, when the height of the dry season is reached; become virtually explosive. Power lines, railroad tracks, highways, and water supplies often run through our woodlands. One match could start a disastrous fire which would be felt in the far corners of the world, in diminishing supplies to our troops.

Be rigorously careful in the woods. Scrupulously abide by every regulation. Don't complain when forest areas are closed to travel—that is often a necessary precaution. The defense of America's magnificent resources of timber is part of national defense.

—oOo—

THE GOVERNMENT AND INFLATION

Inflation is caused when public purchasing power goes up at a time when the supply of goods available for public consumpton goes down. That rule is almost universally agreed to by economists. And, judged by it, the Federal government itself is one of the most inflationary influences in the nation. The billions the government spends for non-war purposes helps to create an artificially inflated purchasing power which competes for a restricted and dwindling supply of goods.

That is one of the most compelling reasons for maximum retrenchment in Federal non-war spending. Business and individuals must tighten their belts in order to pay for war and prevent inflation. The government, which is the greatest spender of all, must do likewise. The House recently took a courageous step in the right direction when it drastically pruned six major appropriation bills. That policy must be continued and intensified if disastrous economic consequences are to be avoided.

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FINANCE MOBILIZES OUR RESOURCES

"We may have been reminded so often in this war," said the the New York Times recently, "that men and materials take precedence over money, that there is a tendency to go to the extreme and assume that finance no longer counts. The fact is that finance is an essential instrument where resources of a country are mobilized for war and the enormous process of production, transportation and exchange of goods is facilitated...

"The size of the bankers' job is illustrated by the one problem of government financing....when the utmost has been done to sell Defense Bonds and place the government's securities with insurance companies, savings banks and other institutions, it is likely that the commercial banks will have to absorb from $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000 of government debt in the coming year."

On top of that staggering task the banks must directly finance war industry—and they must keep the vast banking machine running smoothly. Thus, finance is as vital a part of the war effort as producing industry itself. Without banking, the mobilization of our resources would be an impossible job.

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EAT THE SAME BREAD

No country on earth has as many automobiles per capita as the United States In no country is the automobile such a necessity in the daily life of the people. We have used it so universally that steam and electric railroads long ago discontinued the bulk of their interurban service throughout the country, and interurban tracks have been generally abandoned and torn up. Now, as a war necessity, people are required to give up, to a large extent, this basic means of transportation.

When gasoline rationing went into effect, many Congressmen, and Senators who regulate the acts of private citizens, signed up for "X" cards giving them unlimited mounts of gas, on the theory that their driving was essential to national defense. Probably nowhere else in the world is a private car for a public official less needed than Washington, D. C., where taxicabs are as thick as fleas on a dog's back and rates are the lowest. Most Congressmen and Senators live in apartment houses and hotels where it is more advantageous to use a taxicab than a private car.

Writing on this situation, Raymond Clapper says: "The attitude of these Senators and Representatives makes one's blood boil.' This gasoline grab is a glaring example of privileged officialism asking the common people to make sacrifices which the officeholders do not wish to share. It's high time that our growing army of public servants, which is acquiring more and more special privileges, was set back on its heels and made to eat the same kind of bread it rations out to the people.

—oOo—

THE MASK IS OFF

The people are turning a deaf ear to the agitation of proponents of public ownership of electric power. It is a dead issue compared to the important issues of the day.

A notable example of this fact just occurred in the Pacific Northwest, home of Bonneville and Grand Coulee, dams, where the socialists have used every conceivable weapon in attempts to destroy private companies. On the 15th day of May, three Pacific Northwest districts voted "No" decisively on public ownership proposals. This occurred despite the costly, aggressive campaigns waged by government-employed public-power advocates.

You don't have to be a Sherlock Holmes to figure out what went on in the minds of the voters participating in these elections. They know that private power companies are giving excellent, low-cost power service to industries, farms and homes—and also paying gigantic taxes. They know that a private utility is completely regulated and controlled by local government, while government power projects are not subject to local control or taxes. They also know that to vote themselves further into debt at a time when Federal taxes due to war are increasing geometrically, is the height of community folly.

And lastly, they are beginning to realize that the insidious drive to centralize power control and ownership under a politically dominated powerful government bureau in Washington is a poor and dangerous substitute for local self rule and control of power development and distribution.

To socialize private utilities doesn't add one kilowatt to the power supply. It simply increases the financial burden on all the people and puts bureaucrats in the saddle.

Recent figures show that 3,061 Negroes are buying farms through the Department of Agriculture under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

Prayer, the basic exercise of the spirit, must be actively practiced in our private lives. If the power of prayer is released and used in the lives of common men and women; if the spirit earnestly seeks to know and follow the will of Almighty God, clearly and boldly, there is yet hope that our prayers for a better world will be answered.

—Dr. Alexis Carrel.

Locals Of AF of L In Chicago Found Guilty of Keeping Negro Workers Out Of War Jobs

Washington, D. C.—In two stiffly worded decisions, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has sustained charges of race discrimination against two Chicago Labor unions which have prevented Negro steamfitters and plumbers from working on certain defense projects.

The text of these decisions were made public June 14 by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the committee, who pointed out that Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, and Local 130, Chicago Journeymen Plumbers Union, had been given until June 18, to "alter or construe" their present policies in such a manner that qualified steamfitters and plumbers may be employed "in the ordinary course of business" on the basis of merit. The unions have another five days in which to notify the contractors to whom they supply workers.

The Committee labels the union's proposal to Negro workers as "unreasonable, oppressive, unconscionable, unenforceable, and contrary to the spirit and letter of Executive Order 8802."

The charges against the two unions hold that they have closed shop agreements with plumbing and steamfitting contractors to the effect that only union members can be employed; that the union does not admit Negroes, regardless of fitness; that the union has refused to give clearance to Negro workers; that both unions have offered Negroes a plan which would limit them to working only for "colored steamfitting and plumbing contractors, and then only on such buildings as are occupied by colored owners or tenants."

As a result of the policies of the unions, both of which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Negro steamfitters and plumbers have been refused work on the vast construction jobs going on at the Great Lakes Naval station and the Cabrini Housing project, both of which are financed by public funds for the war emergency, it is pointed out.

The case of the steamfitters and plumbers was heard in Chicago on April 4, 1942, by a subcommittee of the Fair Employment Practice group, composed of Earl B. Dickerson, chairman, Frank P. Fenton, and Milton P. Webster. Since then the full committee has reviewed the entire record, approved the findings and issued directions. The full directions to Local 597, Steamfitters Protective Association, follow (except for change of name, the directions to the plumbers union were similar):

The premises considered, and based upon the findings aforesaid, the Committee orders and directs as follows:

1. That the said Local 597, Steamfitters' Protective Association, modify, alter, or construe its agreement with the Chicago Master Steamfitters' Association in such a way as to permit the members of the said Association to hire qualified colored steamfitters in the ordinary course of business, on the basis of equality with other applicants. It further directs that said action be taken within ten days (10) days from June 8th, 1942, and that notice of same be served upon the said Association for circulation among its members, within five days after said action; that a copy of notice embodying such action be forwarded by registered mail to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, concurrently with service of its original notice upon said Association.

2. That, in conformity with the duty imposed upon them by Presidential Executive Order 8802, the members of the Chicago Master Steamfitters' Association, the Chicago Housing Authority, and any and all other public and private defense contractors, sub-contractors, forthwith accept Negro steamfitters on all defense and government projects for employment as steam-fitters on the basis of their merit and qualifications, and not to require the presentation of permits from labor unions, particularly the Steamfitters' Protective Association, Local 697, as a condition for employment. In issuing this directive it is not the intenton of the Committee that the employers will violate the terms of closed shop agreements with the union, but where the union takes the position that the employer's compliance with this directive is such a violation, the Committee directs the employer to at once notify the Committee thereof.

President Roosevelt's Desire For Fair Deal To Colored Americans Winning Support

By Al White

Washington, June 18 —(ANP)— The first six months of the war have passed. Negroes are interested to know just what has happened and what, if any, have been the real gains, not only to them, but to their country.

As far as the United States is concerned, there have been no real smashing successes, but a few scattered skirmishes which have been called victories. On the one hand, we have had the loss of Guam, Wake, and the Phillipines and a crushing blow at Hawaii at the very outset of the war.

But Negroes, as part of the United States, have made gains at home and in the armed forces which have been all the more remarkable because of the concessions made.

In the army alone, there are now more officers either in active service or in training than we had in the last World War. Negroes are being trained for officers in all branches of the service and are acquitting themselves creditably. In the air corps, there is a lieutenant colonel, and there will be other Negroes with higher ratings than second or first lieutenants. Negroes are in the air corps, they are in the engineers, in fact in every branch of the service.

In the navy, the recent announced policy has given new hope to the Negro, and with the formation of the Negro division of the marine corps, history will be written. Already, several qualified Negroes have been received by the navy and given chief petty officers' ratings, something it has been difficult for them to achieve before unless it was in the division of mess attendants.

On far flung battle areas, Negroes have been assigned to important tasks. They are serving as missionaries in Australia, the queer land which hitherto barred all Negroes from living there. Their conduct and comportment will do much to show the Australians the error of their ways.

In the government departments, there has been a gradual break down of the prejudices which have kept the Negroes in the background, and there is promise of even greater breakdowns on the part of certain hitherto tough departments. Hundreds of Negroes have been given employment in Washington and more are being brought in as the occasions demand.

In the industrial field, Negroes have considerable gains, only after the President himself indicated his desire that Negroes be given consideration, and in almost every instance where Negroes have been given the opportunity they have done a good job.

More than one-half a million Negro school children are receiving free lunches daily through the Department's Surplus Marketing Administration.

Nearly a million Negro farm families have made mattresses under the Cotton Mattress Program.

There are more than 500 Negro county extension and home demonstration agents serving Negro farmers.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

BANANAS SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR

By Mrs. Ethel Somers

Since bananas supply so much sugar, they are going to come into their own with sugar rationing. The sugar content of a fully ripe banana is the equivalent of four to five teaspoons of granulated sugar.

Bananas supply quick energy through their dextrose and levulose sugars. The sucrose is absorbed more slowly in the blood stream, and so bananas also furnish "prolonged" energy.

Select all-yellow or slightly green-tipped bananas. Peel and scrape off the threads that may stay on the fruit.

Slice crosswise into pieces 3-4 to 1 inch thick. Dip into slightly beaten egg or 1-4 cup evaporated milk and 1 1-2 teaspoon salt.

Drain bananas so that they will not take too heavy a coating of crumbs.

Now roll them in 3-4 cup fine corn-flake, bread or cracker crumbs or corn meal. Using a spoon to dip the crumbs over the fruit prevents marring the nice round shapes.

Heat one inch of fat or oil in frying pan to 375 degrees Fahrenheit or until a one inch cube of bread browns in 40 seconds. Fry the banana scallops in this hot fat 1 1-2 to 2 minutes, or until brown and tender.

Drain well on paper toweling and serve hot as an accompaniment to meat or with fresh maple syrup as a dessert.

In addition to sugar, bananas supply other important food elements, Vitamins A, B1 (Thiamin), G (Riboflavin), Niacin and C (Ascorbic Acid) and some essential minerals, calcium and iron) are all present in bananas. They also contain a small amount of protein. An average sized banana yields 120 calories.

Bananas have many common uses, but as a meat accompaniment their use is less extensive. If you need something new to serve with meats, try these scallops. Their crispy, browned exteriors and mildly sweet, mellow interiors make them a welcome asset in our present sugarless menus.

HUMBLE VEGETABLES TAKE ON GLAMOUR IN TEMPTING CASSEROLE

Here Are Some Clever Tester Recipes to Please Both Palate and Budget

By Kay Monson

We can all do well to show some hearty approval of our modest little vegetable friends. In what other food do we get such glorious color, interesting flavor and the food value for such a paltry sum!

The versatile vegetable with all its glamor can be combined in numberless exciting and imaginable ways. These are some of the special hints that we suggest for you.

Vegetable Casserole

Melt:
Blend in:
3 tablespoons butter
5 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon celery salt
1-2 teaspoon paprika

Add slowly, stirring till thickened:
3 cups milk

Boil for 2 minutes, then add:
12 small white onions, cooked
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup cooked lima or string beans
3 cooked carrots, sliced thick,

Pour all into a buttered baking dish and top with:

Cheese Pinwheel

Sift together:
2 cups sifted flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
a few grains cayenne

Mix in thoroughly with a fork:
4 tablespoons shortening

Add:
1 cup grated cheese
3-4 cup milk (or enough to make a soft dough)

Turn out on a noured board and toss lightly until the outside looks smooth. Roll out the dough to 1-4 inch thick. Roll up as for jelly roll

Cut into 1-2 inch pieces. Place on top of mixture in baking dish. Bake in hot oven at 425 degrees F. about 20 minutes or until pinwheels are lightly browned.

STUFFED CABBAGE

Combine:
2 cups diced ham
2 cups cooked rice
1 egg, slightly beaten
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper
1-8 teaspoon mace, if desired
1-8 teaspoon poultry seasoning, if desired
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons melted butter

Mix well. Cut off the top of:
1 firm head of cabbage

Scoop out a large pocket and fill with the ham and rice mixture. Put the top of the cabbage back on. Tie the cabbage in a moistened sheet of vegetable parchment paper if it is available, and steam for one hour. Serves 4 to 6.

SCALLOPED ONIONS AND CUCUMBERS

Peel and cut in thin slices:
2 long cucumbers

Cut in thin slices:
4 large sweet onions

Alternate the layers of cucumber and onion in a casserole, sprinkling the layers lightly with:
4 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Over all pour:
2 cups catsup or tomato juice and catsup mixed

Dot with:
1 tablespoon butter

Bake in a 350 degree oven for 20 to 30 minutes until the vegetables are tender.

TEMPTING BAKED GREEN PEPPER

For an inexpensive but attractive main dish serve baked green peppers stuffed with a savory rice filling. Prepare the peppers by cutting off the tops and removing the fibers and seeds. Drop into boiling salted water and simmer gently for 5 minutes, then drain. Combine 2 cups cooked rice with 1-2 cup milk, 2 tablespoons chopped pimiento, 1 tablespoon finely minced parsley, 1 tablespoon grated onion, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-8 teaspoon pepper, 2 tablespoons melted butter, and 1 cup diced American cheese. Fill peppers with the stuffing. Place in a baking pan and add 1-2 cup of hot water. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) for 30 minutes, or until peppers are tender. Serves 6.

MEAT BALLS AND SPAGHETTI

1-2 pound chopped beef
1-2 pound lean pork
2-3 cup dried bread crumbs
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1 teaspoon minced onions
2 tablespoons catsup
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1-8 teaspoon celery salt
4 tablespoons flour
4 tablespoons fat
1 garlic clove

Mix all ingredients excepting flour, fat and garlic. Shape into one 1-2 inch balls. Roll in flour Cook garlic two minutes in fat, then discard it. Add meat balls and cook until well browned—about eight minutes. Serve in sauce.

Sauce

3 cups tomatoes
3 tablespoons tomato paste
1-2 cup tomato juice
1 tablespoon brown sugar
1 tablespoon chopped onions
2 tablespoons chopped green peppers
1 tablesoon chopped parsley
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon powdered cloves
1 bay leaf crushed
1 cup water
3 cups cooked spaghetti

Simmer covered 20 minutes, tomatoes, paste, juice, seasonings and water. Uncover and cook 10 minutes over moderate heat to reduce bulk. Pour over hot spaghetti, placed on heated platter. Add meat balls and garnish.

BREAD CRUMBS USED IN MAKING NOVEL PUDDING

Save a few slices of that nutritious whole wheat bread to use in this delicious new pudding. Bake the dessert in the oven, or cook it in the top compartment of the double boiler if more convenient.

Chocalote Nut Pudding
(Serves 4.)

2 cups milk
1 square unsweetened chocolate
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup soft whole wheat bread crumbs
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 egg, slightly beaten
1-2 cup chopped walnuts or pecans
1-2 teaspoon vanilla

Scald the milk; add the chocolate and butter. When the chocolate is melted, beat with a rotary beater until blended. Add bread crumbs and let stand for 5 minutes. Add the sugar, salt, slightly beaten eggs and vanilla, and stir until sugar is dissolved. Fold in chopped nuts. Pour the mixture into a buttered baking dish, and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for about 1 hour, or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean. This pudding may be cooked in a double boiler for about 45 minutes, or until firm. Serve with whipped cream.

MARKET BASKET WISDOM

Vitamins are listed in this column for only those foods which are excellent or good sources of certain vitamins. We feel that any food which furnishes only a small share of the daily vitamin need does not merit consideration in this chart. If you include vitamin-rich foods generously in menus, and observe the following nutritional standards, adequate family nutrition should be assured:

MILK: Two or more glasses daily for adults; three or more glasses for children.

VEGETABLES: Two or more servings daily besides potato. At least one of these should be raw; green and yellow vegetables should be served often.

FRUITS: Two or more servings daily—one should be citrus fruit or tomato juice.

EGGS: Three to five a week, although one daily is preferred.

MEAT, FISH, or SUBSTITUTE: One or more servings daily.

CEREAL or BREAD: Most of it should be either whole wheat grain or enriched.

BUTTER: Two or more tablespoons daily.

GINGER RING

1-2 cup fat
3-4 cup boiling water
1 cup molasses
1 egg
2 1-2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon ginger
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon cloves
1-2 teaspoon salt

Mix fat and water, add to rest of ingredients. Beat, pour into greased ring mold and bake 35 minutes in moderate oven. Unmold and cover with mallow sauce.

Mallow Sauce

1 cup marshmallows
1-3 cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1-8 teaspoon salt

Heat mallows and milk in double boiler until creamy. Add rest of ingredients. Pour over ring and serve.

BUTTERSCOTCH ICE CREAM

(Makes about 1 quart)

3 tablespoons butter
1-2 cup brown sugar
1 cup milk
1 1-2 tablespoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons cold milk
Pinch of salt
1-4 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup heavy cream whipped

Cook butter and sugar in top of double boiler until butter is melted and well blended with sugar. Add milk and heat to boiling. Mix corn starch with the cold milk, stir into butter and sugar mixture, add salt, and cook until thickened. Cool and add vanilla. Fold in whipped cream and turn into refrigerator tray and freeze, stirring once during freezing.

BANANAS BLENDERS IN VEGETABLE SALAD

Bananas blend with vegetables as blithely as with fruit. To make a novel salad, wash and dry carefully fresh crisp greens such as lettuce, watercress and chicory. Arrange in salad bowl.

Now add long pieces of fully ripe bananas (yellow peel flecked with brown). Garnish with pepper rings, sliced tomatoes, fluted cucumbers, and scallions. Ripe banana blends with each ingedient for flavor.

Serve with French Dressing, strips of carrot, celery curls, radish roses, wedges of tomato and variations on the theme. Rub inside of salad bowl with cut clove of garlic or onion if desired.

FUDGE TOFFEE SQUARE

Even though sugar is on the scarce list of kitchen items these days, an occasional splurge with a fluffy cake is worth its weight in gold as a morale builder.

Fudge Toffee Square is designed to lift wartime spirits and help counteract war jitters. It has a lavishness of flavor that defies description. The basis for its toffeelike quality is a caramel sirup which gives the cake the color like the candy after which it is named. Besides making a big contribution to the menu as a delightful confection, Fudge Toffee Square is also a good contributor to the day's share of B-vitamins and iron when made with enriched flour.

For a finishing touch, if the sugar supply does not permit the luxury of a fudge frosting, sprinkle chopped nuts over the batter just before the cake goes into the oven.

FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

In 1939, Alabama's tuberculosis death rate was 52.9 per 100,000 of the population, as compared to 55.5 in 1938.

"Just fancy that!" exclaimed the proud mother. "They've promoted our Herbert for hitting the sergeant. They've made him a court-martial!"

A glass company at Barberton, Ohio, plans to sink the world's deepest limestone mine, to a depth of 2,200 feet.

Canned salmon may contain as high as 15 per cent oil, comparing favorably to cod liver oil as a source of vitamin D.

Tailless comets far outnumber the familiar tailed variety.

Pillow cases which fit loosely will outwear those fitting tightly.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

MEAT BUYING HINT

A general rule in buying meats is to allow 1-4 pound of boneless cuts or ground meat for each serving; you'll need 1-2 pound per person when you purchase meats containing bone.

KITCHEN WINDOWS

You can give your windows an unusual treat by stitching your own curtains at home. Only your imagination need limit your experience because nowadays, modern sewing machine attachments turn every decorating trick into Appliqueing, cording, shirring and many other smart finishes are easy, fool-proof tasks for even the beginner. Your kitchen window, for instance would welcome the delightful change from straight-hanging curtains to a wide, pleated border that frames the top and sides. Make it of checked gingham and use the pleater attachment to turn out crisp, even pleats in a jiffy. Special attachments will be explained at your local sewing center.

SAVE WASHING MOP

Wrap an old cloth around your dustmop before you do your cleaning, and you won't have to unpleasant task of washing the mop as often. The dust and dirt will collect on the cloth, which you can dispose of by burning.

Why not revive that old-fashioned shortcake recipe for early strawberry time? Fluffy biscuit dough makes the foundation and is sparing of the family sugar bowl. Enriched flour in the biscuit dough insures extra food values.

There's a world of food value in one slice of enriched bread. One slice of enriched bread made with milk supplies about 3 grams of body-building protein. Six slices of enriched bread supplies as much protein as an average serving of meat. A meat sandwich on enriched bread is extra-nutritious.

Recent work by outstanding nutritionists and chemists has shown that wheat flour and good white bread contains a goodly amount of several members of the prolific B-family of vitamins.

Six slices of enriched bread every day supplies about half the day's needs for B1, and about one-fourth the needed niacin and iron.

USE VACUUM

An easy, clean way of getting rid of the loose dirt in your dustmop is by running the vacuum cleaner over it.

BEFORE WAXING FURNITURE

Before waxing furniture or floors, first remove all dirt and old wax by washing surface with warm water and mild soap.

GOOD BOTTLE OPENER

Keep a pair of common pliers and a nut-cracker in the kitchen drawer and use to loosen stuck caps on bottles or small jars. (Extract bottle caps are often stuck and a slight turn of the pliers does the trick.)

Miss Stella Gamber, 4838 Newport, Chicago.

Large sized cherries, seeds removed, stuffed with white cream cheese with broken nuts added, make a delicious spring salad when served on lettuce or cress and topped with French dressing. No dessert is needed when this salad follows the main course.

DON'T STEAL CAR TIME

Business men can do much to help the railroads make the best possible use of their equipment, in the opinion of Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. In a recent address, he suggested three specific steps that can be taken to prevent car shortages.

First, railroad cars are in possession of shippers a large part of the time. That time can be reduced by further speeding up loading and unloading operations. Much has already been done in this direction, he said, but there is still ample room for improvement.

Second, the heavier cars are loaded, the more work they can do. Most open-top cars are now loaded to capacity. but that is not true of box cars. Here again, a wide margin of improvement is entirely practicable, and it would be equivalent to adding thousands of cars to the total supply. To move a partly-loaded car amounts to a definite waste of vital transportation facilities.

Third, freight traffic is irregular throughout the year, and normally rises to a peak in October. At that time the danger of congestion and shortages becomes greatest. The more that peak can be cut down and the valleys filled up, the more work the cars and locomotives can do. The recent campaign urging consumers to buy their winter's coal during the summer is an example of the kind of activity that should be intensified and expanded

The magnificent job done by the railroads is without precedent in transportation history. The continuance of that job partly depends on maximum cooperation from everyone who uses rail service. We must keep the cars rolling—and keep them loaded to the limit.

—oOo—

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

—oOo—

"The battle of production has been won" wrote Paul Mallon recently. "American industry went over the top in April, out of the preparatory organizing phase and into the great American stride of mass production which no one can equal anywhere. From now on the production line on our charts will go nearly straight up."

That is an incredible achievement, and it takes incredible statistics to describe it In April, our war production was at the rate of $40,000,000,000 a year. The June rate will be about 25 per cent greater. And by the end of this year, the economists confidently predict that we will be producing at the rate of $70,000,000,000 a year.

In time to come, many a learned book will be written telling just how private industry did this job—a job which is unprecedented in world history. Two years ago we were totally unprepared for war. Today we are outproducing nations which devoted most of their resources to getting ready for war, for a decade or more. In Mein Kempf, Hitler says time and time again that the democracies are weak, spineless, unwilling and unable to fight. The Japanese also pinned abundant faith on that supposition. This country, along with the other United Nations, is showing of this year, the economists con- Hitler how tremendously wrong he was.

American industry has done far more than turn its plants from the production of the necessities and luxuries of peace to the production of the instruments of war. It has boldly-pioneered new techniques. It has thrown old production prejudices to the four winds. It has worked on the basis that nothing is impossible. The skeptics said. for instance, that the assembly-line principle could never be successfully applied to the manufacture of fighting airplanes. Ford, Boeing, Consolidated and other plants have proved otherwise—in Seattle. San Diego, Willow Run and elsewhere some of the finest military airplanes the world has ever seen are being made almost as swiftly as automobiles were made in the old days. Skeptics were certain forecasts of tank production were fantastically high. Chrysler and other makers, to the contrary, are today well ahead of the forecasts and are going farther steadily.

All over the country plants, little as well as big, are setting new production records in a hundred war-material fields. Delays still occasionally occur because of lack of materials, labor difficulties, etc. But those delays grow fewer.

There is only one dark spot- merchant ship output. The ship builders have done an excellent job in the face of staggering technical difficulties, but the fact remains that United Nations' losses are somewhat ahead of replacements. For some time delivery of steel plate was behind schedule However, existing yards are steadily upping their output, and some gigantic new yards, on both the Atlantic and Pacific Seaboards, will shortly go into operation. In this as in other war fields, some revolutionary changes are taking place in production methods. In the last war, it took close to a year to make 8,800-ton Liberty ships we used then. A Portand, Oregon, yard recently produced a 10,800-tonfreighter of the standard type we are building now in 60 days. And it is believed certain that still faster production will soon become commonplace.

The warship building program is reported ahead of schedule. Special emphasis is laid on the production of the destroyers which are needed for convoy duties, and for protecting ships-of-the-line in naval squadrons. And the U. S. submarine fleet is growing satisfactorily.

Not until the war is over and the information is of no use to the enemy will it be possible to tell the whole story of America's production effort. What can be said now is that no nation or gronp of nations ever did so much in so short a period of time. At the end of the last year, Von Ludendorff wrote, in bitter admiration, that the United States understood how to wage war. The cold production figures show that the United States understands it better still today.

—oOo—

The President, Secretary Hull, Vice-President Wallace and other top-flight officials have warned the people not to become too optimistic—and to disregard the current crop of rumors to the effect that the Axis is on the verge of collapse. There is sound reason behind that warning. Nothing suits the Hitler-Hirohito combine better than unjustified optimism on the part of their enemies. Nothing is so fatal to a nation in modern war as complacency.

The newsmen who were recently released from Hitler's Europe brought some very interesting information with them. Axis morale, they say, dropped when Germany and Italy declared war on us. But Hitler has most of the people sold on the idea that they must win or perish They are doggedly determined to fight on to the very end. There are relatively few rebels—and the Gestapo is active and efficient

It is possible, of course, that the war could end with startling suddenness. That happened in 1918. But it would be the height of folly to anticipate that. We can hope for a short war. But we must build and plan for a very long one.

NEW YORKERS GET FACTS ON BUYING POWER OF NEGROES

New York, June 18—(ANP)—In an effort to acquaint advertisers of the nation's leading products with the tremendous buying power of American Negroes, the "First Advertising and Marketing forum," sponsored by the New York Star-News, was held Wednesday at Y-MCA Little theatre with David J. Sullivan acting as chairman.

Among the speakers were James A. Jackson, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Emmer M. Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs U. S. Department of Commerce. The forum stressed the fact that 15 million Negroes comprise a commercial market worth more than six billion dollars and with the integration of Negroes into defense and allied industries, this market will be fought for in the post-war era.

Twelve thousand employes of the Charleston Navy Yard pledged themselves to buy $300,000 in Defense Bonds.

In lives they leave behind;
In those whom they have blessed
They live a life again
And shall live through the years,
Eternal life, and grow

The Free Should Hearken To Wisdom Of The Unfree

(By Roscoe Dunjee, Editor of the Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City for ANP)

"Pride goeth before a fall."

There is in the white world today violent opposition to accepting any flow of intelligence, mortality or reason stemming from black thought.

All over the world men are today talking about freedom. In India, Africa and the isles of the sea, suppressed groups, who belong to the unfree, are not alone talking about liberty, but they are dreaming of an actual day when the chains with which white nations have fettered their hands, will be broken.

But even though the teeming millions of the world are feverishly grasping for new racial and religious philosophies, the white man who controls would rather be shot with a bullet than a new idea. He mistrusts new conceptions of world policy. Groping in the charnel house of disaster, he still believes wisdom is white and ignorance is black.

The American Negro, along with other aspiring units of humanity, is not only yearning to enjoy freedom, but he is deeply impressed with the thought that those who plan to pattern a new day need new definitions for that nebulous, fleeting rainbow of liberty, which in present day language we call democracy.

Westbrook Pegler, in his current outburst against Negro journalists, and his caustic criticism of black thought, perhaps does not know democracy is the creature of black morality. White men have in the past two thousand years done sericus damage to a great social experiment spawned in black culture, and in this day and hour when civilization is toppling we believe it would be an excellent thing if white folk would harken to men of a great race, who out of the mores of their existence gave democracy to the world.

If columnist Pegler can cull time from a busy day long enough to read Josephus, chapters four and five, which tells of the antiquiity of the Jews, he will learn that Jethro, the Ethiopian, and father-in-law of Moses, stood on Mount Sinai, and after criticising Moses' plan of administration, announced for the first time in written history, as Josephus records it, the present day plan upon which the American government now operates.

We are writing these lines because in this white world of today the inclination is to discount and disparage black mentality. The assumption is that black people have made no contribution to the cornerstones of civilization. Millions of white people live and die without knowing that no white race has ever produced an alphabet. Such victims of race propaganda never know that all language systems were produced by dark races of the earth.

The English alphabet was borrowed from the Latins; the Latins borrowed it from the Greeks and the Greeks learned the use of language from the ancient Phoenicians. If one will secure a map, discovery will be made that Phoenicia is in Asia, a land inhabited by darker people than those who rule the world today. As we study history we are not so certain that in the day when language systems were being constructed. ancient Phoenicia was not inhabited by black men.

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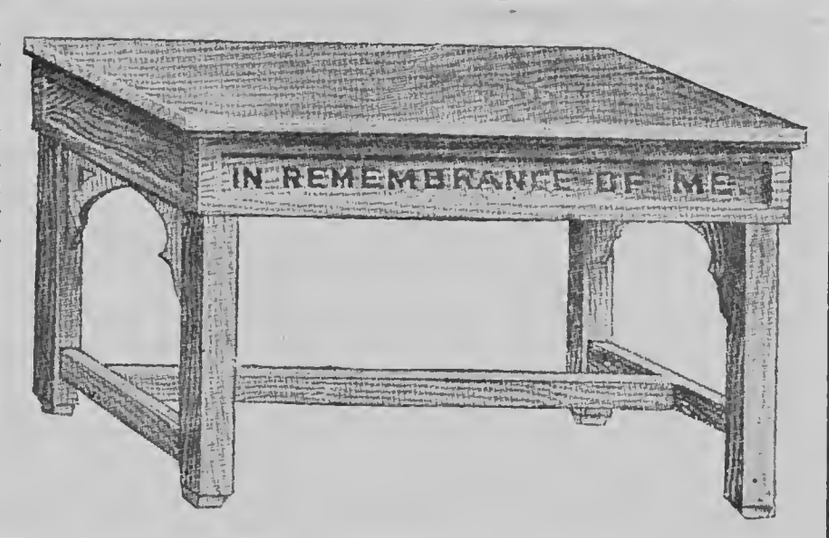

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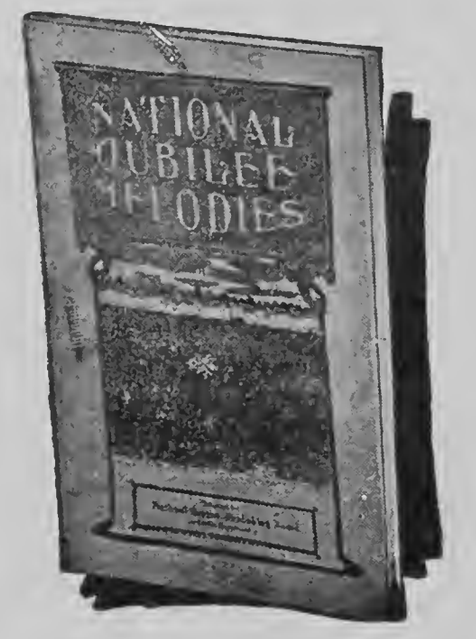

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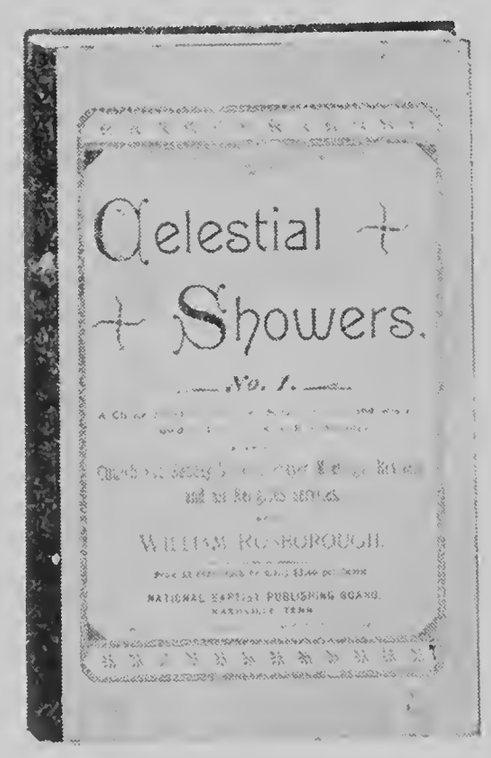

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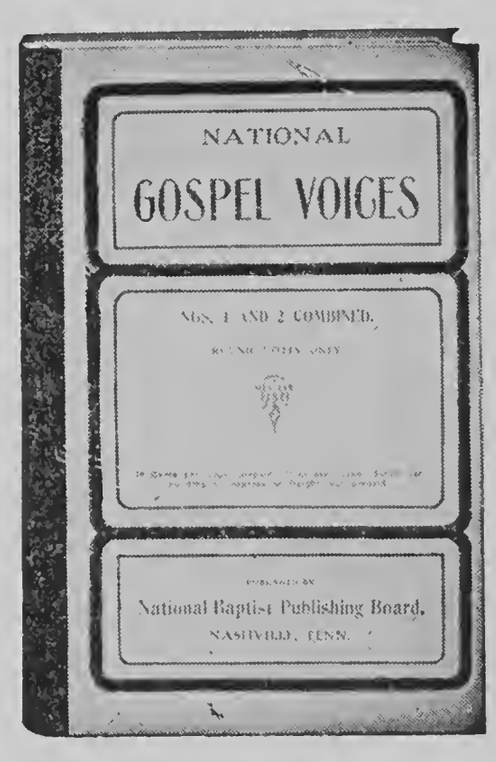

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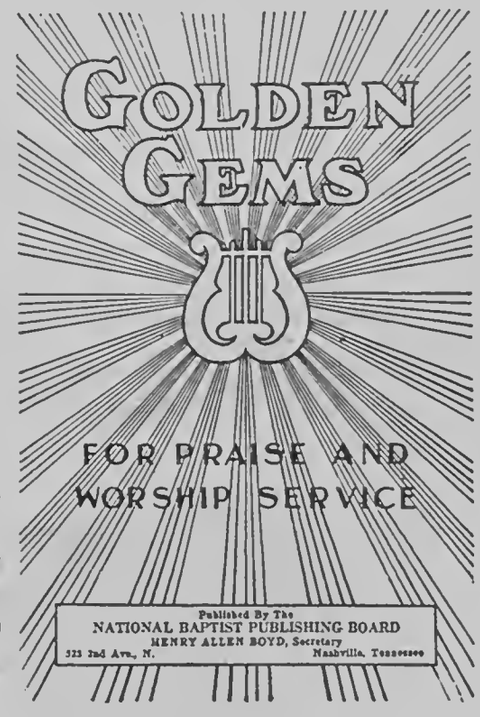

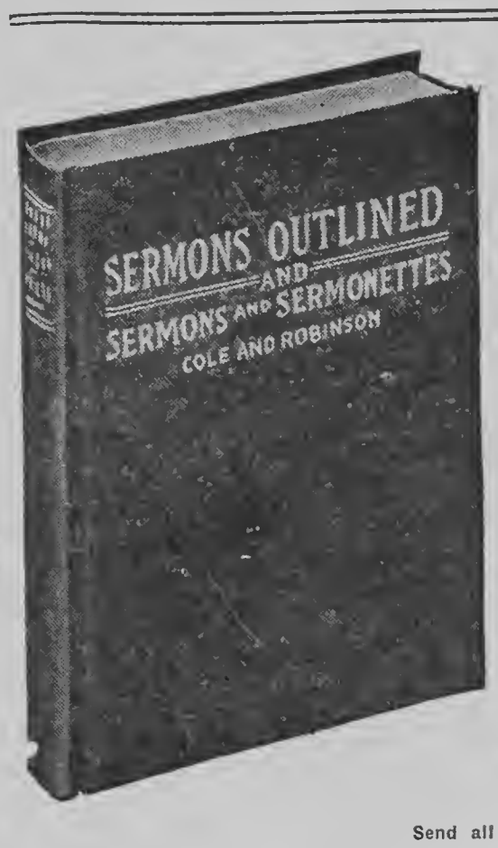

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4-H CLUB GIRLS PLACE EMPHASIS ON POULTRY RAISING

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Apr. 27—The war and food situation is actuating Georgia Negro farm women and 4-H Club girls to place special emphasis on poultry production and in seventeen counties, $1,543.72 worth of poultry products were recently marketed, according to Miss Camilla Weems, in charge of Negro Home Demonstration work for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.. Many of them are helping make ends meet around the home through this activity.

In Washington county, 2500 baby chicks have been purchased and hatched locally. Twenty-three poultry houses have been improved and cleaned; 21 nests made, and several have planted grain for chicken feed. Club girls are assisting with grading eggs and are learning to construct lamp brooders.

Approximately 1620 dozen of eggs were recently gathered by women in Liberty county, 840 chicks hatched with hens, 44 poultry houses have been repaired, and seven built.

Several club girls in Burke county have purchased 500 chicks and others have filed applications with the FSA for loans to carry poultry projects.

While one woman in the Miller's community of Chatham county has 300 broilers ready for market, 136 club girls in Jackson county who had no chickens in 1941 have poultry projects now.

Three hundred and fifty baby chicks were recently purchased by Mitchell county 4-H Club girls with money made by sewing for others, and in Sumter county, 200 hens, roosters, and baby chicks have been added to poultry projects of several club girls.

In Emanuel county, six women have started turkey projects. Several have a total of 550 baby chicks, 240 hens are setting on eggs, and five women have a lamp brooder each.

Eagel Neck and Feredian home demonstration clubs in McIntosh county have made plans to purchase eggs for hatching purposes to help improve their flocks and push poultry production in the Food for Victory program.

DOGS IN ENGLAND

Constance R. Winant in Dog News

Those who have seen dogs in England during these times of war, as I have done, will realize that they are no mere "phase." They are the close companions of our brave English friends bringing them a great measure of comfort and happiness through these sad days.

Are there many dogs in England? Have the kennels all closed down? Are they breeding dogs? Are dog shows still being held in England? And last, what happens to the dogs in a blitz? These are the questions which I am often asked about dogs in England.

Yes, there are a great many dogs in England still, and everyone seems to want at least one dog. The kennels have not closed down though most of them have fewer dogs than in peace times. However, I believe they have as many GOOD dogs as ever and they have, for the most part, merely cut down on poor stock. Breeding still goes on, though the scale is more limited and only the better stock is used for breeding purposes. The spirit of the English people, as you and I know, is very gallant, and they are going to keep their great bloodlines, which it has taken many generations to build up. As to shows, there are still dog shows.. Of necessity they are small but there are many of them.

What happens to the dogs in a blitz? Well, what happens to the children, the women, the men? It is during these very periods that the people most need that strange sense of comfort and companionship which a dog invariably brings.

I remember one night in London when it seemed that "Jerry" had been dropping tons of explosives for endless hours. The sky over the entire city was brilliantly lighted by the ghastly orange glare of fire—fire which had turned the most thickly populated section of London—the East End—into a raging inferno. Docks, wharves, warehouses, and, worst of all, the tenement homes of thousands of workers were bombed indiscriminately. And it is to these great people, that the dog, loved by so many, brings joy and happiness through such sad days. We may all be contronted with bombings some day. Let us do as the English do—keep our dogs, and keep smiling.

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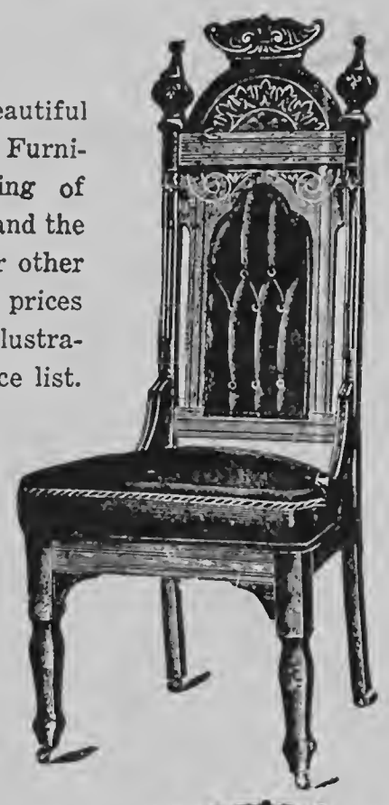

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WHITE CITIZENS OF S. C. DEMAND VOTE FOR NEGROES

Say Scheme Gives Too Much Power to Few Reactionary Southern Congressmen

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—Reversing all known concepts of the lily white south and setting a new standard of democratic principles for all states south of Mason and Dixon's celebrated line, 21 of Columbia's outstanding white citizens this week urged that Negroes be permitted to vote in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina.

A proposal signed by the public-spirited and tolerant white leaders asked the South Carolina Democratic convention to appoint a committee to study the question of Negro suffrage, "and try to arrive at some plan by which qualified Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries of this state."

The proposal, in full, is as follows:

"The undersigned white citizens of South Carolina believe that the time has come when steps should be taken toward recognizing the political rights of the Negroes of this state. The following considerations prompt us to this view:

"1. Many of our Negro citizens are keenly desirous of exercising their rights of citizenship. We believe that they are now fitted by education and experience to assume the responsibilities that go with citizenship.

"2. The Constitution of the United States gives them these rights in theory, but they have been denied them by political devices within the Southern states. These devices cannot continue to stand and are certain to be destroyed by the courts of this country.

"3. We believe that an understanding and sympathetic approach to this problem by the white people of South Carolina will result in making our Negro citizens friendly and co-operative and that they will join the good white people in seeking good government. There is in this an opportunity for the whites and the blacks to develop a mutual respect and good feeling. If the problem is to be attacked by the Negro with the aid from outside sources, we believe that both the whites and the Negroes will lose in the process.

"4. We do not believe that it is either necessary or advisable that the Democratic party be thrown open to Negroes indiscriminately. Nor do we believe that anything but good would come from establishing minor educational and character qualifications for membership of whites in the party. We believe that carefully considered qualifications of this kind, applied to whites and blacks, might result in a definite improvement in our political institutions.

"5. We are today waging a world-wide war in the name of Democracy. Our Negroes are joining in our effort. We should take care that they share in the freedom and liberty which we think are worth fighting for. A move in this direction now by South Carolina will do much to convince the Chinese, the people of India, the South Americans and others, that Democracy in America is really jealous of human rights. That we are guarding our own and shall help to guard theirs.

"6. We therefore urge the state Democratic convention, meeting in Columbia this month, to appoint a committee to study this question and try to arrive at some plan by which qualified Negroes may vote in the Democratic primaries in this state.

J. Heyward Gibbes, R. Beverley Herbert, D. W. Robinson, Jr., Henry W. Fair, Frank Hampton, Marion A. Park, F. W. Bradley, LeGrand Geurry, William Elliott, A. C. Flora, E. C. L. Adams, Hugh E. Wyman, William Weston, James Derieux, James W. Jackson, A. C. Heyward, W. M. Perry, Fitz Hugh McMaster, Mrs. James R. Cain, M. A. Wright, J. Owen Smith.

DISCUSS INCLUSION OF COLORED NURSES IN NATIONAL BODY

CHICAGO—(ANP)—With the crux of the conference the discussion of inclusion of Negro nurses in the membership of national nurses' association, many colored representatives of Negro nursing associations attended the meet of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing at the Palmer House here recently. Other problems examined were the education and employment of colored public health nurses.

Representatives of Negro Schools and organizations attending the convention of the American Nurses association, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National League of Nursing Education were: Mrs. Lula G. Warlick, director of nurses, Mrs. Rita Miller, Education director, Mercy hospital, Philadelphia; Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, director of nurses, Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis; Mrs. Ethel Rice, educational director, Provident hospital, Baltimore; Mrs. Lucretia Byers, public health nurse, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary, National Association of Graduate Nurses, New York City; Mrs. Anna Sewell, president, alumni association, Lincoln School for Nurses, New York City; Mrs. Jessie Ruff, educational director, Mrs. Mary Elsie Woodley, director of social activities and Mrs. B. Harris, delegate, Harlem Alumni Association, Harlem hospital, New York City; Mrs. Leola Franklin, National Tuberculosis association, and 8 student nurses representing Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, St. Phillips hospital, Richmond, Va., and Harlem Hospital school of Nursing, New York City.

Chicago nurses attending were Miss Belva L. Overton, director of nurses, Provident hospital, Mrs. Henrietta Farrar, Provident hospital; Miss Claudia Durham, president, Provident Hospital Alumni association and Mrs. Frances F. Gaines, president of National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Mrs. Riddle, Miss Franklin and Mrs. Staupers participated in the conference. Mrs. Riddle was on the panel for "Expanding Educational Resources to Meet the Needs of War Service;" Mrs. Franklin participated in the public health section and Mrs. Staupers was a member of the panel on the "Education and Employment of Negro Public Health Nurses."

Representatives from the Provident Alumni association, Chicago, Lincoln and Harlem Alumni associations, New York City, and Mrs. Staupers from the N. Y. state Nurses association were representatives in the house of delegates.

Mrs. Riddle was also accorded the privilege to speak in the house of delegates in behalf of Negro nurses.

All day Saturday, May 23, Mrs. Staupers represented the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at a meeting of the National Council of War Service.

The meetings which began Monday, May 18, and lasted through, May 23, were held at the Palmer House, Coliseum and the Hotel Stevens.

Tommy: Your husband looks like a brilliant man. I suppose he knows everything.

Edith: Don't fool yourself. He doesn't even suspect anything.

o,Oo

Ben: Was it very crowded at the cabaret last night?

Ted: Not under my table.

o,Oo

Prof.: What is a skeleton?

Student: A stack of bones with all the people scraped off.

FARM MACHINERY CO-OPS AID WAR EFFORT

Thousands of farm groups are buying farm machinery co-operatively through the Department of Agriculture's Farm Security Administration. This is helping the war effort in at least two ways: by using modern equipment to replace the shortage of manpower, farmers are making sure that the Food-for-Freedom goals will be reached, and by several farmers using the same machinery, they are reducing the drain on our supply of vital materials needed for tanks, and guns, and planes. The Southeast Missouri farmers, shown above, needed a tractor; so they formed a co-op, got a community service loan from FSA and bought one.

SCHOOLS WARNED AGAINST NEGLECTING "V" GARDENS

Washington, D. C.—With many schools in rural southern areas already closed for the summer vacation period, the Department of Agriculture urged school garden groups this week to guard against neglect and abandonment of their Victory Garden projects.

Pointing out that the vegetables grown in school gardens may go a long way toward supplementing the food-for-freedom program as well as free school lunches, USDA officials say that caring for the school garden through the late spring and summer months is vitally important.

In addition to seeing that the plants are properly cultivated, watered and protected from insects and plant diseases, school gardeners are urged to make provisions for harvesting vegetables which mature during the late spring and early summer. Where possible, it suggested that facilities be set up for preserving these foods either for distribution through welfare agencies or for use in the free lunch program next season. Reports show that in many communities the school home economics department has taken over the job of canning and preserving the garden vegetables. .

USDA officials point out that school groups which make no provision for caring for the garden through the summer months or for harvesting and preserving the vegetables are wasting energy and vital materials which are needed in the war effort.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE STUDENTS MAKE REPORTS TO VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

Hampton Institute, Va.—Reports on research work carried out by five Hampton Institute students during the past year at the Craney Island Public Health Laboratory were presented at a meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science held May 8 and 9, Roanoke, Va.

Alethia R. Greene, of Savannah, Ga., read the report of work done under the supervision of Dr. L. A. Sandholzer, of the U. S. Public Health Service. Velma K. Brewington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted Miss Greene in explaining procedures and interpreting results. Eligible for membership in the Virginia Academy of Science, both young women were graduated from Hampton Institute April 20. They plan to enter hospitals next fall to continue their training for careers as medical technicians.

Other students who made up the Hampton Institute team at Craney Island were Lilly Riddick, Gatesville, N. C.; Herbert Birtha, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and William Quivers, Phoebus, Va. Work done by the Hamptonians was reported in a paper entitled "Cultural Studies of Staphylococci Isolated in Shellfish."

During the meeting of the Virginia Academy of Science, Dr. Thomas W. Turner, professor of biology at Hampton Institute, participated in a symposium on Friday afternoon. His subject was "Negro Health and the National Defense."

According to Dr. Turner, participation of Hampton Institute in the meetings of the Academy is doing much to bring about a friendly acquaintance among scientific workers in the state of Virginia. The Tidewater Virginia college for Negroes has been taking part in the Academy meetings for the last 15 years.

Dr Turner and Mrs. Amanda Peele Horne, instructor in biology, are two members of the Hampton Institute faculty who hold active memberships in the Virginia Academy of Science.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TO ATTRACT DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

Hampton Institute, Va.—Some of the nation's most distinguished leaders in the field of religion were presented as guest lecturers and teachers at the twenty-ninth annual Hampton Institute Ministers' Conference which convened in a five-day session June 1 at Hampton Institute.

The Rev. Adolph Keller, of Geneva , Switzerland, general secretary of the European Control Office for Inter-Church Aid, with headquarters in Geneva, and one of Europe's most outstanding pastors and theologians, was the guest speaker at the public session, Tuesday evening, June 2nd.

Guest lecturer at the Thursday evening public session, June 4, was be the Rev. Daniel A. Polling, president of the International Society of Christian Endeavor, editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald and pastor of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia, Pa.

Work of the music directors' group at the conference will be under the supervision of Dr. David Hugh Jones, professor of organ and hymnology at the Westminster Choir College. Organist and director of the male chorus of Princeton Theological Seminary, lecturer on church music and composer of many published choral works, Dr. Jones conducted study courses for the choral directors at last year's conference.

Other speakers and teachers during the conference included: President J. M. Ellison, of Virginia Union University, Richmond. Va.; the Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, pastor of the historic First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.; Bishop William Y. Bell, of the C. M. E. Church, Cordele, Ga.; the Rev. William J. Clark, president emeritus of Virginia Union University; the Rev. Mark A. Dawber, executive secretary of the Home Missions Council of North America; the Rev. James W. Eichelberger, secretary of Christian Education, A. M. E. Zion Church, Chicago, Ill.; Dean William Stuart Nelson, School of Religion. Howard University; the Rev. Harry Lathrop Reed, former president of Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., and the Rev. Peter Williams, chaplain in the U. S. Army.

AAA CONFERENCE FOR FOR RURAL MINISTERS HELD

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., May 6—The first of a series of AAA Conferences for rural Negro ministers and agricultural workers was held today at the Georgia State College, Savannah. The event was sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in cooperation with the State Agricultural Extension Service and the Georgia State College to acquaint rural ministers with the Food for Victory program to help reach America's Food for Freedom goals through the churches.

A large number of leading ministers from Southeast Georgia was present to equip themselves with more farm information in order that it might be disseminated from the pulpit on Sunday and other church activities while promoting the work of God's Kingdom here on earth.

While addressing the group, E. A. Miller, Assistant to the Director, Southern Division, AAA, pointed out that America is now undergoing a great struggle for survival and that all farmers in the United States were responsible for producing enough food to feed themselves, our armed forces; defense workers, and our allies. He named the three fronts in this fight for survival as follows: (1) The Fighting Front, (2) War Equipment Front, and (3) Food Producing Front.

"The Negro preacher is an influential man in his community and is able to render valuable services to the Food for Freedom Program by urging the production of more food and feed stuff," Mr. Miller declared. "There is a shortage of farm labor and women and older girls will have to work to help win this war," he went on to say. He pointed out that milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, etc., were needed to provide health, strength, and energy in our all-out war efforts. "The country that has the best equipment will win this war, and ministers will have to give moral support and stress greater food production," Mr. Miller said.

Topics for discussion were (a) 1942 Food for Victory goals is milk, meat, eggs, vegetables, peanuts and other food producing crops, (b) the problems involved in meeting these goals and their solutions, (c) the contribution of ministers to the campaign, (d) farm labor shortage and its solution, (e) soil conservation practices, health, organization, diets, and food conservation. This subject matter was treated through panels, round table, group, and general discussions.

Other discussion leaders for the occasion were C. F. Clarke, AAA Economist, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Janie B. Moton, Field Officer, AAA, Capahosic, Virginia; F. W. Fitch, Extension Dairyman; Elmo Ragsdale, Extension Horticulturist; E. D. Alexander, Extension Agronomist; R. M.. Stiles, member State AAA Committee; I. E. Carson, AAA Field Officer, all of these Ga.; James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, AAA, Little Rock, Ark.; & A. L. Holsey, Field Officer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Similar meetings will be held at Georgia Normal and Fort Valley State Colleges, May 6 and 7, respectively for the ministers and agricultural workers of Middle and Southwest Georgia.

These are the first events of this kind ever to be held in the stage for ministers, and Extension officials point out that they will enable ministers to influence more families to produce basic food and feed items to help reach 1942 Food for Freedom goals in the Nation's all-out war efforts.

GEORGIA 4-H CLUB MEMBERS MAKING PLACES FOR THEMSELVES

By W. A. Hagins

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, Ga., May 19.—Georgia Negro 4-H club members are making a place for themselves in the farm business through their club projects, and are being fitted to make a go of diversified farming through this training.

Here's a resume of a few activities reported by Alexander Hurse, Negro State 4-H Club Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, indicating progress made in this direction.

Fifty club members in Laurens county are making special effort to produce more corn this year. The size of their plots has been increased an acre over that in previous years, and beef cattle club members are planting four acres of corn to have sufficient feed for their steers.

In Appling county, James Thomas has purchased a registered poland china male and gilt to begin a big project, and 26 Baldwin county boys have purchased their pigs. Each boy has an acre of corn interplanted with peas and velvet beans to provide feed for their pigs.

Several Hancock county club boys have enrolled in poultry projects on commercial basis. Six of them have purebred flocks of chickens ranging in size from 25 to 50 chicks. These chickens are white leghorns, barred rocks, and reds.

As a result of proficiency in poultry production, Asula Hagan and S. B. Hendrix of Evans county, and Frank M. Staley, Jr., of Chatham were each awarded 50 extra fine baby chicks from trapnested stock by the Poultry Science Club of the Poultry Department of the State College of Agriculture, Athens.

The eleven beef cattle club members in Burke county received $1016.72 and $100 in prizes for calves sold at the recent fat stock show. The cost, hauling and insurance of these calves was $621.62.

Quite a few club boys in Mitchell county report the use of vegetables from their gardens, and in Greene county, several members of the pig club have bred their gilts and are making plans to gradually grow into the hog business.

The wheat planted by 787 club boys in Peach and Houston counties is well on the way with a bright outlook for sufficient wheat for home use.

Recruiting Sergt.: Well, mister, are you brave in battle?

Jack: No Sir, I runs away from the enemy.

R. S.: Why man, that's a coward's trick.

Joe: I know Sir, but there's got to be somebody to pick up the brave men after the battle.

oOo

Officer: Admiral, the ship's leaking.

Admiral: Whose fault is it?

Officer: It's the carpenter's fault.

Admiral: Rub his nose in it.

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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

As Congress settles down to the intricate task of formulating a national economic policy for wartime, it is obvious that the road ahead is a rocky one, alive with pitfalls. All are agreed that new and heaviers taxes are necessary. But there is a wealth of disagreement as to just what groups should be forced to bear the bulk of the burden. And there is an equal amount of disagreement over such vital matters as wage and farm price ceilings.

The seven-point program laid down by the President in his recent message to Congress and the speech to the public which followed it, provides important groundwork. Only a relatively small proportion of the nation's newspapers went on record as being 100 per cent for or 100 per cent opposed to that program. The bulk of them approved it with reservations. Those reservations will afford fuel for red hot Congressional debates in the weeks to come.

Here is how matters shape up at the present time:

1. Most economists are agreed that it will be impossible to stabilize the cost of living until very strict controls are imposed on farm prices. The President seems to share this view. But the strong Congressional farm bloc is apparently determined to fight that with all its power, and it has a good chance of coming out on top.

2. In many quarters the belief is held that it will be impossible to stabilize wages without additional legislation. The President said that he feels no such legislation is necessary. Congress will be watching labor with a careful eye, and if any widespread demands for wage boosts arise, it is likely to slap through a tough law in jig time.

3. The proposal that tax laws be so framed that no individual can net more than $25,000 a year will probably not be adopted. However, it is also probable that upper-bracket taxes will be so stiff that no one will be able to net a great deal more than that. This proposal is of little importance as a revenue producer—there aren't enough big incomes to make a visible dent in the cost of government.

4. Many are not convinced that voluntary War Bond sales will be adequate. The President intimated that forced savings plan might have to be adopted if the people don't buy more heavily. The figures on future sales will tell the story here. If purchases don't rise sharply, forced savings will be inevitable.

5. Most important of all, a great many experts of all economic and political persuasions, are dead certain that a workable tax policy will have to hit the lower-income groups far harder than current proposals call for. As TIME says, "One economist's estimate is that the farm and labor groups, whose 1939 income was about $45,000,000,000, will be earned at the rate of $80,000,000,000 by this year's end. Out of this $35,000,000,000 increase, the present Federal taxes and all the proposed tax increases would catch only some $1,500,000,000; according to this figure, the total Federal tax bill on the $80,000,000,000 would be only $5,000,000,000. Meanwhile there is not much blood left in the rest of the turnip; businesses and business men will be earning $35,000,000,000 by year's end (up only $5,000,000,000 or so over 1939), will pay $20,000,000,000—60 per cent—to the government."

Just how to tap these income groups in a very potent question now. Many of the most influential commentators, after looking the problem over from all possible points of vantage, have come to the conclusion that the sales tax, much as it may be feared in some political circles, is the only feasible solution. Columnists Raymond Clapper and Walter Lippman belong to this school. Mr. Clapper recently wrote: "Now we get at the rich through the income tax. They pay far more heavily than the poor, proportionately. . . . The other half of the job is to get at the expanding buying power now going into the lower-income groups. . . . The only practical way left to get at this money is through sales taxes and compulsory savings." Mr. Lippman wrote: "Until there is a tax bill which reaches the lower incomes, which have recently been in the aggregate greatly increased, until there is a compulsory savings plan, the Administration ought not to pretend that it is dealing with inflation."

This gives an idea of what Congress is up against now. Even a year ago, a sales tax would have had about as much chance of passing as the proverbial snowball would have of surviving the heat of Hades. But war is a revolutionary force, and it produces its upheavals in the legislative halls on less than on the field of battle. So a sales tax, ranging from 2 to 5 per cent, is a definite possibility today.

—oOo—

Military authorities are said to believe that Hitler has the men and the equipment for one more grand offensive. If that offensive can be beaten, they reason, the Fuehrer will be on the way to eventual defeat and disaster. That is why every effort is now being given to supplying Russia with an ever-increasing stream of the implements of war. Hitler must break Russia if he is to win his global war. The Russians seem completely confident of their power to stop him if they receive adequate equipment.

Stalin has said that American and English help has reached gratifying proportions. This year the destiny of half the world may be decided in the U. S S. R.

JOIN OR STARVE

What would you think if a law were passed making it possible for a private organization to legally force you to buy its product and pay it initiation fees and dues?

Don't say, "That's impossible!" For that is what powerful labor unions are seeking under closed shop contracts. In some industries such as soft coal, they have succeeded.

The demands now made by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee on the companies known as 'Little Steel" are typical. The Committee would make it a condition of employment that all employes of the company become and remain members of the union in good standing within 30 days of their time of employment. They demand further that the companies "check off" (deduct from all employes' pay checks) the union dues and initiation fees and turn them over to the union. And finally, they demand that the union itself be regarded as sole judge of what is meant by the term "in good standing," and that the employer be absolutely bound by the decisions of the union on this matter.

What does this all mean? It means that no man could hold a job unless he joined a union, paid tribute to a union, and kept in the good graces of union officials. It means that the employer would be forced to act as a collection agency in the matter of dues, irrespective of the wishes of the employes. It means that union officials would be given vast sums of money to spend in any way they saw fit—money over which there is no governmental regulation or control of any kind. And it means, lastly, that these union officials would have czar-like authority over the jobs, the opportunities and the livelihood of all workers in great basic industries.

Labor organizations are no longer content with voluntary collective bargaining. They are no longer content to "sell' their services to potential members on the basis of merit. They want every working person to be compelled to join or starve. If they get their way, we might as well stop talking about freedom in this country.

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE WAR

One of the greatest achievements of American medicine has been in combating tuberculosis. A comparatively few years ago this was one of the most dreaded of diseases. In a high proportion of cases death was the inevitable result. Now, when the disease is diagnosed and properly treated in its early stage, recovery is effected in the great majority of instances. And even when the disease is far advanced before the physician is called, many cures are effected.

At the same time, qualified medical men warn that the tuberculosis problem is apt to become more severe during this war period. Millions of people, men and women alike, will work longer hours. Many of them will leave office jobs to do work in defense industries where great physical effort is necessary. Many will be exposed to the elements while on the job. And thus, the road will be open for the inroads of tuberculosis.

Can we protect ourselves? The answer is an unqualified "Yes!" We must dress properly, eat properly, sleep properly. And, of vital importance, we mustn't take chances when we get that "sick feeling" or that "tired feeing." When that happens, there is but one thing to do—seek expert advice.

American medicine is responsible for epochal progress in the cause of better health. If the people cooperate, American medicine can safeguard our physical well-being in these trying times.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With . . . . Associate Members . . . .

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
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ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

icanize our perfume industry, but we are also Americanizing Federal rice standards. The Department has amended standards for rough, brown, and milled rice. Amendments include substitution of the name American Pearl for the class of rice formerly known as Japan. Subclass names Japan and California-Japan have been changed to Southern Pearl and California Pearl, respectively. These changes were suggested by members of the rice industry and went into effect May 15 along with other amendments.

* * *

Entomologists of the Department have found that cotton farmers can protect their crop from aphids as well as boll wevils by dusting with calcium arsenate mixed with a little nicotine sulphate.

RETIRES AFTER

(Continued from Page 1)

nessed the development by BAI of an improved synthetic culture medium in the preparation of tuberculin.

In a letter to Mr. Garrett upon his retirement, Secretary Claude R. Wickard said, "I wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation on behalf of the Department and myself for the many years of service which you have devoted to the Department, and to wish you good health and happiness in the years to come. In this the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry joins me."

"Although I am retiring," Mr. Garrett said, "I am good for a few more years, and if my country needs me I'll be ready to do whatever I can where it counts most toward defeating the enemy."

R. R. Henley, head of the biochemic laboratory in the pathological division, says Mr. Garrett has been an excellent worker. Going further, Mr. Henley says he had always taken an unusual interest in his job.

Mr. Garrett, a native of Pennsylvania, is married and resides at 2815 Eleventh Street, N. W. He and Mrs. Garrett, who is a music teacher, have one daughter, Mrs. Gladys Garrett Greene, a teacher in the District and the wife of Dr. W. H. Greene.

FARMERS BUYING

(Continued from Page 1)

costs, including oil, grease and repairs. The rest will be applied to interest and repayments on money borrowed from the Farm Security Administration to buy the equipment. Such loans are made as part of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's program to help small farmers get on their feet.

Officers of the Stephenson co-op are Willie Poteat, president; Rev. Dwight Stephens, manager-secretary-treasurer; and E. Bigelow, vice president.

So well satisfied are these farmers with their new equipment that they're talking about extending their cooperative ownership to buy a mower.

The stephentown farmers are one of many groups of Negro landowners and tenants who are providing themselves with expensive facilities through joint ownership.

In Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Clem Vines is leader of the Ozias Cooperative Group, composed of 25 families. There is no hay baler, mower or rake in their entire community. But, this year, the Ozias cooperators have set themselves a goal—they plan to buy one each of these machines for the use of all.

Grant Cannon, industrious farmer of Center Cross community, Essex County, Virginia, clubbed together with a group of neighbors to buy a manure spreader through Farm Security's "community service" loan plan. With a wagon and a pitchfork he could spread only a dozen loads a day; with the new equipment, he can easily spread 27 loads. And it is more evenly distributed on the land.

Group ownership of machinery by small farmers is good business at any time, FSA points out, but has become even more vital because of the war.

Metal is needed for guns and airplanes—and less is available for the manufacture of farm equipment. Every machine must take care of more acres so America can produce its "Food-for-Freedom" goals.

Farm Security's borrowers now are operating more than 11,000 cooperatives for group purchase and use of such equipment as combines, plows, mowers, ensilage grinders, tractors, cultivators, weeders and ditchers, among others. Each co op machine is used by an average eight farmers.

Farm Security is authorized to make "community service" loans to its rehabilitation borrowers and other low-income farmers who cannot get credit from other lending agencies. Usually the loans are repayable within one to five years and bear interest at three percent.

The Farm Security supervisor in each county can give further information about "community service" loans to interested farmers.

VICTORY GARDEN SEED

(Continued from Page 1)

Farmers of the Ozena community in Essex County, Virginia, under the supervision of Milton Brown and Mrs. Ida Snyder, farm and home supervisors, have been saving money by buying garden seed, flour, rice and other furnishings together.

In St. Mary's County, Maryland, Negro FSA borrowers have been buying together informally for several years. Now, they are incorporating. Each family pay a $1 membership fee in the association, which will continue to purchase farm and home supplies for its members, through the years. They will be able to get nearly $5 worth of garden seed for $2.90.

On the Allendale FSA project in South Carolina, Negro tenant families who are becoming owners of family-type diversified farms are buying 12,500 baby chicks—4,500 barred Plymouth Rocks and 8,000 Rhode Island Reds—at a saving of 75 cents per hundred by making up group orders.

The Allendale farmers also have worked out an unusual cooperative scheme for replacing work stock. Each farmer pays $5 into a "mule replacement co-op." When his mule dies, the co-op gets him another one. Recently, William Gregory lost two mules in a fire, and the coop replaced both of them.

In addition to saving money by buying cooperatively, small farmers are finding that they get better prices for what they have to sell, by marketing cooperatively. For instance, in Louisiana, eggs are sold through purchasing and marketing associations. Members of the association bring their eggs to a central place, candle and send them to market.

Thus, in many different ways, co-ops are helping the small American farmer to do his part in producing Food-for-Freedom.

PROTECT YOUR "V" GARDEN FROM INSECTS AND DISEASES

Washington, D. C.—Insects and plant diseases may claim a healthy share of your garden unless you take steps to control them, the Department of Agriculture warned gardeners this week.

It was pointed out that there are several methods of protecting gardens against diseases. The most important of these are crop rotation, soil treatment, the use of disease-free seed and plants, disease-resistant varieties, seed treatment, and spraying and dusting with fungicides. Garden experts have found that planting disease-resistant varieties is the most effective control method.

Although insects and diseases are still important plant enemies, certain control methods have been developed which reduce the hazard and make it possible for the nation's home gardeners to grow a vegetable crop with comparatively little loss from attack by these foes.

The home gardener can get help in selecting varieties of vegetables that are relatively resistant to disease under local growing conditions from gardening specialists at the state agricultural college, the county agricultural adviser or reputable seed dealers.

In combating insects, home gardeners have two general classes to deal with. One is the chewing o biting insects, those that take their food by biting off pieces of the plant with their chewing mouthparts. Damage done by these insects is easily recognized by holes in the leaves or by ragged foliage. The other class is the sucking insects, those that pierce through the surface of plant tissue with needle-like mouthparts to take nourishment by sucking the sap below. These include thrips, leafhoppers, and tiny green plant lice or aphids.

For most vegetables with edible portions exposed to insecticides, rotenone or pyrethrum are recommended for they control sucking insects as well as the biting kinds, and in dosage used to kill insects are not harmful to higher animals. Unfortunately war conditions have cut off one of our main supplies of rotenone and the War Production Board has prohibited the use of this insecticide on some of the less important garden crops including eggplant, cucumbers, onions, peppers and sweet corn. Every effort should be made to conserve our supply of this insecticide. Certain contact sprays such as nicotine can be used also effectively against aphids or plant lice.

Probably the three most important insects in home gardens are cutworms, cabbage worms, and Mexican bean beetles. Poison bait such as wheat bran poisoned by Paris green is the most effective control of cutworms, while cabbage worms and bean beetles can best be controlled with pyrethrum or rotenone. Local gardening experts, state college of agriculture, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture may be able to supply additional information on insect control.

Gardeners are warned that wherever poisons are used to combat insects, great care should be taken to see that they are stored in a safe place where there will be no chance of persons or animals being poisoned. It is suggested that poisonous materials be applied as sparingly as is consistent with control of the insects. Early applications often make it unnecessary to apply control measures late in the development of the plant.

In some communities, several gardeners may buy a sprayer or duster together. The small 3 gallon capacity compressed-air type of sprayer or a duster of 2 to 3-pound capacity is adequate for small garden plots. It is made with a strap that fastens over the shoulder so that it is easy to carry.

The successful gardener uses measures to protect his crop against insects and diseases from the time the seed is planted until the crop is harvested.

HERE'S HOW YOUR VICTORY GARDEN HELPS WAR EFFORT

Washington, D. C.—If you are wondering how your Victory Garden is going to help win the war, then let's stop and check some of the ways suggested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The list includes nutrition and health, increased supplies to our soldiers and our allies, prevention of farm labor shortage, and easing the burden on our transportation facilities.

Selective Service has shown that Americans, as a group, have not been eating the kind of food which promotes good health. Many families have not been eating sufficient quantities of vegetables rich in vitamins and minerals. Having a garden will help to increase the supply of nutritious foods. This means better health, and health is important to a nation at war. Every individual owes it to himself and to his country to be strong and healthy so that he can do his full part.

By growing your vegetables in your own garden, you not only help increase the available supply of vegetables for our soldiers and our allies, but you also help reduce the strain on the commercial truck growers and farmers who are now having some difficulty getting adequate labor.

The transportation facilities of the country are busy hauling war material to our military cantonments and to docks for shipment abroad. The less vegetables they have to haul to the market in your area for you and your neighbors the more they can carry to our soldiers and our allies.

Realizing the important role which the Victory Gardens are going to play in winning the war, the question naturally arises as to who should have a garden and who should not. The National Garden Committee recommends that every farmer have a garden, and that every urban resident who has an adequate plot of sufficient fertility, have a garden. The Committee points out that it is wasteful to try to have a garden in cramped, poorly drained and poorly lighted areas where the soil is made up largely of ashes and cinders. Many large city dwellers live in such areas.

But if you have a suitable garden plot, then you want to know when to plant and what to plant. Of course if you live in the deep South, perhaps you have already planted or set out most of the vegetables you plan to grow. However, if you live north of the Tennessee line your planting date ranges from April to June. For detailed information on planting dates concult a chart or zone map.

Now, what should you grow? As to specific vegetables, consult wour experienced neighbors, your County Extension agent or the State Extension Service at your state agricultural college. They will tell you which vegetables do best in your local climate. But in general, plant eight or 10 different vegetables. Let them be green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables, tomatoes, root vegetables and others which may be eaten fresh over a long season and which may be stored without much processing.

Don't forget to plant flowers. They help make things look beautiful, and the National Garden Committee points out that they are important to national morale. Full information on gardening may be obained from your County Extensio agent, from the State Extension Service at the state agricultural college, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ROANS CONSIDERED THE BEST

George E. Davis

It is still believed by horsey men that the best all round horse is the roan, but many experts believe that there is a close relationship between color and temperament, find a good horse and he will not be a bad color. I spent some time in my younger days as assistant groom in a large establishment, and it was common advice given at that time to prospective buyers—

One white foot, buy him;
Two, try him;
Three, look about him;
Four white feet, do without him.

Among English buyers and owners, black stockings are popular when connected with a gray or chestnut, and special favorites are the bays with black legs and one white stocking. One white foot or a white star on the forehead denotes kinship with a thoroughbred. Roans, either strawberry or blue, are looked upon as the hardest workers, in addition to being even tempered, and easily broken in to any harness. It is an old belief among the farming classes that horses are good weather prophets, in so far that at the close of the day in hilly districts, if a horse is noticed standing alone on a hilltop, fine weather can be expected.

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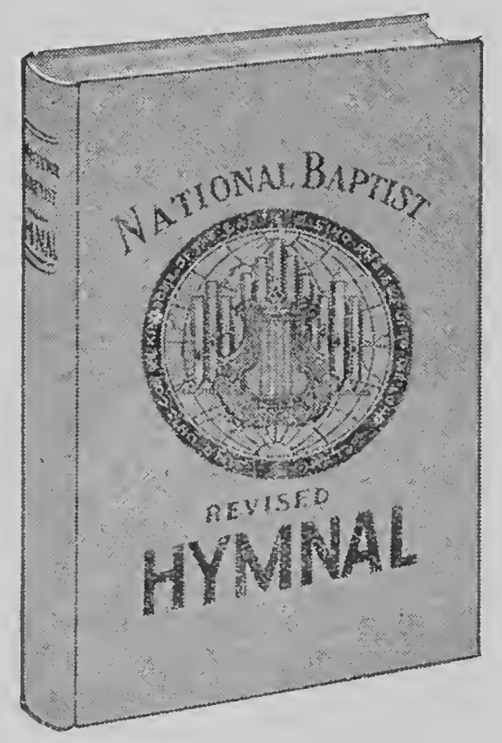

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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XV. NASHVILLE, TENN., JULY 15, 1942 No. 6.

Negro Farmers Grasping New Methods For War Production

LIBRARY OF AGRICULTURE 1942

IMPROVED PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURE

Orangeburg, S. C.—Extension of education in better farming to Negro farm families in South Carolina is meeting with excellent results, a recent visitor found.

Negro farmers are adopting improved practices in agriculture. They are practicing crop rotation. They are increasing the number and quality of their livestock. They are selling more hogs at the markets. They are producing a larger part of the food they consume and in greater variety. They are gradually improving their homes and in some cases building new homes. At this time of year they are to be seen at work at daylight and at dusk, Sundays and holidays included, striving to increase farm production and help to win the war.

Mr. H. E. Daniels is responsible for an important part of this educational work. He is State District Agent of Negro Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics. His headquarters are at South Carolina's Agricultural and Mechanical college for Negroes (generally called just State College) at Orangeburg. This is Mr. Daniel's twenty-fourth year as state leader in agricultural work among Negro farmers. He is in charge of that part of the Extension Service centered at Clemson Agricultural college which is extended to the Negroes of the state. Clemson college, everyone acknowledges, has performed a marvelous service in introducing diversified farming and soil conservation into South Carolina.

He Hustles on the Farms

Mr. Daniels is a hustler. He keeps out on the farms seeing the Negro farm families, showing them better ways of doing things. He encourages farmers to screen their houses, to paint them, and, when advisable and possible, to rebuild or build new ones. He encourages the farmers to raise their own food. They have wheat demonstrations. More Negro farm families are now cultivating their own family plot of wheat than ever before. One hundred and fifty farm families have purchased small hand mills for grinding their wheat into whole wheat flour. This is a big saving over the cost of buying their flour at the country store. The little hand mills are cheap, easily operated, and will grind up one whole bushel of wheat in an hour.

Bring Cows to the Farm

Some of the Negro farm families in South Carolina can make their own bread and butter right on the farm. This is the way that it happened. Thousands of farm families in South Carolina have never kept a cow. The number of cowless farms last year was estimated at 40,000. Mr. Daniels decided to do something about it. He did. During the past year 35 Negro farm families living in Clarendon County have purchased cows. These cows, of course, are not expensive registered cows, but just good milk cows at a price where the Negro farmer can buy one. The cheapest way to get better stock is to bred a medium cow to a pure-bred bull. Mr. Daniels borrowed five pure-bred bulls from the state college and distributed them in different parts of the state. The possibility of building up a dairy herd inspired a number of the Negro farmers. They bought young heifers with the expectation of breeding

(Continued on Page 16)

Secretary Wickard Tells Small Farmer How to Win War

WHAT THE NEGRO FARMER IS DOING

Production of More Food Being Reported

Washington, D. C.—A sample of what Negro farmers are doing to help produce food for the war is revealed in reports from Agricultural Extension agents. They show that in Washington County, Georgia, alone, 66 Negro farmers have gardens and chickens this year who had neither in 1941; and 17 have milk cows who had none a year ago.

On the surface that seems small, and the average reader is likely to say, "So what?" But multiply the progress made by these 66 farmers by 1,000, the approximate number of agricultural counties in which there are Negro farm operators, and you get some idea of what this seemingly isolated case could mean to Negro farmers if they were all going ahead at equal pace.

Aside from sheer abstract figures, let's look in on one of these farm families which is having a garden, chickens and a cow for the first time. Let's see what it means to them.

Take the Joneses. Well, Mr. Jones comes home about dusk as usual during peak planting, cultivating or harvesting time. He's had a hard day as the perspiration on his overalls, as well as his mule shows. He's tired and he's hungry. Why he'd plow two acres for a good supper.

"But, no," he says to himself, "it'll be salt meat again—fat at that—maybe some blackeyed peas and hoecake."

The mule fed and watered, Mr. Jones trudges toward the kitchen door. Suddenly his nose catches a whiff of egg-cornbread and fried chicken. And the mooing of the cow reminds him that he has his years mixed. His thin perspiring face rounds into a smile. Why that was in '41 when he used to come home to fat meat and cornbread. He had lived on that diet so long that he kept forgetting he had joined the Food-for-Freedom program.

Hurriedly he washes his hands and face and heads for the kitchen. In a moment Mrs. Jones has his supper on the table and he and the children gather around for a wholesome well-balanced meal. The chicken is simmered low in nice, brown gravy; a slice of home-made butter melts in the rich, brown cornbread just out of the oven. There are string beans, beets, carrots and lettuce and tomato salad . . . everything except the mayonnaise right out of his garden. And there is milk to drink.

"Reckon I'm gonna keep on growing Food-for-Freedom," Mr. Jones says half to himself.

There are hundreds of families like the Joneses and they are not limited to Georgia. In Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, they are growing peanuts to help meet the Nation's vegetable oil shortage; in Florida the slogan is "A Victory Garden at every farm home." In North and South Carolina 4-H Club boys and girls are raising pigs to help Uncle Sam with his pork and lard needs.

These farmers know that by

(Continued on Page 16)

RELIEF WHEAT POOL CREATED

U. S., Four Others Sign Agreement to Aid

Washington, July 1—(AP)—The United States and four other nations have decided to create a wheat pool of not less than 100,000,000 bushels for the relief of famine in war-stricken areas, the state department announced tonight.

The decision was embodied in an agreement looking toward control of prices, production and exports of the bread grain. Signers of the pact were the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and Argentina.

Effective June 27

Worked out by the five countries participatting in the Washington wheat meeting last April, the agreement became effective June 27, the date on which formal approval of the respective governments was transmitted.

Canada and the United Kingdom are to furnish 25,000,000 bushels of wheat or flour to the relief pool, and the United States is to provide 50,000,000 bushels. These nations, with Argentina, would furnish additional supplies, as required, on a basis to be worked out by the governments involved. Argentina's exact quota apparently is to be determined later.

The memorandum agreement, approved by the five countries, is designed as a first step toward the conclusion, after the war, of a comprehensive wheat agreement between all countries concerned in the international wheat trade.

Conference Provided

The agreement provides that as soon as conditions warrant, the United States shall convene a general international wheat conference. At this meeting the draft convention of an international agreement drawn up by the Washington wheat meeting will be submitted for consideration.

This would call for an international wheat council to fix basic minimum and maximum prices. It also would provide for lowering of

(Continued on page 16)

FAITH'S SOURCE

Mina M. Titus

Although the velvet vault of night
shuts down when day is done,
I never doubt tomorrow's dawn will
— bring its risen sun;
Although the winter's leafless trees
watch over fields of snow,
I never doubt there'll come the
spring when grass and buds will
grow;
Although the kernels that I plant
are brown, dead-like and sere,
I never doubt that they will yield as
seeds of yesteryear;
Although the secret of the tide is
not for me to share,
I never doubt its well-timed ebb
will leave the wide sands bare;
Although the miracle of life to me
is unrevealed,
I never doubt the living child nor
fawn by doe concealed;

And so, although I may not know
what follows Death's release,
Content, I trust the road ahead to
Him . . . and am at peace.

VICTORY FOOD SPECIAL COMING

First Heavy Supply of Delicious Eatables

Washington, D. C.—Housewives, get ready . . a Victory Food Special is coming to town. The season's first heavy supply of delicious, vitamin-rich tomatoes are on the way. Consumers, who know how important food is to our war effort, are not going to miss this opportunity to get an adequate supply of fresh tomatoes at a special price. Be on the lookout during the week of June 29 to July 4.

Here's why your grocer is likely to have plenty of fresh tomatoes during the week just mentioned: (1) It's peak tomato harvesting time in the deep South; (2) farmers are on an all-out war basis, trying to meet the increased food goals set by Secretary Claude R. Wickard; (3) this means that they are growing more tomatoes this year along with other fruits and vegetables; (4) unlike tanks and planes which can come off the assembly in an even flow all year round, farm production depends in a large measure on weather conditions; (thus many fruits and vegetables which may be plentiful in July are as scarce as rubber in December.) (5) ripe tomatoes are very perishable and must be eaten almost immediately, or canned; (6) because of wartime transportation needs, shipments of tomatoes must be unloaded at once so that the freight cars and trucks may be released for other use.

Well, when tomatoes come to town this week, smart housewives are going to take advantage of this Victory Food Special and give their families extra large servings of sliced tomatoes, stuffed tomatoes and other wholesome tomato dishes. We are at war and no food can be wasted.

From time to time the Department's Agricultural Marketing Administration is going to announce other Victory Food Specials. It is important to keep an eye out for them, because they enable thrifty housewives to prepare excellent, vitamin-balanced meals cheaply. By buying Victory Food Specials, you not only save money, but you also help the war effort by helping to prevent waste of fresh fruits and vegetables, and by eating them fresh you are helping to save canned, dried and preserved foods for seasons when fresh fruits and vegetables are scarce. Did you say, "What about meat?" Well, fryers and broilers are going to be included in he Victory Food Specials at an early date.

It's strawberry time . . . and Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, suggests that the berries be served fresh plentifully in many popular ways, using only a little sugar. She points out that the more fruits eaten fresh this year from local gardens and markets, the lighter will be the load on transportation facilities, and the more commercially canned and preserved foods will be available for our fighting men and our allies.

When it comes to preserving strawberries and other fruits, Dr.

(Continued on page 16)

ADDRESS LAUDED BY DR. PATTERSON OF TUSKEGEE

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Agriculture, Claud R. Wickard explained in a broadcast Friday the important role small farmers can play in the war effort. He pointed out that there are about a million such farmers (white and colored) who if given some assistance could produce a large part of the Nation's wartime food needs.

Giving estimates based on figures compiled in the Department, the Secretary said that small farmers could have produced 22 per cent of the increase in milk required for 1942, 20 per cent of the pork and lard, and nearly half of the increase in eggs needed, if all of them had been given a little help by the Government. He said the kind of help they needed was small loans for buying equipment or new stock and advice on how to handle some of their farming operations.

Analyzing the small farmers who could help increase production, the Secretary said that these are the farmers who don't have many acres, who ordinarily don't market much in the way of foods, whose income is small.

Going further he said, "Most of the families of our smaller farmers are what you might call under-employed. They don't have the equipment and stock and other capital to get the most out of their land. Most of the time they are not able to get the most out of the family labor that they have available.

"The point about labor is most important. The larger-scale farmers are having a lot of trouble getting labor now. They will have a lot more trouble as time goes on. But at the same time there are a million farm families who don't use hired help and who can't find full use for the family labor that they already have."

Contrasting the large and small farmers for his Farm and Home Hour audience, the Secretary showed that while a commercial dairyman who has 40 cows is having trouble getting help, the small farmer with only two cows can milk four just as easily, or raise 20 pigs as easily as he now raises 10.

Pointing out that Farm Security Administration had been able to help a limited number of small farmers step up production of the kinds of food the Nation needs now. Secretary Wickard said that it was his hope that the Department would be able to offer more help of that kind this year. He added, however, that whether or not the Department will be able to do this depends upon Congressional action on the President's recommendation that a special appropriation be made which would provide Food-For-Freedom loans to small farmers.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and special assistant to the Secretary, expressed the belief that Negro farmers would find the address significant in that a large number of them fall into the small farmer classification. Giving figures, he said that of 680,000 Negro farmers in the South 506,000 were tenants. And of the 506,000 tenants, he pointed out that 299,000 were sharecroppers.

(Continued on Page 16)

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

After the last war, the American people were definitely sick and tired of militarism and all that it involved. Working on the theory that "the war to end all wars" had been finally fought and won, the American people and their government proceeded to scrap their military power with astonishing speed. A large part of the Navy was scuttled. The Army was reduced to 130,000 men— a smaller force than was maintained by many a fourth class European power. The Air Force was reduced almost to the vanishing point. Appropriations for all the military services were cut to the absolute bone, despite the warnings and pleadings of such foresighted commanders as General MacArthur, who was convinced that another and greater war as coming and said so to a disbelieving nation. We withdrew ourselves from our foreign commitments as swiftly as possible and pursued a policy of 100 per cent isolation.

The American people seem to think in very different terms today. They, and their leaders in both parties, are coming to realize the immense obligations which our world leadership will impose on us after, as well as during the war. As the United States News puts it, after the war, "the world will be in no shape to run itself. . . . There will be the task of policing and of putting on their feet the 300,000,000 people of Europe. There will be the task of dealing with 80,000,000 people in Japan. . . . A year or two may elapse between the last battle and the actual peace treaty. During this period. . . . large occupational forces will be needed. . . . The size of the task involved indicates a force of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men outside the United States."

No one regards this prospect with any particular pleasure. Instead, it is regarded as a matter of sheer necessity, whether we like it or not. And there is an amazing unanimity of opinion as to what must be done. For instance, both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie, who hold extremely opposed points of view on many vital domestic issues, see almost eye to eye when it comes to America's role as stabilizer and policeman in the post-war world. Former President Hoover is co-author of a thoughtful new book in which he too argues that the American destiny lies in a kind of internationalism which is the direct antithesis of our national attitude during the '20s. And American industrial leaders, in all fields of enterprise, hold similar opinions. There is, of course, much argument as to the details of our post-war policy— but there is little argument as to the basic principles which must underly that policy.

It will cost a great deal of money to police and rehabilitate the world. It will require the maintenance of a gigantic Air Force, and of a very large Navy and Army. It may involve outright gifts to stricken nations. It will mean that in the interest of world peace, we will have to forego some of our past trade advantages, and dispense with high tariffs and ather barriers to commerce. But, it is argued, the cost of doing this, gigantic as it may be, is far less than the cost of fighting a terrible war every generation or two. It is also argued that, due to the incredible production machine we will have at the war's end, our national income will be so high that we will be able to afford expenditures which would have been impossible in the past.

This, of course, is a form of imperialism. But its principal spokesmen, such as Wallace, Welles, Roosevelt, Hoover and Willkie, say that it will have little in common with the imperialism of the past. They say it will not be based as was the old imperialism, on subject peoples. Instead it is to be based on more or less equal peoples, with each given full opportunity to share in the wealth and progress of the world.

There are skeptics who doubt that all this can be done. Even its zealous advocates admit that it is a colossal undertaking. It will be a journey of economic and social exploration for which there are neither charts nor precedents. But millions of men and women believe that unless it suceeds, "the last best hope of earth" will be lost, and a new dark age will come upon the world.

LIKE IT OR LUMP IT

It is significant that many leading advocates of municipal ownership of electric power plants are aggressively opposed to ccurrent efforts to force socialization of the power industry by the Federal government.

Right now, the Pacific Northwest is in the center of the power picture, because of a pending congressional bill which would give an appointee of the Secretary of the Interior czar-like control over all power resources of that area— and would back up that control with Federal money belonging to all the taxpayers. The president of the Northwestern Power Association, which is an organization of operating municipal power agencies and people's utility districts in Oregon and Washington, said this: "We have polled the members of the association and more than 70 per cent of them are against the bill in its present form. . . . We have opposed, and still oppose, any effort to make the Columbia Power Authority subservient to the Interior Department."

The logic behind that point of view is easly understood. When the Federal government steps in, local government steps out. Local rights, local needs, and local desires no longer have meaning or authority. Everything is dominated by Washington. Burcaucrats who are responsible to no one, least of all to the city and state officials, make all the decisions, and the people can like it or lump it.

Federal domination of power resources would affect municipal power operators no less than private power operations. Under the terms of the pending bill, both municipal plants and private plants could be seized. Towns could be favored or penalized at the whim of the administrator. And they couldn't do a thing about it.

The importance of this or any similar bill goes far beyond the locality to which it specifically applies. It would establish a precedent which could be used to destroy other Industries, and to emasculate other local rights. It is a "dictatorship" bill, and all the adroit and misleading camouflage on earth can't hide that fact.

ONE WAY OUT

Price admistrator Leon Henderson insists that subsidies are necessary to assist certain industries in observing price ceilings. In other words, if prices are to remain at fixed levels, the government will have to help such industries make up for increases in operating cost which are completely beyond the industries' control.

A very notable example of that is found in oil due to the loss and transfer of tankers, it is necessary to ship oil overland. The cost of that is a great deal higher than shipment by water. But if the OPA permitted the oil industry to increase its cost enough to compensate for this, an inflationary cycle would be started. To quote John A. Brown, President of Socony-Vacuum, "A higher price for fuel oil, for example, would raise the cost of public utilities, and the utilities might then have proper grounds for asking for higher rates to the consumer. The war has provided an object lessen in the fact that everything in the world is connected in some way or other with everything else. . . .It is our opinion that the Government should currently provide for cash reimbursement of such special programs as the railway tank car movement, undertaken at Government request."

Subsidy is an unpleasant word and unpopular word and, in normal times, it should be. But the kind of subsidies Mr. Henderson is fighting for are of a very unusual kind they are purely temporary, and would be abandoned as soon as normal business methods can be resumed. They are part of the emergency— part of a war economy which cannot be judged in terms of a peace economy. In justice to industry, both producing and retailing, and to the consumer as well, the subsidy plan seems the only way out.

LIVING UP TO TRADITION

"The Banker," writes Albert W. Atwood, "has a way of going along with new developments, of meeting new situations, no matter how many there are or how fast they come."

The whole history of banking is one long illustration of that fact. In the early days, banking dealt with the immense problems connected with developing a raw continent into a unified self-sustaining nation. Banking was an intrinsic part of the pioneer effort. Banking, no less than the explorer and the adventure, was vital to the winning of the west.

In the first World War, banking was again confronted with a new set of problems— and those problems were solved. After the war, banking was the backbone of the extraditionary industrial development that took place during the '20s. Then came the depression— and banking was confronted with an economic situation unprecedented in world history.

In this, the greatest and most far-reaching of all wars, banking has again met the test. Each new development— and they have come with astonishing rapidity— has been met. Never did banking perform so many essential services— or perform them so quictly and efficiently. It is simply living up to its traditions.

THE BEST IN MEDICAL SERVICE

"The standards of medical education in this country today are undoubtedly superior to those found in any other country in the world," said the president of the American Medical Association, recently. "The method of production of more physicians and of maintaining present medical standards is one which demands untiring scrutiny and should not be decided in a hurried manner under pressure of emergency.

"Basic principles in medical education must not be jettisoned; they may be held in abeyance, but the enormous damage which becomes unavoidable in the wake of war may be mitigated by every endeavor to maintain as high a level of both practice and education as is humanly possible."

The tremendous demand for physicians made by the military forces has caused the suggestion that the educational requirements of our medical schools be relaxed, so that doctors may be produced in a shorter period of time. If that suggestion was widely followed, one result would be inevitable—a definite decline in the quality of medical service given the American people. The time required for graduation from an accredited school of medicine, coupled with the hard, continuous application required of students, is our best guarantee of adequate service.

Before we lower these standards in any degree, every effort should be made to maintain them no matter how difficult the problem. Retired doctors are coming back into practice; all doctors are working harder, and patients themselves can help solve the problem by refraining from wasting the physician's time. This question involves the health of the Americans of tomorrow, no less than those of today.

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TAX FACTS

The law of diminishing returns applies with full force to industrial taxation. Once taxes pass a certain level, the springs of investment and employment dry up, industry falters, tax revenue itself declines—and, the tax literally defeats its own purpose.

A large eastern power utility recently presented a very important brief on taxation to the House Ways and Means Committee. It pointed out that utilities, which are stringently regulated in every phase of operation by government, are always legally limited to a small return on their invested capital. They do not and cannot have true excess profits—and, in any even, their so-called "excess profits" cannot accurately be determined until normal taxes and surtaxes are deducted from their revenues. Yet the pending tax bill, as now proposed, would compute the "excess profits" tax before the deduction of the normal corporate taxes. It is an interesting fact that between 1930 and 1941 this company's tax burden increased by more than 115 per cent while its gross revenues increased by less than 10 per cent, and the return paid the company's stockholders has, as a result, been reduced to a very low level.

All businesses, large and small, are facing similar problems. In many cases the threatened burden of taxation will be greater than the ability to pay. Even while industrial output, due to the war, is at an all-time high, industrial net profits, with few exceptions, are small and are declining.

This is not a plea for "making a pile of money out of the war." The American people will not and should not permit profiteering in any shape, manner or form. But the hard fact is that industry and the millions of ordinary people who own industry must make some return if they are to keep in business and progress. And another hard fact, is that, misapplied, the excess profits tax can virtually ruin a large segment of American industry, to the actual detriment of the war effort.

Many an economist has observed that we have so far refused to face the realities in making up our tax program—that we have simply gone ahead on the idea that we can soak buiness and capital more and more, that is the most tragic of economic fallacies. For inequitable taxation will drain the life-blood from American industries which are most vital to the winning of the war.

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A LUMP OF COAL

Take a lump of coal in your hand. It certainly isn't pretty. It doesn't even look useful. But coal is one of those extraordinary products which will revolutionize the world of the future.

Out of coal comes one kind of synthetic rubber—and America's highly-developed coal industry will be an important factor in eventually solving the grave rubber problem.

Out of coal come many plastics —and we're just on the verge of the "plastic age" today. All-plastic cars, all-plastic airplanes, all-plastic furniture—these are but a few of the amazing developments.

American industry and American inventive and chemical genius are opening up vast new horizons. Miracles are in the making.

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$1,000,000,000 A MONTH

Even in these days, $1,000,000,000 is a lot of money. One billion a month is a larger sum than the human mind can visualize. But the people of America must buy a minimum of $1,000,000,000 a month worth of War Stamps and Bonds so long as the war lasts.

To make this campaign succeed, the Treasury is calling upon veterans in the science of intelligent, appealing promotion. Among those veterans is the retail industry This July, tens of thousand of retailers, dealing in consumer goods of every kind, are doing everything in their power to impress constantly upon all of us need for buying War Bonds and Stamps to the maximum of our ability, and they will keep that campaign going for the duration.

A release by the Institute of Distribution, which represents national retail distributors operating 16,000 outlets, gives an idea of the magnitude of the effort. These distributors alone have 185 miles of windows dressed to popularize Bonds and Stamps. They have instructed their 500,000 employes to push and sell stamps. They use 430,000,000 lines of newspaper space annually—and much of that space will be used to urge War Savings. They have radio programs which reach nearly 45,000,000 listeners and again, War Savings will be stressed on each program. And other chain systems along with legions of independent stores, will be in there punching as well.

Take a look at the window displays as you pass along the streets. Read the posters and the advertisments urging you to buy Bonds and Stamps. Then act accordingly. Every retail store participating is an agent of the Treasury—and it is working absolutely free to help raise the money that will beat the Axis

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YOU CAN'T DO BUSINESS AT A LOSS

Retailers cannot stock their shelves with goods that cost more at wholesale than they can legally sell them for at retail. That is certainly obvious. Yet, due to the price-freezing order, that is what retailers are now faced with in certain cases.

J. M. Lansinger, executive secretary of the Oregon Food Merchants' Association, recently pointed out that the first general OPA price order required both retailers and canners to sell their goods for prices no higher than the peak March level. Since that time, new OPA orders have exempted canners from the general order and fixed new ceilings for them. But no exemption has been given the retailer. As a result said Mr. Lansinger, grocers estimate that 90 per cent of the items in the 1942 canned vegetable pack will have a canners' ceiling price higher than the allowable retail ceiling price for all factors in the grocery trade.

What is true of canned goods is true of many other items in both the food and non-food retail fields. And the effect of it isn't hard to forecast. Retailers simply can't and won't buy goods whose wholesale price allow them no profit. The consuming public, as a consequence, will suffer from a lack of staple necessities. And finally, merchants will suffer from the loss of a great portion of their usual business. That, unless corrective action is taken quickly, will amount to condemning thousands of stores, most of them small, to extinction.

If retail prices are to be fixed as of some given date, all prices, and all costs, must likewise be fixed as of the same date. If exceptions are made for one group, exceptions must be made for all. Here is a question which involves the very existence of retail business. And speed in making the necessary adjustments is essential.

GOOD BOTTLE OPENER

Keep a pair of common pliers and a nut-cracker in the kitchen drawer and use to loosen stuck caps on bottles or small jars. (Extract bottle caps are often stuck and a slight turn of the pliers does the trick.)

Miss Stella Gamber, 4838 Newport, Chicago.

Large sized cherries, seeds removed, stuffed with white cream cheese with broken nuts added, make a delicious spring salad when served on lettuce or cress and topped with French dressing. No dessert is needed when this salad follows the main course.

A LESSON FROM GERMANY

A vivid light on the role of railroads in war is found in comments by some of the American correspondents recently exchanged at Lisbon for German correspondents and diplomats.

Louis Lochner, chief of the former Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, said: "Adolph Hitler's widely advertised superhighways may yet prove an important factor in the undoing of the German war machine. The longer the war lasts, the more evident it become that Hitler bet on the wrong horse in solving the nation's transportation problem chiefly through the construction of superhighways rather than the improvement, or even the up, keep of Germany's extensive railway system....A majority of Germany's 6000,000 freight cars were obsolete by 1938. Even in the first winter of the war the transportation system proved inadequate."

Edwin Shanke, another member of the Berlin AP bureau, wrote:' "Railways have been in a tangle virtually from the start of the war. The lack or rolling stock replacements and the repair of aging facilities are the superhighways now lie virtually idle while railways are clogged with war traffic they can't handle."

In this country—where the railroads are privately-owned, not state-owned as in Germany—the rails were ready for war. They had spent twenty years preparing for war, and for demands for service which would surpass all pre-cedents. When the defense drive started. the greatest mass-transportation system the world had ever seen was at this country's beck and call. That system has confounded its critics, and done a job which is literally miraculous.

That system will be called upon to do a bigger job still in the future. And it will do that job if permitted to buy the materials it needs for maintaining and expanding its plant. When Hitler finally collapses, the breakdown in transportation will be one of the causes—movement is the heart and soul of modern war. The lesson we read from Germany's experience is clear: Our American railroads, with their far-sighted managements, expert crews and magnificent physical facilities, must be kept rolling at all costs.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR SICKNESS

The amount of money which the average American will have left after he pays his taxes will grow steadily smaller. The present Federal tax program is designed to drastically reduce public purchasing power, as well as to produce needed revenue.

As a result, many families will be in a difficult position when faced with some inescapable special expenditure. Sickness is an example of that. The tax drain will take from millions of families excess money that should be used for doctor, dental and hospital bills.

It has been proposed that Congress recognize this fact, and write into the tax laws a provision whereby the individual can deduct money spent for medical care, in making up his income tax statement.

Such a provision would serve two excellent ends. First, it would be a definite contribution to better public health. Second, it would undoubtedly increase government tax revenue. People who are unable to pay medical bills usually have small means, and their tax payments are minor. If they were induced to pay those bills, the money would go to doctors who are mostly in the middle-income brackets which bear the heaviest part of present-day taxation.

The suggestion seems completely sound, to say nothing of its humanitarian aspects.

THE PEACE THAT IS TO COME

While we fight a war, we must also plan for the peace that is to come. When the last shot is fired, this nation will face problems as vast, as difficult and as vital to its survival as those posed by the war itself.

On the credit side, we will have a productive machine greater than that of all the rest of the world combined—a machine which will be unparalleled in efficiency as well as in size. On the debit side, we will have a national debt of over $200,000,000,000, and interest payments alone on that debt will amount to some $6,000,000,000 a year. That debt can be serviced, and gradually reduced, only if our national income holds to levels unknown before this war began. And such income can be secured only from private enterprise—from the earnings of industry and the individual—not from government spending.

When the war ends we will have, on the one hand, a colossal bureaucracy built up during the war. We will have, on the other, the incredible resources and installed capacity developed by private enterprise. And then the great test will come. If democracy and freedom are to survive the peace, if the American standard of living is to again rise to ever-greater heights, that system we call private enterprise will have to be freed of all the restraints and controls the war emergency made unavoidable.

We cannot progress in the future with a philosophy of scarcity. We cannot progress and meet our obligations if super-government is perpetuated and competes with private enterprise in many lines of endeavor. We can progress if, and only if, the enormous energies of the American people and American industry are completely released and encouraged to produce— then they can pay the needed taxes to keep this country solvent.

In a famous address, Vice-President Wallace said that the post-war era must be the era of the common man. And that can have only one meaning. It must be the era in which all men are not only permitted but encouraged to go as far and as fast as their abilities and energies can take them, undeterred by the dead hand of bureaucracy. It must be the era of true freedom for all people everywhere.

This country is the leader in producing for war. It must also the leader in producing for peace. All over the world, hungry an destitute people, living in ruined lands, will want and need what our American factories can provide. The salvation of the world will lie in more trade, more production —and more free enterprise.

The problem of the debt is not simply a problem in economics. It is a problem in philosophy as well. If it is faced in the typical American manner, and all private capital is encouraged to go to work and create maximum production, it can be solved. It it is faced in the manner of the totalitarian states, and more and more power is seized by governments, accompanied by more and more public debt, leaving the people with less and less freedom of action, it can never be solved. Then we would have truly lost the war, entirely aside from the military decision reached.

After this war, free enterprise in America will be in a position to make an unprecedented contribution to the well-being of our own people and the peoples of all other lands. It will be in a position to raise the general standard of living to unprecedented heights. If we have faith in this country, if we understand this country and all it stands for and all it is now fighting for. that will be done.

An easy, clean way of getting rid of the loose dirt in your dust-mop is by running the vacuum cleaner over it.

Before waxing furniture or floors, first remove all dirt and old wax by washing surface with warm water and mild soap.

TROUBLE ON THE FARM

The statistics show that farm income has risen substantiany during the past year. What the statistics do not show is that the farmer's costs have also risen heavily—and that such problems as labor are getting steadily worse.

Dairy farming is a case in point. But the farmer must pay several times as much for this kind of labor as he used to, even when he can get it. In many areas, it is virtually unobtainable at any price. Workers have gone to the cities. attracted by the high wages and relatively short hours of war industries.

The consumer wants cheap milk, and in many states milk is a public utility. with its price controlled by state boards. But the farmer can't sell milk at a fixed price if his labor cost steadily rises. As yet no one seems to have any feasible solution to this problem. It simply ilustrates that, contrary to the belief of many city people, everything isn't perfect down on the farm.

AN ARMY OF SNOOPERS

The Office of Price Administration recently asked Congress for a very large appropriation to add some 100,000 new employes, mostly enforcement personnel. to the OPA payroll. These employes, in other words, would constitute a sort of private police force and would spend their time and the taxpayers' money looking for violations of the price-freezing order.

The National Association of Retail Grocers, an organization which represents thousands of independent food merchants throughout the country, promptly protested. In a resolution submitted to Congress it said: "It is implied in this proposal to turn loose an army of "snoopers' on the retail merchants of the United States. These men and women proposed for OPA enforcement personnel can render more useful service in the prosecution of the war against the Axis powers, rather than as an army of harassment operating at public expense on the home front."

That protest is well taken. As OPA officials themselves have pointed out, the retail industry in all its branches has been overwhelmingly opposed to speculation and profiteering. No industry has given more complete cooperation to the government in the campaign against inflation. To inflict this industry with 100,000 "secret police." would amount to deliberately harassing an industry which has a superb record of operation in the public interest.

The vast majority of merchants, big and little, will conform completely to the price regulations. Competition alone will keep prices in line. Consumers and consumer organzations will be on the lookout for violations, and will report them to the authorities. The OPA of course will need an enforcement staff—but it doesn't need a staff of 100,000 snoopers. It doesn't need a secret police force.

The 100,000 people who would be employed for this snooper work are needed in war industry and the military forces. The hundreds of millions of dollars it would cost to pay their salaries and expenses are needed for war production.

BUSINESS CAN'T OPERATE AT A LOSS

It is one thing to freeze prices at reasonable and equitable levels as a bar against inflation. It is a very different thing to establish arbitrary price standards which cut deeply into the modest earnings of basic industries.

Gasoline is an example of that Due to the loss and transfer of tankers, it is necessary to ship gas overland at a far higher transportion cost. But the government has not permitted the oil companies to raise their retail gasoline prices to compensate for this! As a result one major oil company reports that in April alone the additional expense totaled $2,300,000. All oil companies are in much the same position.

Many similar examples can be found in the field of retail merchandising. Because the general price-freezing order made no allowance for the wide "lag" that has existed between wholesale and retail prices, stores are legally bound to sell many items at little or no profit whatsoever—and to sell some items at a loss. They are thus being directly and heavily penalized for their successful voluntary efforts to hold prices down. Economists in touch with the situation say that thousands of stores, in all retail fields, may be forced out of business unless the prices order is corrected.

Prices must be controlled. But there is nothing sound in a price control policy that does not allow a store or an industry to add legitimate and unavoidable increases in operating cost to the price charged for its products. No business, no matter how big or rich, can operate without a profit. And no business which is stripped of its earning power can pay today's gigantic taxes and contribute its due share to the war effort.

PART OF THE SYSTEM

When this war is over, America will have the most gigantic mass production machine in the world We will have the world's largest army of skilled workmen. Technical development will be at new peak. Machines and men that are now producing weapons of destruction in incredible quantity, can suppy the goods of peace in an equaly incredible quantity. In all probability we will be the only large nation left on earth whose industries will not have been smashed by war.

It will be up to these industries to free American enterprise to rebuild a shattered and starved world. And they can do it if private capital and the organizaton genius of the common American are released from the bear hug of the inevitable war time bureaucracy As Paul Cadman, economist of the American Banker Association, has pointed out, we have no other choice. We will either release the productive capacity and the capital of this country for the task of rebuilding the world. or we face bankruptcy and collapse at home.

Free enterprise has got to produce as it never producel before if a national debt of two or three hundred billion dollars is to be serviced. In short, the world will tragically need the products of our industries and our country will need the sources of financial strength which those industries can give. That truth should be brought home to every man and woman at home and in the factorys Free enterprise is the key to the maintenance of representative government. This has always been true, but never more so than now. Our mines, our factories, our natural resource industries such as coal and oil and timber; our service industries, ncluding electricity and transportation, as well as our credit institutions and our banks, are all part of the American system. Keeping them operating under the management of private citizens is the surest guarantee to the men on the battlefront that we intend to save here in our own countiry the liberties that they are giving their lives to restore to the rest of the world.

There's a world of food value in one slice of enriched bread. One slice of enriched bread made with milk supplies about 3 grams of body-building protein. Six slices of enriched bread supplies as much protein as an average serving of meat. A meat sandwich on enriched bread is extra-nutritious.

A general rule in buying meats is to allow 1-4 pound of boneless cuts or ground meat for each serving; you'll need 1-2 pound per containing bone.

DON'T KID YOURSELF

It has been announced that one of the big labor organizations now plans to organize the dairy workers of the country. And there is a grim food for thought in that for consumers. If the union is successful, and manage to establish farm wages on the shipyard scale, the result will be inevitable Food prices will rise like rocketts Even today, dairy farmers are hard-pressed to pay current wages and and still sell their milk at a price which will return a decent profit.

Judged by industrial wage scales, dairy workers are not highly paid. But farm workers receive valuable services in addition to pay—food, lodging, etc. Most of them work on farms because they like the life, and would be unhappy and out of place in factories.

If agriculture is unionized, the public will pay the bill. Don't kid yourself about that.

"REAL WAGES" ARE WHAT COUNT

In the interest of the worker himself, requests for wage increases should be scrutinized with extreme care at this time by the authorities—and should not be allowed except in those isolated instances where some group's wage levels are obviously out of line with the levels of other groups and correction is necessary.

It is the government's policy to fix and freeze prices. That can be done successfully only if the items of cost entering into industrial overhead are likewise fixed and frozen. In most industries, the cost of labor is among the principal items of overhead. Thus, if widespread wage increases are granted, it will be necessary to permit widespread price increases—and then we'll again be on the road to inflation.

A worker's income can only be accurately evalued in terms of "real wages"—which simply means that his pay check must be considered in the light of of the commodities and services it will buy. If a man, for instance, gets a ten per cent wage boost and his cost of living then advances fifteen per cent, he is worse off than before, not better off. And past economic history definitely proves that during inflationary periods the cost of living always rises faster than wages.

Wage stability, to sum up, is essential to price stability. And we can't maintain price ceilings without wage ceilings, either voluntary or enforced.

AND THEN-SOME

At the end of the day, a man who works for a living frequently finds that a large slice of his time has been absorbed in doing things that he wasn't paid to do.

He then talked to a young man whose mind is disturbed about his future, he has listened to the domestic troubles of a companion, he has written a letter to an elderly aunt, he has attended the funeral of a man who once did him a great favor, he has put in an hour at a meeting of a committee of his church, and he has advised a young man about to enter the army.

The minutes and hours thus lifted from his working day take something out of his income. How much no one can say. These extra duties take time that might otherwise be spent loafing.

What we amount to in our job or business is not so much from doing what we are paid to do, but in doing what we aren't paid to do. The rule holds equally firm in what we may call our whole life. If we stop to ask ourselves, "Am I paid to do this?" or "Is this getting me anywhere?" or "Why don't I let somebody else do this " we are likely to find that the world will leave us alone and that eventually we will be lonesome and with no due-bills on the friendship and sympathy of anyone.

Do all you are paid to do and then-some. It's the then-some that gets your salary raised.

—Service Magazine.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

WINNING THE PEACE

In a recent talk, Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, head of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, observed that winning the peace and preservation of the system of free enterprise are as vital as winning the war. "At least thisty organizations," he said, "are currently shaping plans to remake the country after the war. Maybe improvements can be made, but business should participate in the remaking. There are 40,000,000 youngsters in this country and we must preserve for them the same rights and privileges that we have. That is a part of winning the peace."

As a leader in one branch of the vast merchandising industry, Dr. Nystrom is particularly qualified to discuss free enterprise. For retailing is one of the most important back-logs of the whole free enterprise system. It is a business which requires relatively little capital to start. It is completely competitive. Any man can start a store and become his own boss. And any man can go as far as his energies and abilities will permit.

The history of retailing in this country proves that. For example, most of the great chain store systems started from a single store, owned by a man with ambition asd the drive to go ahead. Most of the executives of the chain stores started in lowly jobs, as store clerks, warehousemen, bookkeepers, etc. And the great retailing system of the future will be managed by men who are unknown today.

Retailing is the kind of business that offers unlimited opportunity to "the little guy." Many of those 40,000,000 American youngsters will start their careers in a retail store of some kind. Some will stay in the business—some will go into other fields. Some will become the famed industrial leaders of tomorrow. In the interest of the Americans who will follow us, the free enterprise system must be kept alive. To keep it alive is, after all, one of the reasons why we are fighting the greatest war of all time.

POLITICAL HOBBY HORSE POOR WAR MATERIAL

It was recently announced that the government will not authorize the construction of new war plants which cannot be in production by the end of next year. In other words, informed quarters believe that the energies of the nation should be given entirely to production now and in the near future—not to production in the far future.

That is obviously a sound policy And it should be applied with full force to proposals for construction of gigantic government power plants and waterways.

The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project is a case in point. To start that project would cost hundreds of millions of dollars—and the final cost might well exceed a billion. It would divert from immediate war use enormous quantities of vital materials and the work of thousands of men. And, according to the most optimistic estimates, the project could not produce a single kilowatt of power for several years.

This is precisely the kind of governmental "luxury" that should be abandoned now. "Total war" means that government no less than industries and individuals, must keep ever in mind the one great goal, decisive military victory in the shortest possible time. All our resources, all our labor, must be given to creating the tools of war and the ships that transport them to the battlefronts.

.Some time ago, Congress deferred consideration of the St. Lawrence and a number of similar projects. The matter is to come up again and Congress should make short work of such political hobby horses.

BANKERS AND FARMERS

Banking and food production may seem to be matters which have little connection with each other. But today, banking is playing a leading role in the Food-for-Freedom drive.

The American Bankers Association formed a Food-for Freedom Committee some time ago. Branches of that organization are actively at work in the various states. And, as the head of a Tennessee bank recently phrased it, the program "is a whirlwind of success."

In all parts of the country banks and bankers' groups have employed agricultural experts, whose job is to confer with representatives of the farmers. All the knowledge and facilities of American banking are thus placed at agriculture's disposal. When necessary, loans are quickly made for worth-while farm development. Practical advice is always available. The purpose of the bank is twofold—to help expand food production, and to aid the farmer in handling his credit and banking problems.

So banking is providing agriculture with the same kind of invaluable service it has long given industry. The result will be a growing supply of food for the United Nations. This is just one more example of private banking's great place in the war effort.

"The inside fact is that a number of Congressional statesmen have privately demanded that the drastic tire restrictions be lifted for them so that they can get tires for campaigning purposes."—Drew Pearson and Rober S. Allen.

LOADING THE CANNON

The nation's leading retailers recently met in Chicago with representatives of the government. The topic under consideration was how retailers can give maximum aid in the campaign to sell War Stamps. The retailers pledged themselves to sell $100,000,000 worth of these Stamps each month, beginning with July. A practical promotional plan, available to all stores, has been created, and it can be easily adapted to the needs of both large and small retailers.

The importance of this is obvious. It is estimated that 40 per cent of all War Savings must come from the sale of Stamps. The Treasury is depending upon the retailers to reach the 25,000,000 Americans who cannot be included in Payroll Savings Plans. When War Stamps were first issued, retailers of all kinds promptly stocked them and promoted their sale. Now those efforts will be greatly intensified.

The promotional campaigns will have many phases. Newspaper advertising will be widely used. The radio will be employed. Attention-demanding window and interior display posters will be distributed to the participating stores. Every consumer will be urged to take part of his change in Stamps.

The retailers involved will include the chain systems as well as thousands of independent stores. They deal in food, clothes, general merchandise, hardware — anything and everything that the consumer wants and needs. No industry is in more direct and constant contact with the great American buying public. And none is more determined to do its full share on behalf of the war effort.

Buy Stamps from your retailer. You'll never miss the dimes and quarters so spent. And each of those dimes and quarters will help produce a weapon to use against the Axis.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.

A short time ago the President made an appointment which is of direct and immediate interest to every newspaper, every publication, every radio and every reader in the country. The appointment went to Elmer Davis. His vastly important job is that of head of the newly-created Office of War Information.

As Time put it, Mr. Davis' task is "to tell the U. S. as much about the war as possible, as fast as possible, with as few contradictions as possible." Control of the news is a very simple matter in the Axis countries, where newspapers and all other mediums of news and opinion are simply the tools of the clique in power, and are forced to solemnly distribute the most outrageous lies if that happens to suit the current purposes of the dictators. (The press has gone so far down hill in Germany, for instance, that thousands of intelligent Germans automatically regard anything and everything printed in the papers as false.) Control of the news is a very different thing in a democratic country with a tradition of a completely unfettered press. Information of military importance must be kept from circulation—and at the same time the right of expression of free opinion must be rigorously safeguarded. Honest criticism must be maintained, even while sedition is stamped out That job calls for a man with wide experience and knowledge, a superior intelligence and a full measure of downright, old-fashioned common sense.

The President obviously picked and chose among many men before finally selecting Mr. Davis. For many months there has been a mounting demand that something be done to clarify the news and censorship problems. Before the Office of War Information was formed, there were four bureaus which dealt in one way or another with these problems. Archibald MacLeish's Office of Facts and Figures; Lowell Mellett's Office of Government Reports; Robert Horton's Division of Information of the OEM, and Colonel Donovan's Office of the Coordination of Information. There was too much overlapping, too much misdirection of effort, too much red tape and complication. It was, in short, the old case of too many cooks spoiling the broth, and some of the cooks weren't particularly expert.

All for these bureaus, except the last, have now been abolished, and the last has been given a new name and placed under the control of the staffs of the Army and Navy. Mr. Davis' Office is now the dominant agency in its field, and he is responsible only to the President.

In press circles, the appointment of Mr. Davis was greeted with cheers. He had a distinguished newspaper career on the New York Times. After that he freelanced and distinguished himself as a writer of fiction and magazine articles. He was an instant success as a radio news analist, where his plain, homely yet authoritative way of talking brought him a very large national audience. Opinion is that he is as good a man as the President could have picked—and that, under his direction, the government information service will take on real vitality and meaning.

No nation on earth is so well informed as to the progress of the war as ours. It is true, of course, that many newspapers have understandably played up American victories and played down Axis victories and have so created a distorted picture of the actual events. But any newspaperman is free to dispatch or print anything so long as it does not serve the interests of our enemies. Any editor is free to criticize any government official or any government policy, so long as he does not preach revolution and sedition. The American press and syndicate services are far superior to these of any other country. Mr. Davis can be trusted to do his part to maintain that kind of a press.

TRAINS CAN'T DODGE AUTOMOBILES

Accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings are unnecessarily delaying the movement of war and other materials, as well as troops and passengers, at a time when the railroads are straining to expedite traffic. This is shown by a study just completed by the Safety Section of the Association of American Railroads.

An average of 38 trains a day, or 1,137 trains a month, the study discloses, are delayed a total of 22 hours a day or 660 hours a month, by crossing accidents. Eighty-two per cent of all the accidents take place at crossings which have special protection equipment, such as flashing lights, gates or watchmen, in addition to the standard warning sign. One-third of the accidents result from motorists driving into the side of trains—and motor vehicles frequently derail trains. Last year, 1,931 persons were killed in crossing accidents, the largest number since 1930, and 4,885 were injured.

During the seven-year period, 1934-40, he railroads eliminated more than 13,000 grade crossings. Some of the states have also been active in this matter. But, due to the rapid growth of cities and towns new crossings are constantly being added. The elimination of all grade crossings would be an impossibility The cost would run well into the billions, and the necessary materials and labor are not available.

The grade-crossing problem is up to the motoring public. The train can't leave its track. It can't stop a few feet as can a properly-driven car. The death and traffic waste that grade-crossing accidents cause is the direct consequence of inexcusable carelessness on the part of some drivers. And the delay such accidents cause in train operation damages the entire nation.

SHAKING PUBLIC MORALE

One cardinal principle of our kind of government is that public officials should treat the people with perfect frankness. American citizens are entitled to all the facts, except those which constitute actual military secrets. Are the American people being accorded frankness? The gasoline and automobile situation raises this question.

The American motorist is completely up in the air as to the future of car transportation. He has heard countless varying reports. He has read conflicting statement after conflicting statement from high Washington officials. He is told, on the one hand, that gasoline rationing is necessary because lack of various means of transportation makes it impossible to deliver supplies. He then hears that the storage tanks are running over with gasoline even in rationed areas, and that civilian consumption is really being reduced in order to conserve tires and cars. Next he reads an official statement that the government may soon have to requisition his tires and his car. Before the ink is dry on that report, he hears over the radio that such drastic action is not contemplated. Then to top it off, the next news report from Washington says it is hoped that experiments now under way will produce a tire that will keep the cars rolling, etc., etc.

The citizen is lost in a welter of confusion. He doesn't know whether he is going to have gas or even a car next week or next month or next season. He doesn't know whether the synthetic rubber and the rubber-reclaiming programs are going well or badly. And nothing is harder on public morale than this kind of indecision, because it undermines confidence in leadership and governmental management.

The American people don't want to be pampered. They are sending their boys to war and financing its cost to preserve liberty at home. They don't want to be treated like children. They don't want to be kept in the dark concerning matters vital to their welfare. What they do want is for their government to tell them the truth, explain the facts, adopt only policies which are in accord with true conditions, and stick to those policies.

HOW HEALTHY ARE YOU?

A periodic health examination may add years to your life. Through the recognition of physical changes at the earliest possible moment the progress of menacing degeneration and infection may be stopped, and a suitable plan of living devised to maintain continuous health. That invaluable advice is given in a recent editorial in Hygeia.

Too many of us never go near the doctor unless we suffer definite illness. We'll go on feeling "poorly" for weeks and months and even years. During those weeks and months and years disease may progress to the point where even modern medical science can't check it.

Medical authorities recommend that complete physical examinations be taken every year, and twice each year after we pass middle age. Those examinations should cover the entire physical system—lungs, heart, blood, the intestinal tract, teeth, feet, etc. In addition to the physical tests, the doctor will inquire into habits of sleep, rest, outdoor exercise, diet, and so forth. When that is done, the doctor will be able to write a health prescription. That prescription may not involve the taking of medicines. It may, instead, deal exclusively with such matters as rest, work, social adjustments and recreation. In any event, it will probably lengthen life—and make it healthier, happier, fuller.

During 1939, the Netherland East Indies yielded 8,800,000 tons of oil, 2.8 per cent of the total world output.

The habitat of the chinchilla, valued for its fine fur, is high in the Andes mountains of South America.

ANGELS OF MERCY WITH BROWN FACES

By Adeline Bolden

"Ten thousand nurses needed for the army by June 1, 1942," a regional director of the Red Cross nursing service was addressing a Red Cross Institute in June 1941.

"The army must have 50,000 nurses and 100,000 nurses aides by June, 1942," a Red Cross executive was addressing Chapter workers in November 1941.

"Urge all your colored graduate nurses to qualify for Red Cross Nursing Services." The time it was an official of a state nursing board in the deep South. Time, April 1941

Meanwhile, new miliitary organizations were being activated over the country following the induction of thousands of young men in March 1941. Hundreds of colored boys were in these organizations, large number at Fort Bragg in North Caroline and at Camp Livingston in Louisiana. All the while the induction of Negro nurse into the army was becoming more and more over due. Insistence on this issue was to be expected. There was logical sequence—Negro soldiers, Negro army doctors, why not Negro army nurses.

With 437,000 registered nurses in the United States surely of these a representative proportion had brown faces. True. Provident in Chcago, Freedmen's in Washington, Lincoln in New York, Meharry in Nashville, John A. Andrew Memorial at Tuskegee, General in Kansas City. Homer G. Phillips in St. Louis. St. Agnes Raleigh to mention only a few, had been for years gradnating scores of nurses who would measure up to the best in the nation. Many had taken extensive and repeated graduate courses at outstanding institutions in Chicago, New York, Boston, and Rochester.

That certainly looks as though there should have heen no difficulty in finding Negro nurses well qualified for army service. Unfortunately, looks are often deceiving. It seems that nurses are only admitted to the army from a reserve registered with the American Red Cross. Well, in golf terms, here were the hazards of the first nine holes all rolled into one. Result: the number of Negro Red Cross nurses had been until the past 18 months almost negligihle.

Let us look at some of these 'hazards' as they have been expressed hy nurses both in and out of the Red Cross service. Said one: "I applied, but I was not accepted because the hospital where I had worked had below the required minimum bed capacity." Said another: 'I wasn't accepted. it is pretty plain that Negro nurses are not wanted." A nurse, one of the first to be accepted illuminating hut not surprising testimony, "I was registered in the Red Cross Nurse Corps Reserve in New York. Later I moved South, I immediately wrote to the nursing service council in the southern state where I wished to transfer my credentials. The reply was signed "Mrs. John Jones." but I was addressed as "Mary Brown," and "Mary." That was a good indication of the reception I would receive from the southern personnel, so I just haven't kept up my connection."

Another nurse confessed, "I would send in my application to the Red Cross but, I haven't done any studying lately, I haven't been off to take any new courses. I think," she added, "that may account for some of our girls not having heen accepted by the Red Cross—they have finished from good schools, but there has never been any money for further study. You know there are not many places we can go except those so far from where most of us are working that it would take all the money we had for railroad fare alone."

A prominent social worker from New York expressed the northern point of view. "Colored nurses, and a good many white nurses too, have been very slow to apply for membership in the Red Cross Corps hecause of the undemocratic attitnde of the Red Cross in the blood hank situation."

So much for the hazards of the first "nine holes"—acceptance as a Red Cross nurse. What about the hazards of the second—being actually called into army service. While newsprint and radio were pleading with every issue and turn of the dial that THOUSANDS of nurses were needed to win the war, news came from authentic sources that approximaely HALF a HUNDRED Negro nurses would he accepted for army service. At that time there were several hundred Negro nurses on the Reserve list. Smce bombs dropped in Pearl Harbor, more hundreds of brown faced nurses have applied to the Red Cross—and have been accepted IN THE RESERVES—nine holes gone but the hazard of the second nine holes yet to be licked. Meanwhile, posters, placards, programs, editorials, and feature articles are calling for nurses, nurses, nurses to help Uncle Sam win the war.

—Service Magazine

(Drunk) (lying on the sidewalk) I'll climb this wall if it takes me all night.

RUBBER CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

Private industry is attacking the rubber problem with full vigor today. And, according to authorities, production in 1943 may he greater than we expected even a short time ago.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey alone is huilding 31 plants with a total capacity of 578,000 tons and they will be in operation in less than a year. Other oil companies are pursning similar programs. On top of that, great progress is heing made in the development of other kinds of synthetic rubbers, such as those which are produced from coal and coke.

American industry regards the rubber problem as a challenge. It is determined to produce a rubber substitute which, in time will be as good and perhaps better than the natural product. It is determined to produce such a substitute in sufficient quantity to meet essential civilian no less than military needs. It is likely that some day we may regard the loss of our sources of natural rubber as a blessing in disguise. American invention, American ingenuity and American capital are starting to build a great new synthetic rubber industry which will play a vital role in peace as well as in war.

NATURE AND THE EGG

Nature did a grand job when she designed the egg round at one end and pointed at the other, this characteristic shape being more pronounced in the eggs of wildfowl than in those of domestic kinds. Many wild birds lay eggs on the bare rock of cliffs high above the sea, with little or no nest to protect them. So it they are disturbed, instead of rolling off, they roll round, ending up just ahout where they started from. The peculiar shape of the egg is nature's method of saving it from wanton destruction which, of course, might result seriously to the continued existence of rare species like some of the Arctic birds laying hut a single egg. Usually, the eggs of birds which incubate in covered nests or in nests with side openings are pure white, while the eggs of birds that lay in open nests are tinted for camouflage.

Mountaineer: Doc I want you to look at my son-in-law.

Doctor: Shame on you. Shooting your son-in-law!

Mountaineer: My gosh! Doc. he wasn't my son-in-law when I shot him.

Candidate: Are you going to take this lying down?

Voter: Of course not the shorthand reporters are doing that.

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U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ISSUES CALL FOR EXPERTS

WASHINGTON, July 9—(ANP)—Indicative of the growing importance of America's all-out for war effort and the present need for skilled workers and technicians, the U. S. Civil Service commission has announced several examinations to ohtain qualified men and women to help keep the Stars and Stripes flying proudly to the wind.

Applications for the following positions will be accepted until the needs of the service have heen met, and must be filed with the U. S. Civil Service commission, Washington, D. C.

Junior public health nurse, $1,800 a year; radio monitoring officer and assistant radio monitoring, $2,600 a year.

Applications for several other positions will also be accepted until the needs of the service have been met, and appointments will be known as War Service appointments—generally speaking, for the duration of the War, and in case to extend more than six months, thercafter.

The positions: chemists, $2,600 a year to $5,600; meteorologist, $2,600 to $5,600 a year; physicists, $2,600 to $5,600 a year and metallurgists, $2,600 to $5,600 a year.

Dr. Earl Bland of Memphis Joins U. S. Med. Corps

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Dr. R. Earl Bland, physician and surgeon and a 1932 graduate of Meharry Medical College, left last week for Fort Dix, New Jersey, to join the United States Medical Corps. The popular young physician did his college work at Morehouse College, Atlanta, and after graduating in medicine practiced in Jefferson City, Mo. He came to Memphis in 1936 and has been active in church and civic affairs, being trustee of the St. John Baptist church, an Elk, member of the N. A. A. C. P., Y. M. C. A., and the Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He has been head of clinic, sponsored by the city, for several years. Dr. Bland left Memphis on short notice but expects to return on a furlough shortly to wind up his business affairs.

ARMY PATRIARCH RETIRES; BOUNCES SOLDIER A DAY

Fort Bragg, N. C.,—Wild Root, 33-year-old army mule which threw a soldier a day for seven long years and two the last day she was saddled—just to show that she was not weakening—was retired with full military honors.

There was a formal review.

The orneriest mule that ever stuck her nose into an army feed box stood by Lieut Col. William Clarke, commander of the Fourth Field Artillery battalion; Capt. J. O. Seaman and other officers, as the battalion—her own—including 637 mules and 117 horses swept past in full pack.

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers recommended the retirement as one of his last orders hefore relinquishing command of Fort Bragg to take command at Fort Knox, Ky., of the armored forces of the United States.

Over the time-hewn back of the little, dun-colored "toughy" hung an army banket with service stripes. There was little of her famed friskiness as she took her honors. In fact, there was a trace of boredom in her apathetic eyes, where evil was wont to dance.

There are more than 500 Negro county extension and home demonstration agents serving Negro farmers.

SOUTHERN NEGRO YOUTH ASK WASHINGTON TO RIGHT WRONGS

Negro youth have an organization called the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Its headquarters are in Birmingham. In April the fifth conference of the Congress was held at Tuskegee Institute to which came "more than 500" Negro young people from over the South. As do all conferences, this one also passed resolutions. It also appointed six of its delegates to take the resolutions to Washington and present them in person and writing to departments and divisions of government.

At the War Department they were heard by Under Secretary Rohert P. Patterson while they asked for full integration of Negroes in all the armed forces; formation of a volunteer mixed army unit as the first step toward elimination of segregation in the Army; issurance of a public statement by the War Department on the treatment of Negro soldiers in the South demanding full respect for their military status; admission of Negro youth to all the air corps training centers in the country; the attendance of the Under Secretary of War or other representatives of the War Department on July 14, as speakers at special victory day mobilization exercises sponsored by the Youth Congress in large Southern cities.

At the Department of Justice, they conferred with Attorney General Biddle on their recommendation on ways to build up Negro morale. One of these involved police brutality. The committee suggested that the Justice Department could help his situation by sending a memorandum to local peace officers of the areas in which Negroes are constantly mistreated. Another one called for a thorough investigation of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan which is "in full swing."

The Assistant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Grover Hill, after listening to their suggestions that the Department "do something to tell farmers and sharecroppers both white and colored, just what this war is about," expressed appreciation for the visit of the delegates to his Department. The delegates thought the Department could forestall shortage of labor on the farms by the volunteer enlistment of school children.

The committee also visited several war and defense boards and commissions.

After three days spent in stating their claims to official Washington the Committee composed of Louis F. Burnham and Ester V. Cooper of Birmingham, R. R. Pierce of Gee's Bank, Alabama, Samuel Hoskins, City Editor of the Louisiana Weekly of New Orleans, Ernest Wright, organizer for the C.I.O. and vice-president of the Southern Youth Conference, New Orleans, and Mrs. Jewell Mazique of Washington. D. C., returned to their homes.

A commission for Corporal Joe Louis has been recommended by Representative Hamilton Fish who wants Louis assigned to the all-Negro division at Huachuca to teach physical training.

SOUTHERN SYMPHONY PLAYS FOR NEGRO AUDIENCE

When Negro glee clubs, choirs, quartets, soloists entertain a white audience, it is not news; it is custom and accepted as one of the distinctive and exclusive features of southern entertainment of visitors. When Southern white musicians play for an all-Negro audience in the South that is news for it has never happened—well, hardly ever. Birmingham Symphony Orchestra forces this qualification to its never happenings.

At its concert on May 14, at the city auditorium in Birmingham, for Negroes only, Miss Coreania Hayman, a Negro contralto of Baltimore, Maryland, was soloist. The report from a member of the audience say that she was brought back for several encores and that "the whole program was enthusiastically received. There was no friction or unpleasantness apparent. A spirit of good will existed throughout. There is talk of having a similar program next year."

The concert was sponsored by the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; cosponsored by the Chambliss Music Study Club. Branch of National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.

Negro Girl Scouts of Jacksonville, Florida, will have the use of Cookman School for a summer program. Mrs. George Couper Gibbs, commissioner and Mrs. H. Plant Osborn, chairman of the Girl Scout Council, who secured permission of the school board, said that thirty-six to sixty Negro Girl Scouts would participiate in the program.

Between February 1 and June 1, New Orleans Negro school children invested $6,844.23 in war stamps. The campaign was sponsored by the war cooperation committee of the Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association.

Scottsboro "Boy" Gets In Trouble

New York, July 16—(ANP)—One of the boys released in the Scottsboro rape case and brought here five years ago awaits sentence in City prison this week, under $2,500 bond, accused of having annoyed a young woman in Brooklyn. He is Willie Roberson, who has admitted he was one of the Scottsboro defendants released in 1937, police report.

There are 146,749 acres of unprotected forest lands in the United States.

CHICAGO LABOR GROUP ASKS PROBE OF RAILROAD JOBS

CHICAGO, July 9.—(ANP)—Petitions are being circulated throughout the nation calling on the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices to investigate discriminatory practices against Negro labor by the entire railway industry. This move has been instigated by the committee on railroad manpower of the Chicago Negro Labor Win the War conference with Emmett N. Brooks as secretary.

Both white and colored unions are being asked to sign the petitions, along with civic, political and religious groups. They are to be returned to Mr. Brooks at 3856 South Parkway and then sent to Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the COFEP in Washington.

The pointing out that Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, two months ago reported there would be a shortage of 320,000 men in the railroad industry by the end of this year, the petition sets forth:

"The long standing practice of the railroad companies in the United States of denying employment to Negro labor in many classes of work in the industry, particularly in the skilled trades, and of keeping them off most skilled and higher-paid jobs, even when their seniority and skill entitles them to that promotion, is not in the spirit of Executive Order 8802 or in the interest of mobilizing the nation's full manpower for winning the war."

The organizations contacted are being asked to prepare all evidence of discrimination in document form and prepare to send witnesses to the hearing whenever one is held.

YOUR RETAIL STORE

As time goes on, your retail store will have a changed appearance. There will be less goods on the shelves in many instances. Some items will vanish altogether, and some will be extremely scarce. In time, widespread rationing of a large number of necessities may be put into effect. These are the inevitable result of war's enormous demands on America's productive resources.

But there is one thing that will not change in your retail store—and that is its management's ambition to serve you to the limit of its ability. Whether you patronize a chain store or an independent store, its policy will be guided by the competitive urge. Tomorrow, as in the past, it will be seeking ways and means to earn your patronage.

In addition, retailing is now carrying on some extremely important special activities on behalf of the consumer. It is conferring with manufacturers and others in developing suitable substitutes to to take the place of priority goods and materials. In the food field the chain and other retailers have taken the lead in promoting the Nutrition Program—a program which is backed by the government, and whose purpose is to help build a stronger, healthier country. In every sound activity on behaf of consumer welfare, retailers are always at the forefront.

War will force immense changes in the home life of the American people. We will have to forego most luxuries, and use a minimum of many necessities. Retailing's job is to help us in making these difficult adjustments in our living standards.

There were 453,909 more men than women in the United States in 1940.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, t he various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer ed ucational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agricultu re, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter f rom you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College; President R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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District of Columbia (Washington), Howard University; President M. W. Johnson
Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

LIBERTY CO. CITIZENS ENROLL IN FIRST AID CLASSES

By W. A. Hagins

McIntosh, Ga., June 25—Twenty-five leading professional Negroes in Liberty county have availed themselves of the opportunity to enroll in first aid classes in the Civilian Defense Program for that area to train junior and adult groups. This course was made possible through Mrs. Thomas Coxon, President, Liberty-Long Red Cross Chapter, and classes were taught by W. S. Bruce, Special Representative, American Red Cross, and H. N. Arnold, Educational Advisor, CCC Camp at Camp Stewart.

Negro County Agent J. C. Ralston who is County Chairman of the Civilian Defense Committee, Colored Division, reports that these twenty-five persons have completed the standard course in first aid; 16 finished both standard and advance courses, and seven have completed the instructor's course. The seven completing the instructor's course now have approximately 60 hours to their credit in first aid instruction, Agent Ralston asserts.

Those completing the instructor's course were H. W. Tarver, Principal, Hinesville Colored Junior High School; C. L. Rawls, Principal, Liberty County Training School; Miss Mabel E. Wright, Home Demonstration Agent; J. C. Ralston, Negro County Agent; Miss M. A. Turner, Jeans Supervisor; Mrs. L. A. Rawls, Elementary School teacher; and Mrs. A. A. Ralston.

BUSINESS CONCERNS ENCOURAGING 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., July 6—Business concerns throughout Georgia and other states are contributing much towards promoting and stimulating greater 4-H club work among Negro boys and girls by donating cash prizes to the club members making the best showing in livestock, farm crop projects, etc. Extension Supervisors point out that several concerns have already made their donations, and all prizes will be made at the coming annual state short course, August 2-8.

Among the donors having made contributions are the Bankers Life and Health Insurance Company of Macon $100 to be divided between outstanding club members in each of the four districts with each winner receiving $25; Mills B. Lane, Jr., Vice President, Citizens and Southern National Bank, $30 for the boy doing the best work with beef cattle; the Chicago Defender, $25 for scholarship to the annual state short course; Sears Roebuck and Company, $10; James P. Davis, Head Field Officer, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Little Rock, Arkansas, $7.50 or a gold medal for the best peanut production per acre; and the Waycross Journal and Herald, $5.

Many other concerns and individuals have expressed the desire to contribute towards this venture to stimulate 4-H club work here in Georgia to encourage the membership to increase food and feed production in the Food for Victory Program.

"In previous years," the Extension Service says "these prizes have encouraged 4-H clubbers to strive for better projects and have brought about greater contentment and satisfaction for their efforts in helping produce food and feed for their state and country."

STOP WHOLESALE SMEARING

Business is making a good record in this war. The public knows it and business executives know it. There is not going to be much charity for a few selfish operators who spoil that record by seeking to grab what they can out of the war. Government, on its side, when it punishes the malefactors, owes it to the country to avoid scrupulously any suggestion of "smearing" all business and industry for the faults of a few.—The New York Times.

PROTEST FILED ON DISCRIMINATION OF ATLANTA AFL UNION

Ask President Green to Probe Tactics of White "Brothers" of Negro Workers

Atlanta, July—(ANP,—In a letter addressed to President William Green, of the American Federation of labor, last week , the Atlanta workers' council protested the jim crow auxiliary system under which the Negro unionist must work in Atlanta.

Under the auxiliary plan, the letter declares, Negroes work under closed shop contracts, but without proper representation in arranging terms of these contracts. Neither are his complaints given consideration, under this system, it was stated.

One auxiliary, where discrimination is said to be particularly pointed is that of the International Lady Garment Workers union where meetings often are postponed to give way to white gatherings, and no educational or recreational facilities are available to Negro members. Moreover, a Negro member appointed to the executive board, and told that she would be notified of meetings, has never been advised of such meetings.

Asking that President Green appoint a commission of inquiry into Workers' council pointed out that union conditions in Atlanta , the white unions with auxiliaries are not based upon the principles of genuine unionism, but are clear examples of separation and discrimination, and proposed that Negro potentional unionists be given the right to join unions as all other men join them.

NYA Curtailed by Congress

WASHINGTON, July 9—(ANP)—Although the National Youth Administration was saved by the proverbial "skin of the teeth", it will operate in the future on a greatly reduced budget and with a much smaller staff, according to reports current in the capital.

In Mrs. Bethune's office it is said she is slated to lose her assistant, T. Arnold Hill, and all of the colored state directors of the organization.

In place of the state directors, there will be regional directors for about 12 regions. The picking of these will be a difficult task and will involve the elimination of many now on the payroll.

Barrister Toote Elected Solon in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 9—(ANP)—Barrister Thaddeus A. Toote, J. P., Bahamian lawyer who is widely known in the United States, was elected a member of the Bahamas assembly here last week. Mr. Toote will serve as senior representative for the southern district of New Providence. Bertram Cambridge was elected to the second seat.

Mr. Toote, a native of Nassau who was educated for the bar in England, had previously served in the legislature as had his father, the late T. T. Totte. Previously had been absent from the chamber for the past seven years. He is also a justice of the peace and a member of the board of education.

To clean copper, brass and pewter, apply a paste made of equal quantities of flour, vinegar and salt. Let paste stay on metal for an hour. Rub off and wash articles with water; then polish.

WOMAN SPENDS 58 YEARS IN SOD HOUSE, LIKES IT

Mrs. George Crofton, who has spent 58 of her 82 years in a sod house, and whose six children were born in the home where she now lives, wouldn't leave her home even if wealthy, she says.

Mrs. Crofton's parents homesteaded a claim in Scott county, Kansas, in 1886, and built a house, with the aid of neighbors, in one day.

In 1892 she was married to George Crofton, the most eligible bachelor in Scott county. They moved into a soddy, planning to build a better house after they had made their fortune. It happened, however, that the fortune never came, and a year ago Crofton died. Now she says she intends to live in her soddy until the end. She loves the memories of her old home. Not only that, its thick walls and roof of sod keep out the cold winds that sweep across the high plains and keep out the hot winds that scorched the plains last summer. Dust cannot penetrate the walls. The house is floored and it is plastered inside.

Sod houses are cheaply constructed. It is for that reason that they were built on the Kansas plains by the pioneers. All that was needed was a team of horses, a plow and spade. Sods were cut four inches deep and a foot wide. They were then hacked by the spade into two or three-foot length and laid on the walls like brick. Any sod can be used for a temporary sod house, but for a good house to last through the years, no sod is suitable but buffalo grass sod.

STARLINGS SHOW THEIR REAL SELVES WHILE FLYING

Starlings are approximately the same size and their feathers are blended in exactly the same way to the glistening black-blue-violet green-brown hue which distinguished them from many other "blackbirds" which somewhat resemble them superficially.

At 500 feet in the air these birds look small, but actually are very husky birds, about eight inches long from the tip of their yellowish stout bills to the end of their very stubby tails.

There is something infinitely mysterious and appealing in the flight of birds.

Those who engage in the sport of bird watching sometimes come to the point where the real bird seems the bird which is there before them in the yard, pecking away at seed.

But the real bird is the bird aloft, exercising his God-given function of flight .

No place else is he so much a bird as here, and no where else can be seen to precisely the same advantage, especially if he is given to flying in bands

The starling is a gregarious bird, both in eating and sleeping habits.

He prefers to eat with his friends, cousins and aunts, and to sleep near them, too. But the place must be different. Since these places are separated often by miles they must be brought together by the power of flight, and this these birds do in the most capable and interesting manner.

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, ART AND RELIGION FLOURISHED

New York,—On a barren gravel spit 130 miles above the Arctic circle a highly developed and complex civilization came into being before the dawn of history on the ancient migration route from Asia to America.

For a few thousand years it thrived. Then it declined and ultimately died, leaving behind a mystery as deep as that which once shrouded the pyramids.

Relics of the ancient lost civilization, which once made Point Hope Alaska a place of animation where industry, commerce, art and religion flourished, were discovered only two years ago.

A full report on what is known about it become available when Dr. Harry L. Shapiro of the American Museum of Natural History released details of discoveries made on the site during the past summer.

Much as Dr. Shapiro and his predecessors discovered about the Point Hope culture, more remains to be learned. Science does not yet know what race laid out the ancient city now referred to as "Ipiutak." It only knows that the Ipiutak civilization was more highly developed than either ancient or modern Eskimo culture. that the inhabitants were deeply religious, highly artistic and skilled in the crafts of daily living.

In 1939 and 1940 members of an American museum University of Alaska expedition located the vast ruins of the prehistoric town. Dr. Shapiro extended their discoveries last summer.

He found that Ipiutak—which is the Eskimo name of a small spit of land near the site—had five long avenues on which some 600 dwellings, since buried, housed about 3,000 persons.

AGE OF OCEAN DETERMINED BY AMOUNT OF ITS SALT

Every year the rivers of the world discharge about 2,316,000,000 tons of salts into the sea. The water evaporates and leaves the salts there while going back over the land to gather another load, the ocean thereby becoming increasingly salty. If the amount of salt in the ocean can be determined, it should be possible to ascertain how long it has taken for it to achieve the present concentration —in other words how old it is.....

Dr. Laurence Irving, professor of experimental biology at the University of Toronto, has made these calculations in an article in Scientific Monthly. The ocean is so remarkably uniform in its composition that a sample taken anywhere except at the mouth of a river will give an accurate analysis of the entire seas. On the basis of such figures, Dr. Irving denotes 70,000,000 years as the approximate age of the ocean.

Allowance has been made for the fact that not all of the different kinds of salts which have entered the sea have remained dissolved. Great amounts of lime, for instance, have been extracted from the water by various animals and used in building skeletons. When the animals died, these remains have settled to form thick limy deposits on the ocean floor.

FOUND IN BIBLE

Two hundred men once went to a dance to get themselves wives, and did so. A man added 15 years to his life by prayer. Another man was condemned to death for saying his prayers. An army lost more than 99 per cent of its strength one day, gained a great victory the next day. One man caused the defeat of the whole army of which he was a part.

The trees in the Garden of Eden envied a king. A great sermon was preached from a staircase. An eagle planted a tree. Forty-two thousand men lost their lives because they mispronounced a word. A prophet's life was saved by a colored man. Two men killed 20 in a fair fight. A man is described as fleeing from a bear and meeting a lion. A man committed suicide in order to kill his enemies.

All of these and many other curious and interesting things are to be found in the Bible.

HELPING NAME BABY

About 2,000,000 babies are born in the United States every year. On each of these separate occasions parents must face a problem. What shall the baby be named? Shall it be given that degree of anonymity that such names as John or Frederick or Helen confer; or shall it be set apart as a Thaddius, Hepzibah or Florian? To help answer this omnipresent question, the Brooklyn public library has set up a baby naming service which has been popular enough to merit copying by dozens of similar institutions.

About 375 persons a month go shopping for names at the Brooklyn library and its branches. Names, apparently, are more important to prospective fathers than to prospective mothers for men applicants for the service far outnumber women.

RUBBER COLLECTOR GOT SHOT FOR DOING SO IN HOUSTON, TEX.

But Judge Reprimanded Watchman for Being So Unpatriotic in Present Crisis

HOUSTON, Tex., July 16 (ANP)—Charles Suger, knows from personal experience that Texas is not all bad, despite the rumor circulated that "the devil owned Texas and hell, and made choice of living in hell and renting out his Texas."

Suger learned his lesson as follows: He was wounded by a white watchman who saw him gathering odd pieces of discarded and scrap rubber outside of the auto parts building where the watchman was on duty.

When Suger was brought before the justice of the peace, W. C. Ragan, he upbraided the white watchman and said:

"I don't think much of your patriotism for leaving scrap rubber lying around when the country is in such great need for it."

Later the justice declared:

"It is ridiculous to charge anyone with a crime for picking up old rubber that has been thrown away when everybody in America is being urged to salvage every ounce of rubber they can find. I have picked up a number of pieces myself and have thrown it on the scrap pile."

So Charles Suger went free Tuesday "to collect more rubber for Uncle Sam's war effort," and, what's more, a white watchman was officially, sternly and publicly rebuked for shooting the Negro who was displaying his patriotism.

CHEMISTS LINK FARM AND CITY THROUGH FACTORY

One of the most important services which the chemist performs is the conversion of surplus waste materials into useful goods, says Popular Mechanics. The chemist is the link binding the farm to the city through the factory, turning the farmer's surplus products and what formerly was regarded as waste into synthetic products worth millions of dollars

The cotton crop taken from 100,000 acres goes into the factory to produce a substitute for leather The yield of cotton linters form 2,000,000 acres issues from the factories in the farm of toilet ware fountain pens, motion-picture film, smokeless powder, rayon, safety glass and shoe heels

The yield from 1,500,000 acres of corn land is used for making solvents for paints, varnishes and lacquers. In all of this the chemist plays an important part. Less than 50 years ago cotton seeds were a nusiance, but today they form the basis for an industry worth nearly $250,000,000.

A half century ago coal tar, the sticky substance left after the manufacture of coal gas, could not be disposed of by the gas maker, except when small boys burned it in Fourth of July barrels. Today the derivatives of coal tar find useful application in an industry whose value is amazingly high. High explosives, aspirin, carbolic acid, perfumes and dyes are just a few of the things in the manufacture of which it is used.

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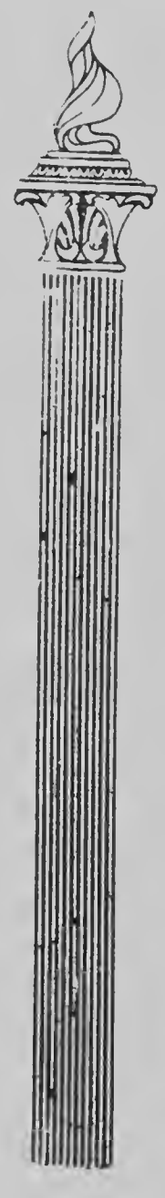

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WOMAN'S PAGE

USE HONEY AS SUGAR SUBSTITUTE

Incorporate It In Your Baking; On Fruit, Cereal

By Mary Lyles Wilson

"Busy as a bee" is an old-time expression, and the bees will have to keep busy now if they are to supply all the honey home makers can use with the sugar ration on. Nature is pretty farsighted in furnishing us with nutritious foods, of which honey is one of the most delectable. Feel good about incorporating honey in your baking and using it on cereal, fruits or in beverages, as you can not only add enjoyment, but nutrition to your diet.

And don't hesitate to substitute half honey for half sugar in recipes, or in many cases, replace sugar entirely with it. This is a grand opportunity to get better acquainted with this food. This ingredient keeps cakes and cookies very moist, so I suggest that when using a sugar substitute in cakes and cookies reduce the amount of milk slightly.

Today, we have recipes for rolls cakes, etc., featuring honey. We will be experimenting all along and will pass on to you what information we find most helpful.

Honey Rolls

1 cup milk
1-4 cup shortening
1-3 cup honey
1 cake compressed yeast softened in 1-4 cup lukewarm water
1 1-2 teaspoons salt
4 cups flour
1 egg

Scald milk, add fat and honey, cool to lukewarm. Add yeast, salt and 2 cups of flour. Then add beaten egg and remainder of flour to form a soft dough. Knead lightly till smooth. Let rise twice, then form into rolls. Let rise till light. Bake at 400 degrees about 20 minutes. Good hot or cold.

Honey Cake

1-2 cup shortening
1-2 cup sugar
1-2 cup honey
2 egg volks
2 cups sifted cake flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-2 cup milk (scant measure)
1 teaspoon flavoring

Cream shortening, add sugar and blend roll. Add honey and beat. Add one egg yolk at a time and beat. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Add flavoring. Bake in loaf or two layers for about 1-2 hour at 350 degrees.

Quick Chocolate Icing

Cover top of cake as soon as it comes from oven with semi-sweet chocolate chips. If the chocolate does not soften enough to please you, return cake to oven for a few minutes. Spread with a knife or leave in shape the softened chocolate takes.

Honey Cocoa Syrup

1 cup cocoa
2 cups boiling water
1-2 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 1-2 cups honey
1 teaspoon vanilla

Place cocoa in sauce pan and gradually add the boiling water. Stir well. Add sugar and salt and cook slowly for five minutes. Remove from heat and add honey Mix well. Return to stove and cook for about three minutes. Remove from heat. Add vanilla. This syrup will keep well if stored in refrigerator in covered glass jar. To serve add 1 tablespoon of syrup to a cup of hot milk and you will have a cup of delicious cocoa ready in a hurry.

Honey Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese served with honey and cream and a dash of cinnamon makes a delectable dessert. For variation place cottage cheese on a bed of fresh or canned fruit or on a slice of pineapple.

Egg Nog

Extra heavy and extra good egg nog may be made by combining 1 egg, 1 heaping tablespoon malt, 1 1-2 cups milk, and honey to sweeten and flavor. Healthful, satisfying and enjoyable when served very cold.

Other Honey Uses

Breakfast May Basket—Cut basket from grapefruit or orange. Fill with the two fruits. Sweeten with honey. Use pretty yellow or green breakfast cloth.

Luncheon May Basket—for dessert or for peas. Use your plain pastry recipe. Line muffin tins with pastry and bake. Cut thin strips of pastry for handle and wrap them around in emp. baking powder tin. Bake in oven with pastry shells. When handles are done remove from oven, slip off tin, place in pastry shell and fill with honey ice cream. The ice cream will hold handle in place.

Cloverleaf Rolls

Cloverleaf Rolls go well at luncheon with crisp, green salads or with thrifty, extra-nutritious dinners so popular these war days.

The busy homemakes with all her Red Cross activities and civilian defense duties will refrigerate her roll dough and make her rolls as she needs them. By simply molding the rolls from the refrigerated dough and letting the light, the family may have delicious hot rolls for dinner or lunch.

Sweet Yeast Dough

2 cakes yeast
1-4 cup lukewarm water
1 cup milk
1-4 cup shortening
1-4 cup sugar
1-4 cup honey
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
6 to 8 cups sifted flour.

Soften yeast in lukewarm water. Scald milk. Add butter, sugar, honey and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add flour to make a thick batter. Add yeast and eggs. Beat well. Add enough more flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead until satiny. Form into ball, place in greased bowl, cover and let rise until almost doubled in bulk. Punch down. Shape into rolls and coffee cakes. Let rise until almost doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) 25 to 30 minutes for coffee cakes, 20 to 25 minutes for rolls.

Yield: Two tea rings or coffee cakes, or about 3 dozen rolls.

A springtime luncheon or supper menu might include:

Ham Loaf
Sliced hard cooked eggs Pear salad
Fresh Asparagus
Watercress-cottage cheese salad dressing
Cloverleaf rolls and butter

Lemon Ice Box Cake

1 cup milk
1 tbsp butter
1 tsp corn starch
1-2 cup sugar
3 egg yolks
juice of one lemon
lady fingers

Make custard of first 5 ingredients, chill, add lemon juice and egg whites beaten stiff. Line mold with lady fingers and pour in mixture. Set in ice box for 24 hours. Serve with whipped cream.

Chocolate Ice Box Cake

2 cups milk
2 eggs
1-2 cup sugar
1 square chocolate
1 tsp gelatin
3 tbsp cold water
3 tbsp boiling water
1-4 tsp vanilla
pinch of salt

Beat egg yolks, add melted chocolate, soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water and add all together. Fold in beaten egg whites Flavor. Line mold with lady fingers and pour in mixture. Serve with whipped cream.

Chocolate Roll

5 egg yolks
1 cup powdered sugar
5 egg whites
3 tbsp cocoa

Beat egg yolks until thick, add sugar, beat thoroughly, add cocoa, fold in beaten egg whites. Spread in buttered, floured, dripping pan. Bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven. Turn on floured cloth. Cover with damp cloth. When cool spread with whipped cream and roll. Serve with thin chocolate sauce.

MANY WOMEN SWAPPING SUGARLESS DESSERT RECIPES

While sweets are near the bottom of the list of necessary foods for health, we do need some sweets, and we enjoy them, too. Desserts without sugar or with very little sugar have caused much discussions lately. Everywhere women are saying, "I have a recipe for a cake or pie or some dessert which can be made without sugar. Let me give it to you."

And that's one good that has come out of the evil of war—we're all trying to help each other.

Many are the food friends that aid us in making sugarless desserts. Syrup, fresh and canned milk, sweet cream, marshmallow candies, fresh and canned fruits—many times the result of combining foods in different ways is a more healthful dish.

Today we give you various suggestions for desserts, calling many already sweetened foods to our aid in this time of rationed sugar.

Honey is one of the ingredients found helpful (and healthful) now. No need to go without an icing for your cake. Try this uncooked honey icing. It's delicious.

1 egg white
1-2 cup honey
Pinch salt
1-2 teaspoon flavoring, if desired

Place unbeaten egg white in bowl. Use electric beater. As soon as beater starts add honey slowly to egg white. Add pinch salt. Continue beating until honey stands in peaks.

This makes enough icing for two 8-inch layer cakes.

If richer icing is wanted, add marshmallows cut in quarters to above icing just before spreading on cake.

Cooked Icing

The same ingredients may be used in a cooked icing.

1-2 cup honey
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 egg white
1-2 teaspoon flavoring

Bring honey and salt to the boiling point and boil until honey will spin a thread when dropped from a spoon (238 degrees F.) Pour honey over the stiffly beaten egg white, beating constantly until icing stands in peaks.

Cakes and cookies made with honey are noted for their keeping qualities.

Honey may be diluted with water and kept in refrigerator to serve on fruits.

Lemonade—Mix 2 tablespoons of honey with the juice of one-half lemon. Stir well. Add 1 cup hot or cold water according to whether hot or cold drink is desired.

The smart homemaker realizes that her homemade sweet spreads may serve many purposes. Consider, for a minute, jams and jellies used in cakes . . . why even the plainest cake may have its face lifted by their simple beauty treatment.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A bouquet of lollipops in many colors makes an attractive centerpiece for a children's party table. The lollipops can be fitted into a flower holder placed in a bowl or basket.

Melba toast makes a crisp foundation for salads, creamed dishes and melted cheese. Also, it is delicious when heaped with berries and topped with whipped cream.

If a recipe calls for one egg and only half the recipe is wanted the whole egg is used. If three are called for, when the recipe is halved use two eggs.

Add a teaspoon of lemon extract to the vanilla specified in any plain cake and you will have a different and delicious flavor.

A shake of paprika improves the taste and the looks of many salad and vegetable dishes.

For an easily prepared maple icing mix, confectioners' sugar with maple sirup and add a little butter or cream to keep it soft.

A good duster is made of soft, clean, nonscratching and lintless cloth, dipped into a solution of one tablespoon kerosene and one quart of water.

Split hot gingerbread, spread with a mixture of cream cheese, chopped nuts and dates, all blended with a little cream to make it spread.

To remove finger marks from painted woodwork wash it well with warm water and mild soapsuds applied with a cloth. Then rinse it with clear water and wipe dry with a clean cloth.

Marshmallows

Soak one tablespoon gelatin in one-fourth cup cold water. Dissolve over hot water and add to one cup honey, which has been heated. Beat until very light and fluffy. Turn into buttered pan and let stand 24 to 48 hours. Cut into one-inch squares. Makes about 50 marshmallows.

One cup of unsifted flour measures one and one-third cups of sifted flour.

Cherry Cobbler

3 cups seeded cherries
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon
1-8 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1-3 cup light corn syrup
2 tablespoons sugar
1-2 cup cherry juice or water
3 tablespoons butter

Mix cherries, flour, cinnamon, salt and juice. Add rest of ingredients and pour into buttered baking pan. Cover cherries with crust.

Crust

1 1-2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons fat
1 egg yolk, beaten
1-2 cup milk

Mix flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in fat. Add yolk and milk. Pat out soft dough and place over cherries. Make four slits in top. Bake 35 minutes in moderate oven.

Prune Fruit Whip

Add 1-4 teaspoon each cream of tartar and salt to 4 egg whites Beat until stiff and stir in a pound seeded cooked prunes. 2-3 cup drained pineapple or cooked rhubarb, 1-4 cup strained honey, 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind and 1-3 cup broken nuts. Bake an hour in buttered baking dish in pan hot water in a slow oven (300). Serve warm or cold with cream or chilled custard sauce. This will serve 5 or 6.

Fish Loaf

4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons flour
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
1-4 cup finely chopped celery
1 1-2 cups milk
2 cups cooked fish
3 egg yolks, beaten
3 egg whites, beaten

Melt butter, add flour, pour in seasonings and milk. Cook slowly and stir until thick and creamy. Add fish and yolks and mix in the whites. Pour into buttered loaf dish and bake 50 minutes in pan of hot water in moderate oven (350). Unmold and surround with any savory sauce.

Spiced Coffee

Spiced, chilled coffee is new, appetizing and refreshing. Simmer covered, 5 minutes, 1 quart coffee, 2 sticks bark cinnamon and 6 whole cloves. Strain and pour into tall glasses one half filled with crushed ice. Serve after 2 minutes.

Nutritive Dish

For a good flavor and nutrition meat value, mix together 1-2 pound ground beef chuck with 1-3 pound each ground pork shoulder and veal shoulder. Use for meat cakes, loaf or browned and combined with a savory sauce and cooked vegetables.

Mexican Chili Con Carne

1 pound chili beans
2 pounds top round
2 tablespoons lard
1 cup onions, finely chopped
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
2 tablespoons chili powder
1 tablespoon paprika
2 teaspoons oregano
1-2 teaspoon salt
Hot water (above 2 cups)

Soak the chili beans overnight. Drain, cover with fresh cold water and simmer until tender, or about three hours. Trim off fat from top round and cut it into quarter inch dice. Cut meat into same size dice. Melt lard in heavy skillit. When hot add the diced fat and meat and cook until brown. Then add the onions and garlic and cook for five minutes, stirring occasionally. Sprinkle chili powder, paprika, oregano and salt over the top. Add water and simmer slowly for three hours. Then add cooked chili beans (more water if necessary) and let simmer for another hour until all flavors are blended.

A LITTLE KINDNESS

Jessie Merie Franklin

I have learned that very often the animal considered vicious or dangerous is merely frightened, and that a little kindness on the part of humans is the needed cure. I wish that everyone might remember this observation.

A good illustration of it came to my attention reeently. Arriving at the office one morning I found the janitor trying to remove a hapless cat that had somehow strayed into the building. This he was doing by reaching through an adjoining window with a broom and yelling and hitting at the fear-crazed animal which had escaped to the ledge outside an open window. The cat was meowing piteously as it contemplated the choice of a two-story leap to the pavement below, or escape through the hall past the seemingly unfriendly people watching it.

Telling the janitor to stop, I approached the cat slowly, speaking in a low, calm voice. Thejanitor warned, "I wouldn't get too close to him, Miss. He's mean! He'll sure jump on you!

The cat did look wild, but as I talked to it I could see the fear subsiding in its eyes. Reaching out, and still speaking gently, I touched its head. Then I began to stroke, and the stiffened body relaxed: in a moment the "mean" cat began to rub against my hand and purr! A few minutes later it was easily carried from the building to safety.

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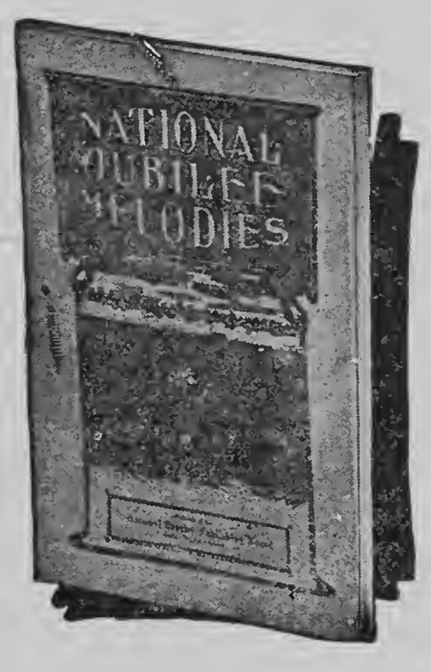

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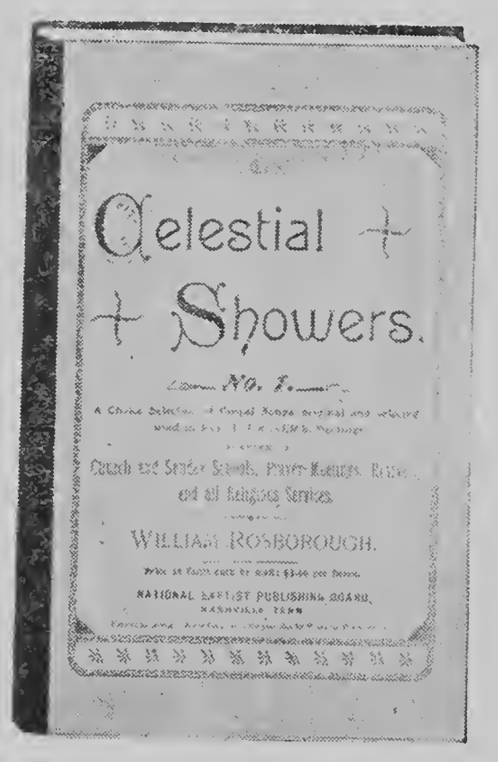

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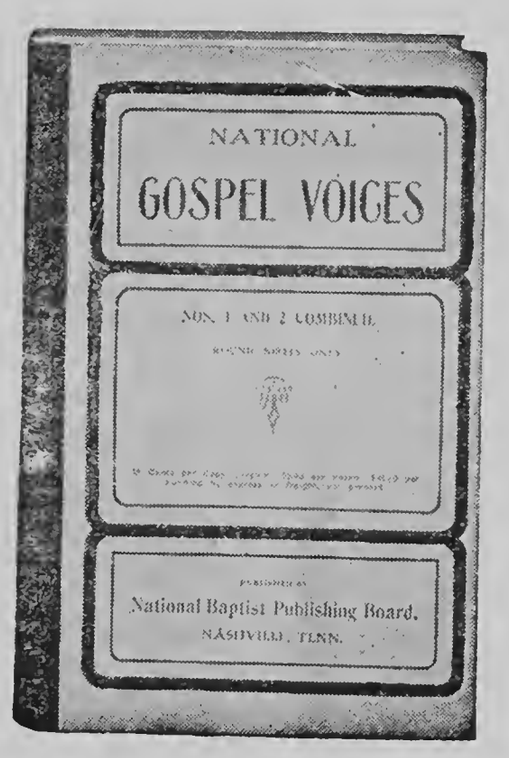

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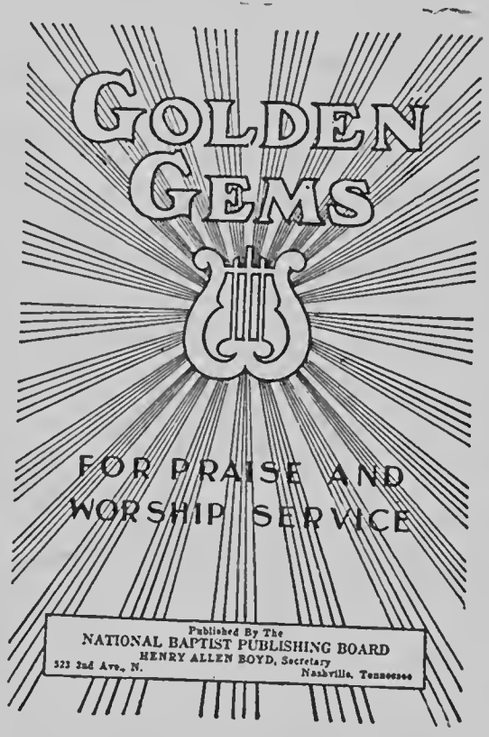

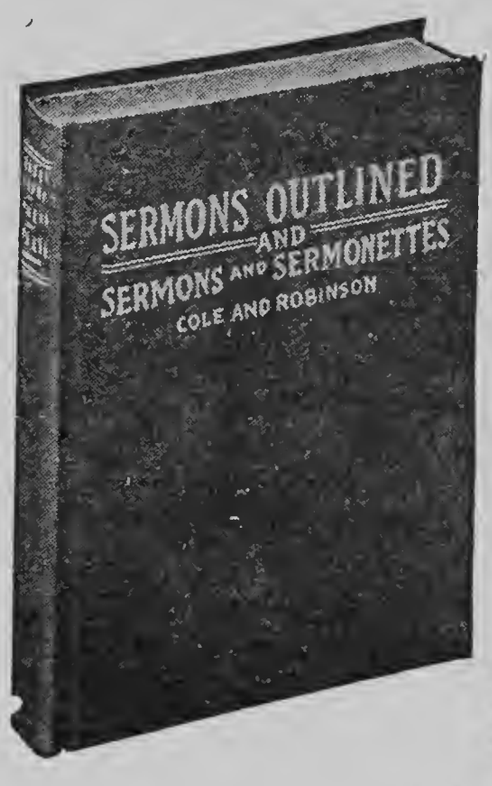

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THE DOCTOR IN WARTIME

A short time ago, an American Medical Association official observed that doctor calls might have to be "rationed" for the duration. The reason behind this is the immense number of doctors being called for service in the military forces. According to army heads, thousands more will be needed in the future.

American medicine is rising to this emergency with its typical spirit. Retired doctors are coming back into harness, and taking over the practices of younger men who have joined the Army and Navy. Other doctors are working harder, and serving an increased number of patients. And during this difficult period, the patient himself can help keep medical practices at the high standards to which we are accustomed.

Don't waste your doctor's time. Don't ask him to make a house call when you are perfectly capable of going to his office. Don't make his visits a social occasion, and expect him to sit around and visit for an hour after he gets through treating you. If, through your thoughtlessness, the doctor is forced to dissipate time, someone who urgently needs his attention may have to go without.

American medicine can serve both the armed forces and the civilian population with efficiency if patients will cooperate.

Call For All-Out Effort Lists Colin P. Kelly And Dorie Miller Among Finest Sons Of Dixie

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16—(ANP) Issuing a call for a great Southern-Win-The-War mass meeting to be held in this city Tuesday, sponsors say:

"The finest sons of the South are today in the armed services of our country, Colin Kelly, Jr., of Madison. Fla. and Dorie Miller of Waco, Texas, among the first heroes of this war, are stirring symbols of the old tradition and patriotism of the South. Thirty million Americans of the Southland stand ready to make every sacrifice for victory over the axis enemy.

"Our democratic traditions, our national independence, our very existence as a free people are endangered by the enslaving forces of Hitler and the axis powers. Victory in this total war requires the full energy of every American, of every southerner.. These are the practical tasks before us; to send our best sons and daughters to our armed forces; to give our best efforts to all-out productions; all our conservations; to involve the vast loyal body of southerners, Negro and white, fully in our war effort; to build national unity with the full vigor of our democratic faith."

Some of the outstanding whites of the South, including Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, have affixed their signatures to the call.

Negro signatures are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Raleigh Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro, N. C.; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. James E Shepard, Durham, and others.

Speakers on the occasion were to be Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court; President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee; Mrs. Chas. W. Tillett, chairman of the woman's division of the Democratic party; George Googe, AFL, and Paul R. Christopher, president of the Tennessee Industrial Union council.

ETIQUETTE—UP TO DATE

Nutley, N. J.—(INS)—Forget etiquette—mop up your plate.

The process of sopping up gravy and sauces with a piece of bread is now in good taste, according to a bulletin on nutrition issued by the local Red Cross Chapter.

EARL BROWDER HITS RACE PREJUDICE AT BIG PARTY RALLY

Leader of Communists Says Nation Must Be Just with American Negroes and Puerto Ricans

NEW YORK—Support for the war requires prompt redress of the justified grievances of the Negro people, Earl Browder, general secretary of the Community Party, told a crowd of 20,000 persons at Madison Square Garden, July 2 in his first public address in nearly two years.

Speaking at an Independence Day Rally under the auspices of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, Mr. Browder termed the "'white supremacy' dogma one of the greatest dangers to the U. S. in this war, tending to drive away from us our allies and potential allies in Asia, Africa and part of the Americas."

Mr. Browder was recently released from Atlanta penitentiary by action of President Roosevelt after he had served 14 months of a 4-year sentence on the charge of violation of a passport regulation. Many Negro leaders joined in the fight to free Mr. Browder, the central issue of which was that Mr. Browder's excessive sentence was due to his political beliefs.

Communists never did and will not make any concessions to the false theory of 'white supremacy,' Mr. Browder said. He predicted that "the same of a Hitler-like race discrimination would be wiped out" during the war's course.

Our treatment of Puerto Rican patriots constitutes a "disgrace," Mr. Browder said, urging that Puerto Rico be dealt with as a Latin-American Nation."

His remarks on these subjects follow:

"From the moment this global war and our participation in it became inevitable, the Communist Party declared for the unconditional subordination of all issues to that one issue of winning the war. We meant, among other things, that our proposals for socialism in our country, will not be brought forward in any way that could disrupt national unity for the war effort. It does not mean, as some persons have charged, that we advocate that all redress of grievances should be postponed until the war is won.

"A typical and pressing demand for redress of grievances is that being made by Negro citizens for the removal of disabilities and discriminations which have long denied their full rights under the Constitution.

"The Communist Party supports these demands of the Negro people unconditionally, and we declare that they must be granted now, at once—precisely in the interests of national unity, of utilizing every productive force, for winning the war. Support for the war requires support for the demands of the Negro people, and not silence on these demands or their denial.

"A leading Negro paper, the 'New York Age,' in its current issue, while recognizing the Communist Party as an outstanding fighter for Negro rights 'until the war', assumes that we are sacrificing Negro rights to the needs of the war, and have made our peace with race prejudice.

"Such an assumption is nonsense, as we have always proved by our work, and can arise only from a misunderstanding. We consider the 'white supremacy' slogan one of the greatest dangers to the U. S. in this war, tending to drive away from us our allies and potential allies in Asia, Africa, and part of the Americas; only as we prove this 'white supremacy' ideology does not represent the United States can those allies have trust in us.

"We consider it necessary to find immediate remedies to the grievances of the Negroes, in a way that will help, not hinder, the successful prosecution of the war, and the Administration has proved its sincere desire to work in this direction. No, there is not the slightest reason for misunderstanding between any Negro leaders and the Communists because of our support of the war; and we should give no opportunity for doubtful force to speculate with misunderstandings.

"In the course of the war we Americans will wipe out the shame of a Hitler-like race discrimination among American citizens, the anti-Negro laws and customs, and the newly-rising anti-semitism along with it.

"Just as the blows of war forced Britain to revise her whole approach to India, so the U. S. is being forced to reconsider the position of the only 'subject nation' under U. S. domination—Puerto Rico. We cannot win a People's War for National Liberation by ourselves continuing to hold a people in 'subjection.'

"It is a disgrace that our Government continues to treat the purest Puerto Rican patriots as 'criminals' and 'traitors', just as the British for so long treated the Irish, with such dire results for themselves. Let us not, like the Cripps mission to India, repeat the old mistake of 'too little and too late'. Puerto Rico is not a mere military outpost of the U. S., it is above all a Latin-American Nation. It must be treated as such, or we compromise our moral standing, in a war where morals and morale play an ever more decisive part."

The cheering crowd heard Mr. Browder call for the immediate opening of a Western Front, the suppression of the Fifth Column in the United States, and the repeal of all laws against the Communist Party, which, he said, aided Hitler by undemocratically promoting discrimination.

James W. Ford, Negro leader and Communist candidate for vice-president in 1936 and 1940; William Z. Foster, Communist Party National Chairman; Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York; Gilbert Green, New York Communist Party Secretary and Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, were among the speakers.

NATION'S LAWYERS ASK FOR PART IN U. S. WAR PROGRAM

CHICAGO, July 9—(ANP)—At a meeting held Tuesday in the office here of Atty. Euclid L. Taylor, president of the National Bar Association, a plan was formulated seeking employment of colored lawyers in the nation's war program.

Those present included Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment committee, and Martin Pepper, executive secretary, National Lawyers' guild. Taylor pointed out that there are 2,000 Negro lawyers in America and they all stand ready to give their utmost toward winning the war.

The committee plans to prepare a report to cover the status of Negro lawyer employment in such branches as the judge-advocate general's and provost-marshall offices in the war department, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the department of justice and other departments.

"At present, there are practically none, or very few, Negroes with responsible positions in these agencies," Ald. Dickerson declared.

A goal set by the committee is acquirement of commissions for Negroes in the newly created army specialist service corps, in which civilians qualified are given high commissioned ranks.

Four hundred jalopies found rusting in a Wisconsin "graveyard" yielded enough scrap to make 240 75-mm. howitzers and 480 one-ton aerial bombs.

"MYRTLE," U. S. ARMY MULE PRIDE OF THE 25th

Charles Modesette

"MYRTLE," a 34-year-old U. S Army mule, might have been a corpse today with a bullet through her brain, but for a kind hearted commanding officer at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, who saved her life

Some time ago Myrtle became very sick—so ill, in fact that she could not get to her feet and would eat nothing offered her.

A veterinarian examined her, pronounced her case hopeless and suggested that she be shot then and there. But Col. Lee D Davis, former commander of 25th U. S. Infantry and then serving as post commander, refused to give the order to shoot Myrtle.

"While there's life, there's hope," he reasoned. "Give her the best of attention and keep me informed as to her condition."

After several days Myrtle began to show signs of improvement, and with expert attention, she rallied, got to her feet and recovered. Today she is well and hearty, and still revered by officers and enlisted men.

Myrtle's colorful career with the army included service a quarter of a century ago when she was taken into Mexico when General John J. Pershing commanded an expedition to hunt down the Mexican rebel and bandit leader, Pancho Villa.

Villa's men raided the town of Columbus, New Mexeo, situated in an isolated desert spot near the Mexican border. The army came back without Villa but Myrtle gained some new experiences.

The names of Parral, Colonia Dublan and Carrizal, which appear on her parade robes, are all names of cities or towns in Mexico. The "M" stands for Company M, a machine gun company with the 25th U. S. Infantry with which Myrtle saw so much service. It's a Negro outfit, commanded by white officers. "Onward" the motto of the 25th, appears on its service flag.

A veteran of the World War, Myrtle has been officially retired from active service. Her only appearances in public are on those occasions when, attired in her robe of honor, she marches in drills and parades.

Different kinds of animals, living in the sea and the streams, on land and underground, number into the millions. And they weigh from four tons each down to a size so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. One of the largest right now is the hippoppotamus which has a stomach ten feet long, a hide an inch thick.

The world's best tiller of the soil is the earthworm. It has been estimated that an acre of ground harbors 50,000 of them which, in a year, carry in their bodies eighteen tons of dirt. That is, they bring up from deep down in the subsoil earth which, in successive stages, they deposit on top of the ground. Thus they literally plough their way up, loosening the soil and providing for the percolation of water to myriad root systems far below.

Certify Colored War Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 9—(ANP)—After months of delay, the second Negro newsman obtained his certification from the war department as a war correspondent when Ollie Stewart, writer for the Afro-American, received official notification and his certification on Monday.

Stewart, who has travelled widely, does not know where he will be nor when he will be called. He has been told, however, that he will be notified through his home office at an early date where and when to report. The Pittsburgh Courier man, Edgar Rouseau, who is said to have sailed from an eastern seaport town some three or four months ago, has not yet been heard from, but his stories are anticipated at an early date.

WILD PONIES OF BRITAIN'S MOORLANDS

E. R. Yarham

Drastic restrictions on petrol have brought the horse into its own again in Britain, and a premium has been placed on the value of the wild ponies of the moors and hillsides of Ex-moor, Dartmoor, and Wales. Many have been rounded up for use.

These shaggy little animals are among the most picturesque features of Britain's countryside, and there is a strong public opinion in favor of their survival. When instances have been reported of these ponies being killed to sell as animal food there is immediately a strong protest in the press.

On the western moors these hardy little creatures range the hillsides from a thousand to two thousand feet up, here they withstand the bitterest of weather, sometimes being buried in deep drifts for days. In winter they and the sheep have the moors to themselves. The ponies survive on holly bark and mosses which they paw the snow away to get. During more open weather they thrive on heather, grass, and fern tops.

These ponies make splendid mounts for children, for although extremely nervous in the wild state, they quickly respond to kindness, and are then docile and sweet-tempered. They are sturdily built, wonderfully, sure-footed, and are natural jumpers. Besides this they are very fast for their size and unusually intelligent.

The stallions form droves in the spring and fierce fights occur between the rival sires as to which is to be lord and master. Both hoofs and teeth are used in the combats, and the struggles not infrequently end in the serious injury or even death of one of the battling stallions.

The origin of these wild ponies is wrapped in mystery and has been the subject of much discussion among English breeders. Some believe they are the descendants of the first wild stock which roamed the moors and forests in prehistoric times, and others are of the opinion they originated in horses which escaped from captivity when the country was far wilder than now, or they may have been deliberately turned loose centuries ago. Their small size is accounted for by the fact that it is modern breeding which has developed the horses of today.

Some control has to be kept over the ponies or they would do much damage in a country so small and intensively cultivated as England. Although nominally wild the ponies have distinguishing marks on them, so that each moorland farmer knows which is his. Then in October, normally, they are rounded uncertain ones selected and are sent to such markets as the famous pony fair at Bampton in Devonshire.

Rounding them up over these wild expanses of hills and moorland is an operation not unaccompanied by an element of risk. First of all an enclosure is built generally at the bottom of a narrow valley. The catchers are mounted on fast horses, and one ascends a near-by hilltop to spot one of the droves. Each man is armed with a ten-foot whip, and the chase begins. Eventually the ponies are driven towards the valley where the paddock is situated.

Once the animals are inside the enclosure the only outlet is effectively barred with stout poles. The ponies are naturally very scared and wild, but the men climb over and each one mounts one of the older animals. Then they drive the young ponies to one side, and the old stallions and the mares in foal to the other. Finally each colt is tethered, then the other ponies are allowed to go free.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York contains 325,811 square feet of exhibition floor space.

Praise Engineers Sent to Australia

WASHINGTON, July 9—(ANP)—Negro troops of the engineer corps received high praise for their part in the construction of over 100 military airdromes in Australia and in the construction of thousands of miles of strategic roads in a gigantic program of construction sponsored by the Allied Works council and the U. S. Army Engineer corps.

These Negroes proved to be most useful in the urgent tasks which required mastery of doing "much with little," of building up the allied war organization for defense and offense despite shortages of essential materials.

One giant airdrome, costing nearly $10,000,000 was built in 71 days. Information concerning the progress the workers were making was recently announced by Brig. Gen. Hugh Casey of the engineer corps

DO YOU WONDER?

Haven't you often wondered how a baby chick or a duckling, managed to lie within so small a shell? When the bird first punctures the shell's inner membrane and starts to breathe the air of the egg's large-end air sack, his body inflates actually grows larger. Then, when more air is inhaled through the pipped shell, he gains both strength and size; bursts his bonds and emerge much bigger than seems possible as compared with the egg.

FIRE IS THE ENEMY OF PRODUCTION

Over the years, great progress has been made in fire prevention and protection. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, had it not been for this progress, our annual fire loss would now be more than $200,000,000 a year greater than it actually is.

That is a real achievement. But we should not take it as an indication that aggressive fire prevenion activities are no longer vitally necessary. Instead, we should take it as a challenge If this much progress was possible, far greater progress is also possible.

The war has created new fire hazards and intensified old ones. The rapid building of factories is a potential danger. Millions of untrained or little-trained men are going to work in war industry, and unless they are schooled in safe practices, they will unwittingly cause fire. Congestion in the residential areas of industrial communities is also a major hazard. All over the country, civic organizations and businesses are gathering and salvaging paper and other scrap. Unless these materials are properly stored and handled, they may be the cause of serious and far-reaching fires.

The solution lies in education—education of workers, education of foremen, education of homeowners; in short, education of everyone. It should be everlastingly emphasized that only a small proportion of fires are actually unpreventable. The overwhelming majority of all fires are caused by ignorance and carelessness—which simply means that they are caused by human failure.

Let all start now on a new campaign to fight fire to a finish. If fire prevention work has cut losses by $200,000,000 a year, the same kind of work, on a still greater scale can cut losses as much again. Fire is the enemy of production—and production is the secret of victory in war. When we fight fire, we fight an ally of the Axis.

CONSIDER THE HORSE!

T. J. Mcnerney

As the war progresses, and gasoline restrictions become more stringent, the horse will be called upon more and more for help in meeting the daily needs of the public for the delivery of food and other articles In some sections of the country horses have already replaced motor vehicles in the delivery of such articles and it is a foregone conclusion that soon they will be pressed into greater service elsewhere.

It is regrettable, of course, that after years of comparative ease and retirement, many horses will have to return to harness, figuratively and literally speaking If horses could speak, however, we know they would unhesitatingly declare their willingness again to don the traces and do their share towards achieving the victory for which we are all working. Their willingness to co-operate would far outshine that of many of us!

Since it is inevitable that horses will again be put to work, it behooves each and every friend of Old Dobbin to see to it that he is not subjected to any unnecessary hardship or cruelty while being of service to man. Unfortunately, as experience has shown many owners are concerned only with getting the utmost in service out of their horses. Not a thought is given to their horses. Not a thought is given to their comfort and well-being.

With the advent of warm weather, it is essential that all animals have sufficient drinking water and particularly horses, because of the strenuous work they are compelled to do. Wherever possible, public watering troughs should be established and maintained to supplement those already available. Where there are none, steps should be taken to provide them. Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Junior Chamber of Commerce and similar groups in trough-less communities might well undertake to raise the funds necessary to fill their important humane need. If it is impossible to have watering troughs, the individual home owner can help fill this void by keeping several pails of fresh water within easy reach of passing horses.

There are a number of thoughtless and cruel acts to which horses are frequently subjected and steps should be taken at once to guard against them. Among these are forcing a horse to walk on a hot pavement or road without being properly and comfortably shod; making a horse work long hours at a stretch without rest; improper and inadequate feeding, and last, but by no means least, unnecessary cruelty in an effort to get more work or more speed out of the animal. Humane societies and the proper civil authorities can always be appealed to in cases where cruelty persists.

A QUICK REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF NAVY MAN PERRY

Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819), American naval officer, was born in Rocky Brook, South Kingston, R. I.. Entering the navy as a midshipman in 1799 at the age of 14, he joined his father's ship, the General Greene. He served in the Tripolitan war In 1811 he was married to Elizabeth Champlin Mason" and they had five children.

In 1813 he was assigned to the command of Lake Erie and on September 10 engaged the British in the famous battle which resulted in the capture of the entire British squadron and was to be immortalized in Perry's laconic dispatch. "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Perry died in 1819 of yellow fever at Port of Spain, Trinidad. In 1826 his body was taken to Newport, R. I. and was buried there in Island cemetery.

The heart throbs of a cat upon sudden sight of another cat or a large and active police dog have been captured and made permanent in the form of electrial records by Drs. J. G. Beebe-Center and S. S. Stevens of Harvard University.

The feline heart does tricks under these emotional circumstances that it does not do even when the cat hears a pistol shot. The menacing dog speeds up the cat's heart an average of 81 per cent, and about a second after first sight of this natural enemy a single extremely fast beat occurs, which may be an extra beat. This increase in heart rate is so extremely great that it may be close to the physiological ceiling for the animals, the investigators stated.

After the pistol shot, the heart also speeded up and the increased rate lasted just about as long as that produced by the police dog. But the speeding up was not nearly so intense, and the extra fast beat was not observed.

The heart was not chosen for study in this connecton, because of any idea that it is the seat of the emotions, but because the heart rate is an easily measured body response to emotional situations. The cat served as subject because it is so easy to place her in such a fur-raising, spitting situation.

HISTORICALLY SPEAKING, USE OF SPEECH IS RECENT

Speech is a comparatively modern development in the scale of evolution. It was one of the faculties of the earliest man and traces of its development have been found in the orang-utan but not in any other primates. Dr. Cornelius J. Connoly, professor of physical Anthropology Catholic University of America, reports these conclusions in the Journal of Physical Anthropology as a result of his examination of the brains of 50 species of primates from the lemur to man. The faculty of speech is associated with the part of the brain known as Broca's area located in both frontal lobes. It has distinctve markings and is set off by depressions from surrounding areas. Rudiments of the area were found in the chimpanzee and gorilla, but they were competely absent in the gibbon. They were more highly developed in the orange-utan. In none of the apes was the area as clearly defined and set apart from the the surrounding areas as in the human brains: This clear definition of the speech area was found in all human brains. It existed as far back as Neanderthal man nd pithecanthropns, as indicated from casting of the brain cases of their skulls and fragments of skulls that exist in fossil form.

FOX FRIEND OR ENEMY?

The question of whether the fox is a friend or enemy to man has been submitted to scientific inquiry by Dr. Adolh Murie, of the federal park service, who studied the diets of the fox during an eight-months period on the 1,200-acre reserve of the University of Michigan, near Pinckney, Mich. Rabbits were found to be the fox's favorite food. This is considered a debit by rabbit hunters but a credit by orchardists and farmers. The fox was found to catch game birds but in small numbers, and not during the nesting season.

Offsetting this is his liking for June bugs, the cubs devouring great numbers of them His catching of mice and lemming could be either beneficial or neutral. By killing moles and shrews he reduces valuable insect destroyers. He takes muskrats when the water cover for them is very low. Turtle and snake eating is regarded as neutral, except that destruction of snapping turtles is considered beneficial to fish and water birds.

Warden: So you think you are sane now. If we give you your liberty, will you leave liquor and women alone?

Inmate: I sure will.

First Lunatic: You'd better stay here. You're still crazy.

Mary: What do you think of my new fur? I'm putting on the dog, eh?

Katie: Well, it looks more like cat.

Johnnie: That fellow has been trying for weeks to get something down on a fast horse.

Jimmie: Yes, I've noticed how he rides. There's always plenty of daylight between him and the saddle.

Hubby: (on phone) Is that you dear: Well, I'm afraid I won't be able to get home for dinner tonight, I'm tied up at the office. ..

Wifey: You poor dear. I don't see how you can get anything done that awful orchestra banging in your ears.

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NAT'L A N D INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS INSEPARABLE FROM LOCAL WELFARE

"Neither optimism nor pessimism will win this war," wrote Dorothy Thompson recently, "but meticulous preparation. audacious action, taking advantage of every weakness of the enemy, and the use of every hand, brain, material and substitute material that this energetic and ingenious nation can muster. In a war like this one, we must assume at every moment, from start to finish, that its entire outcome depends upon us. In favorable moments we must not relax; in distressful momenst we must pull ourselves together. At no moment must our efforts be affected by our moods."

It is undoubtedly true that many of us have given way to unjustified optimism of late. That is only natural. We exaggerate United Nations victories and minimize Axis victories. A high government official said not long ago that, judging by the headlines in some newspapers, General MacArthur's forces must be knocking at the gates of Tokyo. Even the best of editors succumb to wishful thinking at times, and their papers reflect that attitude.

The plain truth is that, unless the completely unlikely occurs, we have barely started our war effort. The maps of the world tell the whole sorry story. Japanese dominance in the South Pacific is complete. China is in extreme danger, and Burma has been lost. British Asiatic forces have fought bravely, but they have constantly been overwhelmed and forced into retreat. The complete loss of the Philippines has released crack Jap divisions for service elsewhere.

In Europe, Hitler is still supreme. The Russians have performed wonders in holding back the Nazi legions. But the fact remains that much of Russian territory is still in Hitler's hands, and it's a long way from the fighting lines to the German border.

There is no cause for pessimism in all this. The Axis was ready for war and the United Nations were not, and serious reverses were inevitable. And at the same time, we must not make the fatal mistake of thinking that all is going perfectly, and that there's nothing much to worry about. It has been observed, with great accuracy, that the United Nations won't lose the war unless they start thinking that they can't lose it.

The Burma campaign illustrates our difficulties. Lieutenant General Stilwell and the other commanders planned brilliantly and their forces fought brilliantly. They just didn't have the equipment. General Stilwell had this to say: "I claim we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell . . . The Japanese are not Supermen. If we go back properly porportioned and properly equipped we can throw them out." The invader, in brief, had the material that a modern war demands. The defenders didn't.

Here at home, as the commentators have been saying, we have got over the production hump. Within a few months the production of war materials of all kinds will reach fantastic dimensions. What we still have to do is to win the battle of transportation. The task of supplying forces which are fighting on battlefronts in every section of the world, thousands of miles from the production lines, is staggering. We have not yet solved the U-boat problem. we haven't enough naval craft to keep the convoys going with minimum losses. This is going to take time—and it is going to take stupendous, undivided effort as well.

In short, we are still fighting delaying actions for the most part. We are not yet in a position to start the gigantic counter-offensive which will recapture the many vital positions the United Nations have lost, and carry the war to the home of the enemy. But we are moving swiftly toward the day when that will be possible, and the long-pull outlook grows steadily brighter. In the meantime, it is obviously the part of wisdom to figure on a very long, very arduous war. One thing we can't afford is overconfidence.

V-1 Program, Not To Include Land-Grant Schools For Negroes; None To Be Made Navy Officers

By Hazel L. Griggs

Washington, July 16—(ANP)—Declaring that the U. S. Navy had worked out no plan for use of Negro officers and that the navy was not disposed to train men for officers and then not use them, Addison Walker, asst. to Secretary of Navy Knox and Dean Barker, director of the navy training program, last week told Dean C. H. Thompson of Howard university and Charles H. Houston noted attorney, representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges, that the navy could make no further expansion in the navy program to train Negroes at this time.

Mr. Walker and Dean Barker, in effect, declined to recommend that Negro colleges and Negro students be permitted to participate in the new V-1 training program, which is designed to provide officer candidates for the navy out of quotas of college students, and over protests of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant colleges and other representative organizations throughout the country, stood adamant on the navy policy of discrimination.

Under the V-1 program, as it now stands, no Negro college may participate and no Negro student enrolled in a white college, may take advantage of the opportunity for future naval service to his country. In accordance with the plan, the navy has a quota of approximately one-third of the nation's college students, who are permitted to enlist in the navy, pass to the naval reserve, remain in college until graduation and then go into the V-1 program for commissions in the navy. As long as the student's college work is on a satisfactory level, he is not sent to active service. If he fails in college, however, he is sent immediately to active duty

The purpose of the plan is to furnish the navy a continuous supply for the duration of the war of trained and intelligent potential officers. Mr. Walker and Dean Barker stated to the land-grant representatives that it was contemplated that recruits for officer training would come from the men now being trained at Great Lakes naval station and at Hampton, "when and if they qualify as officer candidates."

The training at Great Lakes and Hampton is not designed to qualify sailors as officers, but for the enlisted ratings, the committee pointed out, and an officer candidate has the further disadvantage of the requirements of a year's sea duty and the recommendation of his commanding officer in order to take examinations to qualify for a commission. Dean Thompson and Mr. Houston declared that the condition that the sailor be recommended by his commanding officer was a "loophole and a snare for the elimination of all Negroes" and that in effect the navy has not opened the way for Negroes to become commissioned officers.

Impetus to the action by the land-grant conference, headed by John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, came when the conference learned, during its two-day meet at Hampton recently, that Howard university and several other colored schools had applied for participation in the V-1 program and had been refused. This stand had been taken by the navy while the army had invited all colleges belonging to the conference to participate in the AERC. The army's quota, also, is one-third of the eligible male students in the nation's colleges.

Moreover, it was brought out at the conference that the only opportunity for service in the navy open to Negro college students and graduates is on the level of apprentice seamen. This Situation seems paradoxical, the conference pointed out, when according to authoritative sources, the navy needs a reservoir of trained manpower badly.

After discussion of the prevailing condition, the conference immediately took action by appointing a committee, consisting of John W. Davis, Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State college; and Charles H. Thompson, dean of the college of liberal arts, Howard university, to carry the conference's protest to the navy department. When Presidents Davis and Bond were unable to be in Washington on the date scheduled for the meeting, Dean Thompson and Charles H. Houston, noted Washington attorney, met with navy representatives.

When Dean Thompson and Mr. Houston indicated that the group was interested in seeing that the navy get good recruit material, and that it did not want to see all the more intelligent and forceful Negroes enter the army, Mr. Walker and Dean Barker said they appreciated this position and it was probable that they were missing some fine men by the limitations on Negroes in the navy program, but that for the present the navy felt it "had gone as far as it could in one step."

If the war continues another two or three years, the committee declared, the United States navy would need officers so badly that the color of the officer would be immaterial. Mr. Walker and Dean Barker evidenced that in that case "the navy would take the men regardless of race."

The land grant college conference demands that: (1) Negro colleges be immediately authorized to participate in the V-1 program; (2). Negro students in colleges which have been approved to give such training be allowed to participate as other students; (3) equitable provisions be made for prospective Negro enlistees to receive ratings through examinations as are now made for prospective white enlistees.

The committee left the naval conference with the understanding that a formal statement from the navy department would be made to Negro publications.

HE SEES CHANCE TO SERVE

The largest and oldest Negro life insurance company in the country is the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham. Its president is C. C. Spaulding. In May. Mr. Spaulding was elected to the New York State Chamber of Commeree. As a new member he attended a banquet in New York arranged by a committee made up. among others' of Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Walter C. Teagle. Chairman, Board of the Standard Oil Company. and Perry H. Johnston. Chairman. Board of Chemical National Bank.

Mr Spaulding, one of the South's leading Negro businessmen, sees in his membership an opportunity to serve Negro businessmen everywhere by passing on to them through the National Negro Business League ways and means of meeting some of the problems involving the economic welfare of the Nation and the Negro.

DR. GEO. WASHINGTON CARVER JOINS WAR PRODUCTION LINES

Age is no bar to service in war time, as Dr. George Washington Carver has discovered. Called out of the seclusion at Tuskegee Institute to which his age and his labor entitle him, Dr. Carver, age 78, known nationally as the peanut wizard, will report for duty at the Ford Motor Company in the very near future. Harry A Bennett, Ford personnel manager who released the story from Detroit, did not indicate the exact nature of Dr. Carver's work, but it will doubtless be in the field of chemistry. Only the call of this country could have induced the famous scientist to leave Tuskegee if the past refusals to join commercial enterprises, including some from the Ford Company it self. are taken as evidence.

George Washington Carver, born a slave in Missouri, educated at Iowa State A. and M. College, chose in his young manhood, to come South and throw in his lot with his own people. In the South at Tuskegee Institute, he has remained. Now he leaves, but only for the duration.

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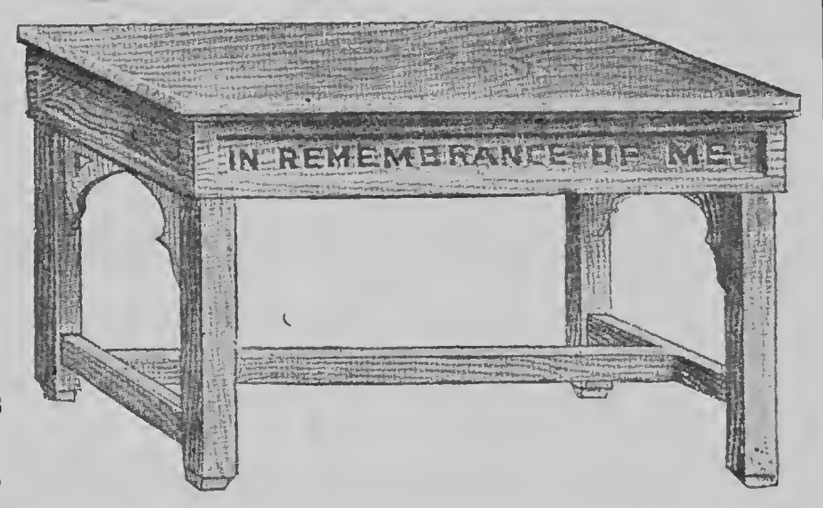

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WAR MEDICINE

American medicine is taking the lead in developing techniques for lessening the sufferng and the mortality that war produees.

All over the world, American doctors, both within and without the military forees, are studying wounds, and disease. New drug an" medicines are being tested. New methods of healing are being tried. And already, some signal achievements have taken plaee. American doetors on Bataan for instance, finding themselves lacking eertain vital supplies, experimented with a new treatment to prevent fatal infections in terribly wounded men—and they suceeeded.

Whatever can be done to alleviate in any degree the horrors of war is a boon to mankind, and to a suffering and bleeding world. And it is only to be expected that Ameriiean doctors are at the forefront in war medicine. The Amerjean doctor is an individual, not regimented ereature of the state. He has had the finest possible schooling and training. He is aggressively progressive. And today all his skill, all his knowledge, and all his ahilities are urgently needed.

Many great medical discoveries will, in all prohablity, eome out of this war. These diseoveries will be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and alleviating the agony of the wounded. Ameriean medieine has gone to war—not to kill, but to save; not to destroy, but to aid and succor humanity.

"ON GOD'S SIDE

It is interesting to note that one of the deepest thoughts and finest slogans to rise out of this World War was given to the Nation by a Negro. When Joe Louis said, so sincerely and simply, "We're going to do our part, and we'll win because we're on God's side," he voiced for Americans everywhere, the faith that will remove mountains and will achieve the ultimate Victory.

Not for us the vainglorious cry of aggressors throughout the ages —"The Gods fight on our side." Not for us the Germanic arrogance which seeks to make God goosestep as a member of their armed forces. That is the broad path of self-will which leadeth to destruction. For us, instead, the narrow upward climb under the banners of Him who is all goodness. We do not precede—we follow God.

What does that mean? It means that we must place ourselves unreservedly in His hands, endeavoring to conduct ourselves according to what we know to be His Will.

We are not children. We know the difference between right and wrong. We know that cruelty, oppression, theft, murder are sins—no matter against whom they be committed. We know that we must fight for what is right, that what is upon us is no longer an attack but an organized revolution against the truths of justice, mercy, kindliness and liberty, that this is a fight in which all who acknowledge the sovereignty of God—be they rich or poor, black or white, worker or employer, young or old, man, woman or child—have a task to perform. We are all called to fight on the side of God!

"Put on the whole armor of God," said St. Paul. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore, take unto you the whole armour of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and have done all, to stand."

We do not seek new powers, new lands, new privileges as the rewards of this war. We ask simply for justice toward all, that all men, no matter what their class or race, or nationality, or creed may be free to live and to earn a living without discrimination and without fear. We fight on God's side, that His Kingdom may reign on earth.

—Ruth Taylor.

GA. BOYS 4-H CLUB NOTES

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., June 8—Georgia Negro 4-H club boys have already produced 70,981 pounds of the beef as set forth by the state in it's 1942 Food for Victory Drive, making for themselves at $4,031.85 income for feed and labor, and $560 in prizes.

This year, the boys fed-out 104 Georgia raised calves with the majority of them having been financed by banking facilities of this state. Eighteen of these animals were homegrown, and the home-grown calf of Nathaniel Dixon in Hancock county brought the largest income to feed and labor which amounted to $138.70.

The beef cattle financed by Georgia banking facilities weighed 43,163 pounds at purchasing time and cost $4,111.90. At sale time, all calves weighed 70,981 pounds and sold for $8,483.57. The average price per hundred pounds was $11.01. .

These animals were exhibited and sold at fat stock shows in Albany, Macon, LaGrange, Columbus Augusta, Dublin and Sylvania. Local shows and sales were also held in many sections throughout the state. Hundreds of farmers, 4-H club members, agricultural experts, business men and educators witnessed these events and lauded the boys on the progress they are making in this activity.

Truly, the educational value which these boys are getting through this project can not be estimated in dollars and cents, for it has inspire farmers to raise beef cattle to help produce enough beef for themselves, their state and their country.

There is a general trend towards home-raised steers with club boys breeding native cows to purebred beef hulls to gain more experience in this industry and make more money for themselves.

GRADY COUNTY FARMERS HELPING TO WIN WAR

Cairo, Ga., June 29—By increasing food supplies, combatting farm labor shortage through diversified farming, better managerial plans, and longer working hours, Grady county Negro farm families are fighting furiously to help win this war.

Augustus Hill, Negro County Agent says their canning activities will surpass those in previous years as the majority of them have victory gardens. During the past two weeks, more than 1800 quarts of vegetables have been canned and several farmers are fattening native beef steers to be canned at an early date.

One family recently sold $1125 worth of cured pork to local merchants, and now has more than 100 head of hogs with several of marketable size. In this county, home raised beef animals are sold frequently to local markets and the demands are great for poultry products.

It is further pointed out that farmers are able to grow and sell eight cash crops during the farming season. These crops consist of cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts, okra, tomatoes, cucumbers, and cane. The majority of them are sold to various canning plants in Cairo.

Four-H Club members are ahead of schedule in their work this year. There are more than 600 boys and girls enrolled in some type of project. A recent garden tour indicated that they are victory garden conscious. Most of these gardens had from ten to fifteen varieties of vegetables growing.

It was revealed that farm families are not only answering the national call for unprecedented food and feed production for the nation's war efforts, but are collecting old auto tires, scrap iron, etc. Many of them are taking active part in county civilian defense activities and a large number have pledged to purchase defense stamps and bonds.

"Judging from the activities of farm families in Grady county, it can be truthfully said that they are giving plenty of thought and time to increased food production in the Food for Victory Campaign," Agent Hill declared.

PRODUCTION AND SAFETY ARE WATCHWORDS

Washington, D.. C.,—The battle cry on the home front for 1942 is PRODUCTION and the twin brother of production is SAFETY.

America has shifted into high gear on the assembly lines and on the farms to deliver the knockout blow to the Axis, and to do the job without delay, every man-hour of labor is necessary. .This is particularly true of the farmer—the man who fills Uncle Sam's dinner pail and puts a coat on the Nation's back.

Records show that agriculture is the country's most hazardous industry. In 1940 there were 17,000 industrial deaths and agriculture led the list with 4,500, or one-fourth of the total number This figure, mind you, represents the number of persons who were killed while working.

Another 6,500 farm men, women and children died as a result of home mishaps, and the aceident rate will be higher this year due to the speed up program on the farm unless farm families and workers take the necessary precautionary measures to guard their safety.

Farm Seeurity Administration farm and home management supervisors as well as Extension agents, and other farm representatives have redoubled their efforts in 1942 to overcome aeeident hazards. They are carrying on a full-time accident prevention eampaign wherever they go.

In other words, the farmers of the Nation will have to be more careful to avoid accidents this year if they are going to do the job required of them. Man-power for the coming harvest must be conserved to minimize labor bottlenecks which slow down the Nation's Food-for-Freedom program

Last year one farm home in every 12 suffered an aeeident and one dollar out of every 10 the farm owned was used to pay for this earelessness.

The danger is also expeeted to be greater this year beeause the newest and safest machinery will not be available. Careless use of the traetor and other farm machinery is responsible for 20 out of every 100 farm aeeidents.

Hundreds and thousands of veteran farm hands are going into the Army and Navy and into war production jobs. That means many "green hands," women and children will he engaged in farm work, all of whom will create additional job hazards unless proper care and caution are exercised.

A point to remember is that every day lost as a result of an accident in farm production weakens the all-out attack on the Axis just that much. If a Farm Security borrower is laid up by a nasty fall or breaks a leg by carelessness in handling farm machinery, he will have difficulty in making prompt payments on his loans, as well as depriving himself and his family of his full ability to raise his net worth and income.

A few samples of how accidents have proved eostly to Farm Security Administration borrowers and other farmers illustrate the point:

A farmer was pulling stumps with his tractor when a eab hurled a spade in his face. His jaw was broken in two places. He was laid up from work for a month and his doctor bill was $25.

Another farmer suffered a compound fracture of his right leg when a tractor ran over him in the harvest field. He was cranking the motor and did not know the tractor was in gear. He was unable to work again for six months, and had $200 medical expense.

While running a hay baler an elderly farmer received a six inch gash in his leg from the spike he had used to repair a belt. He was laid up for seven weeks and paid the doctor $15.

Another farmer was carrying a shotgun—loaded—on a combine. He tried to get some weeds out of the combine with the butt of the gun. The gun went off and shot away part of the large bone in his right arm. New bone and skin had to be grafted on, and two months after the accident the man was still in bed His doctor bill was $52 A good policy is to think about how to avoid accidents before starting to do any job around the farm.

The following suggestions should be kept in mind:

1. In working around machinery, a careless movement may eost you a finger, an arm or a leg, or your life.

2. Don't try to clean, adjust or oil any part of a moving machine.

3. Do not reach over to unclog the knives of a binder or mower with your hand. Use a stick or better still, stop the machine and throw it out of gear.

4. Never step in front of a machine pulled by horses no matter how gentle they seem to be.

5. Do not allow children to ride on traetors or operate machinery.

6. Remove all objects which might cause a fall, especially around the house.

7. Stairways, walks, steps and ladders should he cheeked for broken or insecure boards.

8. All sharp and jagged tools should be hung flat against the wall and cutting tools placed where they will cause no injury.

9. Gasoline should not be left in open cans and oily rags and mops should not he kept in the home. Eliminate firetraps in the home and barn.

A good point to remember is: Be careful. Accidents are costly and they handieap our war effort.

IRISH FREE STATE'S DOG

The Kerry blue terrier is the national dog of the Irish Free State. The irish terrier, the Irish setter, and the Irish water spaniel do have a bit of a name for hot headedness, may be a bit stubborn, and occasionally, perhaps, are somewht over-aggressive Not all. you understand, just some, sometimes. After all, they're redheads.

The Kerry blue, on the other hand, is not red-headed at all. In early infaney he is quite black, but as he matures his eoat changes eolor until by the time he is 18 months or so old, he is a striking blue eolor all over, varying in shade from a light gray to a dark steel or slate eolor. The story is that the Kerry blue originally was a sport in the Irish terrier litter, just as now one occasionally gets a black setter in a litter of red Irish setters.

PLANT BREEDERS DEFEAT NATURE WITH CLEVER PLAN

Beating nature by producing a crop of corn in winter, as well as in summer, is one of the tools plant breeders use to hasten their work at the agricultural experiment station at New Haven, reports the station.

The corn is panted in the greenhouse in January, is given extra hours of artificial light, produces ears in May and thus reduces the time for experiments by one-half according to Dr. W. B. Singleton. The ears are not so good as those produced in the field. He says, but they furnish a supply of seed that is one generation ahead of last summer's stock to be used in indoor experiments at the station farm at Mouri Carmel next season.

Helen: (three dances later) Been waiting long?

Bill: No, but I've been looking all over for you to give you your compact.

WE MUST USE ALL OUR RESOURCES

Washington, D. C.,—In a total war all of our resources are needed, even the "grapevine." M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service, points out in the May issue of Extension Service Review that the word-of-mouth method can become the greatest means of war time education. The statement is based on the development of neighborhood volunteer leaders who are ready to carry to rural families by word-of-mouth any information which the Government feels will help them make their full contribution to the war effort.

In order to reaeh the food-for-freedom goals, farmers handicapped by limited manpower, a shortage of machinery, and even a scarcity of fertilizer need all the information on new agricultural methods they can get. In the past, the farm agent has called a group of famers together or he has gone from farm to farm and helped them with their problems.

However, with tires gone for the duration and gasoline supplies limited, it is going to be inereasngly difficult for agent and farmer to get together So this tip from Illinois may be helpful. The The farmers in that state have just completed a 10-week radio poultry short course. More than 1,000 enrolled and the lessons were broadeast to them every Tuesday afternoon No wear on tires—no using of gasoline—all the farmer had to do was sit at home elose by his radio with paper and pencil and listen for 25 minutes.

The Army jeep may have a job to do even after the war. In a test conducted by the Department, the jeep did good work in plowing, harrowing and other farm operations (row-erops excepted). It is believed that the little reconnaisance car could perform better at farm work if it were changed to give it a a power hitch for plowing. The slightly lower low gear ratio and test was the first of several being made by the Department to find post-war salvage uses for material and machines.

Are you wondering where the bananas have gone? Well, in the first place, ships that used to bring bananas here from the Caribbean area are now being used to carry other cargoes, and many of the bananas which we had on hand are being used on shipyard ways for launching vessels. This saves valuble greases which are needed elsewhere in the war effort.

200,000 FAMILIES ENROLLED IN HOME FOOD SUPPLY PROGRAM

Nashville, Tenn.,—Governor Prentice Cooper announced today that Tennessee will pass its goal of 200,000 families enrolled in the Home Food Supply Program this year. He made this statement after receiving a memorandum from C. C. Flanery, Commissioner of Agriculture, that 199,388 families had enrolled up to June 22

In submitting his report to the Governor, Commissioner Flanery said 75,777 families had enrolled in West Tennessee, 49,846 in Middle Tennessee, 35,193 in Lower East Tennessee and 39,572 in Upper East Tennessee.

This year's enrollment is a big increase over 1941 when 106,000 farm families enrolled and over 1940 when 61,000 families enrolled.

Those who enroll in the program agree to produce 75 per cent of the food they consume.

Since 1919, motorists in the United States have paid more than $9,000,000,000 in gasoline taxes.

A navy survey shows that 29.1 per cent of its recruits are high school graduates

IMPROVED PRACTICE

(Continued from Page 1)

them to pure-bred bulls. In Anderson County there are 150 calves, offsprings of one of these bulls, a pure-bred Guernsey. In the past five years, using a good bull, a Negro farmer of Chester County has built up a herd of eight cows. For his milk he receives $35 every month from a well-known milk company. The goal is higher than this. Mr. Daniels encourages Negro dairymen to increase their herds so they will receive at least $75 or $100 a month.

Also Raising Beef Cattle

Negro farmers are also raising beef cattle. The development of Hereford bulls on native stock into a good beef grade has been going on six years. Ten years ago a prime beef steer in South Carolina was very rare. Today experts see a big future in the Southern coastal states as stock centers. Next year two Negro boys from the same family will have five fine calves for exhibition and sale at the Florence Livestock Fair, the first time Negro boys in that section have exhibited cattle.

Mr. Daniels' first objective is to teach the Negro farmers how to build up the soil. He believes the money will come later.

With this in mind, he thought one day, "Why not use the leadership of the Negro minister?" Accordingly, a year ago he invited seventy-five hand-picked Negro ministers of all denominations from rural South Carolina to meet him at the college. He told them, "I want you to devote some of your time to preaching better farming and better living. Here are ten pamphlets on these subjects. Carry them with you always." The colored preachers were enthusiastic. They stayed a whole week at the college studying agriculture. Today, they are reaching an average of 500 farm families each of twenty-five counties in South Carolina.

Poultry for Supplemental Income

Mr. Daniels is teaching the Negro farmers to create a supplemental source of income. He thinks every farm family should have a poultry plant of one hundred laying hens. This is interesting many. One Negro farmer in York County was in despair. His place, farmed for generations to cotton, was worn out, and eroded. He was induced to try turkeys. Today he has 1,500 head of turkeys on the place. He has practicay abandoned cotton growing. His wife, two sons, and a daughter help him with the turkeys. He sold $2,800 worth of turkeys and $800 worth of poultry last year. His turkeys netted him $1,200. With the scarcity of farm labor there is a demand for machinery. Two Negro tractor clubs of sixteen farm families each have bought two $2,000 tractors, which plough for the entire community. Other Negroes have gone into fruit and vegetable raising, truck gardening. In one county they have interested three tomato packing houses. This and similar work has gotten the greatest results in the past five years. The farmers were not greatly interested in agricultural doctrines until they could see actual results on the farm.

WHAT THE NEGRO

(Continued from Page 1)

raising their own food they are helping to make America strong . . . strong because they themselves are stronger and healthier by having a better diet, and strong because their surpluses will flow into channels for our Army, our workers, and our allies.

These are folks Secretary Wickard was talking about in his broadcast Friday . . . the small, low-income farmer who can make a real contribution to the war effort if properly aided and supervised.

RELIEF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from Page 1)

barriers against imports and control of exports. If the draft convention were adopted the basic export quotas for Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the United States would be 25 per cent; 19 per cent, 40 per cent and 16 per cent, respectively, of the estimated volume of international trade in wheat and flour in each quota year, less reasonable allowances for exports of other nations.

VICTORY FOOD

(Continued from Page 1)

Stanley says that instead of using fruit and sugar pound for pound, use only three-fourths of a pound or even as little as a half pound of sugar to every pound of fruit.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration reports that during April 14 million half-pints of "penny" milk were served 700,000 school children in 76 areas where the program is in operation. It is estimated that nearly 100,000 of the youngsters were colored.

AMA figures also show that 5,600,000 children in 83,000 schools took part in the school lunch program in April. The average number of Negro boys and girls who received school lunches this year was about 750,000. School lunches and "penny" milk help our youngsters grow strong and also enlarge the market for farm products.

The boll weevil situation in the Cotton Belt is about the same as it was this time last year, according to reports from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Farmers are advised to watch for weevils in their fields. If they become abundant, dust with calcium arsenatte. The addition of a little nicotine sulphate will also protect the crop from aphids.

ADDRESS LAUDED BY

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Although thousands of small Negro farmers are already doing a heroic job of producing food for the war effort, such a loan and supervision program as suggested by the Secretary would enable thousands more to contribute their full share toward winning the war," Doctor Patterson said.

Then he added, "I think that lack of adequate aid for small, low-income farmers, white and colored, is one of the principal handicaps our farm program suffers."

Time observes that experts are convinced that "China has been a great military opportunity which the U. S. has neglected—an opportunity which if not grasped may not exist much longer."

China's greatest need now is planes, pilots. mechanics and gasoline. And Chinese airfields provide the perfect take-off points for raids on Japan proper. The great industrial city of Nagasaki, for instance, is only three hours by air from Chekiang. Formosa is closer still. All important military objectives in Japan can be reached with relative ease.

The raid on Japan made by Brigadier General Doolittle's squadrons demonstrates that Japan is really vulnerable to air attack. He and his fliers reported that every target was hit acording to plan, and that Japanese defenses didn't amount to much. The fact that every American plane reached a friendly field is proof of that.

Japanese radio broadcasts following the raid were obviously designed to buck up civilian morale—which certainly indicates that the Japanese people didn't enjoy the American air visit at all.

Many an American bomber, with crews and spare parts, is likely to go to China in the near future. Tokyo hasn't seen the last of United Nations growing air power.

Eighteen destroyers and their 13 submarines were launched by the navy during 1941.

The distance between the lowest point yet plumbed in the ocean and highest mountain peak is about 64,000 feet—Mt. Everest, 29,000 feet, and the Pacific off Mindanao in the stroyers of plant lice.

Only two county courthouses in the United Statess are built on islands—Key West, Fla., and Manteo, N. C.

McCray Sees Danger Of March-On-Washington Plan Being Held Seditious; Weakens Enthusiasm Of Workers, Writer Believes

By GEORGE F. McCRAY
(Labor editor, Associated Negro Press)

CHICAGO, July 16 (ANP)—Perhaps the March-On-Washington movement is not as seditious as many people in Chicago are saying it is; perhaps A. P. Randolph is the strong leader editorials in the Negro press describe him as being; however, the methods which the March-On-Washington crowd is using to organize Negro communities to protest our legitimate grievances constitute a grave menace to the interest of Negro labor. This is the only conclusion to draw after hearing Randolph's reckless "we-don't-give-a-damn" speech before 12,000 Chicago citizens last week.

In that meeting in Chicago, Randolph and Walter White and a drama written for the occasion, accomplished at least two things. The first is an intensification of racial antagonisms and suspicions thus making interracial labor cooperation more difficult at a time when we need it most. Secondly, the meeting will undoubtedly weaken the Negro worker's desire, as well as that of other Negroes, to give enthusiastic support to the war effort. These two effects are the inevitable results of the narrow racial basis upon which the March-On-Washington crowd is recruiting members.

Hampers War Effort

In spite of the hurried qualifications and slight exceptions which were sprinkled through the major speeches, the sum total message was that undemocratic elements here in the United States are far more dangerous to Negroes than is a victorious fascism. Only passing reference was made to the supreme task of defeating Hitler and winning the war.

However, quite a point was made of "the crackerism" of men like Congressman Rankin. Yet, Hitler represents Rankin "crackerism" magnified a thousand fold. Not a word was said to point Hitler out as the world's Champion Negro hater and that Negroes in self-defense like other American citizens should direct all of their energies toward his defeat.

Does this omission mean that Randolph and White are axis agents? It most certainly does not. The very idea is perfectly ridiculous. However, their over-emphasis, or better, disproportionate emphasis on our domestic ills would blind Negro to the greater menace of Hitlerism.

What We Are Fighting For.

Walter White touched the core of our problem when he stated we must fight for the right to fight for democracy. In spite of Randolph's eloquence, Maximum use of the military and productive manpower represented in Negroes is not mainly or exclusively the problem of Negroes. It is the problem of all our citizens, white or black, and it is our duty, since we understand the problem better, to convince our fellow citizens who are white of the urgent need to remove all barriers to the full participation of Negroes in the war program.

In this latter undertaking it is destructive of national unity to argue that we should not welcome the support of all our citizens who wish to lend a hand in this fight whether he be Jew, Catholic, yellow, white or brown. After all, is it not from various members of these groups that we are seeking some recognition of our claim for equal participation in American life. Are we to reject that recognition when it is offered to us?

American Democracy in Action.

While Randolph called American democracy a miserable failure, his associate Milton Webster gave a report which convinced me that in spite of our national short-comings, serious as they are, American democracy is still the most vigorous democracy in the world today. One could not think of such a meeting at which all this talk was going on being held anywhere in continental Europe where Hitler has established power.

The only positive statement of what we have at stake came from Webster, who as a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices gave an impressive account of what the committee had been able to achieve. To me this speech meant one thing; that in America a minority can make tremendous gains toward equality if organized and led by men with sense enough to express the interest of that minority in terms of the interests of the whole nation. How otherwise can a minority cease to be a minority with special problems?

Grave Errors

Thus I think the March-On-Washington leadership is guilty of two grave errors at a time when grave errors become disastrous errors. They are failing to make it clear to Negroes that their greatest enemy is Adolph Hitler who thinks Negroes are sub-human beasts; they are failing to emphasize our stake in American democracy; they are failing to point out that as a minority group we need strong allies to support our demand for full and equal participation in American society.

NEGRO YOUTH IN ALABAMA OFFERED DEFENSE TRAINING

TUSKEGEE, July 11 (ANP)—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, Tuskegee institute, has announced that Timothy W. Jones, head of the electrical department, has recently been appointed coordinator for engineering, science. and management defense training courses for Negroes for the state of Alabama.

E. S. M. D. T. as these courses are popularly called, is provided for under the Labor Federal Security Appropriation act. The courses are designed to train men to meet the wartime shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense effort. Both industrial and civil service positions are included in this definition. E. S. M. D. T. training in Alabama will be jointly sponsored by the University of Alabam a and Alabama Polytechnic institute. Actual training will be offered by Tuskegee, Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, W. A. Bell, President; A. & M. college, Huntsville, J. F. Drake, president; and Alabama State Teachers college, Montgomery, H. C. Trenholm, president.

The coordinator, with headquarters at Tuskegee, is empowered by the sponsoring institutions, to set up other training centers when necessary and practical.

E. S. M. D. T. training will consist of in-service courses, designed to permit individuals already employed to advance to positions of more responsibility and higher pay, and pre-service courses, designed to train unemployed youth. In all cases, the industry in question must be essential to the war effort.

Of particular interest to Negro youth is the fact that E. S. M. D. T. courses will enable him to qualify for certain civil service positions previously out of his reach because of requirements in experience. Among the civil service positions for which E. S. M. D. T. may be substituted for experience for his new duties. He is on leave from his position as head of the electrical department for the duration of the war.

Before taking over his duties at Tuskegee he was head of the physics department at Prairie View State college, Texas. Previous to this he was engaged in electrical contracting in the city of Chicago and as electrician for the Illinois Steel company at Gary, Ind.

Mr. Jones completed his high school and basic training in electricity at Tuskegee. He also holds his B. S., and M. S. degrees in electrical engineering from Iowa State college.

WOMEN TO TRAIN AS OFFICERS OF FEMALE AUXILIARY

Des Moines, Ia., July 16—(ANP)—The first group of women to enroll in the officers training school of the Woman's Army Auxiliary corps will start work here July 20. Two of the eight companies comprising the 440 candidates will be colored women, about 40 being included in the first group which will be commanded by colored officers, according to Mrs. William F. Hobby, director. Recruiting for candidates in the officer-training school began May 27 and ended June 4. Numerous colored colleges were asked to have their graduates enroll. Those selected had to pass a physical and mental alertness test.

The candidates will take a six week intensive training course here. Following the six weeks course there will be an additional two weeks spent in training for the specific jobs assigned.

The first group of colored auxiliaries, or privates, will report to Fort Des Moines for training on August 24. A second group will report on Sept. 21. A third detachment will report Oct. 19. All will finish their training at the same time.

Two companies comprising 300 women will then be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. the headquarters platoons, who perform the duties of first sergeants, supply sergeant, mess sergeant, company clerk, and other related tasks. The purpose of the corps, as Mrs. Hobby explains, is to enlist women, not in the army, but with the army, so that they may replace and thereby release men for the fighting front.

The officer candidates will wear an olive drab uniform. They will be on a military schedule from 6 A. M., to 11 P. M. six days a week. Col. Don C. Faith, in charge of training, says they are planning to train "leading ladies but not prima donnas."

The course of study will include military courtesies and ceremonies; military discipline and drill; military hygiene and sanitation, first aid, aircraft identification, gas mask drill, mess management and mess life requirements.

First officers will receive $166.67 per month; second officers, $131.25 and third officers, $125. Auxiliaries will have their own scale;; first leader, $72 per month; leader $60; junior leader, $54, privates $21 for the first four months, then $30 per month.

SECOND GENERATION WEST POINTER MAKES RECORD PROMOTION SPEED

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., in the middle of May was a captain. By the end of May he had risen to lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps stationed at Tuskegee Institute as assistant post executive officer at the Army Flying School.

Colonel Davis was a member of the first class of Negro pilots to graduate early this year. He is a West Point graduate, 1936, the son of, General Benjamin O. Davis, a West Pointer, and the only Negro general in the history of this country.

No matter who gets the neck and wing of a chicken, we know who gets the bill.

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THE MODERN FARMER

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40,000 Turpentine Camp Workers "Step It Up" For War Production

NECESSARY MATERIALS FOR ARMY BEING PRODUCED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Washington, D. C.—Nearly 40,000 Negro workers in turpentine camps stretched along a thousand mile front from the Carolinas to Texas are playing an important role in helping to increase the production of naval stores to meet the 1942 goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Turpentine and rosin, called naval stores, are strategic materials for a nation at war. In addition to various vital military uses, they are needed in the manufacture of scores of items for civilian use. Among the most important are paint, paper, linoleum, roofing, varnish, printing ink, shoe polish soap, synthetic camphor, adhesives, plastics, pharmaceuticals, matches and perfumes.

Last year, according to the Bureau of Agriculture Chemistry and Engineering which issues statistical reports on the state of the industry. 285,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 950,000 barrels of gum rosin were produced. This year the nation needs 450,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 barrels of gum rosin, or a 58 percent increase.

Naval stores production for 1942 got underway about February 15 when chippers hung cups and made their first streaks on southern pines to start the flow of gum. The skillful chippers, largely colored, will continue turpentining longleaf and slash pies until November when the harvesting season ends.

Negro laborers are engaged in every phase of the industry from harvesting and distilling to loading ships at the principal ports for exporting naval stores, and many Negro land owners have turpentine farms. Of these a few work their farms themselves, while the others lease theirs to large companies. However, with Farm Security Administration making loans to small producers to buy equipment, more farmers are beginning to work their own turpentine crops. In 25 counties of southeastern Georgia 500 white and colored FSA borrowers expect

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OWNERSHIP OF FARMS INCREASE IN SOUTH

FSA AIDS FARMERS BUY LAND IN 4 STATES

Washington, D. C.—There was no parade . . . no bands blared . . . no flags or bunting decorated the countryside . . . and no aroma of succulent barbecue filled the air. Just the same it was Old Home Week for 1,728 and 412 Negro farmers in the four Southeastern States last week.

These 2,140 farmers, Negro and white, in Alabama, Georgia South Carolina and Florida became owners of their own farms under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act during the past fiscal year according to a report by the Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

They brought to a total of 7,429 the number of tenants and sharecroppers who, since inception of the tenant purchase program five years ago, have reached 40-year loans at three per cent interest for purchases of farms in the four states named, which comprise the region of the highest tenancy in the United States. Negroes make up 1,733 of the total.

HERE'S A NEGRO SAILOR WITH REAL CAUSE TO FIGHT FOR

Article By Enoc P. Waters, Jr., from Camp Morrow

Great Lakes, Ill.—Here at Camp Morrow on the reservation of Great Lakes Naval Training station where hundreds of Negro recruits are participating in the liberalized program of the Navy, there is one young man, with perhaps greater motivation to fight the Axis powers than any other.

He is 18-year-old Warren Holden of Jamaica, Long Island, who aspires to be a gunner just "to take a shot at the Japs."

The Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor made an ineradicable mark on Warren.

A little over a year before the fateful December 7 attack, Warren had completed his commercial studies at Jamaica high school and was pursuing with full time vigor, for the first time, a stage career with one of Major Bowe's units as a singer and dancer.

Slight of build and with decided personality, he had made a wise choice, for there is little doubt that with his ability to strike a respon-

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BUYS $600,000.00 WORTH OF WAR BONDS

Three Texas Brothers Make Investment

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Anahuac, Tex., July 22.—The three Jackson brothers of Chambers County—Osie R., Arthur R., and Felix—all wealthy ranchmen and rice planters, have won wide commendation for their patriotic purchase of $60,000 of war bonds during the June sales drive in their county. Each brother bought $20,000 of the bonds.

The June quota for Chambers county had been set at $29,000, thus the Jackson brothers' single purchase exceeded the county quota by $31,000. Total war bond sales for the county for June was $68,000. For boosting the county quota, War

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

HERSHEY LISTS AGRICULTURE AS VITAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

M. F. Spaulding, Director of Agriculture, Gives His Views

In an Associated Press article from the Selective Service Board headed by Major General Lewis B. Hershey, agriculture was ranked as vital work. This announcement from Major Hershey to the local draft boards should be an encouraging note to the farm youth who have been pondering in their minds the idea of only an industrial career as vital to National Defense.

We, in agriculture have been knowing for some time that tanks, ships, and guns ran on agriculture either directly or indirectly and are gratified to know that in the last analysis it has been given a status as vital to National Defense. We were a bit disappointed in the fact that it has taken so long to be recognized by Major Hershey. However, we wish to congratulate him on being farsighted enough to see the catastrophe in which we were heading by not giving agriculture some means of defense from the competitive occupations of National Defense in industry.

(Continued on Page 4)

VISITOR ASKS FOR ONE MILLION DOLLARS

White Bank Official Nearly Faints at Demand

By Alvin E. White

Baltimore—(ANP)— The distinguished looking elderly colored man walked into the bank and asked to be directed to the office of the president. Regarding him casually, the guard pointed in the general direction of the office the man sought and turned away. It was just another Negro to annoy the president of one of Baltimore's largest banks.

Walking down the center of the banking space the man came to the door marked president. He entered and was greeted by a clerk.

"I wish to see the president, please," he answered the clerk who asked what could he do for the visitor.

After a short wait, the man was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

The new dairy barns at Hampton Institute are an outstanding example of up-to-date dairy production. Spacious, sanitary air-conditioned, they house a herd of 60 animals, 46 of which are milking cows providing the college with about 500 quarts of milk each day. Herd sire is Carnation Homestead Palmyra Segis, a relative of Carnation Madcap, champion milk-producer of the world.

Four co-eds at the college have recently invaded the dairy and are earning part of their college expenses this summer by helping with the milking. They are being trained to replace male students who are called to the army.

Wearing the sterilized white uniforms required by law when milk is handled for human consumption, these modern milkmaids have learned both hand milking and milking with mechanical cups. They sterilize their equipment after each using and weigh the milk as it is drawn.

Photo above shows Margaret King, sophomore major in elementary education, who was snapped while adjusting the mechanical milker which saves time and energy and is all the same to the cow.

—(Hampton Institute Photo.)

The Price of Free World Victory

BY HENRY A. WALLACE
Vice President of the United States

New York City, May 8, 1942
An address before the Free World Association,

We, who in a formal or an informal way represent most of the free peoples of the world, are met here tonight in the interests of the millions in all the nations who have freedom in their souls. To my mind this meeting has just one purpose—to let those millions in other countries know that here in the United States are 130 million men, women, and children who are in this war to the finish. Our American people are utterly resolved to go on until they can strike the relentless blows that will assure a complete victory, and with it win a new day for the lovers of freedom, everywhere on this earth.

This is a fight between a slave world and a free world. Just as the United States in 1862 could not remain half slave and half free, so in 1942 the world must make its decision for a complete victory one way or the other.

As we begin the final stages of this fight to the death between the free world and the slave world it is worth while to refresh our minds about the march of freedom for the common man. The idea of freedom—the freedom that we in the United States know and love so well—is derived from the Bible with it extraordinary emphasis on the dignity of the individual. Democracy is the only true political expression of Christianity.

The Growth of Literacy

The prophets of the Old Testament were the first to preach social justice. But that which was sensed by the prophets many centuries before Christ was not given complete and powerful political expression until our Nation was formed as a Federal Union a century and a half ago. Even then, the march of the common people had just begun. Most of them did not yet know how to read and write. There were no public schools to which all children could go. Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years, the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. Through universal education, they now can read and write and form opinions of their own. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of production—this is, how to make a living. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of self government.

If we were to measure freedom by standards of nutrition, education, and self government, we might rank the United States and certain nations of Western Europe very high. But this would not be fair to other nations where education has become widespread only in the last 20 years. In many nations, a generation ago, nine out of ten of the people could not read or write. Russia, for example, was changed from an illiterate to a literate nation within one generation and, in the process, Russia's appreciation of freedom was enormously enhanced. In China, the increase during the past 30 years in the ability of the people to read and write has been matched by their increased interest in real liberty.

Everywhere, reading and writing accompanied by industrial progress sooner or later inevitably brings a strong labor movement. From a long-time and fundamental point of view, there are no backward peoples which are lacking in mechanical sense. Russians, Chinese, and the Indians both of India and the Americas all learn to read and write and operate machines just as well as your children and my children. Everywhere the common people are on the march. Thousands of them are learning to read and write, learning to think together, learning to use tools. These people are learning to think and work together in labor movements, some of which may be extreme or impractical at first, but which eventually will settle down to serve effectively the interests of the common man.

The World Moves Ahead

When the freedom-loving people march—when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the produce of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them the truths of the real world in which they live— when these opportunities are open to everyone, then the world moves straight ahead.

But in countries where the ability to read and write has been recently acquired or where the people have had no long experience in governing themselves on the basis of their own thinking, it is easy for demagogues to arise and prostitute the mind of the common man to their own base ends. Such a demagogue may get financial help from some person of wealth who is unaware of what the end result will be. With this backing, the demagogue may dominate the minds of the people, and, from whatever degree of freedom they have lead them backward into slavery. Herr Thyssen, the wealthy German steel man, little realized what he was doing when he gave Hitler enough money to enable him to play on the minds of the German people. The demagogue is the curse of the modern world, and, of all the demagogues, the worst are those financed by well-meaning wealthy men who sincerely believe that their wealth is likely to be safer if they can hire men with political "it" to change the sign posts and lure the people back into slavery of the most degraded kind. Unfortunately for the wealthy men who finance movements of this sort as well as for the people themselves, the successful demagogue is a powerful genie who, when once let out of his bottle, refuses to obey anyone's command. As long as his spell holds, he defies God Himself and Satan is turned loose upon the world.

Religion of Darkness

Through the leaders of the Nazi revolution, Satan now is trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. For the stark truth is that the violence preached by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. So also is the doctrine that one race or one class is by heredity superior and that all other races or classes are supposed to be slaves. The belief in one Satan-inspired Fuehrer, with his Quislings, his Lavals, and his Mussolinis—his "gauleiters" in every nation in the world—is the last and ultimate darkness. Is there any hell hotter than that of being a Quisling, unless it is that of being a Laval or a Mussolini?

In a twisted sense, there is something almost great in the figure of the Supreme Devil operating through a human form, in a Hitler who has the daring to spit straight into the eye of God and man. But the Nazi system has a heroic position for only one leader. By definition only one person is allowed to retain full sovereignty over his own soul. All the rest are stooges—they are stooges who have been mentally and politically degraded, and who feel that they can get square with the world only by mentally and politically degrading other people. These stooges are really psychopathic cases. Satan has turned loose upon us the insane.

Man on the March

The march of freedom of the past 150 years has been a long-drawn-out people's revolution. In this Great Revolution of the people, there were the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1792, the Latin-American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German Revolution of 1848, and the Russian Revolution of 1918. Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield. Some went to excess. But the significant thing is that the people groped their way to the light. More of them learned to think and work together.

The people's revolution aims at peace and not at violence but if the rights of the common man are attacked, it unleashes the ferocity of a she-bear who has lost a cub. When the Nazi psychologists tell their master Hitler that we in the United States may be able to produce hundreds of thousands of planes, but that we have no will to fight, they are only fooling themselves and him. The truth is that when the rights of the American people are transgressed, as those rights have been transgressed, the American people will fight with a relentless fury which will drive the ancient Teutonic gods back cowering into their caves. The Gotterdammerung has come for Odin and his crew.

The people are on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the earth have hitherto enjoyed. No Nazi counterrevolution will stop it. The common man will smoke the Hitler stooges out into the open in the United States, in Latin America, and in India. He will destroy their influence. No Lavals, no Mussolinis will be tolerated in a Free World.

The people, in their millennial and revolutionary march toward manifesting here on earth the dignity that is in every human soul, hold as their credo the Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1941. These Four Freedoms are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and freedom from the fear of secret police. But when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world. We know that this revolution cannot stop until freedom from want has actually been attained.

A Free Man's Duties

And now, as we move forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today, are these:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable, and enduring.

The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three.

We failed in our job after World War I. We did not know how to go about it to build an enduring world-wide peace. We did not have the nerve to follow through and prevent Germany from rearming. We did not insist that she "learn war no more." We did not build a peace treaty on the fundamental doctrine of the people's revolution. We did not strive whole-heartedly to create a world where there could be freedom from want for all the peoples. But by our very errors we learned much, and after this war we shall be in position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically, and, I hope spiritually sound.

Modern science, which is a by-product and an essential part of the people's revolution, has made it technologically possible to see that all of the people of the world get enough to eat. Half in fun and half seriously, I said the other day to Madame Litvinoff: "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day." She replied: "Yes, even half a pint." The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States and England but also in India, Russia, China, and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations but also in Germany and Italy and Japan.

Some have spoken of the "American Century." I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come out of this war—can be and must be the century of the common

man. Perhaps it will be America's opportunity to suggest the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live. Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is now about to begin. India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. As their masses learn to read and write, and as they become productive mechanics, their standard of living devoted wholeheartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream.

And modern science must be released from German slavery. International cartels that serve American greed and the German will to power must go. Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as being under adequate control by the respective home governments. In this way, we can prevent the Germans from again building a war machine while we sleep. With international monopoly pools under control, it will be possible for inventions to serve all the people instead of only the few.

An Economic Peace

Yes, and when the time of peace comes, the citizen will again have a duty, the supreme duty of sacrificing the lesser interests for the greater interest of the general welfare. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. We ourselves in the United States are no more a master race than the Nazis. And we cannot perpetuate economic warfare without planting the seeds of military warfare. We must use our power at the peace table to build an economic peace that is just, charitable, and enduring.

If we really believe that we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. Production, yes—it will be easy to get production without either strikes or sabotage; production with the wholehearted cooperation between willing arms and keen brains; enthusiasm, zip, energy geared to the tempo of keeping at it everlastingly day after day. Hitler knows as well as those of us who sit in on the War Production Board meetings that we here in the United States are winning the battle of production. He knows that both labor and business in the United States are doing a most remarkable job and that his only hope is to crash through to a complete victory some time during the next six months.

And then there is the task of transportation to the line of battle by truck, by railroad car, by ship. We shall joyously deny ourselves so that our transportation system is improved by at least 30 per cent.

I need say little about the duty to fight. Some people declare, and Hitler believes, that the American people have grown soft in the last generation. Hitler agents continually preach in South America that we are cowards, unable to use, like the "brave" German soldiers, the weapons of modern war. It is true that American youth hates war with a holy hatred. But because of that fact and because Hitler and the German people stand as the very symbol of war, we shall fight with a tireless enthusiasm until war and the possibility of war have been removed from this planet. We shall cleanse the plague spot of Europe, which is Hitler's Germany, and with it the hell-hole of Asia—Japan.

The American people have always had guts and always will have. You know the story of Bomber Pilot Dixon and Radioman Gene Aldrich and Ordnanceman Tony Pastula—the story which Americans will be telling their children for generations to illustrate man's ability to master any fate. These men lived for 4 days on the open sea in a rubber life raft, 8 feet by 4 feet, with no food but that which they took from the sea and the air with one pocket knife and a pistol. And yet they lived it through and came at last to the breach of an island they did not know. In spite of their suffering and weakness, they stood like men, with no weapon left to protect themselves, and no shoes on their feet or clothes on their backs and walked in military file because, they said, "if there were Japs, we didn't want to be crawling."

The Coming Crisis

The American fighting men, and all the fighting men of the United Nations, will need to summon all their courage during the next months. I am convinced that the summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all. Hitler, like the prize fighter who realizes he is on the verge of being knocked out, is gathering all his remaining forces for one last desperate blow. There is abject fear in the heart of the madman and a growing discontent among his people as he prepares for his last all-out offensive..

We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will cooperate to do the unexpected—perhaps an attack by Japan against Alaska and our Northwest coast at a time when German transport planes will be shuttled across from Dakar to furnish leadership and stiffening to a German uprising in Latin America. In any event, the psychological and sabotage offensive in the Unites States and Latin America will be timed to coincide with, or anticipate by a few weeks, the height of the military offensive..

We must be especially prepared to stifle the fifth columnists in the United States who will try to sabotage not merely our war material plants but, even more important, our minds. We must be prepared for the worst kind of fifth-column work in Latin America, much of it operating through the agency of governments with which the United States at present is at peace. When I say this, I recognize that the peoples, both of Latin America and of the nations supporting the agencies through which the fifth columnists work are overwhelmingly on the side of the democracies. We must expect the offensive against us on the military, propaganda, and sabotage fronts both in the United States and in Latin America, to reach its apex some time during the next few months. The convulsive efforts of the dying madman will be so great that some of us may be deceived into thinking that the situation is bad at a time when it is really getting better. But in the case of most of us, the events of the next few months, disturbing though they may be, will only increase our will to bring about complete victory in this war of liberation. Prepared in spirit, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat. As we nerve ourselves for the supreme effort in this hemisphere we must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland and Belgium among the seamen of Norway, or in occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance..

There can be no half measures. North, South, East' West and Middle West—the will of the American people is for complete victory.

No compromise with Satan is possible. We shall not rest until all the victims under the Nazi yoke are freed. We shall fight for a complete peace as well as a complete victory.

The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it. They cannot prevail, for on the side of the people is the Lord.

"He giveth power to the faint; to them that have no might He increaseth strength. . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall . . . . mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint..."

Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won.

USDA UNDER SECRETARY DENOUNCES RACE THEORY

Washington, D. C.—Denouncing Hitler's theory or racial superiority, Under Secretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby told an institute at Howard University, Wednesday evening that there is no such thing as a superior race or an inferior race.

The Under Secretary's address high lighted a five-day institute, July 6-10, on "Defense Planning for the Future" sponsored by the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority under the direction of Miss Norma E. Boyd, chairman. At the close of the address, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard, who presided, declared that it was refreshing to find a person occupying such an important policy-making positon as the Under Secretary of Agriculture, taking the stand he did.

Following the National Anthem and a piano selection. Mrs. Louise J. McDonald, sorority vice-president, introduced Under Secretary Appleby. Fresh from his second trip to the British Isles in the last 10 months, the Under Secretary spoke informally describing some of his experiences in war torn England, and relating them to the world picture and to post-war adjustments. In discussing the world picture, he went into the question of race and racial superiority.

"Hitler," he said "with his ideology, is asserting that one race is superior to all other races. He wants to impose a mass slave condition on the world. We are fighting because we don't believe what Hitler is saying. We haven't been practicing this belief very well, but there is hope that we are going to make our own actions more fully express our conviction that Hitler is completely wrong. There isn't any such thing as a superior race, and there isn't any such thing as an inferior race. I have long been convinced that whatever virtue there is in mankind it is in mankind and not in one family or race."

Continuing the Under Secretary declared. "There are no races. My genetieist friends say that it is just as inexact to attempt a rigid classification of races among human beings as it is to say that the Duroc-Jersey hog is a race in livestock. The differences are in cultural heritage and not in the difference of blood streams.

"Historically, we ought to know that no one race can be supreme; philosophically, we ought to know that no one race is supreme; we ought to know that diversity enriches."

Turning to democracy, Under Secretary Appleby said, "On the side of the United States and Great Britain, we have not done a very good job of indicating convincingly that we believe that everybody really ought to have a fair deal. But, certainly, we have done, and are doing a whole lot better than Germany. You can't have an expanding franchise, and can't really have a democracy without moving constantly, though slowly, in the direction of mass betterment."

In discussing the war and the part the British, the Russians and Chinese are playing, he said that it is important that we win so that we can do some things which will make the world a better place in which to live. He said finding new markets and trying to raise the standard of living for the rest of the world will be important post-war problems.

Concluding, the Under Secretary declared, "We must find some new factors of expansion; the place, where we will find them is in filling the infinitely unfilled needs of the masses of men and women in the world around us."

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE AIRLINES

A good many people seem to have gained the impression that the government has taken over the commercial airlines—and that you can't travel by air unless you are armed with a Federally-issued priority certificate.

Fortunately, for the welfare of the country, there is no truth in that. The fact is that the airlines are still under private ownership and private operation. They have turned over a considerable number of their transports to the military services—but they are still operating 165 airplanes in schedule service.

If you wish to travel by air you can still do so, precisely as you can send your letters and your express by air. It is obvious that not every plane can be filled to the limit with blueprints, war cargo or big-shot officials. The planes run on strict schedules, and anyone is perfectly free to make a reservation. There may, of course, be instances when all the seats are taken. But that has happened in the past, and the situation is not greatly different now. While some lesser routes have been abandoned for the duration, the transports are still flying their principal routes and will continue to fly.

The fact that transport service is still available to civilians is a tribute to the airlines' efficiency. In a recent 7-day period, for example, it was anticipated that 70 planes would have to perform work for the Army exclusively. In actuality, only 29 planes were so engaged—because those 29 planes were operated with so little delay and waste that they did the entire scheduled job.

Naturally, war needs come first with the airlines, as with all other businesses. But the rumors that the airlines are now a government operation, and can no longer serve civilians, are completely unfounded. America's fine system of private commercial air transport is not hamstrung and is serving the nation as never before.

Say 542 Colored Men Have Joined U. S. Marine Corps

Washington, D. C.—Five hundred and forty-two Negroes had enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by August 13, 1942, the Office of War Information announced this week.

These volunteers have been placed in an inactive duty status until the first battallion of Negroes, numbering about 900, has been recruited. The recruits will then be sent to New River, North Carolina, where barracks and training facilities are now being constructed.

The Negro Marine unit will form a composite batallion which will include all combat arms of the ground forces composed of artillery, anti-aircraft, machine guns, tank and infantry. The unit will also include billets for recruits who are skilled in various trades an occupations such as radio operators, electricians, accountants, carpenters, draftsmen, band musicians, riggers and blacksmiths.

When the new training center is ready for their reception, the new recruits will be ordered directly from their homes to duty in the training area. Approximately 990 men will be recruited for the first battallion.

Herbert: I gave up a pint of blood when I was in the country last summer.

Herbert: Gosh, no, to the mosquitoes.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

UNUSUALLY HARD STEEL USED IN INDUSTRIES

Tool materials harder than any tool steel have been increasingly used in metal working industries, Philip M. McKenna says in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Examples are tungsten carbide cemented with cobalt, compositions of tantalum carbide with tungsten and nickel, and the same compositions with titanium carbide.

The commercial success of these new tool materials has stimulated study of high-melting metals and compounds. Tantalum carbide possesses the highest melting point of all substances, with the possible exception of hafnium carbide. Since other valuable physical and chemical properties are associated with it, the increasing technical use of tantalum carbide for high-duty services of all kinds appear to be inevitable.

Compositions of tantalum carbide have been employed in spray nozzles for chemicals. The metallic material has a hardness much greater than steel and noncorrosive properties which approach platinum. One alloy has a strength of 275,000 pounds a square inch, and a hardness much harder than the hardest steel. That a metal composition possessing this combination of physical and chemical properties is destined to play a large part in chemical industry seems obvious.

GOVERNOR TO SPEAK AT DEDICATION OF NEGRO 4-H CAMP

Institute, W. Va.— The West Virginia Board of Control announces the formal dedication of the State Negro 4-H Camp, near Clifftop, Fayette County, West Virginia, on Sunday, July 26, 1942. The dedication which took the form of an all-day celebration from 9:30 a. m. to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, included addresses, a religious service, song services, recreation, band concerts and a picnic. Light refreshments were served to those who did not bring their own lunches.

Governor M. M. Neely delivered the dedicatory address at 1.30 in the afternoon which was followed by statements of greetings from others, including W. W. Trent, state superintendent of free schools; Robert F. Roth president of the West Virginia Board of Control, Cleveland M. Bailey director of the Budget; W. C. Cook, treasurer of the West Virginia Board of Control; John W. Wavis, president of West Virginia State college; Harry J. Capehart, attorney D. T. Murray, president of the Negro State Board of Education.

To West Virginia goes the honor to be the first state in the country to establish a 4-H Camp for its Negro citizens. The dedication, then, will mark another pioneering movement of national significance for the State of West Virginia. This camp which is to become an operating unit of West Virginia State college is of high importance to the economic future of West Virginia Negro citizens. It provides a laboratory for the agricultural and vocational education of Negro youth, and furnishes facilities for their health and body development.

The camp is beautifully located within a 1700-acre tract of land adjoining Babcock State Park, near Clifftop, West Virginia, off the Old Midland Trail. The facilities of the camp include a large central building to accommodate general camp activities and living quarters, a large swimming pool, bath house, filtration plant for swimming pool, playgrounds, a cottage, refreshment center, and tower water tank. The purchase of the site and camp construction were financed by appropriations from the state, supplemented by WPA Funds.

The school bands of Garnet high school of Charleston and DuBois high school of Mount Hope, provided the band music. Group singing was in charge of the music department of West Virginia State college.

Representatives of many of the state institutions, and Negro leaders in civic, professional, fraternal and religious organizations were present to offer greetings and assist with the dedication..—Black Dispatch.

HERE'S A NEGRO SAILOR

(Continued from Page 1)

sive cord in those he meets, that he would have proved a hit behind the footlights.

But December 7 changed him from a happy-go-lucky lad with, by his own admission "too many" female admirers, to a grim young man faced with the responsibility of avenging a deep personal wound.

Young Holden is as apparently aware of the discrimination and segregation suffered by Negroes in this country as any other member of the Race.

It is quite likely that ordinarily this, together with the bright lure of the stage might have caused him to lag back and await the call of Uncle Sam instead of volunteering his services as he did Saturday July 11.

But when Japanese dive bombers straffed and bombed the USS Arizona and sent it beneath the waves of the Pacific, five of Warren's brothers went down with it.

All were messmen, and while they died heroically it can be presumed, because of the tasks to which they had been assigned, they died unable to strike back at an enemy which was deserving of the best they had to offer.

But Warren, with an opportunity to become a gunner, can strike back for them and the thousands of others who suffered because of the Pearl Harbor attack.

His brothers who died with the sinking of the Arizona were Harry, 33; Haywood and Joseph, 26-year-old twins; Richard, 23 and Reginald, 19.

Also preparing to avenge the deaths of these five seamen are three other brothers, readied for their grim army careers through rigid R. O. T. C. training at Tuskegee institute.

Commissioned officers now, they are Capts. Nathaniel, John and Leroy Holden.

The four, three soldiers and a sailor are among Uncle Sam's most determined fighters. They are men with a cause so strong that questions of status and respect can forgiveably be overlooked.

Doing their bits as women behind the men behind the guns are six sisters impelled by the same strong motives.

They are Mrs. Juanita Henderson, Mrs. Thelma Johnson, Mrs. Carbell Thompson, Mrs. Lucille Hunt and Emogene and Helen, whose marriages were so recent that Warren, to whom we talked, could not recall their last names.

The parents of this large family, which has made a notable contribution to the defense of this country, are dead, but their souls go marching on by land and by sea.

VISITOR ASKS

(Continued from Page 1)

ushered into the office and invited to sit down.

Smiling ,the bank president made the same query as did the clerk.

"What can I do for you, sir?" and there was a faint hint of condescension in his voice as he directed the question.

"I want to borrow a Million Dollars."

There was a sudden expression of bewilderment on the president's face.

"You want what?' he stammered.

"I want to borrow a Million Dollars," the man replied quietly.

As he reached into his pockets for his credentials, the president didn't know whether to call the police and have the man committed to the insane asylum or not.

The man was Samuel Plato, one of the outstanding Negro contractors of the country. His contract at that time was the construction of the Sparrows Point Defense Project.

Finished and turned over to the government, this project ranks with the finest constructed and is a credit to the Plato firm. The workers for Plato are both white and colored and he maintains a skeleton staff at all times taking them with him wherever he goes.

One of the finest cost accountants in the country is with Plato, Chauncey Christian, a former resident of Richmond, Va.

Plato's latest award is for the construction of the Million Dollar dormitory for Negro tenancy out near Langston terrace in Washington. The award was made Wednesday and Plato has 90 days in which to complete construction of the newest project.

He left Washington Wednesday for Louisville, where he will remain only long enough to attend to some details necessary for the construction of the project.

By the way, back to the Baltimore story; Plato was distinctly annoyed at the procedure of the Baltimore banks, so he gave up after discussing the project with the bankers and went to New York where in Wall Street he got the required funds without difficulty.

She: What do you mean by calling me a flirt? Why I always mind my P's and Q's.

He: Yes, but you can't make your eyes behave.

BUYS $600,000.00

(Continued from Page 1.)

Bond sales Chairman R. F. Riley received a telegram of congratulations from Sec. of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The Jackson brothers are extensive land owners and engaged in ranching and rice growing on a large scale. They also own several oil wells, drilled on their private property when oil was discovered in Chambers county.

HERSHEY LISTS AGRICULTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Some local boards have recognized that agriculture was the backbone of all industry and have made temporary deferments on that basis. Now that they have authority, local boards may take the initiative to defer on a yearly basis if engaged in agriculture.

If agriculture is to meet the demands to be made on it after the war, we must keep the line forming. As a means of keeping the line forming, two proposals are being considered at Langston university namely:

1. Free tuition to a freshman boy or girl in agriculture who can meet his or her expenses for room and board, books, etc.

2. An intensified agricultural program reducing the time for a college degree. This is a gesture towards equalizing the advantages in agriculture in comparison to mechanical industries, and at the same time keep up the line of technically trained agricultural leaders. Present day agriculture is highly competitive and approaching specialization and has long deserved to be in the class as vital to industry, a recognition which it is now receiving. Agriculture today is now on the upgrade and deserves the consideration of any rural youth as a life work. If you look beyond the present into the future, you will insure your future with more and better agriculture.—Black Dispatch.

MILKING THEIR WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

"A-Milking, Sir!_She Said."

Hampton Institute, Va.— And there's more truth than poetry in those words, which in substance constituted the reply of four young women students at Hampton Institute when asked how they are meeting their college bills for the coming year. These enterprising co-eds are earning part of their expenses this summer, by milking cows at the college dairy.

Hitherto, the milking job has been strictly, a masculine affair, but last spring Lawson S. Randall, foreman of the dairy and instructor in animal husbandry, faced the possibility of losing all of his skilled male assistants in the draft. So he decided to train some feminine hands, just in case.

Modern Milkmaids

These modern milkmaids rise at four in the morning, to help milk 46 cows in the herd of 60 beasts housed in air-conditioned barns at the farm, which is equipped with mechanical milkers and other gadgets for up-to-date dairying. The herd sire is Carnation Homestead Palmyra Segis a relative of Carnation Madcap, the world's champion milk producer.

The girls also report for a second milking at one in the afternoon. They make 30 Cents an hour, work eight hours a day, seven days a week.

Milking isn't their only task, either. They are learning how to feed and water the stock, care for young calves, clean the stalls and pens, and make themselves useful generally. And they seem to like their job.

500 Quarts Daily

"Green" milkers are usually avoided by dairy farmers because they tend to cut down production while learning, but Mr. Randall has observed no appreciable decrease in the output of his Guernseys, Jerseys, and Holsteins, since the girls entered the picture. The cows yield an average of 500 quarts of milk daily all of which is consumed at the college.

"There isn't any good reason why milking should be exclusively a man's job, the way it usually is," says Mr. Randall, himself a Hampton Institute graduate with a bachelors degree in animal husbandry.

Strenuous Work

"It's strenuous work when you have a great many cows, and of course the milker must learn correct posture and muscular control. However, the girls have done very well, so far.

"One young lady has been at it for about eight weeks, and I've had more applications from women students than I can accept right now."

All of the young men who help in the dairy are agriculture majors, but none of the young women who have just invaded the field expects to be a farmer. Rachel Norcum, a sophomore, of Portsmouth, is majoring in business while Margaret King and Blen Eva Gardner sophomores from Newport News, and Celestine Cook, a senior from Hampton, plan to teach in elementary school after graduation.

AGRICULTURE DEPT. AIDE DENOUNCES RACE THEORY

Washington, D. C.—Denouncing Under Secretary of Agriculture, Hitler's theory of racial superiority, Paul H. Appleby told an institute at Howard University, Wednesday evening that there is no such thing as a superior race or an inferior race.

The Under Secretary's address high-lighted a five-day institute July 6-10, on "Defense Planning for the Future," sponsored by the National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority under the direction of Miss Norma E. Boyd, chairman. At the close of the address, Dr. J. M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard, who presided, declared that it was refreshing to find a person occupying such an important policy-making position as the Under Secretary of Agriculture, taking the stand he did.

Recites War Experience

Following the national anthem, and a piano selection, Mrs. Louise J. McDonald, sorority Vice President, introduced Under Secretary Appleby. Fresh from his second trip to the British Isles in the last 10 months, the Under Secretay spoke informally describing some of his experiences in war torn England, and relating them to the world picture and to post-war adjustments. In discussing the world picture, he went into the question of race and racial superiority.

"Hitler," he said, "with his ideology, is asserting that one race is superior to all other races. He wants to impose a mass slave condition on the world. We are fighting because we don't believe what Hitler is saying.. We haven't been practicing this belief very well, but there is hope that we are going to make our own actions more fully express our conviction that Hitler is completely wrong. There isn't any such thing as a superior race, and there isn't any such thing as an inferior race."

MAKE IT A MOTTO

Because the security of this nation probably depends on air supremacy now more than on any other single agency, the government is utilizing every suitable airplane.

As a result, it has taken many of the commercial air-line planes. Contrary to an erroneous report, however, it did not take over the air lines. They still operate with reduced equipment as private enterprises for public service.

On necessity they must give preference to essential war travelers and cargoes, but private citizens are still accommodated subject to some inevitable priorities in emergencies.

As one air line aptly puts it in an advertisement, it seeks to maintain one fundamental of operation at all times—polite and efficient service to all—military and civilian alike. That would be a good motto for all industries and all government departments to make a first rule of operation, for either is sunk without the other and both depend absolutely on civilian activity for existence.

Economic Highlights....

National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare

"As a nation, Americans haven't been fighting this war—not by a long shot," said Life recently. "A comparative handful of boys and officers have been fighting bravely and eagerly. But at home the fighting hasn't even begun. Most of America is earning big money, eating well, rolling up new betting records at the horse races, dashing around the country on rubber that is absolutely irreplaceable. The only battle the U. S. citizens have won so far is the battle of the newspaper headlines . . . Meanwhile the Axis pushes in, rings us with steel, accumulates real bases all over the world."

That is a pretty tough statement, but the facts certainly bear it out. The incredible optimism concerning the war that still seems to prevail in some quarters is not shared by real military men. As General Somervell, the Army's chief of supply, said in a 4th of July speech at Detroit, the United Nations have taken a terrible shellacking in every corner of the world. And most of us, he added, have no idea of the magnitude and difficulty of the job that lies ahead. The hard truth is that Hitler and his brother dictators have done more to change the map of the world than any conquerors in modern history.

The Russians showed great valor in the defense of Savastopol. They were hopelessly outnumbered in both men and equipment, and after the first few days the Luftwaffe has command of the skies. The Red Army made the Germans pay tremendously for their victory, and, according to the Moscow account, Sevastopol was left a pile of useless ruins. But Savastopol was a vital position, and its loss is extremely important. Now Germany can release many battle-trained soldiers for service elsewhere. Savastapol is a key point in Hitler's drive to seize the oil resources of the Caucasus, and to shatter the U. S. supply line to Russia. That is why the German commanders figured it must be taken, no matter how great the cost.

At this time, it is impossible to explain the British defeat in Libya—the facts are not available, and the Cairo censorship has been complete. As Mr. Churchill frankly admitted, the British had the edge in numbers and in arms. The fate of Libya was settled on a single day—when 300 heavy British tanks went into action, and only 70 were left at nightfall. No comparable losses, Mr. Churchill said, were inflicted on the enemy. Rommel seems to have lured the British into a trap. The British commanders seemed confident that Rommel could not fight an offensive action in the desert heat But Rommel did.

As yet, we have not fully appreciated the extraordinary fanaticism of Axis leaders and troops. With them it is "win or die." They take incredible chances. They fight under the worst climatic and geographical conditions. They violate classic rules of warfare. The commanders are, apparently, completely callous when it comes to shedding the blood of their compatriots. These Axis hordes can be compared in many respects to the brutal hordes of Ghenghis Khan. To stop them, to defeat them, will require a comparable fanaticism, held in a very different cause, on the part of all the United Nations.

From the U. S. point of view, the Jap landings in the Aleutians cannot be passed off casually, as some optimists have tried to do. It is true that a few rock islands, shrouded in fog, off the tip of Alaska, aren't important in themselves. It is also true that Aleutian and Alaskan outposts could be used for devastating raids on the U. S. proper. General Billy Mitchell once said, in effect, that whoever controls Alaska would win the next war. There is no reason to suppose that the Japs raided Dutch Harbor and seized remote Attu and Kiska just for the sake of what military men call a diversion. The Jap commanders have shown, all along, that everything they do is part of a carefully-prepared plan, and that everything has a bearing on their grand strategy. It will be hard to drive the Japs out of their Aleutian footholds. The Axis is seeking to encircle this country now, and it has made gigantic progress. That circle must be broken.

Some of the best news is found in ship production figures. Records are being made so fast in leading shipyards, especially the West Coast's Kaiser yard, that it is hard to keep up with them. One yard recently completed a 10,800 ton Liberty ship in 40 days.

At the same time, some experts doubt that the overseas transport problem can be solved by ships alone. Major de Seversky, for instance, looks forward to the time when a great part of our supplies, men and equipment, will be flown to their destinations in air transports of incredible size. This, he argues, is the best way to answer the U-boats—to take our shipping off the seas and put it in the air. Then the submarine can prowl about the oceans from now on, without finding anything to destroy.

To build such air transports in quantity would be a tremendous job, piled on top of all the other tremendous jobs that the war demands. But it may happen, if the war goes on as long as many authorities seem to think. A merchant ship, for instance, can make only three or four round trips a year to Australia—air transports could make fifty trips or more. Their advocates say they could be armed to the point where they would be flying battleships, virtually safe from fighter-plane attack.

RUBBER AND THE OIL INDUSTRY

Some extremely false ideas concerning the oil industry and the artificial rubber program seem to be making the rounds. These ideas were forcibly answered in a recent statement by J. A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Company.

First, the charge that the oil industry has "blocked" the production of butadiene (a basci ingredient in rubber manufacture) from alcohol made from agricultural products, is unfounded. To quote Mr. Brown: "The paramount interest in the oil industry is to have as much rubber as possible available to the public. Most of its profits, and in many instances its very existence, are dependent on a large consumption of gasoline, which, in turn, is conditioned on an adequate supply of rubber. Where that rubber initiates . . . is of little commercial interest generally to the oil industry. A most striking confirmation of this is their great effort, at their own expense and without profit, to gather scrap."

Still another misconception lies in the belief that the government is giving the oil companies tremendous sums of money to build rubber plants for their own profit. To quote Mr. Brown again: "The general policy is for the government to build and own plants and for oil companies to operate them without profit."

In short, the oil industry wants to see rubber produced in the swiftest, most practical way. And the government is trying to decide which way is best.

COAL INSTEAD OF CONTROVERSY

The country has been assured an adequate supply of soft coal—due to the recent action of the Southern bituminous coal operators in voluntarily surrendering their legal rights.

Sometime ago, the operators and the United Mine Workers signed a contract which contained a stipulation agreeing that a fine of $2 per day should be imposed upon any worker who participated in an unauthorized strike. Last November, a large number of Southern coal workers engaged in a "sympathy" walkout during the captive mine controversy. In accordance with the contract, the operators thereupon deducted a total of $325,000 from the miner's pay. The operators later proposed to turn this money over to various charities.

The operator-union contract also contained a clause providing that the miners should be permitted to take a 10-day vacation early in July. The government, because of the pressing need for uninterrupted coal production to serve war industry, asked that the miners take only three days instead. The union heads replied that they would agree to this if, and only if, the operators returned the fines to the men. They would not agree to have the matter arbitrated by an unprejudiced board.

The operators were confronted with a different choice. They could surrender their rights—or they could hold to the contract, at the expense of coal production for war. They didn't hesitate. Without further controversy, they agreed to the union demands. As the Secretary of the Interior said at the time in a letter to the Southern Coal Producers Association, "Your willingness to yield your position in order that coal may be continuously produced deserves the commendation of all patriotic Americans."

This is the spirit that is necessary to win the war. But the question remains: Will union bosses be allowed to virtually blackmail an essential industry into submission, irrespective of contract agreements and without arbitration by the proper authorities?

BOMBS TAXES

Testifying before a House Committee, William C. Langley gave some startling examples of what proposed heavy increases in corporate taxation would do to basic industries—the industries on which we will depend for employment and progress when the war is over.

Mr. Langley took the earnings statement of typical utility and industrial companies, and then computed what the new pending taxes would do. He found that 19 per cent of the utilities surveyed would not earn their preferred dividends, 40 per cent would not earn both their dividends and their sinking fund requirements, and a large number would be border-line cases. Earnings available for holders of common stocks would be tremendously reduced, and in many instances would disappear. In the case of the industrial companies, earnings available for common stock dividends would drop about 50 per cent.

You don't have to be a statistician to figure out what this implies. A concern which cannot pay reasonable dividends can no longer obtain financing from investors. It cannot expand and create new jobs and new opportunities. The people who have invested their savings in its securities are out in the cold. And thus, the whole great system of private enterprise is imperiled.

Mr. Langley suggested that income taxes on individuals be raised to the limit—and that the additional burden be borne so far as possible by industries which are profiting most from the war. That principle seems eminently sound, for otherwise there would eventually be no industries or business left to employ individuals. We must remember that taxes can be as destructive of industrial plants as bombs.

THE PRICE SITUATION

The Office of Price Administration recently allowed an increase in the retail ceiling price at which certain fruits and vegetables can be sold. At the time, Price Administrator Henderson said that he regarded the move as inflationary in nature, but that it was necessary as a result of Congress' refusal to grant subsidies to business in cases where the original price ceiling were not high enough to permit an adequate return.

The consumers of this country should thoroughly understand the situation. If the original price order had been allowed to stand untouched thousands of retail stores in all lines would have been forced out of business—simply because they were legally bound to sell some goods at no profit whatsoever, and a few items at an actual loss. And, if these stores are to be kept in business, it will unquestionably be necessary to increase price ceilings on a considerable number of commodities, including manufactured goods as well as food. Gasoline provides an excellent example of the problem. The necessity for shipping gas and other oil products overland, instead of by tanker, has greatly increased the oil companie' costs. That increase can be made up in only one or two ways—by government subsides, or by higher retail prices.

There is much to be said for the subsidy suggestion. It would be temporary, and would automatically be dropped as soon as stringent price control is relaxed and goods are again sold on a supply-and-demand basis. It would stabilize prices, and so check inflation. It may, in time, prove to be the only way to protect the consuming public.

In the meantime, it is the plain duty of the OPA to permit retailers to charge prices which will give them enough profit to keep in business. Widespread retail failures and closures would have a ruinous effect on this country. This must be prevented.

IS YOUR HOME SAFE?

Is your home relatively safe from fire? Or is it alive with hazards?

Think twice before answering those questions. For most homes contain definite and critical fire dangers which their owners never think about. A survey made in Milwaukee testifies to that. A large number of home-owners were asked if their homes were safe and the great bulk of them said, yes. Then the homes were inspected by experts, and in the great majority, serious, obvious and easily-eliminated hazards were unearthed.

Basements, attics, and closets are prolific with fire hazards. Old clothing, furniture, piles of discarded newspapers and magazines and similar rubbish are responsible for fire damage running into the tens of millions each year. Go through every storage place, clean it out and call the junkman or your favorite charity.

Garages and workshops constitute still another great potential danger. Paint, varnish, solvents, cleaning fluids and other inflammable liquids should be stored in tightly-closed containers—and kept well away from furnaces and heaters. A neat, clean garage is always safer than a dirty, littered garage. Look around yours today.

Many a serious fire has been started from shorts caused by frayed lampcords—or by electric equipment which has been damaged and improperly repaired by amateurs. Check your exposed wiring—and when anything goes wrong with your gadgets, take them to a qualified repairman. It won't cost you much—and it may save a home and a life.

If all Americans would go through their homes from roof to cellar looking for fire hazards, we'd substantially reduce this country's disgraceful fire loss.

SOUND PREMISE

Addressing the 23rd annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, John Brandit, head of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, said: "As individuals, 6,000,000 farmers . . . are divided, and their future as individuals is nothing more than peasantry and slavery. We have passed that stage in the expansion of our nation where small individuals and agriculture can hold their own."

The agricultural cooperative marketing movement is based on the premise that, through organization, thousands of individuals, working as a unit, can achieve the bargaining power that is beyond an individual farmer. That is an eminently sound principle. It has led to social and economic progress in all fields. And the growth of agriculture cooperation testifies to the farmers' understanding of its soundness.

These marketing groups are a potent force in the agriculture of today.

RUBBER FROM ALCOHOL

A recent release from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana makes an effective denial of the rumor that the oil industry is seeking to block production of artificial rubber from alcohol made from farm crops, in order to create a rubber monopoly for itself.

It is likely, the release points out that rubber can be made from oil more cheaply than from alcohol. But today rubber is urgenly needed no matter what the cost of production. Present indications are that all the rubber to be made from oil will be required for military purposes. Thus, if civilian cars are to be kept running, it will be necessary to produce additional rubber from alcohol.

The very existence of the oil industry depends largely upon automobile transportation. The oil industry is in business to sell oil, not rubber. Its commercial interest in rubber is confined to the fact that cars must be kept rolling if an adequate market for oil is to be maintained. It is only logical for the oil industry, in general, to favor rubber production from any and every practicable source.

BACK YARD SABOTEURS

The enormous importance of fire waste in wartime can be very simply illustrated. It is a serious loss when, in action, the enemy destroys a few United Nations' tanks, planes and ships. The loss is infinitely greater, infinitely more benefical to the enemy, if fire blocks production in the plants which make these tanks, planes and ships. This is a war of machines, a war of unprecedented production. The home front, with its producing factories, is the heart of the war effort.

Most of us have considered the grim possibility of sabotage directed against war industries. That is a definite and ever-present danger, as the recent capture of a number of enemy agents by the FBI dramatically proved. Combating sabotage is an activity which must be carried on by our law-enforcement bodies, with the full cooperation of industrial management and workers. But, while we think of sabotage, we must not lose sight of the ordinary "normal" fires which can be equally dangerous.

It doesn't make much difference whether a fire is started by a Nazi saboteur or by a careless, loyal American. Either one can be equally destructive. If fire really is to be controlled, and the gigantic waste reduced, all of us must act—must learn the lessons and take the simple precautions that will eliminate most fire hazards.

Your home isn't a war industry. But if the home is destroyed or damaged by fire it will be necessary to rebuild it with materials and labor which should be devoted to the war effort. That is true of every kind of property, whether or not it has any direct connection with war production. We must protect all property—from a shack to a gigantic factory. The cumulative total of many small fires, is as bad as the loss caused by a few big fires.

Fighting fire is part of fighting the Axis—and licking fire is part of licking the Axis.

Ella: Do you give people the straight goods?

Adolf: Gosh no!

Ella: Oh, are you a deceptive person?

Adolf: No. I own a pretzel bakery.

Joe: Is your wife the clinging vine type

Jack: Not hardly. When a vine clings, it doesn't ask for money.

Irate Diner: Say, Waiter, just look at that chicken Why, it's nothing but skin and bones!

Waiter: Well, what do you want on it, feathers?

Tony: I'm saving money for a rainy day.

Eddie: And what are you going to buy when you finally spend it?

Tony: An umbrella, a slicker and a pair of rubbers.

FALL COTTONS INSPIRED BY WPB REGULATIONS

—Advance fall designs in cotton fashions made under WPB regulations prove that designers can put maximum styling into minimum yardage. Restrictions on cotton products are not as severe as on those goods that are scarce and many popular details are still permitted. For instance, cotton apparel will continue to have patch pockets, peplums, wide lapels, pleated and dirndl skirts. This does not mean an unlimited number of pleats and gathers, but it does mean plenty of fullness for smartness of line and easy motion

A cotton dress or suit, size 16, may be 78 inches wide, a jacket 25 inches long, and hem 2 inches deep. Balloon and dolman sleeves are banned, however. WPB does permit, but does not encourage, a large amount of yardage for wedding gowns however. Evening gowns and wraps of cotton velveteen, corduroy and lace in lush new fall and winter shades will move to the very forefront of fashion long before tthe first snow flies.

Evening skirts can be as wide as 144 inches, but indications are that most women will be wearing the slim cleancut lines. Watch for new fashion uses of cotton in fall and winter coats, too. Not only are the ontsides of many new coats made of cotton, but gay linings are made of corduroy, quilted velveteen and cotton duvetyn.

SILK BEING WASTED

The United States has heen taking 90 per cent of the silk outpnt of Japan and England most of the remainder. Both of these markets are now closed. In 1939, the last year of normal exports, the foreign exchange from the sale of raw silk and silk tissues was 554,242,000 yen. When her assets in the United States were frozen by the American government the silk stock exchanges in Japan suspended operations and the government control machinery broke down. There is now in storage more than 125,000 bales of raw silk which is accumulating at the rate of about 700 bales a day upon which the Japanese government is unable to make further advances.

FOR BLACKOUTS: RED OR WHITE LIGHTS

Contrary to popular opinion red or white lights—not blue—offer the best protection against bumps and bombs during blackouts. This fact was revealed by a scientific testing organization in Chicago.

Under blackout conditions, indoors or out, the eye focuses poorly on blue light, much better on white or red, tests show. People's slower adaptation to blue causes more aceidents on the ground and counterwise, aviators having had a longer period for dark adaptation, can detect blue more easily than white or red. Several times the ordinary intensity of red light may be used, it was found without more danger of detection from the air than blue.

While no official announcements have been made for blackout lighting it is thought white light of very low brightness perhaps screened by a neutralizing color will be used for street lighting. This would seem advisable since to aviators red lights might indicate vulnerahle objectives.

There is no justification it is held for replacing with blue the red and white lights now used on cars .

DISCOVER SECOND HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

The second highest mountain in the word has never been seen by people living near it. It had no native name when discovered by outsiders recently, Paul Petzoldt, Idaho mountain climber, stated. He explained the mystery of the mountain, called K-2 in the Himalayas, being unseen throughont centuries by describing it as a mighty peak surrounded by other high mountains and barred from approach by glaciers Petzoldt said that he discovered a white Tibetan race near the mountain which had been safeguarded from foreign invasions throughout the centuries by the inaccessible approaches to their mountain clinging domain. He said that the white race lived mostly on barley and dried apricots, did not know what salt was and consequently many of them suffered from big goiters, "some as big as buckets.'"

THE MODERN WAY

(Montreal Star)

Father—Well, son what did you learn at school today?

Son, (proudly)—I learned to say "Yes, sir" and "No sir" and "Yes, ma'am," and No," ma'am,'"

Father—You did, eh?

Son—Yeah.

HE KNOWS HIS WOOD

You might he able to stump Roy E. Mannnon on some things, but you couldn't fool him on wood

Mannon knows wood like the woodsman used to know it. He learned about native woods from living in them and he learned about foreign woods by studying them.

He has just finished a map of the United States, which is made of 163 different kinds of wood in 165 pieces. It required between six and seven weeks in the making. Among the 168 kinds are 78 native woods. Almost every known tree in the United States is represented in this map, with several kinds of fruit trees among them. Woods from Africa, Brazil, Mexico, East Indies, West Indies, Australia, England, France, India, South America, Central America, the Philippines Hungary, Scotland, Italy, Tasmania, Cuba, Germany, Japan, Russia, Algeria, Dutch, French and British Guianas, Hawaii and Honduras are used.

CANNED GOODS TIME

It is impossible to predict the length of time canned food products may be stored according to a department of agriculture official, since this depends upon the product the type of can and the storage temperature. Highly acid products tend to attack the metal and produce perforations.

SINCE 1837

Michigan has been a state since January 26, 1837. Of the 34 governors Michigan has had, 20 have been Republicans 12 have been Democrats and two have been Whigs. Since the first Republican governor was inaugurated in 1855, there have been only five Democratic governors. J. W. Begole (Democrat and Greenback) E. B Winans, W. N. Ferris, W. A. Comstock and F. Murphy. Former governor Fitzgerald's name would indicate Irish ancestry; his mother's family name was Foreman. He has had no military service. Governor Murphy is of Irish ancestry; he was in military service during the World War and was overseas for about a year.

CHAPLAIN SCHOOL WILL MOVE FROM FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The Army Chaplain School will be transferred from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana to Harvard, Cambridge, Massachuesetts, the War Department announced today.

Members of the class now in session, the fourth will complete their studies at Fort Benjamin Harrison. The Fifth Session, scheduled to begin Aug. 10, 1942 will convene at the new location. Facilities at Harvard are ample and no construction will be undertaken. Students will be quartered on the University grounds.

Chaplains newly-comissioned in the Army of the United States, though well-versed in the doctrines of their respectve faiths, are usually unfamiliar with the proceedures of military life. They are sent to the Chaplain School where they follow an especially designed course of study comprising the following subjects:

Practical duties of Chaplains; leadership and administration; discipline, courtesies and customs of the service; military law and military hygiene and first aid; topography; graves registration; military correspondence and surveys; money and property; investigation, interior guard duty, field service regulations, equipment; organizations of the Army; recreation, education and music; administrative, cooperative and supervisory duties of Division, Army Corps and Army Chaplains; staff regulations; Army morale; defense against chemicals.

There are eleven members on the school faculty, including line officers and officers of the several services. Chaplain (Colonel) William D. Cleary is Commandant of the Chaplain School.

In March of this year the school was reopened after a lapse of 14 years.

The first Chaplain School was instituted at Fortress Monroe in the spring of 1918, and later transferred to Camp Taylor, Kentucky. The last class was graduated in December, 1918.

A chaplain School was opened at Camp Grant, Illinois, in 1920. It was transferred to Camp Knox, Kentucky, in 1921; to Fort Wayne, Michigan, in 1922, and to Fort Leavenworth in 1924. The Chaplain School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, gaduated its last class in 1928.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS SPONSOR BETTER FARM CROPS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., July 14—Better projects of farm crops, livestock, poultry, gardens and canning are popular activities in the victory program of Georgia Negro 4-H club members. From these projects, they are building arsenals of food and feed for those hard and difficult days which this war holds.

In the Dougherty County area, several beef calves have been placed with club boys and are now being fed-out to contribute towards next year's beef quota.

Registered Duroc Jersey pigs of several Chatham county club members will be bred later in the year and when farrowed the litters will be distributed among other clubbers to begin pig projects. Down in Camden county, Ira Randolph has raised 105 hogs and recently sold 30 of this batch to purchase several cows.

In Jenkins county, 3000 cans of vegetables,, soup mixtures, and fruits were recently canned by 4-H club members and farmers, and in the Holley Grove community of Bibb county, 30 clubbers obtained tomato plants from hot beds of five boys to produce tomatoes for canning purposes.

Four-H club gardens in Peach and Houston counties consist of more different varieties of vegetables than ever before, and in the same area 887 club members have planted one or more acres of sweet potatoes.

D. W. Davis, of Baldwin county, reports the raising of 93 out of 100 day old chicks and that he has 46 pullets that should begin laying within the next 60 days. In this same county, C. O. Johnson raised 88 out of 100 chicks. Johnson recently sold $31.80 worth of fryers.

The corn projects of Hancock county club members are looking good with a large number of boys having interplanted corn projects with peas and velvet beans. Several plan to market their crop during the winter months while other will feed out livestock.

CHATHAM COUNTY FARM NOTES

By W. A. Hagins

Savannah, Ga., July 13—Unusual interest is being manifested in the production of gardens, poultry, and hogs by Chatham county Negro rural and city people. Negro County Agent B. S. Adams points out that in many sections of the city can be found back-yard gardens and flocks of chickens to help with the food production campaign. Flocks of fryers and broilers that were grown in back yards are being sold to local markets and laying flocks developed.

In a recent check on Food for Victory activities in the Fort Argyle community, splendid gardens with a wide variety of vegetables were growing everywhere, corn fields as large as cultivated land would permit looked fine and so did sweet potatoes. There was an ample supply of chickens to care for family needs also.

In the rear of these homes was striking evidence that Extension methods were taking a stronger grip on these people. For there were improvised pens made of old boxes or boards and sometimes logs covered with tin and burlap to house chickens. And when the top was raised or folded back there were signs of where 50 to 300 chicks had been brooded under adverse conditions, the Agent reveals. Yet far from being perfect, their efforts bore a spirit of willingness to do. And what more could an Extension worker expect —absolutely nothing.

At the close of the tour, one of the high-spirited community leaders came up to the County Agent and jubilantly said: "You see Agent Adams, I've walked the heels off my shoes in pushing this food produce drive, and I'll bet you one thing, you've never seen or have the people in this community ever had this many chickens in the history of the community and their lives." We are convinced now that with Extension methods it can he done, and we have found pleasure in sticking, the farmer went on to say.

Now, these are happy and proud families over the part they are playng in the Food for Victory Program. It was pointed ont that darkness would have stopped this check-up had it not been for lights furnished by these loyal families who wanted others to see what they are doing to improve their leaders and their country's too.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY LISTS IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

Important discoveries in the field of science are listed in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, published by the American Chemical Society.

Among the new products and processes are industrial "diamonds," attained in boron carbide, the hardest synthetic material yet developed, which is being used as an industria abrasive; the recovery of gold from seawater; development of a transparent wrapping material from rubber with sufficient elasticity to permit easy stretching and sealing, one type running 25,000 square inches to the pound; successful experiments in dispersing fog through spraying strong calcium chloride solutions into the air, of great import to aircraft; air conditioning science extended to deep mines; manufacturers of acetamide, of value to steam engineering in commercial quantities.

Development of a new method for finishing aluminum, giving it a reflectivity approaching that of silver; new chemical carbon products in the form of brick, tile, pipe, tubes and special shapes; a flexible fibrous glass for liquid filtering; a nonsanding laquer; rubberlined steel; a heel covering which will not scoff, always stays bright and matches shoe materials exactly, are other chemical triumphs achieved during the year, the article states.

PICTURESQUE AMISH FOLK

Wide-brimmed slouch hats, unshaven faces, clothes of a century ago, high wheeled buggies and surreys, large white-painted houses, black bonnets, wide flowing skirts, —all this is a picture of the Amish colony snuggled in the southwest corner of Douglas and the southeast corner of Moultrie counties and centered around the City of Arthur, Ill.

Most outstanding of the communa activities is the group insurance which protects the property and livelihood of all members. If a man's house burns or is otherwise destroyed, all of the other members of the colony contribute toward the construction of a new building. If a man dies with the usual circumstances of no sons to care for his wife, others will see she lives well. If one farmer's crop fails, his neighbors will help him through the winter.

The members of the colony consider themselves more farmers of the entire area than do farmers of their individual tracts of land.

COLOR SIMPLIFICATION DEFINITION NOW SOUGHT

Scientists, led by the American Pharmaceutical association, seek to simplify the naming of colors to eliminate such meaningless terms as "blackish white," "reddish green" and "whitish."

Dr. Dean B. Judd of the National Bureau of Standards, and Kenneth L. Kelly, research associate, announced the new system of names as the result of a six year research project of the Pharmaceutical association, which is interested in color names for describing official drugs used in the treatment of disease.

The new system is based on using such fundamental terms as red, yellow, green, blue and purple with the component hues of pink, orange, brown and olive along with the modifiers faint, pale, light, brilliant, weak, vivid, strong, dusky, dark and deep. Further modifications are brought by using the adverb "very."

The term of very dark blue, for example, under the new system relates to a definite standard of color rather than to the color education of the individual observer.

"The question of color nomenclature is complicated by the fact that there are 100,000,000 distinguishable colors of which some 10,000,000 are producible by dyes and pigments, and for which in the present system there are approximatly 500 color names," Dr. Judd said in discussing the new nomenclature.

UNUSUAL RURAL CARVINGS BAFFLING HISTORIANS

An engraving carefully carved in the solid stone bank of a small branch in a wooded section near Marthasville, Mo., has baffled historians and writers who have attemped to translate it. The engraving is near Devil's Boot, a cave near the early settlement of Charrette Village, which was settled by French fur traders about 1763, the time St. Louis was being settled.

The engraved words are in Latin and at the beginning is the date line, "November 28, 1880." Then follows: "Demo Vilo Et Tuus Commodum Gratia Home Homo Causa Genero." The letters are even in design and were done apparantly by someone skilled in that work.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia, Mo., secretary of the Missouri Historical Society, in a letter to E. C. Kehr, editor of the Marthasville Record, gives a possible partial explanation:

He say's: "Marthasville was the location of a number of so-called 'Latin farmers,' men from the universities and colleges of Europe who had come to find fortune in the New World, and that while these men were engaged in farming, trying to keep up their Latin, even perhaps to the extent of carrying on conversation in that language."

AGRICULTURE'S STANDARD OF LIVING

Challenging the assertion that farmers are seeking to promote inflation, a resolution by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York said: "The criticisms are due to lack of understanding of the problems of production as well as the necessity of farmers receiving prices for their products adequate to meet rising costs and afford them a standard of livng commensurate with that of city dwellers."

The ratio of increase in earnings of the average consumer has risen more rapidly than that of the farmer, as a result of war wages. Farm labor, especially in the vital dairy field, is difficult to obtain at any price. The position of agriculture seems to be largely misunderstood in our urban areas.

HEREDITY, ENVIRONMENT IN TWINS GIVEN TEST

The popular argument as to the relative weight of heredity and environment in the determination of the individual is fed with new evidence by Dr. Frank N. Freeman, professor of psycology at the University of Chicago. Identical twins. that is twims having the same inherited characteristics, are generally brought up together, receiving the same treatment and advantage. The study of Dr. Freeman involved 19 pairs of identical twins, the members of which were separated early in life and grew up in differing surroundings.

While still resembling each other strongly in finger prints, body size and physical conformation, great differences in intellegence, educational achievement and personality were found. The Scientific Monthly article describes the case of two sisters, identical twins, one of whom had had only two years of schooling and the other of whom had gone through college and teacher's training. Measured in terms of mental age, the sisters differed four years in development, which was sufficient range to place one in the highest fifth and the other in the lowest fifth of the entire population.

Although clearly identical in heredity, the one is now rugged, energetic, bold and rather mannish in manner, whereas the other is delicate langourous and decidedly feminine in appearance and in behavior.

THE HARDIMANS, OF INDIANA, SHARPEN THEIR PLOWS AND FARM FOR VICTORY

Indanapolis, Ind.— Green rows of corn wave over the field like stripes in the American flag; the sun beats down, and Carl Hardiman—typical of thousands of American farmers—patiently crosses and recrosses his field, cultivating the young corn. On these fields the fight for freedom is being waged as surely as on the far flung battlefields.

It is typical of American democracy that the Hardiman family— Carl and his wife Anna, and Aaron and Delores, not only have a share in the people's war against dictators, but also have a stake in it.

Their stake is a 100-acre farm of rich Wabash bottom land in Gibson County, Ind., which they are purchasing under the tenant purchase program of the Farm Security Administration.

They are convincing proof of the sound investment Uncle Sam has made in the 20.000 American farm families who are becoming owners of family sized farms.

More cows, more sows, more chickens and more garden is Hardiman's answer to Hitler's boast. "Today Germany is ours—tomorrow the whole world."

To make their contribution to the sea of milk which Secretary Wickard has called for, four cows are grazing in the Hardiman pasture. And there are six heifers that will come into production this winter.

There are two extra sows this year whose litters will add more than a ton of pork to the stockpiles of food for the allies.

They are raising more chickens than last year. Mrs. Hardiman has had fryers on the market for a month and plans to keep 150 hens for layers.

On their 100 acre farm the Hardimans are answering the call of the Secretary of Agriculture for more soy beans by raising 40 acres of them. The field crops are a background for the live stock that produces hams, bacon, eggs, milk. cheese and hamburger to feed the democracies.

On the home front where the battle of farm-home self sufficiency is won or lost, Mrs. Hardiman has planted a two acre garden. Part of this is near the house where it is handy to go out and get the early vegetables for family meals. But the main garden for canning and storage is in the field.

She is working to make it yield a variety of vegetables to help fill her canning budget of more than 400 quarts of fruits and vegetables, and provide potatoes (Irish and sweet), cabbage, turnips, beans. carrots and pumpkins for storage. From their own farm and from trading with relatives they plan to can apples, peaches, plums, gooseberries and as many other fruits as they can. This is besides a well-rounded supply of vegetables.

Wasting no time in beginning to provide for the winter, Mrs. Hardiman has already canned peas and cherries. Their live-at-home plans also include butchering two hogs. 100 chickens and one veal. The Hardimans' home plan includes buying very little food which can be produced at home.

Like other patriotic farm families they intend to take care of themselves and leave the supplies on grocery shelves to those who are not in a position to grow their own food.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hardiman were reared on farms nearby where they now live. Their grandparents settled in the Wabash bottoms about the time of the Civil War. Children and grandchildren of this couple have remained right there on farms and have proved themselves to be successful farmers and good neighbors.

Carl Hardiman enjoys farming and likes his farm. He likes it so much, in fact, that he says, "I feel like most of the other farmers around here. We are so aroused against Hitler and the Japs that we are raising just as much as we can to help win the war, besides buying war stamps and bonds.

He is producing much more on this farm that he did on the 100-acre farm which he rented before he had an opportunity to own through the Tenant Purchase program of the Farm Security administration.

When he moved to his own place Carl Hardiman did a lot of cleaning up about the place. He painted the house and built and straightened fences. And they have plans for other building and repairs to further improve the place.

Although they have had their loan only since 1938, the Hardimans have already paid all interest to date and 30 per cent of the principal. The loan does not have to be paid off for 40 years.

The Hardimans know just how they are getting along with various farming enterprises because they keep an accurate account of all farm and home income and expense. In fact, their 1941 records were so good that they won a prize on them.

The tenant purchase group of Gibson County met together at the first of the year and decided to offer a prize to the family that kept the best record for the entire year. When the books were analyzed last winter the judges decided that the Hardimans had done the best job Their records showed, for example, that the Hardimans were high among the group in money made per hen—each hen paying them $3.94. They found that the Hardimans were above average on the money made per litter of pigs When it was found that they were low in money made per cow, they realized that they should change to better feeding practices.

Records show that the family lived economically, as only 14 per cent of their income had to be spent for family purchases. This was because Mrs. Hardiman had canned 97 quarts of food for each member of the family. Planning. hard work and home production of food helped the Hardimans increase their net worth more than $3,000 last year.

Neighborliness is one of the outstanding qualities of the Hardiman family. Farmers in Gibson county purchasing farms through the Tenant purchase program have organized the Gibson County Farm Purchasers club for the exchange of help.

Last year Mr. Hardiman served as treasurer of the group. The club became the nucleus of a purchasing and marketing association through which Gibson County families who work with the Farm Security Administration buy and sell jointly.

And because Carl Hardiman has demonstrated his ability, his neighbors selected him as one of the directors of the association.

—Exchange

A REAL JOB

War has brought new and vitally important jobs to the retailers of this country.

The pinch of shortages is only just beginning to be felt by the bulk of consumers. Stocks of certain kinds of goods which are no longer manufactured are dwindling fast. Even in the food field, many items will disappear. In all fields, the consumer will have a smaller range of choice than he has been accustomed to.

So one of the retailer's new tasks is to help the consuming public make, with as little discomfort as possible, the great adjustments in living standards resulting from war's enormous demands on our productive resources. And most retailers of the country, little ones as well as big, are cooperating to the limit of their abilities in doing that. They are featuring abundant, reasonably- priced foods and manufactured goods. They are helping the consumer choose suitable and satisfactory substitutes for scarce and costly items. They are showing us how we may avoid, and make what we buy go farther.

On top of that, they are doing other work of great importance to the war effort. They are, for example, aggressively selling and promoting the sale of War Stamps and War Bonds—at their own expense, and without a penny of recompense. They are cooperating with the government in fighting speculation, profiteering and hoarding. They have accepted great responsibilities, and they are discharging them fully.

The retailers are protecting our standard of living to the greatest possible extent. While they can't keep us supplied with "luxuries as usual" in these times, they are doing a real job, a vital job, in our interest.

PENALIZING MARRIAGE

It is being hotly debated in Congress whether husbands and wives be forced to make a joint income tax return, instead of separate returns. According to Treasury estimates that would increase tax revenue by a few hundred millions annually.

What Treasury experts seem to forget is that a tax law must be judged in the light of justice and equity, not only in the light of just how much money it might raise.

Millions of women have jobs which have no connection whatsoever with their husbands' jobs and earnings. Other millions are the possessors of income-producing property which has no connection with their marriage and is clearly and completely their own. To say to these women that they cannot make an individual tax return, is to say in effect, that the right of women to own separate property is abrogated.

Gift taxes now in effect prevent wholesale transfer of income producing securities or properties between husband and wife

Competent lawyers are convinced that the mandatory joint-tax return law would be unconstitutional. Whether it is or not it is clearly unjust. It amounts to a penalty on the institution of marriage. The revenue it would produce can be and should be raised in another more equitable way.

KEEP GOVERNMENT THE SERVANT, NOT THE MASTER

After the war, the salvation of this country and the free world will depend upon unleashing the enormous energies and resources of free men and free industry. It is necessary to have a semi-fascist economic system to win the war; it will be necessary to return, with full vigor, to a free economic system to win the peace.

Paul F. Cadman, economist of the American Bankers Association, recently touched on what lies ahead. "A considerable number of modern economic theories are now in the process of liquidation," he said. "Sound finance is like sound government; it rests upon the integrity of the promiser. One reason we can bear a $200,000,000,000 debt is that those who put up a large part of the money have unlimited faith in the contract under which it is borrowed. Another reason we can support a $200,000,000,000 debt is that we have the productive capacity to produce enough wealth after the war to service that debt to meet the interest charges on it. and, ultimately. to pay it. But that task envisages an industrial and agricultural output greater than anything heretofore achieved. It means world markets, as well as domestic markets. It means a new economic statesmanship fully conscious of the fact that the ghost of isolationism has been laid. It means an independent American people, released from the dead hand of bureaucracy—freed from from the multiplicity of executive controls which are a necessary but nonetheless un-American adjunct of war.

"It means the rebirth of initiative, courage and dare, in the field of enterprise....At this moment 'We have all of life to win or all to lose. We shall never win it by pessimism or despair. We shall surely win it by faith and confidence in our destiny."

Dictatorial government, in times of peace, is in itself a form of pessimism and despair. It is based on the premise that liberty, freedom and individualism have failed, and that a form of slavery for all men is the only solution. The whole history of this great nation is a magnificent denial of that terrible dogma It is an affirmation of the fact that a free people can outstep the world in any undertaking.

Some people think that the term "free enterprise" refers to "big business." It does. And it also refers, with equal force, to a —"one man business," to "middle-sized business"— to all business of all kinds. The true strength of this country lies in the cumulative power, the cumulative resolve, the cumulative ambitions. of every man who works, every man who employs, every man who invests, every man who looks ahead to great achievement

After this war, we will have the greatest industrial plant the world has ever seen. Then. if we are to win the peace, that plant must be freed of all the authoritarian controls forced on us by the war. Our natural resource industries, manufacturers of all kinds. our financial institutions our agencies of distribution. transportation, power and communication—these and all other enterprises must be given new freedom and new life. We must say to them: "Build, expand, take chances, pioneer—so that the end will be a permanent freedom, and a higher standard of living for all." The haunting fear of growing government competition with private endeavor must be laid by the heels.

That must be the destiny of a free people.

HAVE YOUR BUCKET READY

The United States has been shelled by enemy warships. It is completely possible that before long, the United States may be attacked from the skies. And if those attacks come, fire bombs of one kind or another will be one of the principal weapons used. Unless this country is ready to deal with fire on an unprecedented scale, disastrous damage to our homes our factories and our farms will be inevitable.

In connection with this, James M. Landis, Director of the Civilian Defense, recently said: "Obviously the first thing that is apparent is that the fire-fighting forces of every city have to be enormously expanded.....Recruiting, training of auxiliary firemen, and the retraining of existing forces are thus a mandatory obligation of every community in the vast target areas of this country. And this program cannot wait. It must not only be begun, but be completed now.....We dare not wait sourly and delayingly for new equipment to roll off the production line and blame delays which we can avoid upon delays that are beyond our power to control."

In many localities, volunteer auxiliary fire-fighting organizations were started with enthusiasm long ago. Then that enthusiasm was slowly lost, and at the present time the effort has bogged down. And that is precisely what our enemies want. They aren't going to tell us when they will attack, or where. They will depend upon surprise—and an —ill-prepared nation would be an easy victim.

Every house should be fire house. That simply means that all the people should be ready to combat fire whenever and wherever it strikes. We must prepare thoroughly. Every day brings the time of possible attack closer.

YOU ARE THE GOVERNMENT

With taxes a tremendously growing burden on every citizen in the United States, the people must take an increasing interest in all affairs of government from the smallest school district to Congress itself.

Taking an interest in the affairs of government does not mean to merely sit back and kick after assessments have been levied. Instead, study the legitimate needs of government and sift them out of the thousand and one purely political items that have crept into public budgets.

The people must begin talking to or writing to their city councils' their local school boards, their county courts, their tax commissions, their state legislators—and last, but not least, their congressmen and senators who are today levying taxes which are taking the lion's share of the tax payments of every individual, every industry.

Your congressmen are anxious to know what you think about various measures proposed which deflate your pocketbook. They cannot know if you never express your opinions. A postcard message from a man on the soil, a workman in an industry or a small businessman struggling to meet the tax problems, is the best index of public thinking. There should be sacrifice and economy in government, just as there is sacrifice and economy and scrimping in every home in the land.

Let your public officials know how you feel on legislative and taxation policies that affect every job, every industry and every dime of savings. The future of representative government is in the hands of the people in more ways than one. Remember, you are the government. Don't expect it to be any better than the thought you contribute to it.

Bennie: I expect a lot of dirty work when I start my new business.

Harry: Treachery eh?

Bennie: No, I'm opening a laundry.

Julia: My boy frend often talks behind my back.

Teresa: What is he a gossip?

Julia No. a barber.

Joan: I want a husband who's a man of culture.

Joan: So do I, Physical culture

Laura: So you are jilting Jimmy without a sigh or tear?

Mildred: Yes. It's just a cut and dry-eyed affair.

Susan: I'm going to marry a patrolman.

Betty: How thrilling! What's his name?

Susan: I don't know his name. I've got his number.

Dolly: That cute salesman certainly has a smooth line.

Etta: Really? What's he selling?

Dolly: Wrinkle remover.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

PLANTATION ORANGE BISCUITS

(Deliciously Different)

2 cups sifted flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons Snowdrift
2-3 cup milk
Orange Marmalade

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, salt, and sift again. Cut in Snowdrift with two knives or pastry blender. Add milk gradually and stir with fork until soft dough is formed. Roll 1-2 inch thick on slightly floured, cloth-covered board. Cut with small buscuit cutter. Before baking, make a small dent in top of each biscuit with a teaspoon and fill with 1-2 teaspoon orange marmalade. Bake in hot oven, 450 degrees F., 15 minutes. Makes 18 small, tender, fluffy biscuits that are "different" enough to make a real hit with the guests or the family!

TULIP TOMATOES ARE TOPS FOR SUMMER BUFFET EATING

Summer time is tulip time as far as eanned shrimp are concerned. They like nothing better than to be paired up with juicy tomatoes and carried out to the back porch to serve as family dinner or entertaining fare. They're festive, gay and flower-like, but they're easy to make and plenty good to eat. Serve them with dainty sandwiches for buffet parties and with he-man sandwiches for family eating. Let canned shrimp save you all the fuss of shelling, cooking and cleaning, for they come ready to use at the drop of a can-opener.

Tulip Tomatoes Filled With Shrimp

6 tomatoes
1 cup finely dieed celery
2 cups shrimp
(2 No. 1 ean)
1-3 cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon lemon juiee
Dash cayenne pepper

Cut tomatoes in sixth with sharp knife, cutting through outside of tomatoes, and just enough so that each section can be pulled back to form a petal. Combine diced celery, canned shrimp (save 6 whole shrimp for garnish) and mayonnaise, lemon juice and eayenne pepper. Chill. Sprinkle inside of tomatoes with salt . Fill wih shrimp celery mixture. Garnish with whole shrimp. Makes six servings.

For a delicious low-sugar frosting on your favorite two-egg cake, whip cream until thick and fold in sliced strawberries and two tablespoons of sugar. Spread this mixture generously between layers and over the top for a delicious berry time dessert.

Enriched bread supplies energy in the most eeonomical form possible. Six slices of enriehed bread a day supply 1-4 of the day's calories as well as vitamins and minerals for less than a nickle.

Now that most food priees are spiralling upward it is comforting to know that good bread, enriched with B-vitamines and iron, can make other and more expensive foods do double duty. Bread, now as ever, is thrifty nutrition. Enriched, it is nutrition insurance.

Every one of Uncle Sam's boys at camps and navel bases, at home or on the sea gets, his liberal quota of enriched flour in delieious breads and pastries every day. The Quartermaster Corps is making certain that our boys are well fed.

SPANISH GREEN BEANS

1 pound green beans
1 tablespoon fat
1-2 large onion, chopped
2-3 cup cooked tomatoes
1-3 green pepper, chopped
1-3 cup left over meat, chopped
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Break beans into small pieces Melt fat and brown onion. Add beans and barely cover with water. Cook slowly until dry, about 35 minutes. Add rest of ingredients, cover and cook slowly until tender, about 10 minutes.

PEACH DUFF

1 cup sliced peaches
1-4 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon flour
Speck salt
1-4 teaspoonful grated lemon
1 cup peach juice or water
2 tablespoons butter
1-8 teaspoon cinnamon
Biscuit dough

Mix peaches, sugar, flour, salt, rind and juice. Pour into a buttered shallow baking dish. Dot with butter; sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover with biscuit dough. Make four slits in top and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

PEACH MERINGUE

3 cups cooked peaches
1-4 cup juice from peaches
1-4 cup sugar
2 egg whites
1-8 teaspoon salt
Nut meg

Separate peaches from syrup or juice. Place in a baking dish. Mix half of sugar with juice. Add a grating of nutmeg and pour over peaches. Make a meringue with the egg whites and the remaining sugar. Add salt. Pile into peach halves or spread smoothly over dish. Sprinkle lightly with an additional teaspoon of sugar. Bake at 325 degrees F. 30 minutes or until meringue is light brown. Serve warm are very eold.

PICKLED EGGS

1 cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mixed whole spices
1-4 cup water
6 hard cooked eggs

Combine vinegar, sugar, salt, spices and water; bring to boilng point. Boil 8 minutes; strain. Pour over eggs; cover. Cool. Store in refrigerator 2 days. Serves 4-6.

DATE MUFFINS

Pour 2-3 cup boiling water over a cup ehopped dates and let stand 10 minutes. Stir in 2 cups flour. 1 teaspoon soda, 1-4 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons fat, melted, and 1-3 teaspoon salt. Add 1-4 cup milk and half-fill greased muffin pans. Bake 15 minutes in moderate oven.

SAVORY MEAT BALLS AND ONION RING

1-2 pound chopped beef ehuck
1-3 cup dried crumbs
1-4 cup grated raw carrots
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon paprika
1-8 teaspoon eelery salt
1 tablespoon catsup
4 tablespoons fat
4 slices (1-8 inch) onions
1 tablespoon butter

Mix beef, erumbs, earrots, salt. Shape into four balls. Brown quiekly in fat heated in frying pan. Add onions and quickly brown on both sides. Add butter and a lid. Cook five minutes.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

TIPS ON LAUNDERING HOSE

WASH RAYON HOSE in luke warm water and mild soap flakes. Be sure to remove your rings—they may cateh your hose. Don't wring. stretch or rub the wet stockings; rayon fibres are weaker when wet. Squeeze stoekings in a towel, then hang up to dry. Allow plenty of drying time and alternate one pair of hose with another, as rayon takes longer to dry than silk—sometimes 24 hours. Never hang them in sunlight or near a radiator and never use clothespins.

Rayon stockings have a tendency to streteh. To insure eontinued proper fit, it may be necessary to adjust your garters from time to time.

WASH COTTON STOCKINGS in mild soap and water. Never hang cotton stoekings over a radiator or in the sun, and never iron them ironing may cause them to lose their shape; too hot an iron may weaken the delicate fibres.

Cotton stockings are less elastic than silk so you must launder them carefully if you want them to keep their shape. It's easy to put your finger through cotton mesh, so it's a good idea to roll the stocking before you slip it over your foot and gently unroll it up the calf of your leg.

WASH YOUR GLOVES ON YOUR HANDS

GLOVES SHOULD BE WASHED before they become too soiled. Wash your gloves on your hands at wrist temperature, in rich, mild suds.

Avoid harsh rubbing or scrubbing. Rinse thoroughly and remove exeess water by patting gently between towels. Be sure to take gloves out of towel and dry flat or on glove forms. Do not dry near stove, radiator or other heat.

Reshape gloves carefully when almost dry by stretching first crosswise then lengthwise. Stuffing gloves with tissue paper while drying will help prevent embroidery from craeking or straining. Don't yank gloves on or off or strain the seams by pressing down between the fingers. Don't use cuffs to jerk or tug gloves on or off.

IF YOUR WORSTED SUIT HAS A SHINE

MIX A SMALL AMOUNT of vinegar with some water, dip a pressing cloth into it, place the ressing cloth on the right side of the fabric and go over it with a warm iron. Praetically all the shine will be eliminated.

PERFUMED STARCH

Here's a fragrant tip from Hollywood. Joan Leslie puts several teaspoonsful of her favorite cologne in the starch used to make her frocks erisp and fresh-looking. When ironed, they retain the lovely, soft fragrance.

GELETIN TIP

If you want gelatin to stiffen in a hurry, disolve in one cup boiling water, and stir in 1 cup cracked ice or ice water. Then pour in individual molds; ehill molds in pan of cracked ice, or chill in freezing tray of refrigerator.

Jars in whieh food has spoiled should be sterilized before they are used again. To sterilize, put them with their lids into a pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure for 15 minutes, or boil them and their lids for two hours in enough boiling water to cover them.

LOWLY SOY BEANS HIGHLY RATED IN NUTRITIVE VALUE

They're Economical, too; Recipes Suggested

Soy beans, whieh were introduced into the United States more than 35 years ago as a forage crop, have finally found their way to the dining room table, and for good reasons, since they're high in nutritive value and inexpensive too. The dried beans are a good source of calcium, phosphorus, and iron, and they contain generous amounts of vitamin B1 and riboflaving. Because of their high protein content, these beans are good as an oeasional substitute for meat or fish.

The dry soy beans are eooked and served similarly to other dry beans, altho some varieties require longer cooking. The light tan eolored ones are more attractive when cooked than the darker, or mottled, ones. Soak the beans for three hours or over night in three cups of water for eaeh cup of beans. Then drain and cook in five cups of fresh, salted water until tender, 1 and 1-4 to 2 hours depending upon the variety used. If a pressure cooker is used, cook the beans at 10 pounds for 15 minutes. The beans will increase in bulk two and one half to three times during soaking and cooking.

Boston Baked Soy Beans
(Serves Five)

3 cups cooked soy beans
1-2 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 tablespoons molasses
1-4 pound salt pork

Combine the soy beans with the mustard, salt, pepper, and molasses in a buttered baking dish. Cover with squares of salt pork and add a eup or more of boiling water. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 and 1-4 hours. More water may be added during baking, if neeessary.

Baked Soy Beans with Tomato Sauce
(Serves five)

3 cups cooked soy beans
2 tablesoons butter, melted
1 tablespoon minced onion
2 tablespoons green pepper, chopped
3 tablespoons flour
2 eups eanned tomatoes
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon Worchestershire sauce.
3-4 eup buttered crumbs

To prepare the sauce, cook onion and green pepper in the melted butter for three minutes. Blend in flour and add tomatoes slowly, stirring to make a smooth sauce. Add seasoning and cook until thickened. Combine sauee with cooked beans and pour into greased casserole. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in 400 degree oven for about 20 minutes, or until erumbs are browned.

Soy Bean Loaf
(Serves six)

3 cups cooked soy beans
1 cup broken macaroni, cooked
1-4 cup eondensed tomato soup or tomato sauce
1 small onion, chopped
1 egg, well beaten
1 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Combine all ingredients and bake in a greased loaf pan in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees) for 40 minutes. Slice to serve.

A LUSCIOUS JELLY ROLL WITH A FIG FILLING

When you make this fig jam-jelly roll, you will agree it is every bit as delieious as it looks.

To make the filling, rinse one and one-half cups of dried white figs, then drain them and clip the stems. Grind the figs or chop them into fine pieces with a sharp knife. Add one and one half cups of water to the fruit, then bring to the boiling point and let boil for seven minutes stirring to prevent scorching.

Add three-fourths eup of sugar, two tablespoons of light corn syrup, one teaspoon of cinnamon and a few grains of salt to the fig mixture . Let boil until very thick, from six to eight minutes, and stir whenever necessary. Remove the filling from the heat and let it cool. then stir in one tablespoon of lemon juice.

To make the cake roll, beat six egg yokes until thick and light, then add one cup of sugar and beat the combination until creamy.

Sift flour and measure two cups, then sift it again with one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder and one half teaspoon of salt. Add the dry ingredients to the sugar and eggs alternately with one-fourth cup of water and one teaspoon of vanilla. Fold six stiffly beaten egg whites into the mixture.

Pour the batter into a shallow pan (16 by 13 inches) that is lined with waxed paper. Bake the cake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees Farenheit) for about 15 minutes.

When baked turn the cake into a damp cloth and peel off the paper. Roll the cake lengthwise, wrapping the cloth with it. Then unroll the cake, remove the cloth and spread the fig filling over the top, reserving a small portion to serve on top of the jelly roll. Re-roll the cake immediately.

If desired a thin eonfectioners' sugar icing can be poured over the top when the roll has cooled slightly. Put several spoonfuls of the fig filling on the top of the frosting. Cut the roll into sliees for individual servings.

MOLASSES CUP CAKES

Molasses cup cakes will be particularly nice to take on that first spring picnie, but don't limit yourself to having them only on such occasions.

Sift cake flour and measure two cups. Sift the flour again with two teaspoons of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and one-fourth teaspoon of soda.

Cream one-third eup of shortening and gradually add one-half cup of sugar. Continue creaming until the mixture is fluffy, then beat in two eggs and one teaspoon of vanilla.

Add the sifted dry ingredients alternatively with one-third cup of milk which has been mixed with one-half cup of molasses and beat until smooth after each addition. Pour the batter into greased muffin pans and bake in a moderately hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) for about 25 minutes. This recipe makes 18 cup cakes.

HOT ORANGE CAKE

This spicy orange cake that contains molasses is best served hot. You need not bother to frost it—just spread it lightly with butter and sprinkle it with confectioners' sugar as soon as it comes from the oven.

To make the cake cream three-eighth cup of butter until light, then add three-fourths cup of brown sugar. Blend in one-half cup of molasses, then add one beaten egg. Sift the flour again with one teaspoon of baking powder, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cinnamon and one-eighth teaspoon of salt. Add the dry ingredients to the creamed mixture alternatively with one-half eup of water and the juice of one orange. Stir in one tablespoon of grated orange rind.

Pour the batter into a greased pan eight inches square. Bake it in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) until an inserted cake tester comes out clean—about 30 minutes. Serve the cake warm.

Ned: Do you mean to say that you have taken to drinking because of poor health?

Charles: Yes, my wife's in such poor health these days she can't stop me.

Cora: She's always looking for a man who'll give her the shirt off his back.

June: She's a gold-digger?

Cora: No a laundress.

Albert: My brother's wife divoreed him and now he has to pay because he snored so loud.

Willie: I see, he's paying through the nose.

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With farmers facing what seem to be a serious labor shortage, an article on farm manpower carried in a recent issue of LAND POLICY REVIEW, a Department publication, should prove interesting to Negro farmers and to students of farm problems.

The article "Wasted Manpower in Agriculture," by Phlip G. Hammer and Robert K. Buck of the program planning and analysis division of Farm Security Administration points out that while many farmers are badly in need of laborers on their farms, others, with small farms don't have enough to do. The authors say that 2,717,000 or 56 per cent of the nation's bona fide farmers fall into this latter class.

Classifying the farmers, who do not have enough work on their farms to keep them busy, as underemployed farm operators, the writers make these observations: (1 these farmers can be effectively used to help produce Food-for-freedom; (2) 67 per cent of them live in the South. This is interesting, because more than 95 per cent of all Negro farmers live in the South.

The authors didn't stop with the discovery of the large leak in the farm manpower reservoir, they also offered remedies. Of the 1,829,793 under-employed farmers in the South, they say that 562,000 could begin producing Food-forFreedom in 1943 if properly aided through a thorough-going loan-and-supervision program.

The program, which would aid under-employed farmers in all sections of the country, would aim at doing five things: (1) providing loans for feed, seed, fertilizer, and limestone; (2) providing loans for the addition of sows, baby chicks, and heifer calves; (3) improving methods of production through proper supervision; (4) improving the health of farm families through a medical care plan and better sanitary conditions; and (5) helping to reduce the year to year shifting of tenant from farm to farm by encouraging more stable tenure.

Hammer and Buck say that a loan fund of $350,000,000 would do the job. This would enable 1,200,000 low-income, under-employed farmers to begin producing Food-for Freedom. It is estimated that the total value of new war food which these families would produce in 1943 would be $390,000,000 or 40 million dollars in excess of the loan which the Government would make.

Their argument clearly does not ask the strong to bear infirmities of the weak, but rather that the weak be made strong so that they may do their full part in the war effort.

There is a great deal of talk these days about PARITY prices. Perhaps some of our readers would like to know more about the Department's parity price concept and how it effects the farmers.

The original definition of the parity principle in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 declared that it was the policy of Congress, among other things, to "reestablish prices to farmers at a level that will give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the pre-war period, August 1909-July 1914."

In brief, this means that provisions should be made so that returns from the sale of 10 bushels of corn would buy just as much soap clothing, feed and other commodities as could have been purchased with returns from 10 bushels of corn during the period of 1909-1914 Such returns are called parity prices.

Putting it another way. . . parity prices enable a farmer to buy just as much with the money from the sale of his crop now as he was able to buy with returns from the sale of the same sized crop during the base period, 1909-1914. For example, if Farmer Brown was able to buy a wagon, a single harness and two pairs of overalls with the money he received from a bale of cotton in 1909-1914, then he should receive enough from the sale of a bale of of cotton now to buy a wagon, a single harness, and two pairs of overalls.

When farm prices fall below parity, returns from the sale of a bale of cotton are not enough for Farmer Brown to buy the wagon, harness and overalls; when prices are above parity, then Farmer Brown receives enough from the sale of his cotton to purchase something in addition to the wagon, harness and overalls — perhaps a pair of work shoes.

Let's see how you go about figuring out what the parity price is at a given time. As you know parity is not a fixed price, but a relative price. First we find out how much the farmer received for his commodity during the base period The 60 months between August 1909 and July 1914 are used as a base period for most agricultural commodities because prices were relatively stable then. America had recovered from the depression of the 1900's and World War 1 had not begun. The post-war period between 1919-1929 is the base period for many fruits, many vegetables and all tobacco except Burley and flue-cured which use 1934-1939 as the base period.

During the 1909-1914 period farmers received 12.4 cents a pound for cotton. To calculate the parity price of cotton on June 15, 1942, we multiply the price during the base period by the June 15 index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, for the things they bought. That index number is 152, or 52 per cent above the prices farmers paid for the things they purchased during the base period. Thus, 12.4 cents multiplied by 1.52 equals 18.85 cents or the parity price of cotton as of June 15.

This means that if Farmer Brown was going to be able to buy the same quality of wagon, harness and overalls with returns from his cotton on June 15, 1942, as he bought during the base period, then he would have to receive 18.85 cents a pound for his cotton instead of the 12.4 cents he received during 1909-1914.

in view of parity prices as of June 15, let's see how farmers are getting along. The parity price of wheat was $1.34, but farmers were receiving only 95.7 cents a bushel; the parity price of corn was 97.6 cents a bushel, but farmers were receiving only 81.9 cents; the parity price of cotton was 18.85 cents a pound, farmers were receiving 18.26 cents.

Housewives, how did you like that first Victory Food Special? Did you take full advantage of it and give your families extra large servings of vitamin-rich tomato salad, stuffed tomatoes and other tomato dishes?

Well, here are some other Victory Food Specials: peaches, delicious eating and canning peaches, and broilers and fryers. The peach special will be available from July 16 to August 5, but the broilers are on for nine days only, July 16-25.

Agricultural Marketing Administration announces these Victory Food Specials so that the housewive may be able to take full advantage of them and save money—and more than that, buying these specials gives assurance that the war-time production gains made by our farm army are not being wasted.

Participants in the Food Stamp Program have a wide choice of fresh fruits, vegetables and staple foods from which to choose this month. The Blue Stamp list is as follows: fresh peaches, plums, apples, oranges, and all fresh vegetables (including Irish and Sweet potatoes) shell eggs, butter, cornmeal, hominy, (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour.

Another step has been taken toward meeting our rubber shortage. It was reported last week that spring nusery planting of guayule has been completed. A total of 21,000 pounds of seed were sown in 520 acres of nursery beds at Salinas, California. Forest Service completed the job in two months. Enough seedling plants will be produced for about 50,000 acres.

If a farmer sells more cotton this year than his quota calls for, he'l have to pay a penalty of eight cents a pound, according to a preliminary cotton marketing penalty rate announced last week by the Department. Last year the penalty rate was seven cents a pound. Final marketing quota penalty and loan rates will be announced shortly after August 1, beginning of the marketing year.

The nation's farmer received a gross cash income in 1941, including Government payments, of $11,830,000,000 . . . . . highest amount received since 1920. Nearly 12 billion dollars — why that's a lot of money, but let's see how much of it the average Mississippi family got:

Mississippi's total gross cash farm income was $223,114,000 which had to be divided among 291,092 farm families, 159,540 colored and 131,552 white. Thus the average gross cash income was only $776.47. Going further, let's see how much of this huge 12 billion figure trickled down to individual members of Miss. farm families. When you consider that there are about five persons in the average sized Miss. farm family, then the $766.47, gross family income, had to be split in five parts, giving each member of the family only $153.29 gross cash income for his year's work.

NO MAGIC

An authority on agricultural cooperation recently offered this sound advice: "Get your cooperative on firm business ground . . . Many farmers have an idea that there's some magical element in a cooperative which makes it immune to the rules of business. In my experience, that is a fallacy. The rules which make a business successful are the same rules which make cooperative successful. And if a cooperative does things which would bring bankruptcy to a business, the cooperative should go into bankruptcy, or should change its methods."

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

A total of 4,987 different gauges are used in the construction of a Brown gun, which contains 172 parts and requires 3,174 separate operations to produce.

A pound assortment of candy used to frequently contain products of as many as 29 countries scattered over four countries.

A crew of fliers forced down on the Libyan desert recently kept alive by licking the dew on oil cans.

The British have held the fortress, Rock of Gibraltar, since 1704

Canning powders and preservatives are unnecessary and may be harmful, say food preservation specialists. The use of vinegar or lemon juice, moreover as a preservative, is not recommended.

Only 100 eggs a year are laid by the average hen in the United States.

Pure mercury is required for electronic power tubes in the aluminum and magnesium industries. Hence a special mercury purification plant which, to prevent contamination, is kept as clean as any dairy and made 99,99995 per cent pure.

Skilled worm diggers in Damariscotta, Main, expect to earn $12 a day, now that the fishing season has opened. To earn this pay they must dig 800 worms.

On a clear day the coast of Dover is clearly visible from the coast of France.

Artificial respiration applied by friends who have labored in shifts for five months has kept alive an Oklahoma school teacher.

Sextants, fuses, and airplane parts are now made by a former camera manufacturer.

To replace some types of metal tubing, a new thermoplastic substitute has recently been developed that is said to be strong, flexible, and highly resistant to chemicals.

Before trying to remove a mud stain, first allow it to dry and then brush away as much of the mud as possible.

Before the war, half, or 15 pounds of the candy consumed by the average person annually, was hair sugar and half chocolate.

If you have plenty of apple jelly on your storage shelf, try substituting a small glassful for sugar in an apple pie.

A new process by which the raw materials for synthetic rubber and an improved quality of aviation gasoline can be produced simultaneously from petroleum was recently announced.

With the rationing of fuel oil practically a certainty and a threatened shortage of coal looming for the next winter, more than 1,000,000 cords of wood are needed for home fuel consumption.

Aluminum in 370 washing machines would build one training plane for the Army.

Alfalfa contains large quantities of vitamin K.

Zinc and copper in one auto would make 2,400 .30-cal cartridge cases.

A little lemon and almond extracts added to peach or cherry dishes will perform flavor magic tricks.

PRIVATE MEDICINE PROVES ITSELF

Some time ago, the National Physicians' Committee pointed out that American medicine had anticipated the needs the war has brought. And, it added, American medicine "has established a new place for itself—through service."

The direct contributions of American medicine to the war effort should be known to everyone. Thousands of doctors have given m of their working time to examining men called by the Selective Service Boards—and they have not asked or received one single penny of remuneration. A scientific magazine on the vital subject of war medicine has been established, in order to make available to the entire medical profession the experiences and discoveries of nations which have been long at war. The Medical Procurement and Assignment Service, which was established by order of the President and is staffed with representative doctors, is rapidly and efficiently obtaining medical men as needed for our armed forces.

In the field of civil life, American medicine is making great contributions to the maintenance of health. As more and more doctors are called int -nform, the burden on remaining practitioners increase but they are meeting the need. Retired doctors are returning to practice in order to help. American medicine is demonstrating its intrinsic ability to adjust itself to any condition.

(Drunk) (lying on the sidewalk) I'll climb this wall if it takes me all night.

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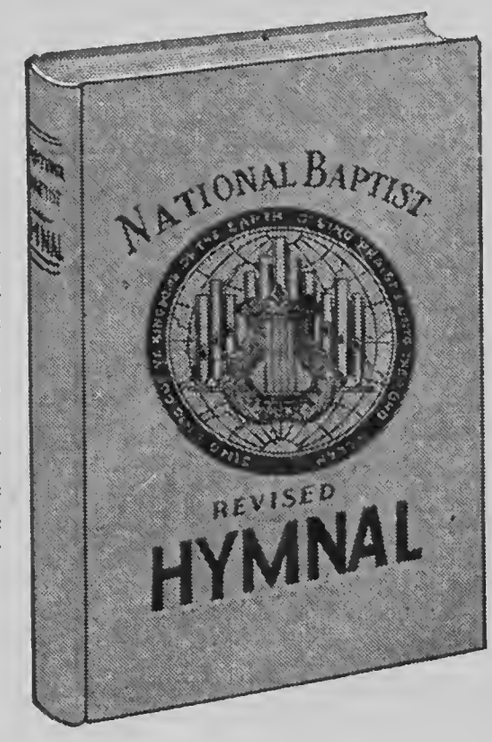

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"IN THE NAME OF DECENCY"

In connection with the record-breaking $42,820,000,000 Army supply bill, Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon took a stand that should receive public commendation. He asked for time to consider the bill, "in the name of decency and some concern for expenditure of public funds." He said, "I always try to be fair and reasonable. But here is a bill calling for an appropriation of nearly $43,000,000,000 with a 92-page report and a record for four days' hearings."

The Senator objected to being required to pass on such an important measure on virtually an hour's notice. "I don't question the amounts I am interested in a display of judgment. This is just pushing members of the Senate around. We ought to have at least one day to consider this bill—a sum bigger than the cost of the last war, a sum which a few months ago was considered by many as bigger than a safe limit on the public debt."

Senator McNary is to be commended for asking "a display of calmness and judgment," instead of blindly waving the flag to cloak unnecessary, hasty action on matters so vital to the nation. With the public debt estimated at 130 billion dollars in 1943, his action may encourage closer scrutiny of future appropriation measures.

Both here and in England, millions of people seem to consider themselves completely qualified experts on military tactics and strategy. They know precisely what is wrong with the United Nations' High Commands, and they are convinced that they could remedy matters in short order if they were put in charge. That widespread attitude underlies the aggressive demand that the British and the Americans immediately open a second front in Europe.

In theory, the second front would be of immense benefit to the Allied cause. It would divert men and machines and supplies from Hitler's Russian and African offensive. It would give the conquered people of France their opportunity to rise up against their conqueror and help destroy him. It would mark the start of a real effort to break Axis power at home—where Axis power must eventually be broken.

So much for theory. In actual fact, opening the second front now would be one of the most hazardous operations in all military history .According to all reports, the Germans have done wonders in fortifying their continental positions. In France alone, they have about 300,000 seasoned troops which have been rigorously trained in preparation for an Allied invasion. These troops have abundant equipment of the first quality, and they have plenty of air support. Their supply lines are secure, and they lie across land, not across water. The Germans have massed a gigantic amount of heavy artillery, much of it taken from the Maginot Line, along the French Coast, and every possible invasion point is a fortress.

As military history proves again and again, an over-water invasion of enemy held territory is the most difficult of all martial operations—even after their complete victory at Dunkirk, when British military power was all but destroyed, t Nazi generals didn't feel confident enough of success to make the attempt. The enemy positions must be "softened" first by days and perhaps weeks of artillery fire—and guns do not exist which can adequately shell the German positions from the British side of the Channel. As a substitute for artillery, dive bombers would have to be used—and their losses would be enormous.

The losses in men which would follow when the stage of landing operations was reached, is also staggering. Without artillery support, the landing troops would have to advance against completely shielded defenders with a vast superiority in firepower. Writing in Collier's Quentin Reynolds, one of the best informed of war correspondents, draws a vivid and probably accurate picture when he says: "Let those who shout loudest for the immediate establishment of a second front in France . . . visualize for a moment the cost, in equipment and life. Let them visualize the waters of the Channel running blood red under a white moon, and let them visualize the bodies of thousands of MBritish & American soldiers floating in those waters. If the persuasive eloquence of the second-front brigade is followed, no other result is possible."

This does not mean that a second front is impossible. To the contrary, every really informed military man is convinced that one will be opened in time. But it cannot be opened until everything is ready. That means that, first, there must be many more bombings of Germany and the Continent on the Cologne scale. It means that Allied troops must be given more and better equipment than they now possess. And it means that ways must be found of causing distracting trouble for Germany at home.

Some experts believe that airpower alone may create a second front. They look forward to a time when three, four, five thousand major bombers will be used nightly in raids against the Axis. Major de Seversky is the most eloquent exponent of this doctrine and his recent best seller, "Victory Through Air Power," is a convincing work. The problems involved here are those of production, supply and coordination—and the last two are even more important than the first. We are producing planes on an ever-increasing scale. We have not yet solved the difficulties that lie in taking them, their fuel, their crews and their parts to the battlefronts and keeping them flying.

In any event, many of those who demand a second front at once are terribly uninformed. The High Command has not opened a second front simply because it knows that the time is not yet ripe—and because it also knows that the United Nations must not be subjected to another defeat of the Dunkirk, Singapore, Philippines, and East Indies variety. A great amount of groundwork lies ahead before we can really start sustained offensive drive of any kind against either Germany of Japan.

Before long, definite action to impose a ceiling on wages is likely to be taken, either by Congress or by presidential directive. Washington is really worried about inflation. It is obviously impossible to control and fix prices so long as wages rise. In addition, wages must be limited if purchasing power is to be held down.

More and rigorous controls over the nation's man power in all directions is also to be anticipated. The time may come when workers will not be permitted to change jobs—and when employers will not be permitted to bid competitively for men. This isn't pleasant. But the exigencies of war may make it inevitable.

"HIGH GRADE SOLDIER"

In a recent comment upon price control, Leon Henderson, Administrator of the OPA said this: "During these first early weeks we have had the enthusiastic support of the great majority of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The people have gone to work with a will to make the program succeed. I would like particularly to pay tribute to ths nation's 1,900,000 retail store operators. Many of them are experiencing Federal regulation for the first time. Some of the regulations admittedly have been difficult. These storekeepers have enlisted wholeheartedly to see that the battle against inflation is won. The retail storekeeper of the country has shown himself to be a high-grade soldier."

That tribute has been well earned. As consumers should recall, retail distribution, both chain and independent, bought price inflation long before this country entered the war as a belligerent. It made a determined and successful effort to keep prices at the lowest possible level—even at the expense of its own immediate profits. With few exceptions, retail merchandising didn't profiteer or speculate. With few exceptions, stores, both small and large, considered protection of the consumer and the country ahead of their own immediate interests.

Unfortunately, the original price freezing order worked a potentially huinous injustice upon some merchants who had done the most to hold prices down and retard inflation. The order made no allowance for the fact that wholesale prices had increased much faster than retail prices, and, as a result, in many cases, merchants were legally bound to sell goods at a price which returned them little or no profit and which in some instances involved actual operating losses.

Now it looks as if the OPA is reorganizing this injustice and has taken steps to correct it. On July 1, Mr. Henderson allowed an increase in the retail prices of the 1942 pack of canned and dried fruits. Similar action should be immediately taken in behalf of other commodities whose current ceiling prices do not give the merchant the return he must have if he is to stay in business.

WHY FORCE NEEDLESS RESTRICTIONS?

It has been proposed that retail stores be forced to drastically curtail their stocks. The order would include commodities which are abundant, no less than those which are scarce.

If, in time, war necessity dictates so stringent an order, it will have to be accepted. But there seems to be no reason why it should be put into effect now. The government, through the priority system, already has complete control over the manufacture and distribution of goods.

There are a multitude of reasons why inventory control should not be imposed. It would farce thousands of stores to cancel orders they have placed, thus creating a panic in the commodity market. It would, in the long run cause the closure of many stores—they simply couldn't obtain enough goods to make their continued operation economically possible. And, above all, it would work a definite and unnecessary hardship on the consumer.

By and large, American retailers have been outstanding in cooperating with the government. That applies to great chain systems and independent stores with equal force. If, in a few cases, excessive and unjustified inventories have been built up by retailers, corrective steps can and should be taken. But there is no reason for punishing all stores because of the actions of a few.

Manufacturers, retailers and consumers will make any necessary sacrifices without grumbling. But they should not be forced to accept destructive restrictions for which there is no current justification.

COMMON SENSE IN LOUISIANA

In the early days of the Louisiana legislative session, four drastic anti-chain store tax bills were introduced. Subsequently, every one of those four bills was killed. The Louisiana legislators are to be congratulated on their action.

There never was a time when it was so important to keep retailing operating with maximum efficiency—and to eliminate every measure which restricts competition, penalizes legitimate business, and adds to the cost of living.

Both chain stores and independent stores face a legion of tough problems today. The inequalities in the price-freezing order have not been ironed out. The list of shortages and scarcities continues to grow. Once current stocks of hundreds of commodities are exhausted, it will be impossible to replace them. We simply haven't enough production to supply our military forces and to maintain our peacetime living standards.

No industry is more wholly committed to complete cooperation in the war effort than retailing. It is facing its problems and solving them as best it can. It is working with manufacturers to produce suitable substitutes for scare articles. It is educating consumers in how to make goods last longer and give better service. It is doing a big job in helping the public make the difficult adjustments in living that war imposes.

To slap that industry with punitive taxes and laws amounts to slapping the consumer. It would deflate the general standard of living artificially and unnecessarily.

Interviewer: Do you ever see spots before the eyes when you go on the stage?

Dancer: Yes: bald spots.

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FRESCOES DISPLAYED ARE CENTURIES OLD

Frescoes painted during the last seven centuries by scholars of the Brescian school are being brought to light in the Church of St. Francis of Brescia.

The church, which was constructed 250 years before the discovery of America. has been declared a national monument by the ministry of education.

When built in 1242 the walls of the church were nude of paintings. Attentive research work now has revealed that during each consecutive century Brescian painters executed a series of fine frescoes on the walls of the edifice.

Among the frescoes the most important from an artistic point of view is a portrait of St. Elizabeth, believed to have been painted by an unknown artist of the Fourteenth century. The frail, slant-eyed kneeling saint is painted in vivid colors and delicate lines. St. Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew II, king of Hungary, died in 1231 and was canonized in 1235.

Another fresco which adds proof to the belief that the Franciscan fathers had founded a university in Brescia has been discovered between the second and third altar on the right wall of the ancient church. It shows three rubicund Franciscan monks teaching a group of students.

1000 FARM WORKERS NEEDED; U. S. FURNISH MODERN CAMPS

Because of the scarcity of experienced farm hands and the great need of harvesting acres bushels, and tons of fresh garden produce immediately unusually good wages are being offered for farm workers who may earn anywhere from 4.00 to 10.00 a day depending on their dexterity and speed.

In order to relieve the situation, the United States Employment Service and the Farm Security Agency have built migratory agricultural labor camps to house workers free of charge.

One thousand tomato pickers are needed immediately in New Jersey. Camps have been located at Burlington, New Jersey; Swedesboro, N. J.; and Bridgeton N. J., and and each camp will shelter 600 workers. The housing units are wooden structures and will be furnished with cots blankets, and kerosene cook stoves.

Recreational facilities for children and adults are provided. A doctor will examine incoming families, and treatment to infected workers will be offered free of cost. —Phila. Tribune.

MORE SUGAR AVAILABLE NOW FOR CANNING

If you need more sugar than your ration book allows for canning and preserving purposes, go to your nearest Rationing Board and there apply for certificate for sugar for home canning.

This certificate will enable you to buy more sugar at any store. For, although our sugar supplies must be used and conserved carefully, no food must go to waste. Every jar of home-canned fruit that you put up, leaves a can of commercially packed fruit for our armed forces.

You will be able to get one pound of sugar for every four quarts of finished fruit. You may can as much fruit as your family needs.

Know Your Facts

Be prepared to answer the following questions when you go to your rationing board: How many quarts of fruit did you can last year? How many quarts of fruit do you plan on canning this year? How many quarts of last year's fruit do you have still on your pantry shelf?

But remember, do not ask for more sugar than you actually will use. Every boatload of sugar that is shipped endangers the lives of American seamen.

RUSSIA, IRELAND HELPED LITTLE THEATRE GROUP

Stanislavski's Moscow Art theater in Russia and the Abbey theater in Dublin furthered the little theater movement. After the World War community drama was encouraged in all countries; in England the British Drama league was founded at Chaldron, Surrey, in 119 and within ten years included more than 1,500 groups.

In the United States, the Little Theater movement can safely be said to have started with the organization of three groups in Chicago, during 1906 and 1907. Of the three, Hull House theater had the greatest influence. In 1911 the Wisconsin Dramatic society was organized, followed the next year by the Little Theater of Chicago and the Toy Theater of Boston. During the next 15 years community theaters grew up all over the country and ranged from rebuilt barns to modern theater buildings.

There are three types of little theaters: The art theater, created by young American artists in order to express their art through drama; the college theater, which grew out of the value of dramatic method in teaching and a desire to stimulate an understanding of the world's great drama; and the community theater, to provide good entertainment for the average taste at a reasonable cost.

IT IS HAPPENING HERE!

According to a United Press dispatch. the Secretary of the Interior recently appeared before a joint Congressional committee to testify in favor of a bill which would give the Interior Department complete and czar-like control over all the power resources of the Pacific Northwest, and which would inevitably result in the swift socialization of all the private utilities in that region. In his testimony, the Secretary said that it would be "governmental stupidity" to sell power generated at the Government's power dams to private utility companies for distribution, and added: "I don't believe that we have any right to invest the people's money to make money for the stockholders of private companies."

That is a very remarkable piece of testimony. How does the Secretary square his statement with the fact that he favors selling power to private manufacturing concerns whose stockholders are "making money" from the government power? To be fair, he should demand socialization of such plants, as well as the electric industry. That will be the next step. And don't complacently think, "It can't happen here;" it is happening here.

At the present time, large blocks of this government power are being distributed over the lines of the private utilities for the use of many private industries. The government determines the rate at which this power is sold to the utilities—and both Federal and state regulatory commissions determine the rate at which it is resold to homes, farms and industries. To even intimate that the utilities are profiteering on resale, is to insinuate that Federal and state regulatory officials are conniving with the utilities in a plan to rob the people.

The political attack against the utilities has one main objective—the absolute and final destruction of the industry as a private enterprise. The leaders of that attack want to build a Federal power monopoly at a needless waste of money, labor and critical materials. They seem to give no consideration to the relation of their program to the war effort. If they succeed, a precedent will be established which can be used to plan the socialization of any kind of business, in any part of the country. That is the tremendous issue which the bill to socialize electric power in the Pacific Northwest has brought to a head.. If affects every state in the nation because it completes a pattern for the extension of national socialization of industry.

GREATEST POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN THE WORLD

A short time ago, the American Medical Assoeiation held its annual meeting in an eastern city. Despite gasoline rationing, more than 8,000 physicians from all sections of the country attended. And that meeting was of importance to all the American people because it was a symbol of this country's preeminence in medical progress.

Doctors didn't come there for amusement. They came to listen, to learn, to see—to "talk shop." Six or eight motion picture theatres were in operation, showing medical films. There were special assembly halls for lectures, and scientific demonstrations were given on diabetes, heart disease, etc. Visitors from other nations expressed continuous amazement at the scope of the display. As one authority put it, the scientific exhibit was "the greatest post-graduate training course ever assembled anywhere in the world."

In war time, a meeting such as that takes on more than ordinary importance. Doctors discussed the advances that are being made in war medicine—in treating patients suffering from horrible wounds. They discussed how the civilian population may be adequately served at a time when thousands of doctors are being called from private practice into uniform. These are problems that affect us all.

American medicine holds and will maintain world leadership. And in the hard years ahead, it will do more for suffering mankind than it ever did before.

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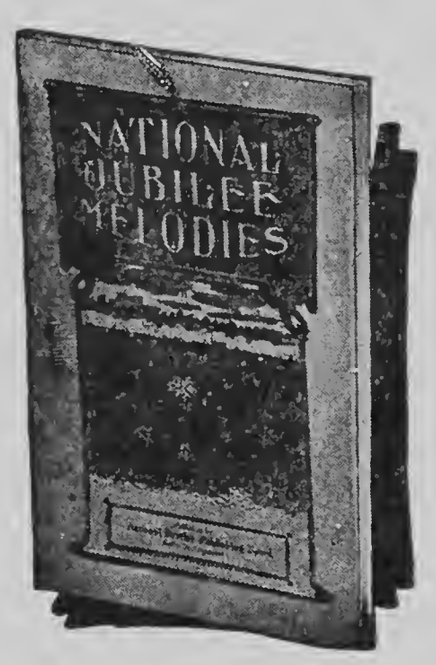

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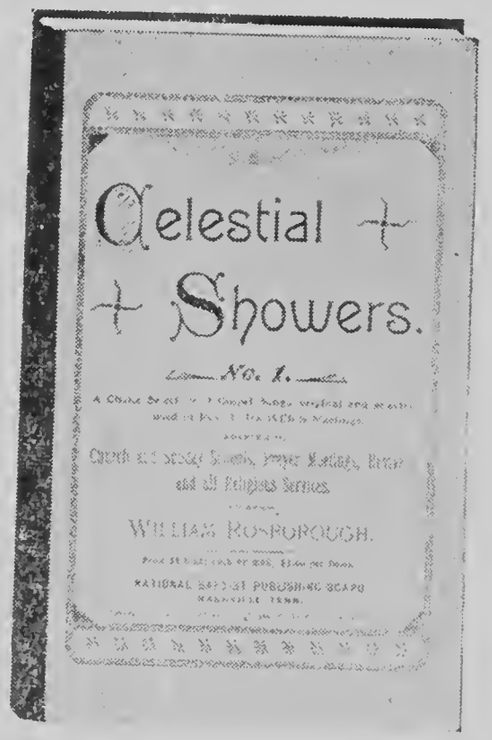

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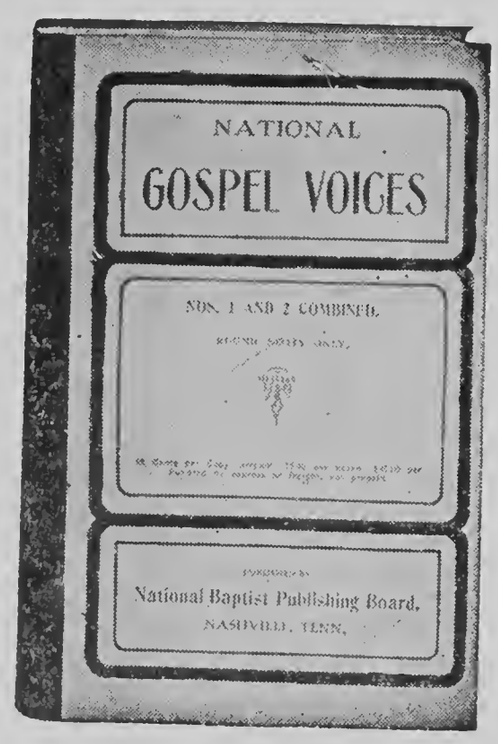

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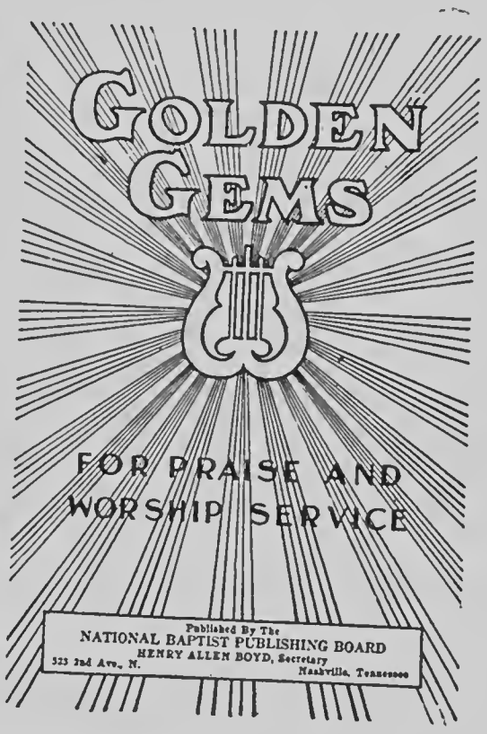

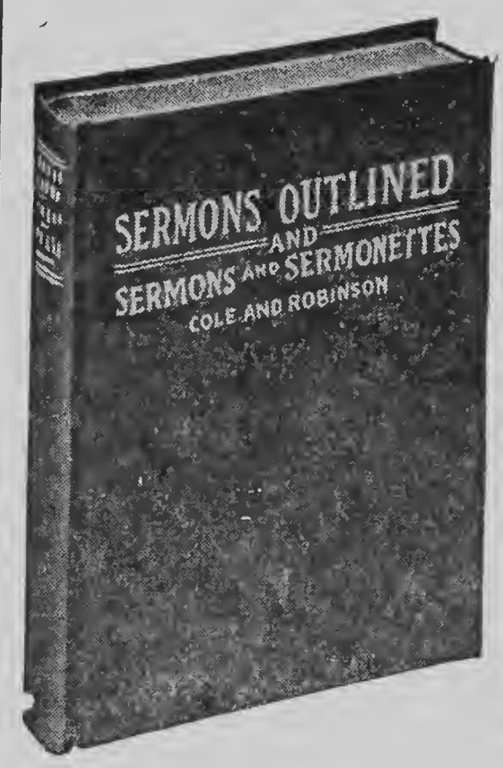

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THE WAY TO DESTROY PROGRESS

The American people must go without a long list of things to which they are accustomed, in order that vital materials may be used for the war effort. They must pay unprecedented taxes, and on top of that, invest a substantial share of their earnings in War Stamps and Bonds. This is part of the price that all are willingly paying to gain victory in the greatest war in world history. But, while doing this, the American people are entitled to demand that the government itself take its own medicine—and eliminate preventable waste.

The electric power situation is an outstanding case in point. The drive to socialize the private utility industry goes on, despite its potentially damaging effect on war production. As part of that drive, the advocates of socialism are seeking to obtain tremendous appropriations for the construction of publicly-owned systems which virtually duplicate existing private power systems. If that drive succeeds, it will mean that tens of millions of dollars, hundreds of millions of man-hours of labor, and gigantic quantities of vital and scarce materials will be literally wasted.

It is argued that this grand adventure in state socialism is essential to the war effort. But the plain fact is that the war effort demands full utilization of all power resources, and the planned destruction of private power developments would be the surest way to create a devastating power shortage in the future. It takes no economist to figure out that persecuted industries are not progressive industries.

Private power executives have long urged the pooling of all power generating and distribution systems so that maximum utilization of electricity can be gained at minimum cost in time, money, materials and labor. That is the way of common sense and justice—and it is the way to get results. Here is a vital matter on which the American people must make their views felt before Federal socialization of the electric industry is an established fact. A dangerous start has been made.

Some of the most thoughtful Washington observers have been much troubled lately by the power and aggressiveness displayed by certain pressure groups which are hard at work grinding their axes in the capital. Theoretically, the nation is now unified, with all citizens determined to do their utmost to help win the war. In actuality, a good many citizens seem more concerned with how they can use the war to serve their own ends, and how they can avoid as much personal sacrifice and inconvenience as possible.

Labor in a number of basic industries is demanding substantial wage increases, despite the obvious fact that higher pay for workers must result in higher costs and higher prices all along the line—thus putting into effect an inflationary spiral that in the long run would hit labor as hard and perhaps harder than any other group.

The heads of some of the big farm organizations, despite their patriotic speeches, are fighting tooth and nail for more and bigger subsidies—and they are implacably resisting any and all attempts to place workable ceilings on farm prices. If these groups win out—and they have tremendous influence in a Congress which is largely made up of men from agricultural areas—still another inflationary spiral will be well underway.

Incidents have been unearthed where certain business interests put their own wishes ahead of the needs of the nation. However, it is generally true that the record of industry in this war has been excellent. Furthermore, industry of all kinds is regulated and controlled to the hilt by the government—which is not true of either labor or agriculture.

Taxpayer groups are also extremely active in Washington, and all of them, with a few honorable exceptions, seem to be trying to figure out ways and means to make the other fellow pay for the war. They are all for sacrifice—so long as someone else does the bulk of the sacrificing

The blackest picture of all, in the view of many writers, is found on Capitol Hill itself. Next November, all of the members of the House and a third of the members of the Senate will be up for reelection. There are, of course, congressmen who are not swayed by political consideration—who are doing their best, and who refuse to play old-fashioned politics-as-usual in attempts to make certain of holding their jobs. Unfortunately for the nation, there are a good many congressmen, in both parties, who seem to be thinking almost exclusively in terms of votes. They don't want to step on the toes of their constituents. They don't want to awaken them to the unpleasant realities that total war involves. They don't want to vote for bills which will make their constituents have to go without things. They are, in short, seeking to please all groups and all interests—and that means that they are doing their best to either dodge difficult issues, or to straddle the fence.

Some of the election campaigns now taking place are, in the view of men who grasp the world situation, almost literally sickening. Political job-seekers are flagrantly pandering to special interests—to labor, agriculture, pension seekers, etc. They treat the war as a sort of side show—in the face of the obvious fact that we and our Allies have as yet not taken back a single inch of conquered territory, and the Axis is making tremendous progress on the most vital battlefronts. Every authority is convinced that if we lose this war, we will be subjected to virtual slavery. We'll get precisely the same treatment the people of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other beaten nations have been given. That is the issue which some of the most active seekers after high office are busy dodging now.

It can be argued that such things as this will inevitably happen in a democratic country—in a country where anyone has a right to speak his mind, no matter how empty and misguided that mind is, and where anyone can advance himself as a candidate for almost any office he chooses. It can also be argued that these "democratic weaknesses" could conceivably lead to our defeat in war. About the only cure for this kind of politics is public opinion. Next November, the people will elect a Congress which, in all probability, will run the country until the war is over. This will be one of the most fateful elections in all our history.

Some United Nations disasters can be laid straight at the door of the high commands. Too many of the Generals seem to think in terms of "classic warfare." That was a relatively leisurely kind of warfare, and it was developed and perfected in the days when tanks and planes and similar machines were minor weapons.

The Germans and the Japs think in terms of dynamic warfare. They are daring. They take long chances. They use the weapon of surprise to the limit.

Libya provides a tragic example of that. As Newsweek says, "British generals figured it would take Rommel a week to ten days to thrust past the Egyptian frontier after the British withdrawal. It took him a matter of hours."

Germany has also been superior in the science of logistics—which simply means the handling of supplies. They have moved more equipment, and moved it faster by far than have the defenders. In short the United Nations still have a lot of red tape to cut—and they have a lot to learn.

NUTRITION IN WARTIME

Some time ago, the principal food merchandising chains of the country inaugurated a far-reaching nutrition campaign, in cooperation with the government-sponsored National Nutrition Program. That campaign is in full operation now— and it provides an opportunity for all consumers to learn how to prepare better, more healthful meals.

The purpose of the campaign is fourfold: to help in the national effort to popularize good nutrition; to give the homemaker simple, practical information when she is thinking about food; to concentrate attention on worth-while foods of which there is an abundant supply, and to supplement the regular, continuous educational services of the country's mass merchandisers with an organized special effort to help build a stronger nation.

In carrying out this program, all practical avenues of promotion are being employed. Basic foods are stressed in newspaper advertising, in leaflets, and in handbills. Attractive, informative posters stressing both seasonal and non-seasonal foods are displayed in stores. And the National Association of Food Chain supplies its member stores with a weekly factual bulletin containing recipes, menus and other valuable material which the stores can pass on to their customers.

Other stores are also participating in one way or another in the National Nutrition Program. Independent food outlets are helping advance it. And some of the chains which do not deal in foods, periodically stress good nutrition in their advertising, as a voluntary contribution to better health for Americans.

The campaign offers the housewife an untold opportunity. Without any charge whatsoever, she has available scientific information which will improve her family's diet—and which may also save her considerable money. A sound diet can be inexpensive—even as an expensive diet can be inadequate. The nutrition campaign deserves the interest and attention of every one.

A SCRAP OF PAPER

Will the unions be permitted to exploit war needs to force concessions from management without arbitration by proper governmental bodies? That is not an academic question. It is an extremely practical one, and it was made so by the heads of the United Mine Workers.

Some time ago, the southern coal operators, under the terms of their contract with the union, fined workers for taking part in what they believed to be an illegal strike last November. The operators planned to give the money to charity. Then it appeared that union workers could not take their scheduled ten-day July vacation without imperiling production of coal which was vitally needed by war industry. The highest government official requested that the vacation period be reduced to three days. The union bosses would agree to this only on condition that the fines be returned to the workers—without arbitration of any kind.

The operators agreed. As the Huntington, W. Va., Herald Advertiser said, they made this concession of principle "to insure the nation's war production machine against any serious stoppage of the flow of fuel. For that, the operators are to be commended."

And now the nation is entitled to know whether unions, in the future, will be permitted to blackjack industry into similar concessions. If they are, we will have rule by force, instead of by law, contract and arbitration—with the union bosses the dictators.

KEEP DOCTORS HEALTHY

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Board, recently pointed out that unreasonable demands on physicians 'time must be avoided.

The necessity for this is apparent Thousands of doctors have entered military service. By the end of this year, 20,000 additional physicians will be needed to serve our men in uniform. That need must be met, and it will be met. And one inevitable result will be a sharp decline in the number of doctors available to serve civilians.

This does not mean that anyone will have to go without necessary medical attention. It does mean that all must help, so far as they can, to see that doctors are able to use their working time to the fullest advantage. To quote Mr. McNutt, on the doctor's part "it will mean long hours and hard work—sacrifices which will multiply the deep debt that every community owes to its physicians. There will be a real need to exercise every possible means for minimizing unnecessary medical services.'

In other words, you are asked to forego for the duration the "luxury" of wasting your doctor's time and energies. That is a real and necessary contribution to the war effort, and to the protection of civilian health as well.

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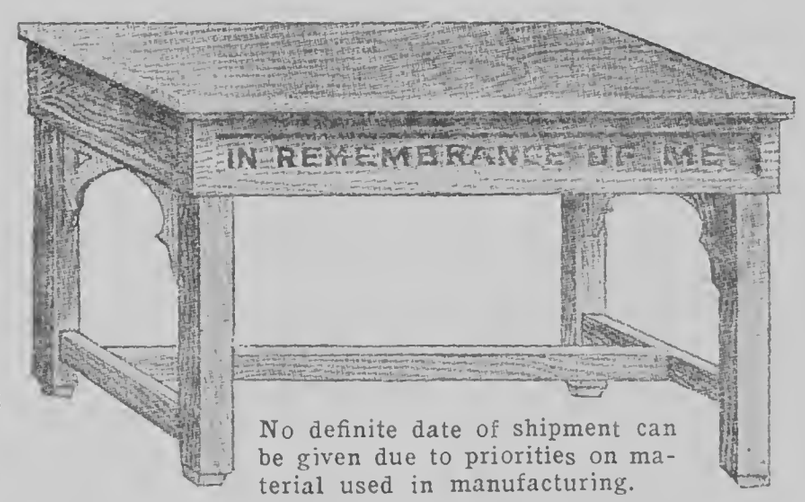

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NECESSARY MATERIALS FOR ARMY

(Continued from Page 1.)

an income of 180,000 from naval stores this year.

With the labor supply reduced and production requirements up more than 50 per cent. both Negro farmers and laborers in the turpentine belt are girding themselves to meet wartime needs. Some laborers have asked that their allotment of "faces" be increased and they are now working an extra day each week. To assist in increasing the output of these vital materials, the Department has liberalized the naval stores conservation program which is administered by Forest Service. The new regulations permit more pine tree "faces" to be worked and it also makes allowance for increased wages and higher production costs.

Another factor which may increase the yield is the acid treatment. Experiments made recently by Forest Service showed that by swabbing the streaks with a solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, the yield on slash pine was increased as much as 67 per cent. But the acid seemed to have had no effect on longleaf pine. A few turpentine farmers, who have used the acid treatment, report good results. However, persons who make solutions of sulphuric acid for swabbing the streaks are warned never to pour the water into the acid; always pour the acid into the water. Pouring water into sulphuric acid is likely to cause an explosion.

During harvesting season 700 turpentine camps principally in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, hum with activity. These camps head up the naval stores operations and contain a still cooper shop, glue shed, pump house, commissary, wagon shed, mule barn, and houses for manager, wood riders and laborers. Some of the laborers have gardens chickens, hogs and even milk cows.

However, conditions under which the men in the camps work are not always favorable, but the Department, deeply interested in this vital industry, is taking steps to help improve them. During the last 18 months wages of chippers have been increased from an average of six or seven dollars a week and living quarters to 12 and some plantation and still owners are making an effort to improve the living and working conditions.

In recent years there has been a tendency toward large centralized distillation plants to replace small, inefficient stills. Already this move has reduced the total number of stills from 12000 to 700. The Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering is doing much to improve distillation methods and the cleaning of gum which is resulting in higher grades and better returns.

The history of naval stores in America goes back to Jamestown colony where a thriving industry was developed by supplying early American explorers with tar and pitch for their sailing vessels. The tar was used for preserving the hemp cordage and rigging of the ship, and the pitch for calking the seams in the wooden bottoms.

Today more than 60 per cent of the world's supply of turpentine and rosin is produced in the United States. France, Russia, and Portugal are the principal foreign producers. Germany, North and Central Europe, Algeria, Italy, Indo-China, and Japan produce less than three percent of the world's supply.

Naval stores are worked in crops. Ten thousand "faces" make a crop. A "face" is the series of cuts or streaks which are made in the side of a tree to keep the gum flowing. The average chipper works from six to eight thousand "faces" in a five-day work week.

Trees from which naval stores are obtained are called "dual purpose" because they yield rosin or gum for 10 or 12 years and are then cut for poles piling, saw-timber or pulpwood.

SOW PANSY SEEDS NOW FOR EARLY SPRING BLOOMS

Pansy plants such as are sold in flower in early spring may be grown quite easily by the gardener who has a cold frame. The seed is sown in late summer in a seed bed which can be shaded and watered.

Seed of one of the giant strains should be obtained if one wants large flowers. If small flowers are preferred, the so-called tufted or Scotch pansies will do better. Violas may also be given the same treatment. All pansies are members of the viola family, but the name pansy is applied to those which have "faces."

If you have a seed bed made of fine soil shaded with a canopy of cheesecloth or lath, and which can be watered, sow the seed in rows. If you have no such seed bed prepare a flat shallow box full of sifted soil in the usual manner and sow the pansies in that. It can be placed in a shady spot and kept well watered until the seedlings appear.

In sowing spread the seed thinly. Mix sand with it if necessary to prevent overcrowding. If the seeds are too thick it will be difficult to disentangle the roots of the seedlings when time comes to move them. As soon as the seeds sprout they should be given all the light possible and plenty of fresh air. Do not let them dry out. Protect them from the mid-day sun.

When the seedlings have made their first rough leaves they should be transplanted to other flats, where they have more space, or to the cold frame. Florists usually move them to flats where they are planted 2 inches each way; this is called "pricking out." They are allowed to grow here until they are small sturdy plants. The amateur may cut short this procedure and move the seedlings directly from the seed bed or first flat to the cold frame.

Soil in the cold frame should not be overmanured, but should be light and friable and reasonably fert The plants should be set in rows, four inches apart in the rows, and six inches between the rows. Let the plants grow in the open throug the fall until the ground begins to freeze. Then fill up the cold frame with dry leaves and cover it with the sash or boards. In severe weather the sash can be covered with straw mats or any such covering, but this is not usually needed.

In the spring as soon as frost begins to come out on the ground the leaves should be taken off the pansy plants and the sash put on the frame. The management from now on is the same as any other planting in the spring. The pansies will bloom under the glass much earlier than they would outdoors and you will have pansies to set out in the border when the tulips begin to bloom.

GEORGIA FARMERS MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO MEET PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., July 27—Georgia Negro farmers are now tending activities with more ingenunity to adjust their farms to meet present-day conditions. Faced with intricate war problems which have curtailed certain operations, many of them are able to pursue activities to insure greater farm stability, P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service asserted today.

In Peach and Houston Counties, many farmers have carried out the program of planting sorghum cane for syrup and to help meet the sugar shortage. Reports are that wheat crops this year were the best ever seen. Not only do farmers have enough for home use, but hundreds of them have sold some to forward farm programs.

Approximately 275 acres of abandoned rice fields have been planted by Liiberty county farmers for home consumption; several have sold 800 bushels of Irish potatoes at $1.25 per bushel and others report the selling of 100 crates of snap beans.

Great efforts are being put forth by farmers in the Hickory Grove and New Beulah communities of Hancock county to complete canning centers. The equipment for these centers has been purchased and the buildings are constructed of logs with cement floors, screen windows and doors. Also there are three other canning plants operating in the county three times per week. "Practically everybody is canning," County Agent L. D. Kennedy says.

Henry Land, is the Bibb county area, has a ten-acre permanent pasture seeded to Kobe Lespedeza and Dallis grass on river-bottom land for livestock grazing. This tract of land is heavily infested with Johnson grass, but it is kept mowed and raked, and the farmers are not only raising more hogs, chickens and beef cattle, but are producing feed for them.

YEAST WILL DOUBLE ITS WEIGHT EVERY TWO HOURS

We learn from the Scientific American that, under ideal conditions—at 30 degrees, centigrade—yeast will double its weight every two hours. This means that a pound of yeast placed in ideal conditions for increased growth at 8 o'clock on a Monday morning will have attained a weight of 4,000 pounds by eight o'clock the following morning. From one pound to more than two tons in 24 hours!

And that isn't all. By 6:30 o'clock on the following Monday morning—less than seven days from the hour at which that one pound of yeast began to grow—it will have reached a weight equal to that of the earth. From one pound to 6, followed by 21 ciphers, tons in less than one week!

Before plunging headlong into the yeast business on the basis of these figures, however, it may be worth while to pause and consider that the yeast will have consumed many times its own weight in food during the week of growth.

Why Colony Failed

Like every other communistic effort in the United States the Shaker colonies failed. In one way they were the most successful of all such experiments for the Shakers were excellent farmers and made the most of their extensive land holdings. They have virtually disappeared. They had no children.

They left behind them one idea which since their time has come into universal use—the putting of garden and flower seeds into little paper packages for sale. For more than 20 years—roughly from 1820 to 1840—the Shakers at Union village, near Lebanon, supplied Cincinnati with seeds. They had such a reputation for good seed corn and for blue grass, timothy and clover seed that they had a virtual monopoly.

Still, good farmers as they were, occasionally they did unaccountable things. There was a colony near Dayton, the leader of which forbade the pruning of orchard trees, saying it was a wicked attempt to improve upon the work of God. If trees were intended to be pruned, God would have pruned them, was his argument. The consequence was that in a few years the orchard at that colony was a total failure.

Japanese and Chinese

Excluding the granting of citizenship by "jus soli" (right of soil) to Japanese and Chinese born in this country, there were only two periods in the history of the United States when Japanese and Chinese could have become citizens. The first naturalization act in 1790 applied only to "free white persons," but between 1873-75 the words, "free white persons" were omitted by error and during that period Japanese and Chinese could have been legally naturalized although none were. The second period was between June 24, 1935, and January 1, 1937. An act of June 24, 1935, provided that any alien veteran of the World War might be naturalized, if certain conditions were met, provided the petition for citizenship was filed with a court having naturalization jurisdiction between June 24, 1935, and January 1, 1937.

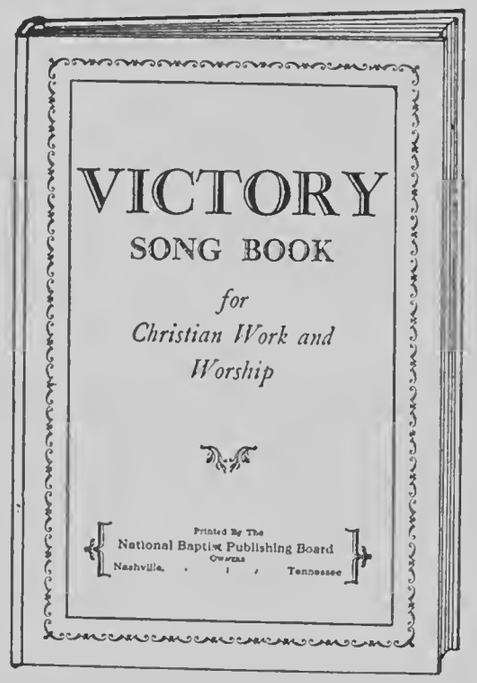
Henry: Just as the widow and I started up the aisle every light in the church went out.

Bessie: What did you do then?

Henry: Kept on going The widow knew the way.

English Prof: Mr. Gish correct this sentence: Girls is naturally better looking than boys.

Gish: Girls is artificially better looking than boys.



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THE MODERN FARMER

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SEP 28 1942

Negro Farmers Can Help Win This War, Says C. W. Rice

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS VITAL NECESSITIES

As I see it with the increasing demands for nearly every type of agricultural product to help win the war and the increased price paid for such products, give Negroes the opportunity to regain much of their lost hold in agricultural pursuits.

During the last decade Negroes in the farming section lost much of their employment, lands, and properties due to the loss of foreign markets for cotton and a surplus of other farm products in this country for which there were no sales. Thousands of tenant and small farm owners were evicted from their farms because of the government curtailment program to prevent surplus. Thousands of workers lost their jobs in the gins, compresses and cotton oil mills.

The success of the war depends upon the farms of the United Nations as much if not more than it does its defense plants and the soldiers behind the lines.

We will win this war or, we will go down in the dust of defeat if there are not enough American people who are willing to do their part on the farm as well as in defense plants and on the battlefield.

Arthur Strout, general manager of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, said recently in an address that "America and her valiant allies can have no victories until we, the unknown and unheralded army do by our sweat and toil produce to our utmost those things that are necessary to turn the tide of battle for bitter loss to glorious victory."

In our war efforts we have been called upon to increase our beef tonnage to about 25 per cent; milk and milk products from 6 to 10 per cent; eggs, about 25 per cent; pork, 10 per cent. Cotton, as a source of war material, is steadily increasing in importance as the war goes on. The Secretary of Agriculture, is requesting cotton farmers to plant up to their full allotment. From cotton lint is obtained clothing for all armed forces and our allies. It is used in the manufacturing of gun cotton and other war material. Cot-

(Continued on page 16)

TEMPORARY TOP ON LAMB, MILK PRICES ORDERED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson today ordered a temporary ceiling on lamb prices and established maximum prices for wholesome bottled milk and cream.

In establishing the temporary ceiling for wholesale and retail lamb prices, Henderson said his hand was forced by a threatened "violent price rise" in lamb to "unwarranted heights" because of the current beef and pork shortage.

The order, effective August 10, sets the top prices for lamb at the highest levels charged by each seller during the July 27-31 period. Every major meat item except poultry now is under federal price regulations,. Henderson pointed out.

Meanwhile a possibility arose of a higher minimum price scale in the bituminous coal industry which already is covered by an OPA ceiling order. Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes announced that a federal examiner has recommended a minimum price schedule which advances prices on all bituminous coal from 5 to 30 cents a ton, depending on the locality.

NEGRO TROOPS IN IRELAND

High Praise Given By Government and Officials

Washington, (ANP) — Although the exact number of Negro soldiers abroad is not known and the war department is hesitant about publishing the whereabouts of the units, dispatches from Ireland are high in their praise of the Negro soldiers there and of their attitude of and the attitude of the native Irish toward them.

Says one of the dispatches, "Negro troops in Northern Ireland impatiently wait for the order that will send them at the enemy.

"Lt. Robert J. Lehman of Columbus, O., one of the unit's white officers, said the Negro troops compare favorably with any troops the United States has sent over. The commanding colonel agreed.

"The officers are pleased with the cordiality of the Irish toward their men.

"The people of this locality have been most friendly. They have arranged a number of entertainments for the troops and one church held a special service for them, which the soldiers took over. The congregation loved the spirituals and after the service, the pastor had the boys into his home for tea.

"Negro troops here come from throughout the United States. Sgt. Moses Sturdivant of Jacksonville, Fla., is typical of their non-coms. He says he has to look out for the boys.

His boys are from York, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Washington, D. C., and Chicago.

It is possible that the largest number of Negro troops in any one area are concentrated in Ireland, although movies are showing Negroes doing excellent work in the Caribbean area where they are in the coast artillery and anti-aircraft divisions.

PSALM OF THE SWINE PRODUCER

By R. J. Robinson,
Negro County Agent
Palestine, Texas

Blessed is the man who buyeth not his pork from the market.

Nor standeth and begs it of his neighbors nor sitteth and wishes he had it to consume.

But his delight is in Swine Production and in his knowledge does he labor day and night.

And he shall be like a storehouse that has meat at all seasons. His family shall not hunger and whensoever he desires pork he shall have it.

The shiftless are not so, but are like grasshoppers which the autumn driveth away.

Therefore, the shiftless shall not have pork in his smokehouse nor the sloven have bacon to eat.

For prosperity knoweth the way of the Swine Producer, but the way of the sloven is impoverished.

The general average of all prices received by farmers during December was 9 percent of parity. Prices received rose 8 points to 143 per cent of the August 1900-July 1914 average—the highest point since January, 1930.

FARMERS CAN SAVE TIRES

Cooperative Hauling Recommended by Department

Washington, D. C.—Negro farmers in Arkansas are saving tires and wear and tear on their trucks by hauling their products and supplies cooperatively, according to reports received this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

J. W. Keesee, chairman of the Phillips county, Arkansas USDA war board, reports that formation of three transportation co-ops by Negro farmers in his area. In the Southland community 45 farmers have formed a co-op and five trucks are doing all of the hauling for the community. They carry beans and tomatoes to the cannery, and bring on the return trip whatever supplies, seed, fertilizer, etc., families in the community need.

Forty families in the Corinth community are hauling beans cooperatively to a cannery 16 miles away. They usually arrange to pick beans the same day so that everybody is ready to send them to the canning plant at the same time. In this way five wagons, instead of 40, make one trip and the job is done.

A record in cooperative hauling was set by 50 families at Farm Security's Lake View, Arkansas, project. One truck hauls all the beans to the cannery. There are 129 Negro families on the project, but only 50 are growing beans for marketing.

Mr. Keesee points out that cooperative hauling is a necessary wartime conservation measure. And steps are being taken to encourage all farmers to form transportation co-ops.

A GUN IN THE HOME

Lester Banks

Even during peace times a surprising number of American families regularly keep a firearm in the home; and now that the United States is at war the number will increase.

Even more surprising than the number of gun keepers is the degree of ignorance among these same peo-

(Continued on page 16)

NOTED AGRICULTURIST DEAD

J. B. Pierce Buried at Hampton, Virginia Recently

Washington, D. C.—Funeral services for J. B. Pierce, U. S. Department of Agriculture regional field agent, were held Wednesday afternoon at Hampton, Va., where he died Sunday morning following an operation at Dixie hospital two weeks ago.

Mr. Pierce, who neared the completion of 36 years in the Department, was busy with the Food-for-Freedom program when he became ill. He had been determined that the goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard should be reached. And in the interest of the program had traveled throughout the northern tier of the Southern states, his region urging farmers to increase their food production.

Upon being informed of Mr. Pierce's death, Secretary Wickard, said, "With the passing of J. B. Pierce, the Department loses one of its best field men. He was loyal and conscientious in his work, and during the 36 years that he served the Department much was done in the way of improving farming methods, health and living conditions among Negro farmers. We will miss him, and his race will miss him."

Mr. Pierce, a native of Greenville, Ala., was a graduate of Tuskegee and Hampton institutes. He taught brick masonry in North Carolina, and agriculture at Hampton institute before being appointed farm demonstration agent in Norfolk and adjoining counties in Virginia by former Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in 1906. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of Cooperative Extension Service, and upon the advice of Booker T. Washington and Dr. H. B. Frissell, former president of Hampton.

When Mr. Pierce received his appointment there was only one other Negro, T. M. Campbell, doing farm demonstration work. Together they helped lay the foundation for Extension work among Negro farmers.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

House Or Home?

"Home, sweet home." Is it "dearer than all"? Is it true
That "there's no place like home" to the children and you?
Is it more than a place just to eat and to sleep,
Is it more than a storehouse in which your possessions to keep?
And a storehouse in which your possessions to keep?
Is the courtesy, to guests always shown,
To be found when the family is there all alone?
Are trifles and worries put out of the way,
Or talked over and over at length every day?

Is there always a chair and a place for a chum
Whenever the children may ask them to come?
Do they say, "Come to our house; it's all right, you know,"
Or instead ask each evening, "Now where shall we go?"
When their hard puzzling problems wise counsels demand,
Do they say, "We'll ask Mother, for she'll understand";
Or murmur, "Oh, Mother and Dad wouldn't know,"
And for help and advice somewhere else then they go?

Swift in its course goes time day by day;
The children soon grown and from home gone away.
Will they take with them beautiful memories then
That will help them face life as strong women and men?
Let us make home "the place that is dearer than all";
The house matters little, if spacious or small.
It is fine Christian comradeship, patience, and cheer,
That makes home a strong anchor, forever held dear.

ALABAMA COTTON GROWERS CHANGE

Find Money in Cattle a Growing Profit This Year

Washington, D. C.—From cotton to cattle with a profit. That's a thumbnail description of what has been accomplished by the 75 Negro farm families who are finding security on the land through the Farm Security Administration's Black Belt Leasing Cooperative in Hale County, Ala., according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This cooperative enterprise was developed in the spring of 1941 by the FSA to help farm tenants and laborers displaced by the change in the Black Belt economy from cotton to cattle raising.

When the boll weevil, crop failures and other adverse factors combined to deprive the Black Belt of its principal source of income, farmers who were financially able to make the change turned to livestock.

Cattle raising requires about one-fifth the labor needed to raise cotton and as a result of this transition, thousands of small farmers were forced off the land.

To restore them to the land and enable them to become self-supporting, the Black Belt Leasing Cooperative was formed as a cooperative dairying enterprise for small farmers. The association leased 8,229 acres of land and association members obtained a loan from the FSA to finance their start. The loan is to be repaid in 20 years.

With the aid of FSA supervisors, member families are acquiring skill in what for them is a new type of farming and are producing an abundance of food for themselves and feed for the dairy herds. They own and use the farm machinery together and market their products cooperatively.

Each farmer rents his farm and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

WHERE HORSES ARE BLESSED

L. E. Eubanks

Every year, on April 23, which is the feast of St. George, the inhabitants of the quaint village of Turtmann, in the Valais, Switzerland, bring their horses, donkeys and mules to the entrance of their parish church to have the animals solemnly blessed by the priest. St. George is the patron saint of domestic beasts in that part of the country, and peasants will gladly interrupt their work in the fields to take their four-legged helpers to the scene of blessing. Some eighty animals were brought to last year's ceremonies.

Blessing the horses is also an important rite in the canton of Ticino. In this instance it is St. Anthony who is revered as patron of horses, donkeys, and mules, on January 17. After Holy Mass has been celebrated in the church, the priest will step outside and give his blessing to the waiting animals. At Bellinzona, capital of the canton, some thirty or forty horses were blessed last year; at Locarno and in other communities the number varied, according to the size of the locality. The animals are specially groomed and adorned for the occasion. Entire families witness the ceremonies and dogs are very often brought along also to receive a blessing.

WILL ROGERS' BEST-LOVED HORSE

Lois Snelling

In her biography of her husband, "Uncle Clem's Boy," Mrs. Will Rogers writes often of horses. No true biographer could do otherwise, since horses played such an important part in the life of the cowboy-humorist. From the days of his childhood on his father's Oklahoma ranch to the time of his tragic death in Alaska, one of his interests and deepest devotions was horses.

But of all the ponies that galloped and raced through his active life, the one that Will Rogers loved best was "Teddy." And Teddy well deserved his master's affection, for it was he that co-acted with Will in his early vaudeville days and launched him on a successful stage career.

Teddy had a heroic namesake to live up to, for Will named him for President Theodore Roosevelt. He was reared on an Oklahoma ranch, and it was necessary for Will to economize for some time before he was able to save the One Hundred Dollars that was Teddy's purchase price. He was a beautiful little pony—dark bay, with black mane and tail—and as bright as a new dollar. Will would call out to him, "Right!" and he would start instantly, and just as quickly would he stop.

Will bought him a beautiful dark blue blanket, banded with gold, and the name, "Will Rogers," in large gold letters across it. The cowboy who assisted Will in his act would ride the little horse, dressed in his fine blanket, from the stable to the main thoroughfare. Then he would dismount and Teddy, without a halter of any kind, would follow him down the crowded street and up to the stage door.

When Will and Teddy finally separated, the parting was a sad one. Teddy was shipped back to Oklahoma and placed on pasture with the other horses on the Rogers' ranch. There were instructions that he was to have the best of care, but one day the fence was broken down. The ranchman found that the horses had escaped. Eventually they were all rounded up except one. Nowhere could Teddy be found!

When Will Roger, far away in the east, learned of the disappearance, he was heart-broken. He wired his nephew to make an immediate and thorough search for the pony. Neither time, trouble, nor expense was to be spared. Teddy must be found!

Months passed and at last Teddy was discovered. In a cornfield, pulling hard at a plow, with an old Indian driving him, they found the little pony that had been the idol of thousands of boys; that had worn the softest felt shoes on his dainty feet and a gold-banded blanket on his back; that had displayed human intelligence in his acting before American audiences, and had played for the King of England.

Will was delighted when he learned that Teddy was safe and back on the ranch again. He ordered that the pony be given the very best of everything, and all possible care taken of him. These instructions were carried out, and Teddy lived in contentment to an old, old age.

Appoint Two More Negro Policemen At Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte, N. C.,—(ANP)—As a result of an activity of local citizens, headed by the Committee Crusaders—organized as an aid in crime curtailment and to better living conditions among Negroes—two more colored policemen have been added to the local force.

The new officers, James Taylor and James Nash, were sworn in on Aug. 11. This brings to four the number of Negro police here, the others being A. M. Houston and James Ross, both of whom have become respected members of the department.

The city council approved the selection of the two new officers submitted by the community Crusaders, whose officers are H. Houston, president, and the Rev. J. S. N. Tross, secretary and spokesman.

ADDITIONAL SUGAR FOR HOME CANNING IS MADE AVAILABLE

The Office of Price Administration has amended the sugar rationing regulations to make more liberal the amounts of sugar available for home canning.

Under this amendment, home canners may now obtain one pound of sugar for every four quarts of finished canned fruit. An additional one pound per year for each person in the family may be obtained for making jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters.

The rationing of sugar for home canning of fruits will be made by local rationing boards largely on the basis of the amount of home canning an individual or family unit has normally done, availability of fruits, and other factors.

Applicants for sugar for home canning may obtain certificates for purchasing such sugar by filing OPA application form R-315 with the local rationing board. The person applying for sugar in behalf of a family unit or as an individual must give the local board the following informaton:

1. Names of the consumers on whose behalf the application is filed and the serial numbers of their war ration books.
2. The number of quarts of fruit canned in the preceding calendar year.
3. The number of quarts of home-canned fruit in possession of the individual or family unit making the application.
4. The number of quarts of fruit to be canned during the period for which the application is being made.
5. Whether sugar is to be used for preserving.
6. The excess supply on hand at the time of registration for war ration books.

If any of the sugar allotted for home canning is not used in accordance with regulations, stamps will be removed from War Ration Books equivalent in weight value to the amount of sugar improperly used.

None of the sugar available for canning fresh fruits can be used for making jams, jellies, preserves, and fruit butters. However, sugar obtained on the basis of the stamps in war ration books may be used for such purposes.

For further information see your county home and farm demonstration agents.

MONROE FARM WOMEN BEGIN THEIR CANNING

Farm women of Monroe county have started the canning season. Many different types of vegetables were planted for canning and drying and there is a prospect of more drying and canning this year than ever before.

Mrs. Mary Pryear of Uriah Community is setting the pace in food preservation. Mrs. Pryear has already canned approximately six pints of berries, five pints of beets, twelve pints of cabbage, six pints of English peas, four pints of carrots, eight pints of turnip greens and six pints of jelly. With a family of seven, Mrs. Pryear's goal is 600 pints, and she says: "I will exceed my goal."

Mrs. L. D. Clausell, of Clausell Community, after seeing a demonstration given on food selection and meal planning, said, "I have always canned, but this year I am going to dry and can more fruits, meats and vegetables." Mrs. Clausell realizes that in order to give a family of 11 their daily food needs she will have to preserve more food.

Dan: I was tight when I got home this morning, but I didn't have any trouble locating my house.

Tom: You mean there was a light burning in the window?

Dan: No, but my wife was.

PSALM OF THE SWINE PRODUCER

Blessed is the man who buyeth not his pork from the market.

Nor standeth and begs it of his neighbors nor sitteth and wishes he had it to consume.

But his delight is in Swine Production and in his knowledge does he labor day and night.

And he shall be like a storehouse that has meat at all seasons. His family shall not hunger and whensoever he desires pork he shall have it.

The shiftless are not so, but are like grashoppers which the autumn driveth away.

Therefore, the shiftless shall not have pork in his smokehouse nor the sloven have bacon to eat.

For prosperity knoweth the way of the Swine producer, but the way of the sloven is impoverished.

F. J. Robinson, Negro County Agent, Palestine, Texas.

The flat fish or flounder is born with its eyes on either side of its head, the same as other creatures, but as it develops, the eye on the under side gradually moves around until both eyes are on the upper side.

As a destroyer of bugs the toad has no equal in the animal world. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that toads are worth $20 each per year to the farmers for the number of noxious insects, bugs and worms which they destroy. He is nearly worth his weight in gold. Never harm a toad.

The hooves of mountain sheep are somewhat spongy or rubbery so that they act something like shock absorbers when the animals leap from one stony crag to another.

KIND WORDS

If the stray cat or dog is not better off for the kindness you tried to do him, you are better off just for trying to help him.

If it doesn't do the horse any good to have you say a kind word to him as you pass along, it does you good. —Little Animals' Friend.

Zebras are not put to work like horses, because they are slow, lack pulling power, and are not very docile.

Lemon juice brings out good flavors in fruit and berry pie fillings. So put some into elderberry, blueberry, raspberry, peach, apple, strawberry, rhubard and apricot fillings.

FARMERS HOPE TO GET GREAT PEANUT HARVEST

Crenshaw County has been known as one of the peanut counties in the "Wiregrass Section" of the State for a long time but this year finds the county planted with more peanuts than ever before. There has been more than a 40 per cent increase in peanuts planted this year over any previous year.

The average Negro farmer had an allotment of five acres to plant under the AAA Conservation Program and a survey recently completed shows that this acreage has been stepped up to nine and one-half acres per farmer.

Most of the farmers seem to lean toward peanuts rather than cotton as a money crop. They have been informed that they will be able to sell all that are produced at a good price. It is generally believed in the county that farmers will make more money this year than ever before if the weather conditions are favorable.

Some farmers have planted about one-half of their peanut crop in Spanish variety, making it possible for these to come off before the late fall runners so that the labor problem might be helped. There is another reason why this is done; there is a limited supply of pickers in the county and this practice will make it possible for the Spanish variety to have been picked and placed on the market before the runners are ready for harvesting. Many farmers planted their cotton allotments in peanuts.

FARM BRIEFS

Plant something in your garden every week in summer—every month in winter if weather permits.

If cut when plants are 12 to 15 inches high, lespedeza sericea makes hay of fair to good quality.

Dry four pounds of fresh vegetables and five pounds of fruit for each member of the family.

Dried fruits and vegetables should be heated to 180 degrees F. for 15 minutes to destroy insect eggs, then stored in moisture-proof containers, such as tin boxes, jars, paper sacks, or lard cans.

Treatment with sulphur preserves the natural color and flavor of dried fruit and also prevents souring and insect attacks during drying.

Wash and dry tin cooking utensils immediately after food is removed. Water left on tin causes rust. There may not be any new tins.

Screening of the house is one of the most important health steps that farm people can take.

Careful laundering and prompt mending will make cotton clothing and household furnishings last longer.

Many homemakers are adding more shelves, more pantry space and more cellars to take care of the extra food they are growing to store this year.

Seed cost a lot. Every Alabama gardener can grow and save most of the seeds needed for next year's garden.

4-H club work offers an excellent opportunity for rural boys and girls to help in the food-for-victory drive.

Repair broken steps and loose floor boards to prevent broken bones.

Keep gasoline out of the house. It may explode.

Cutting bitterweed plants three to four inches from the ground in early summer and close to the ground in late summer will help control this pasture pest.

The number one war job for Alabama farm families in the 7-point wartime program is the production of more of their own food and feed.

Plant something in the garden every week during the year and you will have something to eat from the garden each week. Vegetables can be grown in the garden for much less than what it will cost to buy them.

Basis of the semi-annual Pig Crop Report, American farmers will exceed 1942 Food-for-Freedom hog production goals, thereby virtually assuring ample pork and pork products next year for U. S., Great Britain and other nations resisting aggression.

Salt (sodium chloride) is a necessary part of the live-stock's ration. However, if none has been included in the feed for many months, the animals may become "salt hungry." Then if given free access to salt, they may take more than is good for them; so much more that they may actually be "salt poisoned" and die. If giving salt to live-stock for the first time, get them used to it gradually.

Officials of the United States Extension Service have written state Extension Services throughout the country urging that farmers grow more planting seed this year than ever before. "The supply of seed for winter cover crops and new seeding of pasture and forage crops will be short unless steps are taken now by farmers to produce and save more seed this year."

Production of frozen foods continues its upward climb. Statistics collected by Food Industries indicate that the 1940 production in the United States amounted to 555,881,000 lbs.; that for 1941, 697,481,000 lbs.; and the anticipated 1942 production 823,931,000 lbs. These figures include production of cold pack fruits and quick frozen fruits, vegetables, meat, fish and poultry.

Yellow-fleshed peaches such as the Rochester, J. S. Hale, Crawford, South Haven and Elberta varieties are good sources of pro-vitamin A (carotene) when eaten fresh. Frozen sliced peaches and fozen pulp from most of the yellow peaches retained about 75 per cent of the pro-vitamin A of the whole fresh peaches for at least six months of freezing storage at -10 degrees F., regarded as a generally satisfactory result.

FIRST NEGRO RALLY EVER STAGED IN PRATTVILLE HELD RECENTLY

The recent 4-H club parade and rally held in Prattville, Autauga County, created quite a sensation among the club members as well as the townsfolk. This was the first such occasion ever held for Negro boys and girls in Prattville.

The different clubs made up various types of floats for the parade, carrying such posters as "Let's Keep 'Em Eating," "Save Everything, Take Care of What You Have," "Buy War Bonds and Stamps," etc. They carried posters and banners with national and 4-H colors and large "V's" made of green and white for double victory. In addition some of the floats were decorated with hay, poultry, vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, canned products, hogs, corn, and feed for poultry and livestock.

Among the 4-H clubs participating in the parade were the following: Friendship, Old Kingston, New Salem, Holy Ark, Shiloh, Pink Lily, Harmony, Sunny Hill, Pentecost, Lawson, Unity, Betheseda, Locust Bluff, and Day's Bend.

PROPER GIN REPAIRS CONSERVES TIME, FUEL

Gin operators can save time, labor, fuel, wear on machinery and improve the quality of cotton by checking up, making proper adjustments and repairs on equipment this summer, says J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer.

Experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at their cotton ginning laboratory show that by replacing worn brushes ginning time per bale can be decreased seven to 10 per cent. Airblast nozzles improperly adjusted have caused losses of as much as $1.00 a bale of long staple cotton and has slowed down the ginning process as much as 25 per cent.

50 MILLION POUNDS CALCIUM ARSENATE WILL BE AVAILABLE

There will be 50 million pounds of calcium arsenate available for fighting boll weevils this season, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This supply is equal to the geatest amount ever used by farmers.

WBP has provided for the release of calcium arsenate on the basis of the following deliveries:

By May 1, 15 million pounds were released; by June 1, 22 million pounds; by July 1, 29 million pounds; by August 1, 40 million pounds were released; and by September 1, 50 million pounds were released.

Since ceiling prices, effective as of March, must be applied to calcium arsenate under existing regulations of the OPA, there will be no danger of excess charges to dealers or farmers, it is pointed out.

Farmers should look to their local distributing agencies for calcium arsenate.

George: Did you notice the circles under Joe's eyes?

Henry: Yes, he's been making the rounds.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE RECENT 4-H CLUB MEETING

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., —The fifteenth annual short course for Georgia Negro 4-H club members recently at Georgia State College, Savannah, was brought to a successful conclusion. More than 400 boys and girls from all parts of the state, their club leaders, sponsors, and demonstration agents participated in this event.

Throughout the meeting, these club members were engaged in an extensive study of all phases of better farm and home making. Group discussions were held on club organization, project management, vegetable gardening, animal husbandry, farm crops, and many other activities pertaining to home economics and farming. Lectures were made on how club members could make a better contribution to the Food For Victory Campaign and civilian defense activities through 4-H club work. Judging contests were held in livestock, poultry, painting, farm and forage crops, foods, clothing, oratory, canning, horseshoe pitching, relays and many other activities adapted to rural life. Additional features for the occasion were periods set aside each day for education, religion, health, citizenship, and achievement. Each day, these club members went through the above routine of activities with great enthusiasm, in addition to many other events pertaining to rural life.

On Monday, federal health representatives lectured to the group on malaria control and urged the screening of homes. Arthur Gannon, extension Poultryman, highlighted Tuesday's program by conducting demonstrations in poultry and pointing out various ways in which poultry production could be increased. This was followed by an address delivered by Rev. A. C. Curtright, Instructor at the College.

Prof. J. H. Gadsoo, Jr., Treasurer, Georgia State College, addressed the group on citizenship day, Wednesday, and urged them not to become discouraged over the war situation, but instead give all-out support to the various war-time program in their respective communities. The judging of livestock, farm crops, poultry, and many other activities pertaining to farm and home making occupied a portion of the evening's program, followed by a talk by Dr. W. A. Harris of this city on poisonous and non-poisonous snakes. He concluded by conducting demonstrations on what to do in case of snake bites.

In addition to the regular duties on Thursday, the morning's session was opened by teams of boys from fourteen counties conducting painting demonstrations. This is a new feature in the 4-H club work this year, sponsored by the Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, and the National Lead Company, Atlanta, in cooperation with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. The whole idea behind this work is to stimulate an interest in painting and preserving farm homes, buildings and farm impliments. These boys mixed paints for exterior and interior painting, and showed how to find the amount of white lead various paints contained. Several outstanding officials from various state departments witnessed these demonstrations and lauded the boys on the progress made in this direction.

Miss Lurline Collier, State Home Demonstration Agent, addressed the assemblage and urged the continuance of increased food and feed production and the preservation of same. She stressed the protection of health, fire prevention, and salvaging of old rubber, iron, etc. for making war machinery. W. A. Sutton, State 4-H club leader, told the club members how they could make their best contribution to the nation's war efforts by putting their pledge into the production of more food and feed crops, to become better citizens, and make better farms and homes through their project activities. L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., Assistant State Club Leader, then spoke, lauding the group on the work they are doing through their projects and stressed the importance of increased production of food and feed crops to help carry on the war-time program of this country.

The oratorical contest was held that night and the subject of same was "What I Am Doing In The Food For Victory Campaign." This feature gave a very clear picture of what Georgia Negro club members are doing to help produce enough food to help feed themselves and our armed forces too.

Friday was designated as achievement day and ended the activities for the week. The group assembled in Meldrim Auditorium for the occasion where prizes were awarded for excellency in various activities. A most interesting program was rendered at this time.

On this occasion, Nathaniel Dixon, Hancock county, was awarded a $30 prize for the best all round record in beef cattle 4-H club work, of which Mills B. Lane, Jr. was the donor.

The prize of the Banker's Health and Life Insurance Company, Macon, consisting of $25 each for the best work done in the four districts of the state went to Leon Hendry, Liberty county; Frank Lee Jackson, Burke county; David Greer, Meriwether county; and Walter Lee Burns, Mitchell county. Edward and Richard Davis, of Cheatham county, were awarded prizes of $25 worth of war bonds, each, for excellency in painting. This prize was given by the Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, and was awarded by Jesse James, Field Representative of the firm.

Medals were awarded the following club members as champions in livestock, poultry, and farm crop judging: Baldwin county taking first place as follows: Melvin Johnson, Harold Perdue, Huddie Pitts, Robert Douglas, and Raymond Johnson; Sumter county second place as follows: Willie Paschal, John Ford, Johnnie Wright, Dock Champion, and Alfred Pace; Hancock county third as follows: Theopos Johnson, Nathaniel Dixon, Hewitt Lundy, John S. Lewis, and Charlton Morse; and Burke county fourth place as follows: Frank Lee Jackson, Aaron Johnson, Freddie L. Hankerson, Willie Lewis, and Harvey J. Gainer.

Harvey Gainer of Burke county won the oratorical contest; Nathaniel Dixon and John Lewis of Hancock county were champions in horseshoe pitching, while the relays were won by Emory Dawson, Daniel Grady, John Dixon, and James Robinson, all of Washington county. Fourteen boys won achievement medals for outstanding 4-H club work and the state council for boys was introduced on the achievement day program.

In the girls division the following were declared champions in various activities: yeast bread making - Cassie Fuller and Sallie Coffee of Dodge county, and Miram Godfrey and Evelyn Davis of Cheatham county; cake making - Janie Harris and Vernelle DeLoach of Liberty county and Annie Luten and Gladys Day of Chatham county biscuit making - Julia Olsan and Susie Lee Rosser, Meriwether county; corn meal muffin making - Ruther Houston and Hattie Carter of Baker county, and Gladys King and Elfleater Brown of Emanuel county; butter making - Ella R. Roundtree and Mary Latimore, Peach-Houston counties, and Ravenest and Pauline Heard of Emanuel county; table setting - Ellen Hopson and Florence Hicks of Decatur county, and Remona Spearman and Minnie Lee Holton, Grady-Thomas counties; public speaking - Audry Dantley, Peach county; Georgia Sims, Effingham county; and Evelyn Davis, Cheatham county.

This annual event was sponsored jointly by the State Agricultural Extension Service and Georgia State College and was under the direction of P. H. Stone, State Agent Negro Work; Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent; Alexander Hurse, Negro State 4-H club leader and Z. T. Hurbert, Assistant Negro State Club Leader.

Assistance for handling the entire program was furnished by Agricultural Extension officials, representatives of the Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta; The National Lead Company, Atlanta; the Southern Atlantic Medical Society; members of the Georgia State College faculty, and the entire force of Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

Extension supervisors point out that a very definite program was furnished the groups to provide basic training for promoting sound 4-H club projects to fit adequately into the nation's war-time program.

Moses McKissack, Contractor Of Nashville, Given Spaulding Award For Business Achievement

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (ANP)—With "Gearing Negro Business to a War Time Economy" as a theme, the 42nd annual convention of the National Negro Business league and the National Negro Housewives league climaxed a three-day meeting Aug. 26-28 at the Du Sable High school that cleared up any existing doubts in the minds of those attending its sessions that there is not an integral part that Negro business must play in the current world struggle.

The league was welcomed to the city of Chicago at its opening session by J. A. Jacobs of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, and at the first night session by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, who was introduced to the audience as a "real American." Mayor Kelly, in his stirring words of welcome, amply demonstrated why Negroes of the city have received unusual benefits during his administration as the executive head of Chicago. He pleaded for unity in the war effort with the production that the present struggle would be a great leveling force that would make men more nearly equal than ever before in the world's history.

Distinguished Array of Speakers

The keynote of the meeting was set by Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee institute who took the convention theme as the subject of his address. Pledging the unstinting, patriotic support of the Negro to the war, Dr. Patterson sounded a warning note that racial morale cannot be preserved with less than full participation in all branches of industry and the fighting forces. He cautioned his hearers that change is inevitable, yet there should be no relaxing of good business procedure. The galaxy of business men from all parts of the country were challenged to furnish the commodities and personal services required by the now buying power of Negroes in defense areas.

The joint session with the housewives league presented Dr. Mae McCarroll of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America as the principal speaker. Her eloquent message on the importance of technical information on parenthood being placed in the hands of those on lower economic levels was well received.

"The Negro Woman in the War Emergency" was presented by Mrs. Fannie B. Pack of Detroit, national president of the housewives league, who cited the advancement of women in the past few years, and who urged Negro women to assume their rightful places in the newer responsibilities facing all womankind. Dr. J. S. Clark, president emeritus of Southern university, Baton Rouge La., paid glowing tribute to the founder of the league in his address, 'Booker T. Washington,'s Philosophy Education and business.' '

"Liberia, an Economic Factor," was the subject chosen by Lester A. Walton,S. Minister to Liberia, who gave an interesting array of facts concerning the all-Negro republic. He pointed out that Liberia offers numerous opportunities to the business man with capital and energy.

Forum Discussions

The various discussions groups at each session provided an opportunity for exchange of experiences and a clearing house for problems being faced by small and large business men. The subject, "The Impact of the War on Small Business Enterprises," was under the chairmanship of J. A. "Billboard" Jackson of Esso Marketers, New York, who told his interested hearers of the progress being made by his company in the development of the synthetic rubber industry. The discussants included Jesse W. Lewis, Howard university; C. A. Taylor, Chicago Defender, O. D. Woods, St. Louis, and Mrs. U. S. Bond, Arkansas.

"The Housewives League: A propelling Force in Stabilizing Business," was discussed by a group including Mrs. Coolia Clay, Tenn.; Mrs. Lucy Winslmett, Okla.; Mrs. Kitty Hall, St. Louis; Mrs. H. W. Sewing, St. Louis, and Mrs. Nannie Black of Detroit.

The discussion devoted to "Your Government and Your Business," presided over by Emmer Martin Lancaster of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce saw an aggregation of state and local officials from all agencies who pointed out for their respective divisions how the Negro business man can get in closer contact with his government at this critical time when unity and correlation is so urgently needed. Speakers included Jesse O. Thomas of the U. S. Treasury Dept.; Lt. Col. Campbell Johnson, selective service system; Cornelius King, Farm Credit administration; Miss Francis Williams, consumers division of OPA; William Hill, National Housing agency; E. A. Miller, AAA; John C. Weigal, OPA; Clifton E. Mack, treasury Dept.; Joseph Overlook, WPB; and W. Abbott Smith of the division of smaller war plants, WPB.

"Gearing Local Business Groups for the War Effort," under the leadership of M. C. Clarke of Cleveland, was discussed by Willard Allen, Baltimore; Calton W. Gaines Detroit; Dr. Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville; O. K. Manning, Houston, "After the War; What in Education," was discussed by T. N. Roberts, special assistant to director of personnel, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; Jesse B. Blauton, Atlanta university, and Miss Patsy Graves, state home demonstration agent. Institute, W. Va., all under the leadership of Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma.

Awards and Honors

The Spaulding Award for National Achievement in Business went to Mose McKissack noted contractor of Nashville, who holds a million-dollar government contract. The R. R. Moton Memorial award made to the city having the largest number of paid enrollments at the convention went to Detroit. The J. E. Walker cup for the city, except the host city, with the largest local enrollment in the national league went to Dr. Walkers' own city of Memphis. The Robert S. Abbott Award going to the Chicago businessman making the most outstanding contribution for the year went to S. B. Fuller of the Fuller Products company and president of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce.

Telegrams of congratulation to the league were received from many national and state officials including President Fanklin D. Roosevelt, Vice President Henry A. Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard. These messages expressed appreciation for the organization's effort to contribute to victory and unity. "It is gratifying to all loyal Americans of all groups to know that the National Negro Business league, with a splendid record of progress and achievement based on the ideals of its founder, can be counted on to do its part," the President wired.

Officers included Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn., Pres.; George W. Cox, Durham, N. C., first V. Pres.; Fred A. Allen, Detroit, Mich., 2nd V. Pres.; Albon L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., executive secretary; Theodore Jones, Chicago, Ill., auditor; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, Ga., Treas.-comptroller; R. E. Clay, Nashville, Tenn., general organizer; Mrs. U. S. Bonds, Madison, Ark., and Lynwood W. Brown, Richmond, Va., assistant general organizers; J. R. E. Lee, Jr. ,Tallahassee. Fla., registrar; Robert R. Moton ,Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Ala., assistant registrar; Bishop W. A. Fountain, Atlanta, Ga., chaplain; Jesse O. Thomas, New York City, transportation director; A. T. Walden, Atlanta, Ga., legal advisor; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C., president-emeritus; Fred R. Moore, New York City, vice president-emeritus; and A. L. Lewis, Jacksonville, Fla., treasurer-emeritus. The only new officer elected was Roosevelt Phillips, Chicago, regional vice president.

BACK TO THE HORSE

Charlotte C. West, M. D.

What a comeback the horse has made, and how fortunate for us that the population of this useful animal is estimated at from eleven to thirteen millions!

Our machine-minded people will be forced to adjust themselves to many—what were quite recently considered—antiquated methods of travel, but the horse is a most dependable servant and, treated with the consideration due him, will get us there.

There have been many cries of a horseless age. When Fulton's steamboat moved upstream against the Hudson's current; when the first steam locomotive raced and outdistanced the horse between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills in 1830, and again when the first automobile was demonstrated, the doom of the horse was predicted.

However, all lovers of this noble animal must have rejoiced that the days of the pack-horse and mail ponies are ended. In recent years even the cowpunchers lost his avocation in favor of the more convenient machine. But the usefulness of this method of guarding the range has been put in practice for governmental purposes, and the experienced "cow" man and his specially trained horse is again doing what he loved best—riding the range with his favorite companion.

Many horses that are discarded as too old and useless for any purpose, horses that have been overworked for years and are apparently completely worn out, regain a modicum of health and strength under care and good treatment. I speak of this because there are hundreds of people who require some kind of horse to do their lighter chores.

On the authority of the Horse and Mule Association of America, it is stated that any good farmer can operate his farm well with one work-horse for every twenty-five acres of soil. This requires a pretty good horse. On a small estate of my knowledge, five to seven acres of which are tilled, the rest kept in beautiful condition, one horse does the work. When bought at a horse auction, he brings around Twenty-five Dollars, and is a sorry looking animal to a casual onlooker, but the practiced eye of the farmer sees his good points, and after a few weeks of care and kindness, he is a new animal. If he has a good disposition he follows the farmer around like a dog. He remembers the days of his youth, at times, and rolls around on the grass in sheer abandon.

Some years ago the lure of the saddle swept the country like wild fire. Everybody who could—rode. A corresponding interest and improvement in the quality of horses and horsemanship has resulted. The love and intelligent use of good horses is our heritage.

The American saddle horse is a remarkable breed. Docile, courageous, proud and good-tempered, if treated gently, but he instantly resents ill treatment with whip or spur.

The American thoroughbred stands the equal of his brothers in any land. He is the swiftest of all equines, the gamest and most faithful of his race; his breed has been used to build almost every other breed of light horse. His fame will go down through the ages.

SHARE-CROPPERS IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS

For four years Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brooks, share-croppers of Macedonia Community, Chambers County, have been making plans to improve their living conditions. Early this year their dream came true when they hauled scrap lumber from a nearby saw mill.

With these scraps the built a chicken house, fenced a garden, built a new front porch, put new planks in the walls and floors and built a new toilet.

The Modern Farmer

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

NOTED AGRICULTURIST

(Continued from Page 1.)

During these early years Mr. Pierce traveled from farm to farm in a buggy, not only teaching new farming methods, but also emphasizing health and sanitation. Beginning with only a few counties, his area finally extended to eight states, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas, with headquarters at Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.

Largely because this pioneer helped to show how farm demonstration work could be an effective means of aiding Negro farmers, today there are 555 trained Negro Extension farm and home demonstration agents scattered throughout the Southern states, serving more than 400,000 Negro farmers. He was also instrumental in helping to extend 4-H club activities to Negro boys and girls. Latest figures show that there are 197,000 colored youths enrolled in 4-H club work.

In recognition of the excellent work done by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Campbell, a ceremonial service was held in their honor last November upon their completion of 35 years in the Department. During the ceremonial a special tribute was paid them by Secretary Wickard and Director of Extension M. L. Wilson.

Among the Department representatives who attended the funeral were Charles A. Sheffield, white Extension field agent; and T. M. Campbell, Extension field agent with headquarters at Tuskegee.

Burial was at Hampton. Mr. Pierce is survived by his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Pierce, two sons and a daughter.

TIME

There is a time to be happy,
There is a time to be gay;
There is a time to work,
There is a time to play.

There is a time to have money,
There is a time to be broke;
There is a time to be honest,
There is a time to joke.

There is a time to sleep,
There is a time to awaken;
There are times you are right,
There are times you're mistaken.

There is a time for riding
There is a time to walk;
There is a time to be silent,
There is a time to talk.

There is a time to have heat,
There is a time to be cold;
There is a time when you are young,
There is a time when you're old.

There is a time to be dumb,
There is a time to be smart;
There is a time to stop,
There is a time to start.

There is a time to travel,
There is a time to tarry;
There is a time to be single,
There is a time to marry.

There is a time to pray,
There is a time to sing;
Yes, we have more time,
Than we have anything.

—By Alvin Thomas.

ALABAMA COTTON

(Continued from page 1)

pasture from the association and this money is used to pay the owners of the land, repay the loan and keep the pastures and fences in repair.

Last season the members made a good living, paid all rent and pasture fees in full with a balance of $200 left to be divided among them, and paid more than $7,000 on their FSA loan.

When the co-op began the original 67 families had an average amount of food on hand worth 73 cents. The average family also had 1.49 hogs, 14 cows, and 55 cents worth of work animals. Forty-two families had no work stock of any kind.

Today the average family owns 10 cows, two mules, and at least 25 chickens. They canned a total of 14,738 quarts of fruits and vegetables last year.

—Defender.

S-1313 REPORTED OUT SOUTH COULD USE MONEY

Federal Aid to states for education (S-1313) has been approved by the Senate Committee on education and labor. The bill as recommended by the committee carries an appropriation of three hundred million dollars a year to be allocated to the several states and territories on the basis of need. "Need" is determined by figuring the number of persons from five to seventeen years of age, the individual net income of a state's citizenry and checking the results with all states.

Distribution of the appropriation if it were immediately available would send these sums into some of the Southern States.

Alabama, $16,048,000.
Florida, $4,867,500.
Georgia, $15,133,500.
Mississippi, $12,950,500.
South Carolina, $11,652,500.

With this amount of money, the very real problem of equalization of teachers' salaries between races with which each one of the Deep South states is confronted, would be greatly reduced.

North Carolina always keeps at least one jump ahead of her sister states—that is, in education. That State's school commission has voted an appropriation of $242,000 for Negro teachers' salaries—a five per cent increase throughout the State. No increase was voted for white teachers.

"In about two or three years, the commission hopes to erase all pay differences between white and colored teachers," said Nathan H. Yelton, secretary of the State commission.

Negro teachers of South Caroline will get another increase in salaries for 1942-1943; that is, those teachers with more than one year teaching experience and with a first grade certificate. Teachers with second grade certificates and with only high school training or less are excluded from pay increases. The basis of the fight for equal pay for Negro and white teachers is equal qualifications.

NEGRO WOMEN HAVE NEW WORK OPENED TO THEM

On July 20, four hundred and forty women began training in the WAAC. They are divided into eight companies, two of which are made up of Negro women. After six weeks of intensive training all of the successful candidates will be given an additional two weeks' training in the special jobs to which they are assigned. The first contingent of privates will begin reporting at Fort Des Moines in August; the second in September and the third in October.

Two companies of Negro privates commanded by Negro officers, about forty of whom are now at Des Moines, are scheduled for service at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where the all-Negro Army division is stationed. They will replace Negro soldiers in clerical work and in other non-fighting jobs. The training, uniforms, duties and pay of Negro and white WAAC's are the same. The pay ranges from $166.67 a month for first officers down to $30.00 a month for privates after the first four months.

DEDICATES NEW CAMP IN VIRGINIA

Washington, July (ANP)—Dedicatory exercises at Uncle Sam's newest camp, Camp Pickett, hard by Blackstone, Virginia, were held last week with the moving in of thousands of troops, white and colored, to occupy the newest training center.

Of particular interest is the care taken to see that the recreational facilities for the Negro troops are of the highest order. One of the finest service club houses in the country is almost ready to open and the hostesses have already been selected for the spot. No figures are available on the number of soldiers the camp will accommodate, but it is the largest camp in the State.

Camp Lee, Quartermaster School, Virginia, on July 15, graduated the largest class of second lieutenants in its history. Of the 1,200 new officers, 42 were Negroes—also a record number.

One Negro, Lieutenant Willie Rachel, Jr., Lake Charles, Louisiana, was awarded a pair of lucky bars in recognition of his record as an exemplary soldier.

Army chaplains have a school at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, where for a month they are given courses in military training and science. On July 10, a class of 178 chaplains were graduated, seven of whom were Negroes. Four of them were from the South; four were Baptists, two were Methodists and one, a Presbyterian.

Henry: Just as the widow and I started up the aisle every light in the church went out.

Bessie: What did you do then?

Henry: Kept on going. The widow knew the way.

400 4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Underneath the stars and stripes of their country, approximately 400 Negro 4-H club members from many sections of the state pledged recently to conduct projects of food and feed crops for the nation's war efforts. This was their 15th annual state encampment and was held at the Georgia State College, Savannah.

The 4-Hers are engaged in an extensive study of increased vegetable gardens, farm crops, livestock and poultry. The feeding and caring of animals, soils, fertilizers, foods, clothing, canning, homemaking and home beautification, and fitting club projects into the Food for Victory Program occupied a great part of the program.

These young people have already entered various competitive contests in better farm and homemaking activities with more enthusiasm than ever before. Many of them were declared the state's most outstanding Negro club members in these activities for which prizes amounting to $177.50 were awarded.

Other features for this annual encampment included a period set aside each day for education, religion, health, citizenship, and achievement.

Assistance for handling the entire program was furnished by Agricultural Extension Service officials, representatives from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the South Atlantic Medical Society, members of the Georgia State College faculty, and the force of Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

In recent months much has been printed about the place of the Negro in the war effort, and it was with real pleasure that we noted a splendid, ten-page layout, excellently illustrated, in a recent issue of Life Magazine, which graphically told the following story:

"Negro soldiers have fought well under all the great Generals in all the great wars and in most of the famous battles of United States history. And they have fought well. A Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first American to fall under British fire in the Boston Massacre of 1770. Negroes fought beside the Minute Men at Bunker Hill and the Continentals at Red Bank, New Jersey, where George Washington himself singled them out for praise.

"When Andrew Jackson stopped the British invaders at New Orleans in 1815, a battalion of 'free men of color formed part of his front line. In the Civil War, 161 regiments of Negro troops turned the tide for the North. 'Without their help,' said President Lincoln, 'neither the present nor any coming administration can save the Union.'

"Negro cavalry men chasen Indians in the West and rescued Rough Riders at San Juan Hill. In World War I, more than 200,000 Negro troops went to France."

In the present war the Negro has already distinguished himself. At Pearl Harbor, a Negro messman, Dorie Miller, heroically rescued his superior officer and was awarded the Navy Cross. In the Philippines, Negro Private Robert Brooks was the first man of the armed forces to fall in action. The main parade ground at Fort Knox has been named "Brooks Field" in his honor. The Negroes have much reason for being proud of their excellent record.

CATTALO CALF ON A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRAIRIE BREEDING FARM

Cattle that grunt instead of bellow, and that paw through heavy snow for food, may be future inhabitants of vast areas in northern Canada. For twenty years experiments in development of the "cattalo"—a cross between buffalo and domestic cattle,—have been proceeding, are now nearing the stage where the Canadian Department of Agriculture officials expect that by 1943 animals three-quarters domestic cattle and one-quarter buffalo will be bred successfully. The cattalo will turn areas where existing cattle could not thrive, into ranching country, according to Dr. Alan Deakin of the department's animal husbandry division. There are now 126 cattalo (hybrids) at the governments station at Wainwright, Alberta.

OUR FRIENDS— THE SNAKES

Marjorie S. Glynn

If you were living in the tropics, one of your best friends, and one that might save your life, some day, would be—a snake!

Yes, that is true. The Mussurana, a six-foot reptile, while menacing-looking with its size and iridescent coloring, would be the best pet you could have. Why? Because the Mussurana, while friendly and harmless to humans, is a cannibal, and its favorite food is other snakes, preferably poisonous ones.

Then, here in our own country, there is the king snake, a beautifully marked and large serpent that on—rattlers. He will go out of his way to hunt them up and eat them. If one crosses his path accidentally, it is just too bad for Mr. Rattler. He is doomed to make a meal for his arch enemy, the king snake, which is rightly named as he is truly the master of all reptiles—fearless and aggressive.

The farmer's friend—should be the name of our common garter or striped snake, as it is sometimes called. This snake eats small rodents and insects that prey upon the farmer's crops.

Do you want to have a nice garden? Then, don't kill that little green snake that slithers so gracefully between the growing plants. He is the guardian of the garden, and will repay you for your tolerance many times over.

Did you ever see a worm that seemed to have a little spine on the end of its tail? Chances are you were looking not at an earthworm, but at a worm snake, which is really a snake and not a worm at all. It is so named because of its size and similarity to the worm. It is the tiniest of the snakes, being only a few inches long. It is blind and spends its time burrowing like a worm in the earth, where it hunts out and eats insect eggs.

So it, too, might be called the farmer's friend.

MAKE VICTORY GARDENS OUT OF BOTTOMS

Don't let your branch bottoms grow briars and snakes this summer when they could be converted into successful "victory" gardens. That is the advice of C. L. Isbell, horticulturist of the Alabama Experiment Station.

According to Dr. Isbell, now is the time to clean up bottom land, get it ditched, apply manure, turn it under, and fallow the land in order to have an abundance of vegetables this fall.

A strip along the branch nine or ten feet on each side and 150 feet long will supply an average family with all the green vegetables they need up through January, if carefully handled.

BULLETIN ON GROWING FISH NOW AVAILABLE

How Alabama farmers can produce 600 pounds of fish per acre is outlined in the bulletin "Management of Farm Fish Ponds,' written by H. S. Swingle, and E. V. Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The bulletin gives principles of pond management, including fertilizer recommendations, proper stocking, weed control, and mosquito control. Copies may be obtained free from the experiment station.

Arrange well-lighted reading centers where two or three persons can read or work.

Economic Highlights....

National and International Problems Inseparable From Local Welfare

"Britain has had forced savings for over a year," says Business Week. "Canada just broke down and put it in the new budget. We are going to have it soon. It's a question when and what sort. Several agencies are already working quietly on blueprints."

The Government, in both its legislative and executive branches, has so far shown remarkable ability in avoiding coming to grips with the forced savings issue. Secretary Morgenthau has said that he hopes that voluntary sales of War Bonds will prove adequate to absorb excess consumer income. For the most part, Congressmen have looked upon the forced savings idea as a political ogre of horrible mien, which might cost them votes next November. However, the bulk of economists seem to be convinced that, whether for good or ill, some type of forced savings will eventually have to be adopted.

The arguments in behalf of forced savings are simple enough. This year, the national income is reaching an all-time high, due to the $67,000,000,000 which is being spent for war production. The pockets of the people, especially those in the lower income brackets, are better lined with currency than they ever have been before. At the same time, the supply of goods available to civilians is steadily diminishing—and it will keep on diminishing until the war ends, unless an unlooked-for producton miracle occurs. The combination of more money and less goods adds up to but one thing: inflation. Even today, despite government price ceilings and controls, an ominous "black market," similar to the European black market, is growing in this country. Unscrupulous men are bootlegging tires, sugar, metals and other controlled items precisely as liquor used to be bootlegged in the prohibition era, and they are demanding and receiving extortionate prices. A ten-dollar tire, for instance, will bring $50 and often more in the black market.

Economists of all the schools agree that inflation can be prevented only if some means is found to absorb and make inactive a large part of the public's income. Taxes, the theory continues, offer only a partial solution—Congress obviously feels that the new tax bill, which is unprecedented in severity, comes pretty close to the limit. On top of that, it is generally believed that the people will balk and yell for relief if taxes go much higher. Sales of War Bonds have been excellent, but they haven't closed the so-called "inflation gap." Therefore, the argument goes, forced savings constitute the answer.

In England, the forced savings plan seems to have worked reasonably well. Under it, tax rates are hiked to the hilt—but part of what the Englishman pays will be returned to him after the war. In other words, he simply builds up a credit with the Government, which will be rebated once the guns stop It is likely that if and when forced savings is adopted here, we will follow the English plan in essentials.

There are other possible methods. For example, Congress could pass a law making it obligatory for everyone to put ten per cent of his savings in War Bonds. Then, to further encourage savings, deductions would be allowed for private savings in making income tax returns. Whatever method is finally decided on, the main point will be to take money out of the channels of trade—to keep it from purchasing goods. The less the consumer buys, in other words, the more we will have for war purposes.

There is still another argument which the forced savings advocates use persuasively. When the war ends, war production will naturally end—and there is going to be a difficult period while we make the adjustment from a war economy to a peace economy. If people have money saved, the argument runs, this adjustment will be eased. To quote Business Week again, it would 'act as a kind of automatic unemployment insurance."

There seems to be little active opposition to forced savings—many economists hope that it won't prove necessary, but admit that before long it may prove unavoidable. In both conservative and liberal circles, there is unanimity of opinion to the effect that inflation must be avoided at all costs. The very credit and solvency of the nation is the issue at stake. So don't be surprised if the Government tells you one of these days that you're going to have to save a definite percentage of your earning.

Some of the best informed commentators are now arguing that there must be revolutionary changes in the organization of the Government if the war effort is to be advanced with maximum speed and minimum delay. They point out that Washington red-tape makes really quick and effective action impossible in many vital matters. On top of that, they say, some of the best men in the government give too much of their time to questions of detail, instead of questions of war policy.

There is also a good deal of criticism of the military organizations themselves. The critics say that the Army, Navy and Air Forces still don't operate in complete harmony. Lack of cooperation between Army and Navy chiefs, it will be remembered, was one of the main reasons for the debacle at Pearl Harbor, according to the Roberts report. Since Pearl Harbor, considerable progress in the right direction has been made—but apparently a good deal more is necessary.

SOLVING THE RUBBER PROBLEM

"The tightest, grimmest war shortage facing the U. S. is rubber,' 'says Time. "It need not have been. For five months after Pearl Harbor the U. S. Government did practically nothing to get a synthetic rubber industry to fill the gap caused by Japan's conquests. That failure is the worst scandal in the U. S. war effort."

There has been an enormous waste of time in coming to grips with the rubber problem. There has been endless confusion, and excessive division of responsibility. At last, however, it looks as if something definite and constructive is about to be done.

On July 17, Donald Nelson announced that he had assumed personal direction of the government's rubber program. On the same day, the 4th Corps Area Quartermaster Headquarters said that tires made of buna, a petroleum derivative, will be used as replacements on all army vehicles throughout the nation. And on July 15, President W. S. Farish of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, gave a House subcommittee some exceedingly interesting information on the progress that is being made.

New and faster processes, said Mr. Farish, will produce, before the end of 1943, 34,000,000 more autobile tires than were expected. Further synthetic rubber will be better on the whole than natural rubber, and its cost will not be materially greater.

This does not mean that any motorist can afford to "burn up" his rubber, on the theory that replacements will soon be available. Military needs will absorb most and perhaps all the synthetic rubber produced for a long time to come. Rigid conservation of rubber, as a result, means an absolute necessity. Private industry is doing everything in its power to produce an adequate supply of synthetic rubber in the shortest possible time. There are, at last, grounds for believing that government rubber red-tape is cut, and that there can be action, not continued political talk, in dealing with the rubber problem.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF MEDICAL PROGRESS

Twenty-five years is a mighty brief period of time as history goes—but in that time, the American people have shown a remarkable growth in their physical stature. The Army is authority for that statement. The average height and weight of the men in our present Army is substantially greater than the average in our World War I army.

That has been the result of a number of factors, one of the most important of which has been advances made in American medical and health practices. In the years between 1917 and 1942, the medical progress made in this country was literally extraordinary. New and successful cures were found for serious diseases. Advanced methods of caring for mothers and children were developed. Great strides were taken in the science of nutrition. A definite betterment in the physical well-being of the people was the consequence.

It is generally believed that the American Army is physically unsurpassed—as the magnificent performance of our individual soldiers in combat proves. The Army is simply a cross-section of the American people. And the American people enjoy the highest standards of medical care which human knowledge and a free medical profession make possible.

THE SEVENTH COLUMN

During the first six months of this year, according to an announcement by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the national fire loss was somewhat larger than in the same period in 1941. On a cold statistical basis, that could be expected, due to the war. Industrial production and activity has been much greater this year than last. But we can't afford to take comfort in that. For fire is the implacable enemy of the war effort. It is the servant and ally of our enemies.

Fire has been accurately described as the "seventh column.' It utterly destroys some $350,000,000 worth of property each year. And the magnitude of that loss cannot be expressed in money values alone. Some of the materials destroyed are irreplacable at any cost—such as the stock of natural rubber which was burned in New England some months ago. Other materials are vitally neeed in war production operations and if fire destroys them, there must be delays before new stocks can be produced and transported. To rebuild and repair after a fire calls for labor which should be used for war needs. Lastly, fire is a destroyer of the most precious and irreplacable of all commodities —Time.

Great credit must be given to the groups which are working to prevent fire twenty-four hours a day, every day in the year. But these groups can't do it all. No matter how they intensify their efforts, their work is subject to definite limitations. We cannot adequately defend ourselves against fire until every homeowner, every business manager, every workman, takes part. Fire hurts us all. Fire prevention is the responsibility of all.

No man is so busy that he hasn't time to periodically inspect his property and eliminate fire hazards. And every man must do that if he is to discharge his duty to his family, his community and his country. The fire loss figures are ominous. The toll must be reduced—and reduced now.

EXTRAVAGANCE HELPS HITLER

"Extravagance in any form, by citizens or by government, imperils the war effort," wrote Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, recently. "Individuals are asked to reverse their habits of spending if inflation is not to destroy their substance. The same obligation rests upon the government------

"If we proceed without waste, if we increase our productive power, if we decrease our expenditures for non-essentials, we cannot only survive but survive without bankruptcy. This can be done only if considerations of political advantage are put aside, only if government curtails its own activities as it expects citizens to curtail theirs, only if the government makes its policies consistent with each other."

At the present time, government is taking strenuous steps to reduce consumer purchasing power, in order to prevent inflation. That, as well as the production of needed revenue for the Treasury, is one reason for unprecedented taxation and for ever-increasing sales of War Bonds and Stamps. It is forecast in some circles that a system of enforced savings will be eventually adopted. Yet government spends "as usual." Government will now swallow the medicine it prescribes for the people.

Every dispassionate survey indicates that Federal expense can be reduced billions a year without imperiling the war effort. The cuts could be made entirely in non-war expenditures. But that will never be done until the people demand it—and kick out every public official who refuses to cooperate.

RAILROAD PASSENGERS TRAVEL

There has been loose talk to the effect that it may soon be impossible for anyone to travel on a railroad train without government permission. But that talk represents exaggeration. The railroad passenger travel situation was recently described by Joseph R. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in these words: "As the country has gone into top productivity, passenger traffic has greatly increased. At the same time, the railroads have had the burden of heavy troop movements, and the prospects are that those movements will greatly increase. On top of that, the railroads are faced with a heavy increase in traffic as the private automobile ceases to be used for intercity travel.---- In view of these prospects and possibilities ---we have discouraged unnecessary convention and recreation travel. There may be less congestion than we fear, and there may be more. No one can be sure. If it becomes serious, some system of control must be established, so that those who must travel on essential business will have priority of opportunity. I hope no such system of rationing, if it can be called that, will prove necessary. The best way to avoid it is to cut travel voluntarily to the minimum."

At the present time, about the only change that has been made in railroad passenger service has been to eliminate some luxury-type lounge cars. In moving both passengers and freight, the railroads have done a job which fully deserves the adjective, "magnificent." They have completely confounded their critics. They have moved record load after record load with complete efficiency.

So, if you have a reason for going somewhere by rail, call up and make your reservation. But, as Mr. Eastman advises, there should be no unnecessary travel at a time when the bulk of our transportation resources must be devoted to war purposes. If the public will cooperate, rationing of rail travel is not likely.

JUST COMMON SENSE

Thinking farmers, and the responsible farm organizations ,are not fighting reasonable limitations on farm prices. What they do point out is that equitable farm price controls are impossible without control of labor and other operating costs.

Farmers must pay two or three times as much for labor as they used to—and even then competent workers are difficult to obtain. Under these conditions, the increases in farm prices have been more than offset, in most instances, by the increase in overhead costs.

If we are to limit farm prices, in brief, the costs of farm operation must also be limited. That is only fair—and it is only common sense.

PUT YOUR TRASH TO WORK

"There are 60,000 fires annually in the United States—half of them in dwellings—directly traceable to rubbish and trash," says the Saturday Evening Post. "Probably twice as many more are written off as cause 'unknown.'

"Yet while we suffer these deadly accumulations of junk in our homes and business places, three war plants in New Jersey, making cardboard packing for artillery shells, close down for lack of scrap paper. The trash that would keep those plants going is burning at least 275 American homes a day!"

Every one of these trash fires is unneccessary—every one is simply and easily preventable. And the statistics indicate what can be done. Sometime ago, Cincinnati instituted systematic cleanup campaigns—and its fire loss has been cut $850,000 a year as the result. Through similar activity, Kansas City reduced its per-capita fire loss from $8.04 to $1.83—and Erie reduced its per-capita loss from $2.36 to fifty cents.

Every community, whether it be a village or a metropolis, should at once start a trash elimination campaign. The cooperation of every householder, every business man and every worker should be enlisted. The average home is a far more dangereous place, from the standpoint of fire hazards, than its inhabitants realize. How much trash have you got stored away in the basement, attic, garage and closets? Take a look and find out. And get rid of it before a spark or spontaneous ignition starts a fire that may totally destroy your property—and may take lives as well:.

Usable trash should be turned over to salvage committees for transfer to war agencies which want it. Unusable trash should be destroyed. This is an activity in which civilian defense workers can perform a job of the utmost value. We want less trash at home—and more trash for use in the war effort.

MEDICAL STANDARDS AT STAKE

It looks as if quick congressional action is needed to preserve the present high professional standards of the medical fraternity—and so protect the public health.

It is probable that when the various anti-trust laws were passed, Congress did not think that they would be applied to scientific groups, such as the American Medical Association, as they are applied to profit-controlling industrial combinations. But, more than a year ago, the principal efforts of that association, which includes doctors with international reputations, were tried on a charge of "criminal conspiracy to restrain trade" and found guilty. The decision was sustained by the U. S. Court of Appeals last June. This is apparently a matter where the courts have no choice—inasmuch as Congress did not specifically exempt professional groups from the trust laws, the courts regard the practice of medicine as trade and commerce, accordingly.

The ominous possibilities that may occur unless Congress takes remedical action, are of importance to all. If reputable medical groups can no longer prescribe educational and ethical standards for the profession, the medical field will be wide open to unscrupulous quacks. The splendid American hospital system which is based on the right of physcians to control or influence the qualifications of staff doctors, will be imperiled. And the American people will pay the bill in the terrible coin of inferior medical attention.

As one authority has pointed out, if the long accepted rights of the medical profession are nullified, "Standards and safeguards which have operated would be removed; every medical society would be paralized; the status of the profession

(Continued on page 12)

Careless Matches Aid the Axis

Along with the Nation-wide Wartime Forest Fire Prevention campaign launched last week by Secretary Wickard, the Departments field services are working with the farmers, white and colored alike, in an effort to prevent farm fires and the heavy toll of lives and property they take. It is estimated that farm fires claim 3,500 lives annually and destroy 100 million dollars worth of property.

Think of it, 3,500 lives. Why that represents enough manpower for an army infantry regiments. Bringing closer to the farm, 3,500 persons could pick 350 bales of cotton in a single day, tend 200,000 hogs, and milk 20,000 cows.

And 100 million dollars worth of property destroyed. . . . . why, according to the Office of War Information Uncle Sam could buy any one of the following items with $100,000,000: one battle ship and cruiser, 300 heavy bombers, 2,800 medium tanks, 12,000 torpedoes, 6,700 15-inch shells, 1,400 fighter planes, 1,250,000 antomatic rifles or 36,000,000 steel helmets.

Officials point out that these fire losses handicap our war effort, because vital raw materials on which many of our industries depend are farm activities caused by the burning of homes or barns slows down the Food-for-Freedom program.

Eight principal causes of farm fires listed by the Department are: (1) Defective chimneys and flues. (2) sparks on combustible roofs, (3) lightening, (4) spontaneous combustion, (5) careless use of matches, smoking, (6) careless use of gasoline and kerosene, (7) defective and improperly installed stoves and furnaces, (8) faulty wiring and misuse of electrical appliances. Those cause 85 percent of the total losses from fires.

A chimney that becomes too hot to to hold one's hand against should be carefully inspected and repaired by a reliable mason.

Properly installed and well-maintained lightening rods on farm buildings are practically 100 percent effective in preventing damage from lightening.

The Department offers these suggestions: hay, moist from dew or rain or not thoroughly cured before being stored is likely to ferment and generate sufficient heat to catch fire. The use of from three to 10 pounds of salt per ton of hay, according to its dampness, is useful to check fermentation. Waste and rags saturated with paint, linseed or other drying oils are also subject to spontaneous ignition and should be burned immediately or placed in proper metal containers.

A fire extinguisher used at the right time may do more than a whole city fire department fifteen minutes later. In rural areas where there is no fire department and where there is little running water, some fire extinguishing equipment should be readily available for use in various parts of the house and barn where a fire may start. The simplest form is pails filled with water and placed on a shelf or hung on brackets, or better still, a barrel of water near at hand.

Another simple piece of equipment is the hand pump tank holdthree to five gallons of water with about twenty-six feet of small hose so that water can be discharged on the fire. Effective fire fighting equipment can be made from the large type of spray used for insecticides.

In the forest fire prevention campaign, thousands are enrolling in the volunteer Forest Fire Fighters Service, now being organized in many communities with the cooperation of the Office of Civilian Defense. The slogan of the campaign is: "Careless Matches Aid the Axis."

CAN WITH LESS SUGAR

We are in the middle of the canning season and homemakers, white and colored alike, are filling their pantry shelves with home-canned fruit, vegetables and meat. According to answers to a questionnaire sent out to representatives families by the Bureau of Home Economics, 3,887,000,000 jars of food will be canned at home this year. Why, that's enough jars to belt the earth seventimes, or bringing it closer home, enough to fill five rows of pantry shelves (four shelves high and three jars deep) extending from New York to California.

Estimates show that 98 percent of the farm families will can enough to average 243 jars per family; non-rural families will can enough to supply each family 184 jars, while city families will can enough to average 41 jars per family.

Homemakers have an excellent opportunity this year to can peaches because the crop is so abundant. Here are some tips from BHE on how to save sugar when putting up peaches.

Slice the raw peaches, heat them, then pack them hot in their own juice, and process them. Put sugar directly on the peaches before you heat them — by doing this you help draw out the juice and also waste no sweetening. Let the fruit stand this way for a few moments to start the juice flowing. Then put the kettle on the stove and heat the peaches slowly until the sugar has dissolved and the fruit is hot throughout. Put the fruit with its juice in jars, and process them in a water-bath canner.

Slicing peaches to can them is recommended over halving because it allows for extracting more juice for canning and also for getting more fruit in each jar — which is important in view of the shortage of containers and rubber for canning purposes.

However, if you do want your peaches canned in halves, make a sirup to pour over the peaches in the jars. Process in the same manner as sliced peaches canned in their own juice. Use the proportion of five cups of sugar to a gallon of water. This makes a light sirup, in accordance with your sugar ration.

You can also use honey or corn sirup as a substitute for part of this sugar. Use equal parts of honey and sugar, or two-thirds of the five-cup proportion in sugar and one-third in corn sirup.

Housewives, cheese will be featured as a Victory Food Special from August 17 through August 29. By using more cheese, you can help lighten the load on meat supplies which will be short for the next couple of months.

With the addition of fresh pears, five fresh fruits are now available to participants in the Food Stamp program. Here's the complete Blue stamp list for August: fresh pears, peaches, plums, apples and oranges. Also on the list are all fresh vegetables, including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, butter, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour.

Farm wage rates on July 1 were the highest in twenty-two years.. But don't get the idea that farm hands are getting rich. Let's take a look at the wage rates in the South where almost all Negro farm laborers work. In Virginia the average is $1.60 a day with board, or $2.10 a day without board; in North Carolina the average is $1.35 with board or $1.70 without board; in South Carolina it's 90 cents a day with board, or $1.15 without it; in Mississippi it's $1.05 a day with board, $1.30 without it; and in Georgia it's $1.00 a day with board, or $1.25 a day without board. In other areas the rate is somewhat higher, ranging up to $4.85 a day in the state of Washington.

Egyptians will have less than half as much cotton to pick this year as they had last. Reason: Egyptian farmers cut their cotton acreage 58 percent this year in order to grow more food crops. Last year Egypt produced 1,735,000 bales of cotton, this year the estimate is placed at only 725,000 bales.

Washington, D. C.— Here's somewhich should make the Axis pause to reflect: Negro 4-H club boys in Georgia have already produced 70,981 pounds of beef to help meet this year's Food-for-Freedom goals.

In Oklahoma, 440 4-H club boys have enrolled in shop courses so that they can keep the wheels turning on the farm.

In Virginia, two surveys of 1,176 farm families in 35 communities have been made. The first was made before Pearl Harbor, and it showed that 1,120 farm families had poultry flocks, 1,133 had hogs, 886 had gardens, 765 had one or more cows, and 791 had sufficient feed for their livestock.

The second survey, made a few weeks ago, revealed that 1,161 had poultry flocks, 1,167 had hogs, 1029 had gardens and 888 had feed for their livestock. It shows definitely that Negro farmers are all-out to do their full part in helping to win the war.

By the way, have you joined the fat-saving campaign? You know fat, or grease makes glycerine, and glycerine makes gunpowder. It is said that housewives waste enough fat every year to make 200 million pounds of glycerine.

Well, the Department's Extension Service, in cooperation with the War Production Board, is arranging with the meat dealers to receive waste fat. So housewives can play an important part in helping to meet the nation's glycerine needs by taking their surplus fat to the nearest meat dealer or freezer-locker plant. The dealer will pay for it at the rate of a few cents a pound, But don't take less than a pound at a time. And here are some more don'ts! don't take your fat in a glass container, don't hold it until it becomes rancid, and don't take it to the dealer on week-ends. It's also important that housewives conserve fats, using it over and over so that they'll have to buy less.

While we are talking about saving, let's turn to some important foods; meat, eggs, milk. You must watch them closely during these hot summer days in order to guard against waste. To keep them over a day, you need a refrigerator, or another very cold storage space. If you have neither, don't keep on hand any more of these foods than you can use during a day.

Better take care of your paint brush, because you may have difficulty these days buying another. If your old brush is stiff, don't throw it away. Soak it overnight in paint thinner, or in gasoline or turpentine, the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering suggests. Shellac brushes should be cleaned with alcohol,) and whitewash and calcimine brushes with water. Now here's another tip: never let your brush rest on the ends of the bristles for more than a few hours, or it will become warped and the flow of paint will be uneven.

Louisville Lady Resigns Post As Camp Librarian

CAMP DAVIS, N. C., Aug. 27 Mrs. Hortense H. Young, formerly of Louisville, has resigned as librarian of Service Club No. 2 at Camp Davis, after having served in such capacity for over a year. Her resignaiton is effective September 1.

Lt. Colonel J. R. Sampey, special services officer at Camp Davis, has commended Mrs. Young on her excellent work in the library. Her gracious manner, kind consideration, and sincere cooperation with her vast army of readers, will leave a lasting impression with the enlisted soldiers and officers of Camp Davis.

Prior to assuming her army position, Mrs. Young was librariar at Louisville Municipal College. Her educational background includes Houston Colored High School, Texas; Fisk University, Nashville, an A. B. degree received at the University of Illinois, Urbana, a B. S. degree in library science obtained at the University of Chicago, summer of 1940.

ANTI-SEMITISM IS ON INCREASE AMONG NEGROES OF NORTH

Dr. L. D. Reddick Suggests Antagonistic Minority Groups Be Urged To Unite Against Hitler

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, curator of the Shomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library and lecturer on Negro history in the College of the City of New York, wants the fact that there are anti-Jewish Negroes and anti-Negro Jews brought out into the open and discussed, with the intention of bringing about a better understanding between Negroes and Jews in the United States, so that both minority groups can make a united contribution to the defeat of Hitler and Fascism, their common foes.

The brilliant student of world affairs, who graduated from Fisk University and taught history at Kentucky State College, and Dillard University before coming to New York, has written a strong article for the Quarterly Review, a historical publication, in which he says that nothing is to be gained "if we, ostrich-like, bury our heads in the sands of silence" and continue to ignore the fact that antagonisms between Negroes and Jews are on the increase, especially in large cities.

As pointed out editorially in the NEW YORK AGE, weekly Negro newspaper, in its issue of Saturday, August 22, Dr. Reddick holds that the feeling among Negroes toward Jews is principally an urban phenomenon of recent origin and is largely confined to the North. The more overt and intense forms of anti-Jewish sentiment, Dr. Reddick observes, are to be found between landlords and tenants and employers of domestic labor. In Harlem, it is stated, most of the owners of apartment buildings occupied by Negroes are Jews and the feeling is general that these landlords extract the last dollar of profit for their property and give a minimum of return in upkeep. The merchant-consumer situation, it is stated, is similar to that of the landlord and tenant and the so-called Bronx-slave markets, wherein Negro domestics are exploited by housewives, are largely confined to Jewish areas.

Dr. Reddick seeks to end this discord between Jews and Negroes and offers the following solution:

1. That both anti-Semitism and anti-Negroism should not be ignored but should be brought out in the light of publicity and discussed together.

2. That Negro leaders assume the responsibility of pointing out to their people that the money-grabbing landlord or merchant, who happens to be a Jew, is not representative of the Jewish people. Rather, this exploiter is the representative of a system which has nothing to do with nationality, religion or skin or color. At the same time, Jewish leaders should take the responsibility of bringing full pressure on members of their race who exploit the ignorant and weak for gain and to have their race realize that Negroes and Jews have a common foe to fight in this country.

The NEW YORK AGE compliments Dr. Reddick's article as being "thought-provoking and should have a wide circulation not only among Negro leaders but also among leaders of the Jewish race."

RETIRES AFTER 37 YEARS IN U. S. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.—Rev. Oliver Hall, subprofessional worker in the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agriculture Chemistry and Engineering retired Saturday, August 1, after completing 37 years in the federal service.

Praising Reverend Hall as a dependable worker, Dr. W. W. Skinner, associate chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, said, "Reverend Hall is a stable, reliable worker and a Christman gentleman. We certainly regret to lose him, but his retirement is well deserved."

As a token of appreciation for his years of service, the Reverend Hall was presented a purse by his fellow workers.

Coming into the department in 1905, the Reverend Hall had remained in it ever since, except for a few years he served in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Reverend Hall was a laboratory helper in the Agricultural Chemical Research Division where considerable work has been done in the study of foods from various crops.

On his retirement from the department, he will devote his full time to the pastorate of his two churches, Shiloh Baptist at Ordeck's Corner, Va., and Chantilly Baptist at Chantilly, Va.

Reverend Hall is married and lives in McLean, Va. He has three daughters and a son by a former marriage.

PYORRHEA CURE

Dr. Olin Kirkland of Montgomery, Ala., a specialist in periodontia, recently claimed that one of the most feared of dental diseases, pyorrhea, can be cured without the patient losing his molars, incisors and bicuspids. Prescribed treatment in cases of pyorrhea, he said, calls for minor surgical operations in which infested sections of the gum are cut away. Dr. Kirkland said the gum has the power of regrowth and that it soon replaces the parts removed in order to prevent spread of the disease. He emphasized that the mouth is a source of infection but that the diseases present can be held in check through proper and systematic treatment or prophylaxis.

THIS FAMILY IS MAKING REAL PROGRESS ON THEIR FARM

The R. T. Williams family of the Hobson Community, Hale County, is one that can be called a "bona fide" club family. Rev. and Mrs. Williams both hold positions in and are active members of the adult organization while their daughter, Lovell, is president of the 4-H club group.

The Williams are also serving as unit demonstrators, and up to date, their progress has been very satisfactory. They not only enlarged their food consumption for 1942, but as a war effort, are carrying special garden and poultry projects.

Home improvement is a part of the Williams' program, and their first step this spring was to screen and build new steps. With returns from farm produce they purchased used motor oil, chrome green, Japan dryer and white paint for trimming, at an approximate cost of $6. They did the paint job themselves, after seeing a demonstration given at a club meeting. As a result of this demonstration five other homes have been stained in the Hobson Community.

Irate Diner: Say, Waiter, just look at that chicken. Why, it's nothing but skin and bones!

Waiter: Well, what do you want on it, feathers?

EXPOSE OF DETROIT FEARED DANGEROUS FOR PRESENT TIME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(ANP)—Fear that the frank expose of conditions in Detroit, the "hottest spot in America today," will react unfavorably abroad, the high government officials refused to let copies of last week's issue of Life magazine be shipped to England and Canada unless pages containing the Detroit stories and pictures were torn from the magazine.

Blasting the Ku Klux Klan activities in this area, and the activities of the Polish element which created great trouble in housing problems, the magazine conclusively proved stories originating through the Associated Negro Press as far back as six months ago. During this time, the Klan was active in the matter of stirring up strikes and discord in the automoble industry, a matter which had to be brought to the attention of the government and then thrashed out through union officials. The second great agitation came through the Sojourner Truth Houses, originally intended for Negroes, but fought by a group of Poles who sought the aid of a congressman, Rudolph Tenerowicz, to put over their vicious plan.

MEATLESS DAYS PROBABLE SOON, SAY SOME MARKET OBSERVERS

Some divisions of the food industry expect a revival of the "meatless days" of the last war, it was learned yesterday. Several factors make such limitations possible, market observers said.

Among these is the fact that government officials have been unable to provide any noticeable relief in the current meat shortage despite the fact that packing plant output is at the highest rate on record and meat animal supplies are large. Conflict in policy with the Office of Price administration and the department of agriculture has created some uncertainty in the minds of farmers, agriculturalists report, whether further large scale live stock raising and fattening ventures will prove profitable.

Fewer Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle being fattened in midwestern feedlots is reported by the department of agriculture as substantially less than last year and Secretary of Agriculture Clauge R. Wickard has predicted sharp reductions in per capita meat supplies as compared with a year ago.

Wickard said in Chicago recently that it may be necessary for civilians to suppliment meat in their diets with more cheese and other dairy products. He has urged Americans to eat more cheese and admitted that he is concerned over the sufficiency of beef supplies for civilian and government requirements by next spring.

Certain government officials are urging that more emphasis be put on pork production and less on beef. WPB officials are discussing the possibilities of meat rationing.

Advertising programs by some of the big meat packing companies advocate substitution of meat dishes with those employing cheese.

Cheese Makers Confident

Cheese industry leaders display a growing confidence that there soon will be ready civilian markets for the huge pile of cheese they have on hand—markets that will consume all the cheese the industry can produce. In storage on Aug. 1 were 260 million pounds of American cheese, according to the department of agriculture, a heretofore unapproached peak.

The market observers report the cheese industry definitely believes "meatless days" are in the offing—probably not far distant.

—Exchange

CLOTHES WEAR LONGER WHEN CLEANED RIGHT

Proper Laundering Is Economical

Careless laundering takes all the life out of clothes and makes them wear out quickly. Yet careful laundering is just as easy as if not easier to do than the careless kind.

There are five steps in laundering. learn the simple rules in each step and your clothes will last longer. You will save money—you will be helping to win the war by conserving materials.

1. PREPARING THE CLOTHES

Mend, darn or patch as soon as a tear appears—always make sure that clothes are mended before washing. Remove any oil or grease stains with a grease remover.

2. WASHING

Do not soak clothes overnight—15 minutes soaking before washing (in luke warm water) will loosen the soil. Squeeze the clothes—do not rub or use a washboard, except for heavy work clothes. Do not crowd too many clothes in a washing machine and do not wash in it for more than 15 minutes. Soil not removed in 15 minutes will need another wash in fresh. soapy water, Rinse thoroughly, using plenty of water.

3. STARCHING

Use a good starch like Penick Gloss Starch, following the directions on the package for making it. Don't skimp on the starch solution—have plenty of it so that the clothes can be completely and evenly saturated.

4. DRYING

Do not dry outdoors in a high wind and do not put colored clothes to dry in the bright sun.

5. IRONING

Have clothes evenly damp—not spotty wet. Don't use too hot an iron because it will scorch the fabric. Avoid "ironing in" sharp creases that will weaken the material and cause tear.

Penick gloss starch comes in a red and white package and costs only a few cents. Clothes starched with Penick gloss starch stay clean longer because they shed dust and dirt. You can save yourself the work of frequent washings and also save your clothes by using this starch.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF 4-H CLUB MEMBERS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Aug. 1—From many sections of the state, hundreds of Negro 4-H Club members, leaders, and sponsors journeyed with their demonstration agents to the Georgia State College, Savannah, to participate in their fifteenth annual encampment, August 2 - 8. The meeting embraced an extensive study of better farm and home making, followed by discussions on how they could make a greater contribution to the Food for Victory Drive and civilian defense activities through 4-H club work.

There were competitive contests in livestock and poultry judging, farm and forage crops, foods , clothing, canning, painting, oratory and many other activities to determine the state's most outstanding Negro club members in these enterprises. Such clubbers were awarded prizes on 4-H club achievement day.

Additional features for the event included a period set aside each day for religion, education, health, and citizenship, with the last day of the annual event serving as achievement day.

Assistance for handling this program was furnished by officials from the Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, members of the Georgia State College faculty, representatives of the South Atlantic Medical Society, and the force of Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents.

This annual meeting marked the culmination of county short courses held through the state under Extension Agents' supervision where club members attending were trained and selected for participation in the "Annual get together."

Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service pointed out that a definite program had been completed for the event to provide basic training for promoting sound 4-H club practices to fit adequately into this nation's war-time program.

GEORGIA FARMERS TO MEET AT SANDERSVILLE

Sandersville, Ga., August 10—Georgia farmers will hold their fifth annual soil conservation meeting and tour in Sandersville, August 14, with Agents J. B. Jordan and T. W. Brown, and Washington county farmers serving as hosts.

The event will embrace a tour of outstanding farms and homes in six communities for a comprehensive study and observance of soil conservation practices, home and pasture improvement, forestry, vegetable gardens, field and forage crops, the live-at-home program, the progress made in the Food for Victory activities, and livestock and poultry development.

This tour will begin at Tump Daniels' farm in the Royal community and end at the farm of George Prosser in the Jordan Station community. Those whose farm will also be visited on the occasion are William Palmer, Mrs. Nettie B. Smith, Warren Slater, Homer Hagans, J. T. Roberson, George and Julian Neely, Herman Dawson, J. W. Wilcher, and the FSA tenant purchase homes.

Serious minded and practical farmers, 4-H club members, and farm women from several surrounding counties will participate in this event to carefully measure the status of every farm visited by his own. They will be looking for better farm practices and signs of general well-being. Extension officials and representatives from various state departments will be on hand to lecture and conduct demonstrations to help farmers fit their farms into the nation's war-time program.

At the close of the tour, the group will assemble at the Tennille school for a program featuring summer and winter legumes, forestry, terracing, improved pastures and farms, the live-at-home program, Food for Victory activities, and various soil conservation practices. An old-fashion barbecue dinner of home grown products will climax this affair.

This type of soil conservation meeting and tour was started four years ago by Miles Hackney, an outstanding Negro farmer in Union Point, Georgia, who wanted his neighbors to see what he had accomplished by building his soil and practicing a sound live-at-home program.

WILD PRODUCTS WILL FURNISH EXCELLENT FOOD

To supplement the family food supply, Alabama farm women can utilize many rich food products growing wild in fields and forests and on mountain sides.

"In times like the present, Alabama housewives will be wise to get acquainted with these food products—native wild fruits, nuts, and berries—and use these to provide low-cost variety in meals and to supplement the food budget," says Mildred Simon, extension nutritionist.

When ripe, a wild persimmon is about as soft as a baked apple or baked custard and is a delicious fruit, very high in food value, richer in calories than bananas. Scientists say that persimmons are as rich in vitamin C as oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. They are excellent when used like ripe peaches in cakes, breads, custards, sherbets, and puddings.

Wild plums and berries are other neglected sources of delicious and useful foods. These are good with cream and a little sugar, good in pies, tarts, jams, jellies, and preserves.

Joe: Is your wife the clinging vine type

Jack: Not hardly. When a vine clings. it doesn't ask for money.

JEFFERSON 4-H CLUBBERS CARRY FOOD PROJECTS

Members of the Hooper City 4-H club of Jefferson County are making good with food projects and each member is aware of the value of his or her project to the welfare of the community. The members are carrying out a demonstration garden project and a demonstration poultry project on the school campus.

In the garden are the following vegetables; cabbage, beets, kale, English peas, carrots, corn, string beans and tender greens. The garden is planted at intervals so there will be vegetables for every day in the growing season.

The club purchased baby chicks for their school project and the boys built a brooder. These chicks weighed one and one-half pounds at six weeks.

The club has 34 active members developing the following projects: 17 gardens, 2 with calves, 12 with poultry, and 3 with pigs.

CLUB MEMBERS MAKE BREAD

Demonstrations were given in the making of whole wheat rolls in each of 15 adult and 4-H Clubs in Morgan and Lawrence Counties recently. As a result, 30 bread pans were purchased and 30 club members report making whole wheat bread for the family diet.

Wherever Hitler goes, farmers slip back a thousand years. In Germany itself, farmers are now tied to the soil by iron Nazi law. So are farmers in each conquered land—Secretary Claude R. Wickard, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FARMERS ADVISED SHARE MACHINERY WITH NEIGHBORS

"Share farm machinery with others," is the suggestion of J. B. Wilson, extension agricultural engineer, Auburn, who points out that war time shortages offer the owners of combines, hay balers, peanut pickers, tractors, or other tools the opportunity to get maximum value out of their machinery.

Most machines wear out from misuse, abuse, or lack of use, and relatively few wear out from actual use. A machine that is in constant use is usually kept in better condition, being lubricated regularly and repaired when needed.

That machinery will have to do a bigger job this year is illustrated by the fact that peanut pickers must run overtime if the 850,000 acres planted to peanuts are harvested.

"When one considers that farm use of most machines is limited to a few days a year, whereas industrial machinery is used practically the entire year, it is easy to realize the importance of working as many days as possible with farm machinery," Wilson concludes.

LAUDERDALE HAS 4-H CLUB RALLY

Four hundred boys and girls were present at a district 4-H club rally held at Oakland School in Lauderdale County recently.

The building was decorated with the State flag, the U. S. Flag, a 4-H banner, and streamers of national colors. Included on the program were the flag salute by the club members, spirituals and National songs. Inspirational talks were given by members of the County Extension Service, and an excellent and timely address was given by V. C. Turner, State 4-H agent for Negro boys.

The afternoon was given over to stunts, games and a movie. Highlight of the stunts was the formation of the letter "V" by all club members.

Fertilizer may cure sick land, but it will also kill healthy cattle. Many types of fertilizer are poisonous, but rather palatable. Cattle may nibble at heaps left in the pasture for future spreading, and become seriously ill.

Interviewer: Do you ever see spots before the eyes when you are on the stage?

Dancer: Yes: bald spots.

FARM AND HOME TOUR MADE IN SUMTER COUNTY

Recently an interesting tour was made of the Whitfield Community, Sumter County, at which time 27 homes were visited and observations were made of kitchens, gardens, and poultry.

The following items were studied in connection with the kitchens: steps to kitchen doors, general arrangement of kitchen equipment, care of walls, care of stoves, amount of light, artificial and natural, storage space for food, storage space for utensils, wood boxes on legs, garbage pail with lid, towel racks and lines, shelves, lamps, clocks, water pails, curtains and general management of kitchens.

Gardens were studied for location, fencing, variety of vegetables growing, utilization of available garden space, insect control and size of garden.

In the poultry yards the number of chicks in flock, lamp brooders, insect and disease control, sanitation, feed and water supply, containers, and general management of flock were studied.

Each of the 27 homes visited had a garden, an average of 15 different vegetables growing in each. There were 2882 baby chicks, 20 kitchens with screened doors and windows, 23 kitchens with curtains, 18 good stoves and nine new stoves, 23 wood boxes on legs, and one electric refrigerator.

The club in this community was organized during the summer of 1938, and it was encouraging to note the accomplishments of the members who have followed the recommendations given relative to improved methods of farming and home making.

SHORT ON JARS? THIS SHOULD HELP

For families who do not have sufficient glass jars or tin cans for canning, an "Emergency Conservation Budget" has been worked out which uses other methods such as drying, fermenting, salting, and storing to conserve foods. The budget, prepared by the Alabama Extension Service, suggests the following quantities needed for one persons:

Sauerkraut, 8 gallons; salted vegetables, 2 gallons; dried fresh vegetables, 10 pounds; dried peas and beans, 20 pounds; lean meat, 40 pounds; bacon, 13 pounds; salt pork, 10 pounds; lard, 10 pounds; sweet potatoes, 50 pounds; Irish potatoes, 50 pounds; syrup and honey, 40 pints; nuts, 5 pounds; and fresh-vegetables stored, 46 pounds.

These amounts, along with the year around garden, will be helpful in meeting the food needs of the family.

LIVE-AT-HOME BECOMES MORE IMPORTANT NOW

Will S. McCorvey, community leader of the Antioch Community, Monroe County, feels that today in these times of stress and strain, the development of a "live-at-home" program becomes more important than ever before.

Mr. McCorvey moved to the Antioch Community about four years ago, because he could find very little land suitable for cultivation at the place where he was located. He visited the Negro county agent's office and invited him to visit his farm and give him advice about his farming operations. They planned a long-time improvement program.

Today this leader delights in showing anyone his present layout of five and one-half acres of improved pasture, seeded and fertilized according to recommendations; 10 or more acres of kudzu ready for temporary grazing; most of his farm terraced, and a year-round grazing system for 25 hogs. Mr. McCorvey grows wheat, soybeans, crimson clover, burr clover, upland rice, in addition to the other crops needed for food and feed.

Tony: I'm saving money for a rainy day.

Eddie: And what are you going to buy when you finally spend it?

Tony: An umbrella, a slicker and a pair of rubbers.

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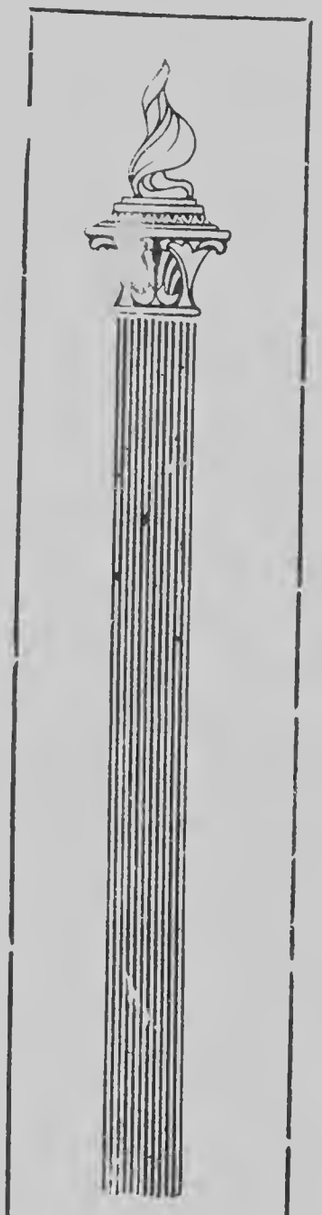

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WOMAN'S PAGE

BULGES AND CURVES ARE UNATTRACTIVE WHEN YOU'RE WEARING A UNIFORM

Miss Wilson Gives Some Good Rules for Safe Dieting

By Mary Lyles Wilson

Women can look smart and trim in uniform—that is if they are slender. But bulges and curves are as unattractive as baggy, saggy slacks.

If you are somewhat overweight why not join the "diet Line" Dieting to lose weight need not be a strenuous, unpleasant undertaking — all you have to do is eat less. Eat less, but watch the vitamins so you will have plenty of pep and energy. Lose extra pounds, but keep your morale.

We have recently been hearing a great deal about nine day diets, ten day diets and eleven day diets, but most are pretty drastic. Before you enlist for anything so revolutionary, consult your doctor.

Many volunteer Red Cross workers, women in the AWVS and girls in the OCD want to reduce. But since they are doing extra work they feel the need of all their energy and wonder if dieting would upset their status quo. However, there is no reason for feeling fatigue on a reducing diet if you watch your vitamins. What many women do is this: they adhere religiously to a diet, but recklessly throw away one-third to one-fourth of the precious food element by improper cooking of meats and vegetables.

If you have some of these fine copper-clad stainless steel pots and pans, cook vegetables the "waterless" way and you will retain all the necessary vitamins and minerals provided by nature.

Rules for Dieting

Here are some good rules for dieting in uniform:

1. Don't drown your vegetables in pots of boiling water. Remember that- vitamins B1, B2 , C and Nicotinic Acid (now called Niacin) are all water soluble. Large amounts of water, long cooking result in vitamin loss.

2. Don't peel fruits and vegetables. Cook vegetables, such as young carrots, potatoes and summer squash with their skins on. Shell peas and lima beans close to actual cooking time. Exposure to air destroys Vitamin C.

3. Don't use much salt. Season vegetables discreetly while cooking; don't add salt at the table. Salt in itself is not fattening, but there is a tendency for it to be absorbed by the body tissues; the tissues in turn absorb water to neutralize the salt. It's a vicious circle.

Hold the intake of food to a minimum. See that you get your vitamins and minerals and continue it day after day until the excess curves melt away. If you are hungry between meals eat three or four stalks of celery, an orange, or treat yourself to a glass of vegetable juice. They are good for you. Say "No, no, a thousand times no" to many starchy bread, sweets, desserts, butter and whipped cream.

Here are some non-fattening foods, rich in nutrition, and recommended for dieting: Lean lamb chops, lean broiled steak, chicken, tongue, liver or fish.

Fruits, such as oranges grapefruit, unsweetened pineapple or raspberries, cherries, fresh figs.

Green vegetables, such as asparagus, endive, watercress, spinach, mushrooms, sauerkraut, tomatoes and cabbage.

PINEAPPLE MERINGUE

4 cups crushed pineapple
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Pinch salt
1-4 cup corn starch
2 tablespoons butter
grated rind of lemon

Mix sugar, corn starch and pineapple. Cook in double boiler until thick. Cook pour in baked pie shell and cover with meringue and brown

PUMPKIN PIE

1 1-4 cup cooked pumpkin
1-2 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons brown sugar
1 teaspoon ginger
3 eggs
1 tablespoon sherry
1 teaspoon cinnamon
pinch of salt
1 1-4 cup scalded milk

Mix ingredients in order given and bake in one crust.

SWEET POTATO PIE

1 1-4 cup mashed potato
1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
Pinch of salt
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
3 eggs
butter
2 cups milk

Mix in order given and bake in one crust.

LEMON MERINGUE PIE

1 1-2 cups sugar
2 cups boiling water
4 tablespoons corn starch
4 tablespoons flour
4 egg yolks
grated rind of 2 lemons
2 tablespoons butter
6 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix dry ingredients, add boiling water, put in double boiler and cook twenty minutes. Add other ingredients and fill baked shell. Cover with meringue.

UNCOOKED LEMON PIE

Juice of 3 lemons
Can of condensed milk
3 eggs

Grate rind of lemons and mix with juice. Beat egg yolks in mixing bowl add alternately lemon mixture and milk, beat constantly until light and fluffy. Put in baked shell. Cover with meringue and put in oven long enough to brown. Let it stand one hour before cutting.

LEMON SPONGE PIE

1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons lemon juice
3 egg yolks
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon melted butter
pinch of salt
3 egg whites

Mix in order given, add beaten egg whites last. Bake in one crust.

LEMON AND APPLE PIE

1-2 cup chopped apple
1 cup sugar
1 egg beaten
1-4 cup cracker crumbs
grated rind of lemon
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix in order given. Bake in two crusts.

Remember you must eat to keep well, your patriotic duty just now.

"The time has come," the
Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and
sealing wax—
Of cabbages—and
kings . . ."

Indeed, and it is time to talk of cabbages—with the fine new cabbage now on the market! Cabbage lends itself to a variety of uses—from crisp salads to tempting main dishes. Served either raw or cooked, thus green leafy vegetables contribute valuable minerals and vitamins to the diet.

Here's a good recipe for serving cabbage as the main dish of the meal—cabbage with bacon sauce! This succulent dish is so easy to prepare—and so inexpensive. Serve it often while new cabbage is in. If you have leftover ham sometime, use the tidbits and ham fat in making the sauce—it's good, too!

Cabbage with Bacon Sauce

2 pound cabbage
1 teaspoonful salt
1-2 pound bacon
3 tablespoons bacon fat
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
1 cup water, or liquid drained from cabbage
1 cup rich or evaporated milk

Trim cabbage and chop coarsely. Wash quickly in cold water. Cover with just enough boiling water to prevent scorching, add the teaspoon salt, and cook rapidly in an uncovered kettle until tender, 6 to 12 minutes. Drain cabbage. Cut bacon in small pieces. Broil until delicately browned and crisp. Prepare a white sauce of bacon fat, flour, salt, pepper, water and milk. Add bacon. Combine with cabbage. Serve at once. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

Cabbage should be cooked quickly and in just as little water as possible so that it retains its fresh crispness and nice green color. Also the shorter the cooking time, the more vitamin C is retained. And speaking of vitamins, the creamy-rich Bacon Sauce, made with rich milk, abounds in vitamin D. Note, too, that the liquid from the cabbage is used in diluting the milk in making the sauce. This means that every bit of flavor goodness as well as the vegetable nutrients are saved!

This is a meal in itself for anyone on a diet or otherwise.

COCONUT BALLS

4 egg whites
1-3 cup sugar
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup coconut
1 teaspoon lemon extract
1-4 teaspoon almond extract
1-2 cup sugar
3 tablespoons cake flour

Beat whites until thick, slowly add 1-3 cup sugar. Beat until creamy, add salt, coconut and extracts. Mix lightly. Sprinkle top with 1-2 cup sugar blended with the flour. Fold in lightly. Half-fill paper baking cups. Bake 35 minutes in slow oven (325)

PEACHES ON VICTORY FOOD SPECIAL LIST

Attention, homemakers—and anyone else who is planning to can fruit while the summer harvests are ripe! This is the season for peaches and the crop is a good one. In fact, peaches are the "Victory Food Special" for this week. "Victory Food Specials" are foods that, for one reason or another, are super-abundant on the market. They must be moved promptly in order to make full use of this country's wartime food supply.

For those of you who plan to "put up" some of this fruit for future meals, here are tips from home economists, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on how to do it through the hot-pack method, a good and safe way to can peaches.

Getting Them Ready

Wash peaches in cold water, but do not soak them.

Remove the skins. Pare thin to save all the fruit you can.

If the skins are hard to take off, put the peaches in hot water for about a half-minute or until the skins will slip easily. Then duck the fruit in cold water for a few seconds before removing the skins.

Peaches may turn brown as a result of their hot water plunge. To help prevent this, you can dip them in a solution of salt, vinegar, and water for about two minutes after removing the skins. Use two tablespoons each of salt and vinegar to a gallon of cold water.

Can Fruit In Its Own Juice

Canning fruit in its own juice is a good way to hold in its flavor and food value. First, cut the peaches in slices. You can get more fruit in the jar when peaches are sliced —an important point in view of the shortage of containers and rubber for canning purposes.

Put the sliced fruit in a kettle and add sugar. This is the most economical way to use your canning allotment of sugar. By putting sugar directly on the peaches, you help draw out the juice, waste no sweetening. Let the sugar stand on the sliced fruit a few moments before heating it, to start the juice flowing. Then put the kettle on the stove and heat the peaches slowly until the sugar has dissolved and the fruit is hot throughout. But be sure not to cook the peaches until they are soft.

Pack and Process

Pack the hot fruit with its juice in clean, hot, sterilized jars. Fill each jar to within an inch of the top and pack the fruit firmly but not too tight.

Process the jar of peaches in a boiling water bath. You can rig up such a water-bath canner from a large kettle or a wash boiler . . . any vessel with a tight cover, and big enough to hold several jars and allow for covering then with 1 to 2 inches of water. Fit the canner with a rack to hold the jars off the bottom.

Have water in the canner boiling before you put in the jars of fruit.

Place the jars on the rack, leaving enough room for water to circulate freely around and under each one. Make sure the water comes over the jar tops at least 1 or 2 inches, and keep it that way throughout processing.

Put the top on the canner and start counting processing time as soon as the water begins to boil hard.

Process peaches, whether in quart or pint jars, for 15 minutes. When fruit is processed, remove jars from canner and set them right-side up to cool. After fruit is cooled, test each jar by turning it upside-down for a few minutes to be sure it is airtight and does not leak.

SQUAW CORN WITH SAUTEED LIVER SAUSAGE AND BOLOGNA

6 strips bacon
1-4 cup diced green pepper
2 tablespoons minced onion
3 cups cooked or canned whole-kernel corn
2-3 pound liver-sausage
2-3 pound bologna
3 tablespoons butter

Cook bacon to delicate brown in heavy frying pan. Remove from fat and cut 3 strips in small pieces. Pour off half the fat; add green pepper and onion and cook until pepper and onion are tender. Add corn and diced bacon, reheat. Have liver sausage and bologna cut into thick slices. Melt butter in frying pan, cook liver sausage and bologna until a delicate brown. To serve, place corn in center of platter, and arrange liver sausage bologna and bacon around the corn. Makes 6 servings.

PANCAKES DE LUXE

Peaches and cream are beautiful in terms of a complexion, or delicious in terms of dessert. But sliced peaches on waffles are wonderful as a summertime meal.

The waffles, with their content of enriched flour, eggs and milk provide the mainstay of the dish, and the sliced peaches, or berries—are the extra flavor and appeal. Because the peaches are slightly sweetened, no dessert is needed, unless it be small wedges of cheese with crisp crackers of toast strips.

A point to keep in mind in making waffles or pancakes is that they are best when made from a quite thin batter.

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking power
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
2 1-2 cups milk
1-4 cup melted shortening
Sugar, butter and 1 Lemon

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Beat eggs slightly, add milk and shortening, and add to flour mixture. Mix to a smooth batter. Pour a half cupful of batter at a time on a lightly greased griddle, tipping it so as to make the batter run out to the edge. Bake over moderate heat until underside of pancake is evenly browned, and top side is cooked. Do not turn. Brush lightly with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar, and roll like jelly roll. Sprinkle with sugar and lemon juice. Set under broiler for 1-2 minute. Serve with sirup, honey, or fruit sauce.

Yield: About 6 pancakes.

LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS TO PLAY BIG PART IN PROGRAM

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has called for more rural leaders, and the Alabama Extension Service is making plans to secure a volunteer leader for every neighborhood served by farm and home agents who will help greatly in carrying forward all phases of agriculture's wartime program.

Negro farm and home agents are surveying every neighborhood and community in the counties they serve, with a view of securing adequate local volunteer leaders to function during this period. These leaders will help with any problem, from growing food for victory to assisting their neighbors in cases of invasion or air raids.

In addition they will represent their neighborhoods and communities at county-wide meetings, supply information on farm labor needs, assist with the collection of scrap iron, paper and other supplies vital to the war effort and help with any other emergency community problems. Each leader will contact as many families in his neighborhood as possible.

Rural young people will in many instances serve as leaders, especially in contacting farm boys and girls.

These leaders will furnish information as a basis for the development of county, state and national programs. It is hoped to list every family in every neighborhood in this program, for their protection and information, and to secure unified action on short notice.

With this organization functioning, information from the National and State governments and other sources will reach the families in the shortest possible time. Due to the present emergency and transportation problems, it has been determined that this organization, on a county, community and neighborhood level is necessary in order to carry out the various programs most effectively.

These local leaders will stand ready to act immediately should any emergency arise or on other matters of importance that may come up.

When your county agents approach you on this activity do all you can to help in the organization, because a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. If all the other neighborhoods around are organized, and yours is not, this may serve to weaken the whole chain of the organization, and perhaps prevent the success of some special agricultural program, or other defense activity.

Make an inventory of your kitchen equipment and utensils. Discard those pieces that are worn beyond repair. If they are aluminum, tin, or iron, give them to Uncle Sam.

Tildie: Oh, boy, but did Joe make a break during his after dinner speech last night?

Tommy: Why, what did he let slip?

Tildie: His false teeth.

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SUCCESS COMES TO FARMERS FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS

Farm people in Sardis Community, Dallas County, have followed the program of Extension teaching and have profited by doing so.

Maceo Ford who lives in an electrically lighted home with plenty of room for his family is an example of how farmers have been affected by Extension work. He has enough cows to furnish his family with milk and butter. A few years ago Mr. Ford grew mostly cotton but now he takes pride in telling about his pasture and the 1200 to 1500 pounds of home cured meat he saves each year. His farm is well terraced and a portion is seeded to cover crops each year.

In recent years Mr. Ford has used the income from the farm to make improvements on his home which he owns. The house has been painted and screened and new furniture added. The family was presented a new radio when electric lights were put in the home.

Tom Moss is another successful farmer in the county following Extension teaching. For 14 years Mr. Moss and his wife have used their farm and home as a demonstration. The Moss family was one of the first Negro families to use cover crops. When others failed to see the value of planting vetch and Austrian peas, Mr. Moss was planting 10 to 15 acres annually. With this type of farm program he was soon able to make certain definite improvements on his farm that brought him recognition from Tuskegee Institute as a Merit Farmer.

This farm has an income from livestock, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and cotton. The home orchard on this farm is one of the best in Dallas county. Not only does the orchard take care of the family's needs, but several hundred dollars worth of fruits have been sold on market in Selma.

STRAWBERRIES NET FARMER $832.00 LAST SPRING

During the past spring W. Z. Herbert, Conecuh County, gathered over 500 crates of strawberries from three acres. After paying all expenses the berries netted him $832.

FINDS TIMBER MORE PROFITABLE THAN COTTON

Columbus Smith of Peach Tree Community, Clarke County, finds that it is much easier and more profitable to grow timber than it is to grow cotton.

Mr. Smith sells timber regularly and two years ago he sold $700 worth and the year previous $400 worth. By keeping fires out of the young timber, he has a constant source of timber for sale.

Mr. Smith does not grow cotton on his place at all, but grows hogs, cows, and food and feed crops.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS HELP IN WAR EFFORT

Sumter County 4-H Club boys and girls have collected and sold scrap iron, waste paper, old tires and other waste materials to help the war effort. The girls are now growing vegetables and canning, and the boys are growing peanuts for oil, pigs, calves, chickens, cane, potatoes, corn, hay, and orchards. Money received from all these projects will be used to buy stamps and bonds.

FARMER WHO ONCE PLOWED OXEN MAKING SUCCESS OF FARMING

Steve Henderson, Morgan Co., who formerly plowed oxen, has scored great gains in farming during the past seven years.

In the spring of 1935, Henderson found himself agriculturally "shipwrecked." That spring he borrowed $300 and bought among other things one steer. In 1936 he bought another steer. With these he gradually became self-sustaining, until 1939, when he paid all debts, and had $22.76 clear money.

For the last two years he has been renting from a local landlord who has shown much interest in the welfare of this tenant. Last year Henderson produced 14 bales of cotton on ten and one-half acres of land, 350 bushels of corn and plenty of hay. His family was well supplied with food.

Deciding to get on a little faster, he sold his two oxen this spring and purchased the two young mules.

WHEAT MARKETING CARD REQUIRED

A warning is issued by A. W. Jones, State AAA administrator, to all persons purchasing wheat from producers in 1942. The United States holds a lien of 57c per bushel on all wheat not identified by a marketing card at the time of marketing as required by federal law. Any wheat not identified at the time title changes hands is subject to this lien.

This includes "over-the-fence" trading by farmers but provision has been made whereby farmers may pay toll either for threshing or milling of their own wheat.

EASY TREATMENT FOR CATTLE LICE IS OUTLINED

A simple and comparatively inexpensive treatment for cattle lice on a small number of animals is a mixture of derris or cube powder thoroughly mixed with equal parts of finely ground dusting sulphur, advises W. H. Gregory, extension livestock specialist.

Any pint or quart size jar or can with a tin screw cap cover may be made into a practical duster. With a small nail, punch about a dozen holes in a circular area about the size of a silver dollar in the lid of the jar or can. Place the mixture in the container, screw the lid firmly, and dust liberal quantities of the dust on all hairy parts of the animal, including the stomach and tail, and rub it into the hair thoroughly with the fingers.

One application is usually sufficient to rid an animal of lice, but if lice are found ten or eleven days after treatment, a second thorough treatment should be made.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN FOLLOWING HEALTH WEEK IS POPULAR

Hale County club folk recently brought to a close an intensive clean-up campaign that was begun in connection with National Negro Health Week.

After a series of method demonstrations given by the Negro farm and home demonstration agents, L. A. Crews and Elizabeth D. Ray, in home sanitation, white washing and personal hygiene, these groups began their drive. The 4-H club groups put forth special efforts to clean up all rubbish around the homes and schools, and to get rid of mosquito breeding places.

The meetings held were for the purpose of making reports on community activities and giving final programs. A tour was held in the Guinea and Newbern Communities with Dr. William B. Perry of the State Health Department, and Luella C. Hanna, State agent for Negro women, as guest speakers.

Dr. Perry gave a very timely talk on "Good Health and its Relation to America's Victory Program" and pleaded that it is necessary that each individual do his part toward keeping well and fit.

Miss Hanna centered her discussions on "The Importance of Proper Selection and Preparation of Foods As a Health Measure."

As its part on the programs, the Guinea 4-H club group gave a playlet showing what they had learned in first aid. Sadie Lee Singleton, president of the Newbern 4-H Club, gave a demonstration on "What to Have When the Doctor Comes" and "Making a Bed for a Patient." Little Gene McKenney, a pre-4-H Club girl, assisted by serving as the patient.

Others appearing on the program were C. W. Orr, principal of the Tuscaloosa Industrial High School, who gave an interesting talk on "Cleanliness On the Home Premises" and C. E. Trout, Negro county agent, Tuscaloosa County.

Members of the Stillman Institute faculty, Industrial High School and the Hale County Training School made up the party of visitors who made encouraging remarks to the groups and advised that they make health a major part of their daily program.

FARMERS FACE PENALTY FOR SETTING FIRES

Alabama's Agricultural Conservation Committee has taken steps to cut down on farm woods fires which cost the state many thousands of dollars annually.

W. B. Crawley, Pike County farmer and chairman of the Committee, said the group had ruled that any person who sets fire to the lands of another person or permits fire to escape from his farm to the forest lands of another person would have his payments, to which he is entitled under the 1942 AAA program, withheld, or if he has been paid, a refund would be required.

EARLIER MARKETING OF HOGS URGED TO AVERT PORK SHORTAGE

Wickard Tells Farm Officials Flow Must Be Kept Steady; Says Beef Problem Unanswered

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wickard today urged farmers to send a big share of their new herd of hogs to market earlier than usual this fall to avert a serious shortage of pork.

He also informed them that, once the run of pigs becomes heavy, it must be kept at a steady flow to avoid swamping the slaughter houses.

Wickard, who already had adjusted lease-lend pork prices to bring small processors back into normal operation to relieve a scarcity of meats in some areas, conferred with war board chairmen and extension service officials from 10 Midwestern states on steps to ensure adequate livestock production for the nation and its allies in the months ahead.

More Hogs Raised

The secretary reported that American farmers were raising about 20,000,000 more hogs than last year, an increase of almost 25 per cent, and that the number of cattle on farms and ranches was the largest on record.

Wickard advised farmers to change feeding methods so their hogs will be fat although shipped

He also cautioned them to use feed supplies carefully or "we will be scrapping the bottom of our corn bin." He suggested that the best way to cope with the problem was to feed more wheat to livestock.

Beef Said Problem

Asked about the supply of beef, Wickard told reporters:

"We frankly haven't got the answer to how the Army is to get all the beef it needs and also get cattle into feed lots to fatten them into what we normally consider prime beef for civilian use."

The necessity of making advance purchases of food supplies for U. S., the President said during his press conference, was on e of three reasons why some communities were experiencing a shortage of beef, the other reason being that this was the off-season for production, and that the public with more money to spend, was buying more and better cuts.

Although there are 45,000 registered voters in Hamilton County poll tax receipts they must show before they will be allowed to vote

God and the Doctor we alike adore
But only when in danger, not before:
The danger o'er, both are alike requited.
God forgotten, and the Doctor slighted.

--Robert Owen (1771-1858)

8,000 POUND ELEPHANT, 50 YEARS OLD DIES

SAN DIEGO, July 29 (AP)—Empress, whose 8,000 pounds made her one of the largest female elephants in the United States, died today at the San Diego zoo.

About 50 years old, the pachyderm had been in failing health for some time.

--Carrie: Must you use bad language in your place of business?

Gus: Oh, yes, my job is teaching parrots to talk.

WHO INVENTED WHAT?

Historians differ as to the real importance of the contributions made by Robert Fulton to the development of steam navigation. The authors of American school histories, after paying scant tribute to the earlier work of John Fitch, usually credit the invention of the steamboat to Fulton. Many writers who have dealt with the subject more extensively are inclined to represent Fulton as an opportunist who originated nothing, but who discovered ways of exploiting the inventions of others i n a successful business enterprise.

The truth probably lies between these extremes, writes W. Mack Angas in "Technology Review." Beyond question, the Clermont was the first commercially successful steamer and honor is due to Fulton for building her and proving that the steamboat could be something more than an interesting novelty.

On the other hand, it is now generally appreciated that Fulton did not invent but improved and developed the steamboat. Furthermore, the work of his predecessors and contemporaries gave him a rather broad foundation upon which to build.

SPECIAL STAMPS ISSUED

With the abolishment of the franking privilege (restored a few years later), taking effect July 1, 1873, the postmaster general of the United States, as required by law, provided a series of stamps of special design for each of the executive departments of the government for the prepayment of postage of official matter. All designs, except for the post office department, bore in the center profile busts of various Americans.

In each case, the one-cent denomination bore likeness of Franklin, the two-cent a bust of Jackson, the three-cent a profile of Washington, and the remainder as follows: Six-cent, Lincoln; seven-cent Stanton; 10-cent Jefferson; 12-cent, Clay; 15 cent, Webster; 24-cent, Scott; 30-cent, Hamilton; 90-cent, Perry, $2, $5, $10 and $20, Seward.

The state department, printing its adhesives in green, was the only branch to use all denominations.

SMALL RODENTS

Vole is an English name for several species of small rodents belonging to the rat family, particularly the water vole and the field vole. Water voles have small ears, short tails and use only the hind legs in swimming. They are about the size of a brown rat. The field voles have stumpy tails, thick bodies and are about the size of common mice. They do great damage to the grain crops.

SIR WALTER SCOTT

The Scottish novelist and poet Sir Walter Scott was born August 15, 1771, at Edinburgh where he attended school. In 1792 he was called to the bar. After his marriage in 1797 to Charlotte Charpentier and his appointment as deputy sheriff of Selkirkshire about 1800, he devoted much time to writing, gaining great success with such poems as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," ::Marmion," and "The Lady of the Lake." Seeking greater fame, Scott turned his attention to historical novels, producing an amazing number of romantic tales. including "Guy Mannering," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," and "Quentine Durward." Meanwhile he built a magnificent estate, Abbotsford. In 1820 he was created a baronet.

About 1805 Scott became a secret partner in a publishing firm and when it failed in 1826 he was faced with financial ruin. Instead of declaring himself bankrupt he devoted the remaining years of his life to paying off his debts but his intense work toward this end impaired his health and he suffered a paralysis in 1830. His death occurred September 21, 1832, at Abbotsford.

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Commodore Perry introduced rail transportation in Japan when he set up a model line in 1852.

Gaelic is still spoken and many quaint customs observed in the Bras d'Or Lakes region of Baddeck, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia.

Man, during the last 100 years, has learned more about the earth than in all the thousands of years of his existence before that time.

The letter "Q" is superfluous in the English language.

The second largest church in America, L'Eglise de Notre Dame, in Montreal, Province of Quebec, has within its steeple the largest church bell on the continent.

The American Legion has a membership of 1,037,000.

The Ozark Mountains vary in height between 1,500 and 2,200 feet.

America's most successful communistic experiment took place at Economy, north of Pittsburgh on the Ohio River. It was founded by the Harmony Society in 1825.

A salvage bell for submarine crews, based in design on the American bell which has been tested in Navy rescue work, is owned by Sweden and is the only one of its kind in Europe.

During January, 499 religious services were held on Bataan peninsular.

POI FOR KITES

The ancient Hawaiian who invented the national dish, poi, probably never dreamed the uses an irreverent young American would conjure up for that delicacy. The lad was Alex Dreier, N. B. C. commentator, who was born in the Islands and who spent his youth there and at San Francisco.

There was always a mess of poi in the family refrigerator and Mrs. Dreier could never quite understand why it disappeared so fast. It took several months to ferret out the truth—her son Alex was looting the stuff to use as glue for his kites. It worked very well, too, he says.

India and Ceylon may be our principal tea sources. Production there is now 550,000,000 pounds annually.

The Johnstown flood of 1889 took 2,235 lives and caused damage estimated at $10,000,000. It was the worst peacetime disaster this country has ever experienced.

It is estimated that more than one-third of all the federal and state prisons in the United States were constructed before the Civil War.

There was an almost unbroken stand of trees from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river when the white man first came to America.

A sparrow eats more than five pounds of grain a year.

Lord Beaverbrook even has telephones scattered around the yards of his two homes. He has more telephones than any other individual in England.

About 45 gallons of water are required to fill an average sized bathtub.

Likenesses of living Presidents and living ex-Presidents of the United States are not used on the country's postage stamps.

Airplane groundmen and mechanics at one school are learning their lessons in a huge circus tent, equipped with bleacher seats, public address system, and a lecture platform in the main ring.

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 5)

would be sacrificed, and every practicing physician would face the competition of every fakir and charlaton who decided to "hang up a shingle." That must not be allowed to happen.

MANPOWER ON THE FARM

In a recent address, John Brandt, head of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, had some common sense things to say about agriculture in this country.

On the subject of the farm labor situation, he observed: God pity this nation and its liberties if the farmers of America said tomorrow, 'We are going to quit on Friday at four o'clock and we won't turn a wheel again until eight o'clock Monday Morning.' We'd be licked before we started. . . . Our men are going to the Army, as we expect them to go, and we likewise expect whatever is necessary of the manpower on the farm to go to work in defense factories. But until such a time as the manpower of the city has been used to the extent of more than 40 hours a week, they have no right to draw from agriculture men and women out of the 70 hour category."

Food is as necessary to this war as bullets. We have obligated ourselves to supply other United Nations with gigantic quantities of foodstuffs which they cannot obtain elsewhere. If th farms are drained of manpower, that food supply cannot be produced. In some sections of the country, lack of manpower for farming is already forcing curtailment of operations. This is a real and imminent problem and it must be solved.

Father Divine's Hotel Is Doing Plenty Business

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 27—(ANP)—Father Divine's Brigantine hotel, the palatial hotel taken over by the Divine group sometime ago, is doing a capacity business with booking taken straight through Labor day. No rooms are available in the huge house at any time until after that date.

With a minimum charge of $2.00 per person per week, although men and women are separated and sleep on different floors, the house insists on two persons in a room. It is reported that several of Atlantic City's leading citizens are domiciled at the hotel, where they are assured of peace and quiet.

Cars from surrounding states fill the parking space in the area adjacent to Brigantine with the dining room doing a rush business at all hours. Some five or six miles from Atlantic City itself, the new rush of business at the hotel has caused the bus company to put on additional buses to accommodate the crowds who go right from the station to the hotel.

CRYOLITE WILL KILL CHEWING GARDEN INSECTS

Farmers who find difficulty in securing sufficient amounts of rotenone insecticides to fight garden pests may, in many cases, use cryolite as an effective substitute.

F. S. Arant, of the Zoology-Entomology Department, Alabama Experiment Station, says that cryolite can be used to good advantage against chewing insects. "Cryolite is less objectionable than arsenical insecticides as it does not burn the plants.

For use on most vegetables mix one pound of cryolite with three pounds of filler, such as talc, tobacco dust, or gypsum and apply at the same rate as Derris or other dust poison. If used to control the tomato fruit worm, mix one pound of cryolite with 10 pounds of corn meal, dropping, pinch at a time, into fruit clusters at 10-day intervals. Here it can also be used as a dust at the rate of two pounds of poison to one pound of talc. Arant warns that applications should not be made on leafy vegetables just before marketing or eating.

Cryolite will not kill plant lice and other sucking insects. Here Black Leaf 40 should be used.

Cryolite is ordinarily bought "straight" and is then mixed by the buyer with one of the fillers. The cost runs about the same as lead arsenate.

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Wooden Collection Plates, well finished with Plush Bottom, 10 inch Plates $6.00 each

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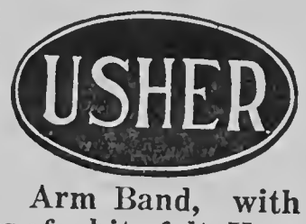
These Ushers' Arm Bands are very attractive; made of high-grade felt material, in colors red, blue and green, each with white letters, and elastic band to fit around the arm Size, 6½x4¾ inches. **25 cents** each; $3.00 a dozen.



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YOUR VACUUM CLEANER

Now that the supply of new vacuum cleaners is limited, your old cleaner, if working, takes on added value. So cherish it. Periodical checks and adjustments by a reliable service man will help to lengthen its life and give you most efficient use. Intelligent care on your own part is important, too. So don't neglect emptying the dust bag after each using—brush out all the clinging dust; don't expect it to pick up everything—sharp, hard particles may damage it; don't wind the electric cord around sharp surfaces that will cut or fray the covering, step on cord drag along floor, or disconnect by pulling on cord instead of grasping plug. Do store your cleaner in a proper place — where it will be protected from dust, as well as knocks.

COLOR CONTRASTS

Contrast in color often means appetizing contrast in taste, too. This salad plate has both: On a bed of crisp green lettuce, arrange large red tomatoes stuffed with shrimp salad and garnished with cucumber and hard boiled egg slices and whole ripe olives.

INK STAINS

If you inadvertently tip the ink bottle and spill the ink over the surface of your fine mahogany table, don't despair. It will usually wash off without serious damage done. The finish on the table should seal the surface so that the stain remains on top. Wipe it off with a soft cloth dampened in a mild soap suds. Wipe dry with a clean dry cloth, using light strokes with the direction of the grain.

One fourth teaspoon almond extract added to each 2 cups seeded cherries for pie gives an unusually delicious flavor. Try a speck of nutmeg and mace in your next rhubarb pie.

For that hot dish for a picnic, try Hungarian goulash made of macaroni, ground beef, tomatoes and green pepper. Another good one is escalloped potatoes and left-over ham.

A too-tight garment can be made to fit by using a panel of contrasting fabric down the front.

Peeling Tip

To peel oranges and grapefruit easily and to remove the white tissues, pour boiling water over the fruit and let stand for about five minutes.

SOIL CONSERVATION IS ONE IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE OF AAA

As this war goes on soil conservation becomes not only a sounder farm policy, but a war necessity. There is only one way to make the land produce continuously over a number of years and that is to carry out farm practices which will save and enrich the soil.

In making these statements, A. W. Jones, State AAA administrator, urged each farmer to consider all possible conservation practices which could be followed on his farm. Summer and winter legumes, terracing, perennials, and pastures all play a necessary part in raising more food and feed needed.

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency has had as one of its main objectives for nearly ten years conserving and enriching the soil. If farmers will follow their farm plan as set up last fall they will be able to contribute much more to the war effort, Jones added.

Eggs for sale should be cleaned even if only slightly soiled. A clean cloth moistened with vinegar in one corner, will remove small dirt spots. Very dirty eggs should be used at home if possible. Clean hands and equipment are necessary when cleaning eggs.

DINNER IN ARMY ABOUT AS GOOD AS LUCULLUS SERVED

And There Is Plenty for Hungriest Man

By Yvonne Crowley

How would you like to eat a dinner including Virginia baked ham, parsleyed potatoes, sweet potatoes, buttered new peas, salad of crisp raw vegetables in lime gelatin with mayonnaise, hot Parkerhouse rolls with butter, old fashioned strawberry shortcake, coffee, and grape juice?

These foods were all included in the dinner served recently to press guests of Maj. Allen R. Edwards at the mess hall of the 1600th service command unit of the United States army, 168 West Harrison street, and they are just samples of the arm rations served regularly to more than 500 enlisted men at these barracks. With careful planning and purchasing of foods in large quantities, wholesome, appetizing meals like this can be served at a cost of about 56 cents per person per day.

Prepare Four Meals a Day

According to Mess Sergt. Daniel Cannon, who supervises all details and accounts of the food preparation, the shortcake lacked its originally planned topping of whipped cream as the extreme heat of the day caused the cream to turn into a butter-like substance, most unsuitable for the dish. His apologies were accepted however, since an unfortunate incident like this will occur in the best regulated kitchens.

Cooks, bakers, student cooks, and civilian mess attendants prepare four nutritious meals each day, following the menus planned by Sergt. Cannon, and carefully inspected and approved by a mess officer. These cooks and bakers have all been graduated from the school for cooks and bakers, where they are taught the theoretical and practical principles of food preparation. With the aid of modern equipment in an up to date, spotlessly clean kitchen, it is possible to bake as many as eight hundred biscuits or rolls, prepare two hundred gallons of soup, or peel one hundred potatoes at one time. An automatic machine efficiently solves the dishwashing problem.

Get All They Can Eat

The usual consumption of milk is 900 half pint bottles per day, and about 1,400 pounds of potatoes are eaten each week. Enlisted men who are served cafeteria style, are allowed as many as three helpings of food at each meal. Huge T-bone steaks, a favorite with the men, are served every other Sunday. Altho a rare case, one soldier is known to have consumed three of these steaks, each of which is large enough almost to cover a dinner plate. No objection to this extraordinary behavior was made by mess officers.

In spite of the huge amounts of food required, there is little waste in its preparation. Leftover foods from the day's meals, for instance, are reheated and attractively served late in the evening to those who undertake night duties. Meat bones and stock are saved for soup; excess fat is rendered, and making soap for scrubbing purpose is not an infrequent practice. Altho sugar is not rationed to the army, it is saved as much as possible by the use of substitutes, such as honey or sirup, in cakes, pastries, and other sweets.

IMPORTANT THAT INSURED COTTON BE POISONED

Farmers carrying cotton crop insurance are cautioned by A. W. Jones, State AAA administrator, that if they have practiced boll weevil poisoning the majority of years on which their insurance premiums are based they must do so this year, if poison is needed, to comply with cotton crop insurance regulations.

There will be no 1942 parity payments on cotton, rice and most types of tobacco because farmers' 1941 return, including conservation payments, on these commodities is at or above the parity level.

MORE THAN 1,500 PHYSICIANS ATTEND ANNUAL CONVENTION

Shortage of Doctors Is Big Problem, NMA Learns from Government Officials

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3 (ANP)—With more than 1,500 physicians on hand, the National Medical association concluded its 48th annual convention at Central High school last weekend after its largest and most successful annual meeting.

In spite of war time restrictions, the largest crowd to ever attend the session of an annual NMA convention heard high military officials, including Maj. Sam F. Neeley, chief of the Washington bureau which handles the procurement and assignment to the armed forces of the America's doctors, discuss the role of the Negro physicians in relation to the war effort and to the problems created by the emergency.

Delegates from every state were on hand, coming here from as far east as Massachusetts and as far west as California.

Resolutions

Significant resolutions, condemning the segregation of Negro blood in army and navy blood banks and asking for government grants to help alleviate the dangerous scarcity of Negro doctors, highlighted the business sessions of the convention.

The doctors declared that there was no scientific difference between the blood of white and colored donors and decried the establishment of separate blood banks.

Need Doctors

Calling attention to the dire shortage of Negro medical personnel, considerably aggravated by the war crisis which has taken from most colored communities several of its physicians for service with the army medical corps, the physicians resolved to place the problem before federal authorities with the hope that some government subsidies can be granted which would increase facilities for training and also help worthy students to defray the expenses of training.

It was pointed out during the discussion that although arrangements had been made to increase the capacity of Meharry and Howard medical colleges, those facilities even when operating at capacity, would fall far short of adequacy in view of the dire shortage existing now. It was suggested the government subsidies might help to open up other facilities to Negro medical students.

Officers Elected

Working under a new constitution, which has substituted a board of trustees for the original executive board, the physicians elected the following officers: Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, president-elect; Dr. F. D. Stubbs, Philadelphia first vice president; Dr. C. Waymond Reeves, Atlanta, second vice president; Dr. I. Bradshaw Higgins, Baltimore, third vice president.

Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, general secretary; Dr. P. A. Stevens, Chattanooga, Tenn., assistant secretary; Dr. A. C. Terrance, Opalousa, La., recording secretary; Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kan., assistant recording secretary, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer.

Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, Va., speaker of the house of delegates; Dr. J. N. Mills, Durham, N. C., vice speakers; and Dr. J. A. Long, Palatka, Fla., secretary, house of delegates.

Trustees are Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J., chairman; Dr. J. D. Wilson, Detroit, Dr. L. M. Hill, Atlanta; Dr. J. E. Wallace, Cleveland, and Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Washington.

No Place Named Yet

Several cities invited the 1943 convention. However, the committee on time and place made no final decision in the matter because of the critical war emergency. It was felt that the decision would have to be delayed until it could be reasonably ascertained what the transportation situation would be next August.

Members of the women's auxiliary of the NMA bestowed two unique honors on its founder, Mrs. Alma Givens of Norfolk. She was elected president-emeritus and a new scholarship project which is designed to make available to deserving medical students scholarship aid from the women's auxiliary, was named the Alma Wells Givens Scholarship fund. This fund is to be accumulative. It was not decided when the first scholarship would be awarded.

"Women's Officers

Meeting on the theme, "Special Hygiene in Civilan Defense," the women endorsed the blood bank resolution of the NMA and elected the following officers: Mrs. W. G Alexander, Orange, N. J., president; Mrs. J. E. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., president-elect; Mrs. Matthis, Washington, vice-president; Mrs. J. J. Thomas, St. Louis, secretary; Mrs. W. P. Dickerson, Newport News, Va., treasurer; Mrs. Christian Kilgore, Texas, chaplain; Dr. Bessie Badham Small, Denton, Md., chairman of the executive board; and Mrs. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, chairman of advisory board.

Radio Speaker

Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, president, conducted the general meetings of the convention. The scientific papers, clinics, and exhibits were of a high order, according to an informal poll of the physicians present.

Dr. A. N. Vaughan, past president of the association, delivered an inspiring radio address over the "Wings Over Jordan" Sunday religious program on the Sunday before the convention opened.

The social affairs, given by local clubs and committees, were regarded as the most brilliant and unique in the history of the convention.

CHAMBERS FARMERS USE LEGUMES TO INCREASE CROP PRODUCTION

Chambers County farmers are making use of legumes to increase production of their food and feed crops.

Stoke Drake of Canaan-Welch Community makes kudzu work for him several different ways. This year he has sold 10,200 crowns from slightly over two acres. These crowns brought $71.50 which paid a part of his fertilizer bill.

Mr. Drake says. "I have planted corn on the kudzu land this year and expect to make about 50 bushels to the acre. Next year I plan to turn it back to a regular kudzu patch for hay."

His kudzu which is eight years old provides hay and furnishes temporary grazing for cattle.

Julius Ray, of High Pine Community, planted two acres of sericea in 1935, two years later he added another acre, and this year he brought his total up to four acres. He sold $6.50 worth of sericea seed harvested last fall.

Last year Mr. Ray cut five tons of hay from his four and one-half acres of kudzu and this spring dug enough crowns to set out three more acres and sell 1,590 for $13.

Ruben Moss has one and one-half acres of sericea already established on his farm. This year he has added another one-half acre of sericea, set out one acre of kudzu and seeded one acre of pasture with the hopes of keeping his livestock in good condition the year around.

The gun that "isn't loaded" kills many children and grown-ups, too, each year.

NORMAN DAVIS ASKS PHOTOGRAPHERS TO ASSIST RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (ANP)—A call to the photographers of America to lend their talents in recording the war-time work of the American Red Cross at home and abroad was issued by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

In inviting the cooperation of photographers, Mr. Davis announced that the Red Cross will sponsor a national photographic competition with war saving bonds having a maturity value of $5,125 as awards. Funds for the awards are being provided by the Photographic society of America and other friends of the Red Cross.

The competition will be known as the American Red Cross National Photo awards with headquarters at 598 Madison Ave., New York, where entries will be received. Louis C. Boochever, of Cornell university, has been named director.

Amateur and professional photographers are eligible to compete for awards. Salaried employes of the Red Cross and its local chapters are barred. The competition will open Oct. 1 and close Dec. 31. There will be two classes of awards, monthly and grand. Monthly competitions will be held in October, November and December, and will be judged by men and women prominent in the photographic world. Final awards will be decided by a nationally known jury of photographic experts and will be announced on Feb. 1, 1943.

English Prof: Mr. Gish, eorrect this sentence: Girls is naturally better looking than boys.

Gish: Girls is artificially better looking than boys.

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Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
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Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
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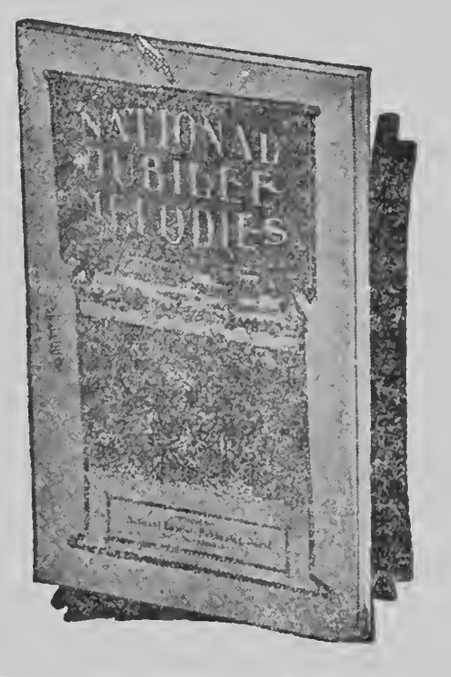

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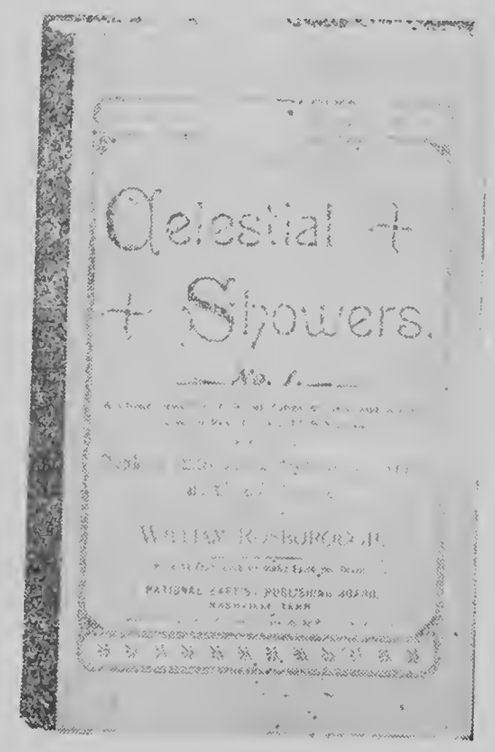

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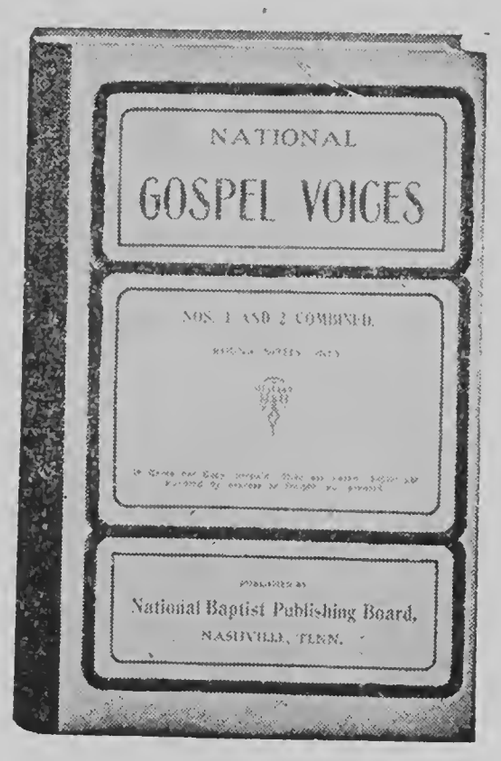

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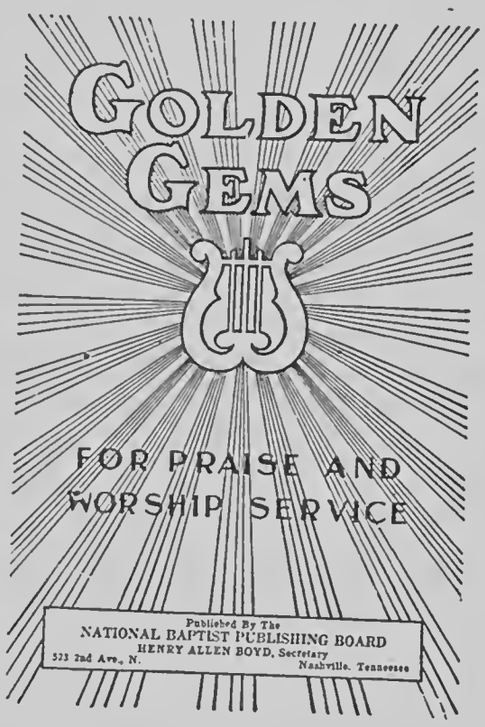

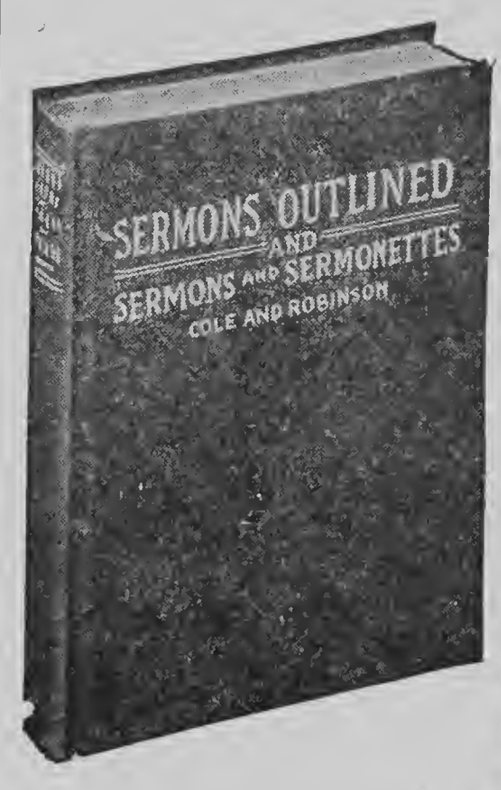

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NEGRO RECRUITS FINISH COURSE AT GREAT LAKES

7th Regiment Hangs up Good Record

"You'll find your foot on the lower rung of the ladder—it depends on you how high up you go," Rear Adm. John Dowens, commanding officer of the 9th naval district, told the first Negro graduating class at the Great Lakes Naval Training yesterday afternoon. Adm. Downes predicted there will be "plenty of people ready to help you" and urged the new seamen to be prompt, truthful, and devoted to duty.

The admiral spoke in exercises in the drill hall at Camp Morrow, where the 104 graduates have just finished several weeks of intensive physical training, lectures in seamanship, and instruction in naval fundamentals. Lieut. Comm. Daniel W. Armstrong complimented the men on the excellent record they made as members of the 7th regiment.

Indiana Man Wins Honor

Thomas Stewart Waller, 19 years old, of Indianapolis, Ind., was chosen honor man of the regiment thru competitive examination. He enlisted in the navy after completing his freshman year at Indiana university.

Because of their showing in the examination some of the graduates will be sent to the service school, some have been assigned to the ship's company to train recruits at Camp Morrow, and the rest will leave soon for active duty with the fleet or a naval shore station.

Five hundred of the 1,600 other Negro recruits at the camp participated in the ceremonies. As they marched past the reviewing stand they sang "We Are Men of the United States Navy," composed by Wayman Elmer Hathcock, colored musician second class, of Atlanta, Ga. Music was supplied by the training station's 50 piece Negro band.

Twelve Chicagoans in Group

Other officers in the reviewing stand were Capt. T. De Witt Carr, executive officer at the station, and Lieut. Comm. Harold B. Edgar, in charge of recruit training. Chief Petty Officer Ray Wallace, white, was commanding officer in charge of the graduating company.

There were 12 Chicagoans among the graduates. They were James Stevens Jr., 3338 South State street; Stanley J. Tarver, 4222 Michigan boulevard; Arthur C. Brown, 351 E. 59th street; Maurice Ellison, 315 East 60th street; Louis T. Ellison, 4058 Dearborn street; Robert G. Clark, 6533 Rhodes Ave.; Francis L. White, 5727 Prairie avenue; Donald Fuller, 135 North Campbell avenue; Russell Jones, 1511 North Wells street; Roland L. Hayes, 3714 Indiana avenue; Thomas Duncan, 5358 Indiana avenue, and Lewis Kenney, 6449 St Lawrence avenue.

—Exchange

UNDESIRABLE PLANTS ARE CONTROLLED BY MOWING PASTURES NOW

During July farmers should mow their pastures, according to J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, who points out mowing serves a two-fold purpose.

1. Some of the pasture plants may have reached the heading-out stage, becoming tough and unpalatable, and clipping will stimulate a fresh palatable, nutritious growth of grass to provide grazing late in the season.

2. Eradication of weeds that rob pastures of moisture. Weeds grow abundantly on newly seeded pasture, therefore pastures seeded last fall and this spring are likely to be badly infested. Systematic clipping is required to keep them from maturing seed.

Jackson: My wife and I are trying to hook a big fish for our daughter by inviting him to dinner every evening.

Miller: Is he nibbling?

Jackson: Nibbling? Say, the son-of-a-gun is eating us out of house and home.

BLOATED CATTLE

Relief can be given bloated cattle, in many cases, by placing a rope coated with pine tar, wagon grease, or other distasteful substances in the cow's mouth, and tying it behind the horns or over the head, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As the animal tries to dislodge the rope, movement of the tongue, jaws and throat stimulates secretion of saliva and swallowing. This opens the esophagus tube to the stomach, allowing gas to escape. Bloat is common in the spring of the year when cattle are allowed to overeat on young legume pasture such as alfalfa or clover.

The best way to eradicate Johnson grass is to turn it under during hot weather in August and September, reports K. G. Baker, manager of the Black Belt Experiment Station.

MUCH SOIL BUILDING EXPECTED THIS FALL

Alabama farmers are planning for a big winter legume planting season.

Figures at the end of May showed that better than 19,000 tons of superphosphate, 14,000 tons of basic slag, and 13,000 tons of lime had been requested under the conservation materials program. A great part of this was used for pasture development last winter and spring.

Orders for large quantities of phosphate, basic slag, lime and winter legume seed are going into county AAA offices every day. These materials and seed are to be used in planting winter cover crops this fall.

The real period for most conservation practices is only now getting underway and A. W. Jones, State Administrator, said that he expected to see a record acreage planted in winter legumes.

FARM WOMEN URGED

A nation-wide "Save Your Waste Fats" campaign is being conducted by State Extension Services distributing cards explaining how to save and sell fats.

"Save pan drippings from roast ham, beef, lamb and poultry. Save broiler drippings from stocks, chops, veal, and bacon. Save deep fats, whether lard or vegetable shortening, from fried potatoes, fish, doughnuts, etc." reads the card.

It is best to pour the fat into a widemouthed can, such as a coffee or vegetable shortening can. Be sure the can is spotlessly clean. Strain your fats as you pour them in, so that meat particles and other foreign matter are removed. Keep in refrigerator, or a cool dark place until you have collected at least one pound. Take fats to your meat dealer, who is cooperating patriotically and will pay you for them.

CANNERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SACCHARIN USE

A warning to home-makers against the use of saccharin as a substitute for sugar in canning and preserving fruits has been issued by W. D. Salmon, nutritionist of the Alabama Experiment Station.

Saccharin, a white crystalline derivative of coal tar, is 300 times as sweet as sugar, but is not a carbohydrate and possesses no food value, and should not be used except by doctor's prescription.

The Experiment Station nutritionist also pointed out that most state food laws prohibit use of saccharin in food products because it is considered unsafe for general use.

PLANT FALL TOMATOES

Tomato plants for producing a fall crop should be transplanted around July 15, advises Lyle Brown, extension horticulturist.

Varieties recommended are: Marglobe, Rutgers, Early Detroit and Pritchard, all red varieties.

The proper spacing of transplants is three to four feet apart in four to five foot rows. Shading by placing bush tops over the newly set plants is highly essential. About 800 to 1000 pounds of a 6-8-4 placed under the plants with a sidedressing of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda at first blooming should be sufficient.

IF IT COULD ONLY COOK

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. (UP)—Richard W. Northam has a weakness for gadgets. He has hundreds of them on his bicycle, including a speedometer, thermometer, clock, horns, bells, signs, a siren, 82 reflector buttons—just to name a few. The accessories cost him $125 and require 24 batteries to operate.

A Farm Security Administration survey in rural areas of 17 states discloses that only four persons in every 100 are in top-notch physical condition. Bad teeth were the most common defects uncovered.

The long white hairs of the old man cactus are really soft spines.

There were 181,993 visitors to the Badlands National Monument in South Dakota, during 1940.

The cost of producing automatic guns has been reduced 40 per cent in the last two years.

The United States maintained a navy on Lake Erie during the War of 1812. It was commanded by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

Cocaine was isolated from coca leaves in 1855.

Licenses are required to grow tobacco in Eire and the Government otherwise exercises strict control over its cultivation.

Khaki gets its name from a Hindu word meaning dust-colored.

White rats are used for experimentation because of their low cost of upkeep, and the short time in which several generations may be obtained.

In a set of brass curtain fixtures there is enough metal to produce 80 cartridges for a soldier's rifle.

Gilbert Cruter Initiated In Phi Delta Kappa

DENVER, Sept. 3—(ANP)—Gilbert Cruter, a candidate for the master's degree in physical education at Colorado University here, last week was initiated in the Phi Delta Kappa, national honorary educational fraternity which until recently had its doors closed to Negroes.

The fraternity, which has a membership of over 25,000 has as its chief aim the promotion of free public education as an essential to the "development and maintenance of a democracy through the continuing interpretation of the ideals of research and leadership."

Cruter, who is doing some special research work on the Negro and recreation, is a teacher and coach at Southern University, Scotlandville, La. A former high jumping star he is a member of an AAU team which toured Europe. Married, his wife, also a teacher at Southern, is working for her master's in music at Denver University.

Boys And Girls Study Wild Life

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3—(ANP) Georgia 4-H club members will hold their annual wildlife conservation camp this week at Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley. Approximately 200 colored boys and girls, their demonstration agents, and leaders from all sections of the state will participate in this event.

The camp is sponsored by the Georgia Agricultural Extension service and the Federal Cartridge company, Minneapolis. Its purpose is to acquaint club members with the natural resources of the state and to enable a better knowledge of wildlife preservation.

Speakers and discussion leaders for the occasion will be state extension officials, representatives from the Federal Cartridge company, the state entomology department, Sears Roebuck and Company, members of the Camp John Hope staff, faculty members of the Georgia State College, the state extension supervisory staff, and the Negro farm and home demonstration agents.

Dolly: That cute salesman certainly has a smooth line.

Etta: Really? What's he selling?

Dolly: Wrinkle remover.

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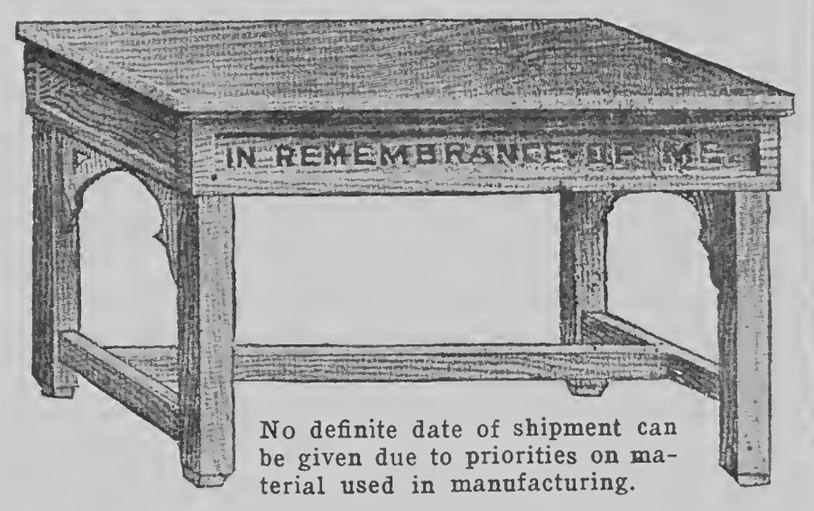

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ton lint is only one of the many important products that we get from cotton. We get cotton oil for cooking and other purposes.

As I See It, every effort should be put forth to encourage people to go to the farm. Wages should be made more attractive on the farms. It is going to be difficult to get people to go to the country and work for low wages when they can get work in some industry in the city with a better wage.

The government should take some step in the war effort to stabilize wages and profits in the agricultural and industrial pursuits.

As I See It, all able-bodied citizens in America will be "soldiers of war" in some form before this was is over. Every person, irrespective of race, should be willing to serve in the capacity where he is best adapted and where his government needs him most.

Texas is facing a serious labor shortage. Attributed to the shortage in farm labor is the fact that Texas has a lion's share of defense industries and training camps. Unlike in the 1st World War, army camps and defense plants are now located in small cities which were the source of seasonal farm labor. Much of such labor is consumed in war industries.

Since Mexico has entered the war there is possibly little hope of immigrating Mexican workers which had been a solution to the farm labor shortage problem. Obviously, Mexico will develop her own war industries and increase her farm activities as a war measure.

I think students from high schools and colleges who have some knowledge of agriculture and farm work, would render their country a distinct service by returning to the farms for summer employment. Those others living in the cities who have farm interests should urge the cultivation of the farms. Every tillable backyard should be converted in garden plots and chicken yards.

The Negro, of all groups, is adapted by nature and better trained for the cultivation of the soil. We should regard this a credit and an honor to the race. It has been recognized by the thinking minds of all ages that agriculture is the basic industry of society.

Daniel Webster said: "The farmers are the founders of civilization."

Emerson expressed the conviction that: "All historic nobility rests on possession and use of land."

The immortal Thomas Jefferson, himself a tiller of the soil, said: "Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling; for they who labor in earth are the chosen people of God."

Chatfield gave us the thought that: "Agriculture is the noblest of all alchemy for it turns earth, and even manure, into gold, conferring upon it cultivator the additional reward of health."

The philosophy of the renowned Englishmen, Dr. Samuel Johnson, held that: "If we estimate dignity by immediate usefulness, agriculture is undoubtedly the first and noblest science."

Again from England comes high tribute paid by Lord Chatham, when he said: "Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land."

—From Service Magazine.

A GUN IN THE HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

ple of how to use the weapons. Merely to shoot a gun a few times doesn't teach the shooter much, and accident records indicate that the uninformed gun handler is about as likely to hurt himself as he is the one who molests him.

Further, one member of a household, presumably the gun's owner, may be familiar with weapons; but only his care, not necessarily his knowledge, will insure safety for others of the family. When guns are accessible to children it is only a matter of time until deplorable accidents occur.

One reader of newspapers collected, in one year, seventy-five items about children not older than fifteen figuring in gun tragedies. They killed adults in about one-third of the cases. One boy eight years old while playing with a gun aimed it at his mother and killed her. Another boy four years old killed his father. Playmates were killed in most of the other cases. There were five suicides among children who were allowed access to guns. Most of the cases resulted fatally.

Every one of these disasters could have been prevented, by leaving no possibility for the child to get the gun. Even infants sometimes find pistols under pillows.

Even an air rifle is dangerous in inexperienced hands; many cases of blindness have been caused by misdirected BB shot. During the last few years there has been a marked increase in the use of .22 calibre rifles among young boys in cities. The appalling risk with firearms is at its very worst here; so many people think the .22 "but little more dangerous than a slingshot."

All right, listen to this, quoted from one of America's leading authorities on rifle shooting: "A bullet from a .22 has a range of from 900 to 1,400 yards, depending on the kind of cartridge used, and will penetrate a man's skull at this distance." At short range this "little bullet will go through six inches of wood!

LESS WATER, BUT MORE SOUP, WILL BE PUT IN CANS

Co-op Canners Claim Credit for Getting New WPB Order Issued

(By Beatrice B. Schalet for the Co-op League News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The unwillingness of part of the canning industry to cooperate in our country's war effort was brought to the surface once again when the soup canners of the United States, with one outstanding exception, fought to the last ditch the government's proposal to conserve tin by putting more soup and less water in canned "condensed" soup. The government won, but not before the Columbia Conserve Company, packers of CO-OP label soup for a thousand consumer co-op stores from coast to coast, provided by their experience that soup could be further concentrated by about 50 per cent.

The echoes of this exhibition of insistence on business-as-usual in wartime still ring in WPB halls. Called in on March 24th to have the issue of "tin shortage" put squarely before them, the packers, except for Columbia, maintained their inability to help. They said that canned soup is now condensed to the utmost point of practicability. They misrepresented the consumer-who-wasn't-there by claiming he would not buy soup having more than the accustomed four servings in a can. Hopelessly at odds with the industry, the government chairman called for a week's adjournment of the conference, but not before he flatly accused the soup canners of lack of frankness about what they could do and of seeming to have no interest in the conservation of tin.

Not one whit abashed, the representatives of the industry returned to the battle a week later to resume their previous position of non-cooperation. Again the meeting was adjourned, but when it was reconvened the following morning, the War Production Board, convinced by Columbia Conserve that it could be done, presented the industry with minimum standard specifications for their acceptance—or no cans. Even these standards—considerably below those proposed by Columbia—met with great objection, particularly from the representative of one of the large soup companies, who claimed that his company processes 70 per cent of the total canned soup pack in this country.

West Point Cadet Trains With 184th

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Sept. 3 (ANP)—The 184th Field Artillery for the first time in its history has a West Pointer serving with it as, in keeping with a war department policy of attaching first classmen to a tactical units for training, Cadet Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., of the United States Military academy has reported for temporary duty.

Cadet Davenport entered West Point on July 1, 1939, after receiving an appointment from Congressman G. D. O'Brien of the 13th Congressional district, Michigan. His present assignment with the 184th is to give him actual training with troops, and during his tour of duty he is performing the work of a platoon leader.

Recognizing the importance of young officers being properly started and the effect proper guidance has on their future career, Col. Anderson F. Pitts, the regimental commander, has Cadet Davenport under the supervision of officers who are keenly interested in his progress and training and who willingly devote all time necessary in assisting him.

Cadet Davenport will rejoin his classmates at the United States Military academy this week.

Julia: My boy friend often talks behind my back.

Teresa: What is he, a gossip?

Julia No, a barber.

Cafeteria Union Of AFL Opposes Discrimination

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—(ANP)—An unique contract was signed here last week by the Affiliated Restaurateurs, Inc., representing 141 cafeterias, and the Cafeteria Employes union, Local 302, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. The contract, which contained a clause for the buying of war bonds, also included one demand abolition of discrimination against "colored" employes.

The anti-discrimination clause provided, franky, that "the employer and the union agree to cooperate jointly in an intensive drive to abolish any distinction which may presently exist with respect to the nature of the jobs which are filled by colored employes."

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security board, in whose office the contract was signed, termed it a model wartime contract.

APPOINTMENT IS HAILED AS FIRST OF KIND

Rev. J. W. Bowman Is Made Lieutenant and Sent for Training

Washington, D. C.—The first Negro Roman Catholic chaplain has been appointed in the Army of the United States as a first lieutenant, Corps of Chaplains, the War department announced Thursday.

He is Rev. John Walter Bowman, S. V. D. of Lafayette, La.

Chaplain Bowman's first assignment will be to the chaplain school at Harvard university, where newly appointed chaplains take courses in chaplain duties and administration, in the organization of the Army and other military subjects. Classes began August 10. Upon graduation Chaplain Bowman will receive his first assignment with troops.

Chaplain Bowman was graduated from the St. Augustine Seminary, Bay-St. Louis, La., and was ordained January 6, 1939. He is 34 years old.

Until his appointment, Chaplain Bowman was a parish priest at the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Lafayette, La. Previously he was assistant at St. Benedict D'Amour, Duson, La.

Chaplain Bowman's father, Francis D. Bowman, lives in Washington, D. C.

All Roman Catholic clergy men who apply for appointment as chaplains must receive the endorsement of the church through the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, archbishop of New York and military vicar.

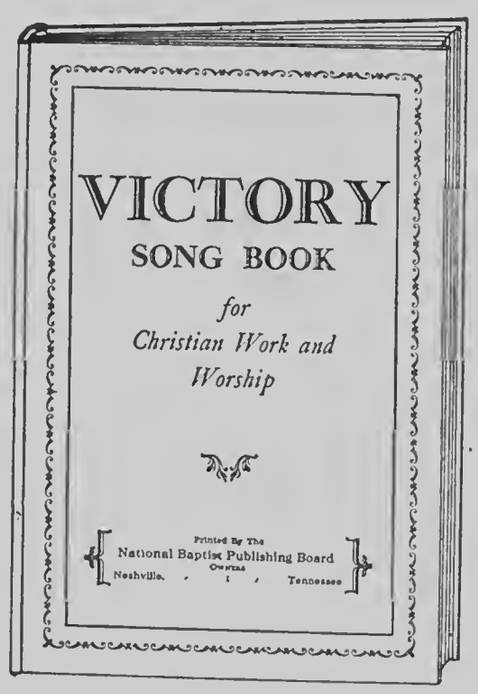
Though there are 125 Negro chaplians in the army Chaplain Bowman is the first of his faith.

Ella: Do you give people the straight goods?

Adolf: Gosh no!

Ella: Oh, are you a deceptive person?

Adolf: No. I own a pretzel bakery.



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THE MODERN FARMER

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OCT 21 1942
AGRICULTURE

Negro And White Farmers Team Up In Missouri

OPERATE SUCCESSFUL F. S. A. CO-OPS

Distributed Over Five Thousand Dollars In Dividends

Washington, D. C.—The LaForge Cooperative Association, operating on a 6,705 acre Farm Security Administration project located near New Madrid, Missouri, ended the last fiscal year on June 30 with a substantial profit, distributed a $5,774.20 dividend to its 40 Negro and 61 white members, and brought $1,500 worth of War Savings Bonds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week.

In 1938 the association borrowed $19,990 from the Farm Security Administration to begin its cooperative activities which included a retail store, cotton gin, blacksmith shop, tire service, certified seed enterprise, and marketing service. The loan was for ten years. As of June 30, 1942, the association was ahead of its repayment schedule to the Government.

At the end of the fiscal year in June the net worth of the association was $20,410.07. Since inception in 1938, members have received $14,681.54 in cash and dividends which includes the $5,774.20 declared this year. During the past four years the members have put back into their association, $14,464.69 out of their earnings.

Both Negro and white members serve on all committees and follow the operations with equal interest. The board of directors and members develop annually operating budgets, blueprinting their business for the coming year. These budgets are developed through enterprise committees of which there are six—one for each of the following: Store, Cotton Gin, Blacksmith Shop, Tire Service, Marketing and Certified Seed.

These committees review, each quarterly period, their operations against their planning. According to M. E. Hays, principal cooperative specialist with headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, "These budgets are coming out so close to actual performance, that it is actually amazing."

For example, for 1941-42, three enterprises came within $100 of their planned program. The others exceeded their plans because they estimated their budget on the basis of 1,800 bales of cotton to be ginned when, actually, they ginned more than 2,400 bales. The LaForge Cooperative operates the only one-variety cotton gin in Southeast Missouri.

The certified seed program is one of the outstanding phases of the

(Continued on Page 16)

SCHOOL AGAIN—AND LUNCH

Thousands of youngsters who are back in class now after summer vacation are enjoying hot school lunches and half-pints of penny milk which help to make them strong, healthy, and alert. Last year 750,000 Negro children received school lunches. This year for the first time penny milk is available to children in small communities. School lunches and penny milk are made possible at a few cents a day by using American-grown farm products provided by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Major R. R. Wright, Sr., Sends Endorsement

BROTHERS GET IMPORTANT PROMOTIONS IN U. S. DEPT.

Washington, D. C.—Working their way up through the ranks, two brothers, Raymond J. Weir, and William E. Weir were given important promotions this week by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The former was named assistant to the chief of the Office of Plant and Operations and the latter, chief of the Administrative Services Division of that Office.

In announcing the appointments, Secretary Wickard said, "Both Raymond and William Weir have proved themselves to be capable and efficient and their promotion is in keeping with the Department's personnel policy."

Raymond Weir entered the Department in 1910 as a clerk-stenographer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and has served in various capacities, including work in the field. Last year he was promoted from the budget section to chief of the Administrative Services Division.

William Weir began working in the Department as a telegraph operator in 1917. Since that time he has held several responsible positions, the latest of which was chief of the budget section in the Office of Plant and Operations.

The Weirs are natives of Chicago where they were graduated from business schools. Their work in the Office of Plant and Operations has dealt largely with fiscal matters, budget estimates, budgetary control of appropriations, processing requisitions, and the maintenance of per-

(Continued on page 16)

YEAR-ROUND VICTORY GARDENS RECOMMENDED

Washington, D. C.—Negro farm families of the South can produce 134 million pounds of garden vegetables between now and January 1, according to I. W. Duggan, Director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. He points out that this would be a valuable contribution to the Food-for-Freedom program.

Mr. Duggan says that if the 554,000 Negro farm families in nine Southern states would produce only 40 pounds of fresh garden vegetables each between now and the end of the year, the total production would amount to 134 million pounds, or 4,400 carloads.

(Continued on page 16)

HOG CEILING PRICE BEING PREPARED

Wholesale Limits Seen to End Inequalities

Washington, (AP) — A definite price ceiling on live hogs is being prepared, the Office of Price Administration announced today, and similar action is contemplated in the "near future" on beef cattle.

Wholesale meat prices will be adjusted also, OPA announced on a zone basis to eliminate price inequalities.

J. K. Galbraith, OPA deputy administrator, said the hog and cattle price ceilings would be worked out in cooperation with producing groups and on completion would be submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard for approval.

1. Fortified by a warm, appetizing meal, these two children will return to their afternoon classes mentally alert and able to respond to the teaching provided for them. The school lunch which they are so obviously enjoying was made possible at a cost of a few cents a day by using American-grown farm products provided gratis by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

NEGRO FARMERS TO TELL OWN PART

Washington, D. C.—A nation-wide audience heard what Negro farmers are doing to help win the war in two Farm and Home Hour broadcasts over the Blue Network, Wednesday, Sept. 2, and Saturday, Sept. 5, according to an announcement made this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The speakers will include B. C. Corbett, Negro neighborhood farm leader of North Carolina; two Negro 4-H club members, and two Negro home agents of Virginia.

On the program with Mr. Corbett, September 2 was Director of Extension M. L. Wilson, and two white neighborhood leaders. Mr. Corbett, owner of a 1,000-acre farm at Cedar Grove, N. C., is considered one of the nation's best neighborhood leaders. Both Director Wilson and Mr. Corbett spoke from Washington, D. C.

The participation of the Negro 4-H club youths and the home agents on the September 5 broadcast is in connection with the monthly series of 4-H club radio programs. The broadcast will center around Herman D. Melton, Jr., 15, and Miss Ella Bradley, 17, of Elmont, Va. In keeping with the theme, "Negro Farm Families' Contribution to Agriculture's War Effort," they did point out how Negro farmers are helping to assure victory. Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, district agent, and Mrs. Thelma T. Hewlett, home demonstration agent, furnished background and interpretive information for the program. Like Mr. Corbett, the 4-H club representatives spoke from Washington.

In discussing the part Negro farmers in his community are playing in the war effort, Mr. Corbett told how he started out, a newlywed, 35 years ago as a renter with only a horse and a cow, and finally by skimping and saving bought a farm. Today

(Continued on page 16)

"FAMILY COUNSELORS" TO INDUSTRY

There is a great deal more to present-day banking than carefully examining applications for loans, and then approving or rejecting them, as the case may be.

As Banking recently said, "The banks have become 'family counselors' to industrial clients in connection with defense orders and subcontracts. In other words, they are not only a source of funds, but a community source of information on such matters as amortization of plant assignment of claims on government contracts, priorities procedure, etc."

The credit controls imposed by the government as a war time measure are immensely complicated. The average business man is apt to be confused and perplexed when he tries to figure out if and how he can fit into the war picture. The banker is in a position to tell him—and to give him swift loan service if possible.

This is true of both big and little banks. They've accepted the vast new responsibilities war has brought—and they're discharging them effectively.

PRESIDENT OF NAT'L. NEGRO BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Financiers Will Help Push War-Time Food Production

Washington, D. C.—Desiring to help push wartime food production, Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president emeritus of the National Negro Bankers Association, is sending a circular letter to member bank presidents, urging them to cooperate fully with farmers and 4-H club youths, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said today.

The Department was informed of Major Wright's efforts in the Food-for-Freedom program when Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard received a letter from the banker containing a copy of the circular.

Major Wright pointed out in the letter to the bankers that production of food, feed, fiber and other agricultural commodities is as essential to victory as tanks, guns and planes.

Citing examples of how some bankers are cooperating with Negro 4-H club members by making financial aid available for pig, calf, and poultry projects, he suggested that Negro bankers adopt a more definite policy for helping Negro farm youths. He also urged them to cooperate with farmers and agricultural workers.

Department officials said that the step taken by Major Wright is doubly significant, because 10 of the 11 member banks are in the South where 98 per cent of all Negro farmers are located.

The 10 bank presidents whom Major Wright is writing are W. C. Sheffield, Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn.; L. D. Milton, Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Burke, Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Va.; W. P. Dickerson, Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; I. W. Taylor, Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company, Danville, Va.; W. M. McDonald, Fraternal Bank and Trust

(Continued on Page 16)

RUCKER SOLDIER PAID $350,000 FOR PATENT

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17—(AP)—The Camp Rucker public relations office reported today a private in a chemical warfare company had been paid $350,000 for a patent by one of the largest chemical companies in the country.

A research chemist for 10 years before his induction into the army last April, the soldier is Pvt. Theodore. E. Borst, of Clinton, N. Y. His Camp Rucker unit is the 54th Chemical Company and the Commercial Chemical Company is du Pont.

Borst's patent was in the field of agricultural chemistry, and because considerable time may be required to develop it into a commercially practicable process, it is likely, Borst explained, to be more significant in the nation's post-war period than in our present war economy.

THE JORDAN-JOHNSON STATE 4-H CLUB CAMP

Southern University, Scotlandale, La., (Special)—Please allow me to announce to the public of the United States of America that on June 19th, 1934, the Jordan-Johnson 4-H Club Camp, five miles south of Calhoun, La., Ouachita Parish (county) was dedicated to 4-H Club boys and girls, also, other boys and girls of the rural areas of the state of Louisiana.

The land was donated by the Johnson Brothers of the Mineral Springs Community, Calhoun, La. We have on the grounds at present; one (1) dining room and kitchen for preparing and serving meals, one (1) pavilion for assembling, five (5) huts for housing boys and girls, one (1) guest chamber for visitors, one (1) spring to supply water for campers, and one (1) temporary swimming pool.

This year our Encampment was held August 3-8, carrying a total enrollment of one hundred and fifty-two members, two white representatives from the Extension Department one Regional representative of the Wildlife, Jackson, Mississippi, served as instructors, and one (1) State Agent, in charge.

Come to Louisiana during the month of August 1943 while the Wildlife Encampment is in session at the Jordan-Johnson State 4-H Club Camp, Calhoun, La., and let us have a good time seeing adults, boys and girls, receiving superior training in Wildlife.

Yours truly,
T. J. Jordan, State Agent.

ANNUAL WILDLIFE MEET HELD AT CAMP JOHN HOPE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Georgia Negro 4-H club members held their annual wildlife conservation camp recently at Camp John Hope, near Fort Valley. Approximately 200 boys and girls, their demonstration agents, and leaders from all sections of the state participated in this event.

The camp is sponsored jointly by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service and the Federal Cartridge Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Its purpose is to acquaint club members with the natural resources of the state and to enable a better knowledge of wildlife preservation.

Speakers and discussion leaders for the occasion were State Extension officials, representatives from the Federal Cartridge Company, Minneapolis, the State Entomology Department, Sears Roebuck and Company, members of the Camp John Hope staff, faculty members of the Georgia State College, the State Extension Supervisory staff, and the Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents.

The week's program got under way with registration, assembly, introduction and organization. The activities for the second day embraced discussions of farm insects, forest fire protection and demonstrations in controlling fires, handicraft, swimming, group singing, motion pictures on wildlife conservation, and star gazing. The program the third day consisted of hikes to study birds, wild flowers, trees, and group discussions on same, target practice, swimming, general discussions on wildlife conservation, motion pictures, singing, and star gazing. On the fourth day there were discussions on the mineral resources and game laws of Georgia, conservation of wildlife resources, handicraft, target practice, motion pictures, swimming and star gazing.

The meeting closed Friday with a hike to study reptiles, discussions on highway safety, insects, migratory game birds, state parks and historical sights of Georgia, group singing, and target practice.

Extension Supervisors pointed out that this event held great promise and should contribute much towards conserving and preserving the state's wildlife resources.

First Collegian: Jiggers, here comes the speed cop.

Second Collegian: "Quick, hang out the Notre Dame pennant."

GEORGIA FARMERS STILL HAVE CHINS UP

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga.—Despite present-day conflicts, many Georgia Negro farmers are "punching" with chins up and in high spirits to produce more food and feed items, P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, pointed out today.

Farmers in Dougherty county area are working out vegetables now growing and fighting insects to help prolong growing season of summer gardens. Club members have begun feeding-out beef cattle and handling them regularly so they will be in good condition for the coming sale and show.

Negro County Agent, W. T. Bradley reports that Dodge county farmers have canned 32,000 cans of fruit and vegetables; 4,000 of this number will be used in preparing hot lunches for the school children. Approximately 97 per cent of the farm families in the county have at least 100 quarts of canned products in their pantries.

In Jenkins county, 20,000 cans of fruits and vegetables have been canned since the canning centers opened this season. Two new steam boilers have been purchased and effort is being made to obtain other canning equipment to meet the ex-expanding canning program in the county.

Farmers in Glynn and McIntosh counties who planted rice have excellent crops with prospects of producing sufficient amounts for home use; and as a whole, farm families have good varieties of vegetables for the Food for Victory Campaign.

In the Brooks county area, Jim Thompkins has one of the best 10-acre strips of corn in that section. He returned to the farm this year after having been engaged in saw mill work for three years. He has very good crops.

Thirty-seven Sumter county neighborhood leaders have completed plans for mobilizing local labor to harvest the county's peanut and cotton crops and for holding a Food for Victory exhibit in November.

Most of the kudzu and lespedeza demonstrations in Bibb county are doing so well that a tour of them was held, August 27, to demonstrate to the farmers in that area the results of following and not following instructions in growing crops.

JOHNSON FARMERS HELP BEAN SUPPLY

Johnson County farmers have done their bit to keep the army supplied with beans.

State Commissioner of Agriculture, C. C. Flanery said yesterday a bean crop valued at $1,000,000 had been harvested in the Upper East Tennessee county and that ultimately all of the beans would be used by the army.

Seven hundred bean pickers were sent into the county to assist in harvesting the crop, described by Flanery as "the finest beans I ever saw."

AND WHY NOT?

SYDNEY, Sept. 17 (INS)—Four members of an Australian battalion in New Guinea have been courtmartialled for firing at enemies of the King without permission, it was revealed tonight.

The men, all of them cooks, were left behind at Port Moresby when the battalion went into action. So they absented themselves without leave and joined their comrades at the front to fight the Japanese.

The court martial's pronouncement:

"Don't do it again."

ENGLISH SOLDIERS AND DOGS

An English woman, a great friend of animals, has just sent us a letter she received from the manager of the hospital for animals in Cairo, Egypt, which she gave to the People's Dispensary for sick animals of the poor of London, in September, 1931. Judging from the description, the garden surrounding the hospital must be very lovely. Fruit trees, grapevines and many flowers are cared for by Mr. J. W. Bloom, manager of the hospital, who has not had a day off since 1933. A woman who had her dog in the hospital expressed her feelings about the institution by stating, "It is like a piece of England."

The majority of the hospital patients are soldiers' dogs. One patient was a German patrol dog which was brought in suffering from a badly-sprained leg. The story about finding the dog is very interesting:

"The owner, a soldier, said he was lying badly wounded from shrapnel in a hollow in the desert after an encounter with the enemy, when the dog came to him wagging its tail and licked his face and hands. The dog apparently in the confusion of the battle had got lost, and so the soldier made friends with it and they were both later conveyed to the hospital. The hospital authorities kept and fed the dog, and allowed the soldier to keep it when he was discharged from the hospital. It is a beautiful German sheep dog, and so now both are staunch companions.

"Another patient, an ordinary nondescript dog, which was suffering with fever, had saved its soldier-owner by waking him up on hearing the approach of a German patrol and thereby saving his life.

"Many such stories are told about the patients by the British Tommy whose love of animals is so well known to all."

WINGED WAR-TIME MESSENGERS

Gladys Jordan

High in the heavens, indistinct against the blue, a tiny winged creature is speeding on its way. Suddenly, from far below, comes a muffed report and the bird falters, wavers, one wing droops, half lifts, flutters again; its flight becomes erratic, it sinks down, down toward earth. Then an instinct, stronger than life itself, a courage that defies death, lifts the tiny creature, drives it on again toward its goal. Now high, now low, winging out its final race the bird reaches its home base, bringing in safely the message from the aircraft pilot that means life to the men below. Once again the homing pigeon has kept its age-old record, "faithful unto death."

Down through the ages man has made much of the strange and unerring instinct of the homing pigeons. Among the first to use the birds were the ancient Persians and later the Greeks learned the art from them, making their birds internationally famous. They used them both for sport and for business. Stock brokers, financiers and even government agencies made use of these pigeons in their business, sending important messages by code from city to city.

In times of war homing pigeons have been used by various countries and many a battle has been lost or won through the message carried by these tiny winged creatures of the air. At the present time, England is making great use of these birds. Even some months ago Great Britain had made up an army of 500,000 homing pigeons to serve as carriers with its Royal Air Force. These birds carry messages from reconnoissance planes to their bases, when to send such a message by radio might prove fatal. Carefully trained for speed, endurance and accuracy, these birds are of inestimable value to the men of the air.

Early in the nineteenth century a civil and military system was established in Java and Sumatra for the use of homing pigeons. In 1870 they were used in the siege of Paris and since then they have been used both by the military and the navy posts, with great success and at a great saving of human life. Many ways have been tried by the enemy to interrupt the flight of these war-time messengers. The Germans used Falcon Hawks against them in the 1870 siege of Paris and various other birds of prey have been tried. The Chinese used to attach tiny bells and whistles to their homing pigeons so as to frighten away all marauders.

Not only are these birds used in times of war but in times of peace man turns to them for sport. Belgium led in the training of homing pigeons for long distance flights in 1818.

Such pigeons are most carefully fed and trained. Their owners start training them when the birds are about four months old. At first the pigeon ascends in a sort of spiral flight and continues so until some familiar landmark is sighted, then it wings its way straight forward. Weather has much to do with its speed. A record of 270 miles in three and a quarter hours stands against the same distance in thirty hours on a stormy day, but whatever the day or the weather the homing pigeon will do its best, in war or peace, to keep untarnished the self-made record of the birds themselves, "faithful unto death."

Winged creatures of the blue,
Keeping faith with those below;
How great the debt we owe to you
Only you and God may know.

A PROUD RECORD

The job the natural resource industries are doing on behalf of the war effort deserves nation-wide recognition and admiration.

The power and light utilities are among those industries. For many years, the utilities have been subjected to the most bitter kind of political and legislative attack. They have been subjected, in addition, to tax-subsidized competition from the socialized power systems built by the government. Yet, in the face of these tremendous difficulties, they have successfully met any and all demands for power. They have expanded their plants to the limit of their abilities. They are serving war industry, consumer industry, agriculture and homes with complete efficiency and at an extremely low cost. Close to 90 per cent of all the commercially-generated power in this country is produced by the private utilities—and in some of our major industrial areas, where key war plants are situated, they produce all the power.

The oil industry is another case in point. Nature blessed this nation with gigantic pools of oil—but Nature didn't give us the facilities for turning it to productive use. Private enterprise did that. No resource is more important to modern war than oil—and this country produces something like 60 per cent of the total world supply. Since the war began, the oil industry has made a magnificent record in keeping production up to the unprecedented demand. It has done miracles in expanding the output of certain special oils, such as the high-test gasoline required by airplane engines. On top of that, the oil industry is the leader in developing synthetic rubbers to take the place of the natural rubber we have lost. Extraordinary progress has been made in this direction in a very short time.

Coal is another basic natural resource industry. This industry has had more than its share of tough tax and labor problems. For years, it operated at a loss. But the supply of coal—which is the basis of a thousand vital industrial operations—has never lagged. The industry has made a spectacular record in holding output to very high levels under constant difficulties.

All of these industries are giving the bulk of their energies to the enormous demands of war. But, when the war is over, their contribution to peacetime living will be greater than ever. New industrial miracles are in the making. New processes and new materials are coming out of the laboratories. Plastics alone—which are largely derived from coal and oil—will be a revolutionary influence in the direction of better living.

The natural resource industries represent the free enterprise system at its best. They are typical of free America's answer to the dictators who deliberately brought upon the world the most terrible war in history. And they are helping bring ever nearer the day of our final victory.

GREAT HORSES OF BRITAIN

E. R. Yarham.

THE "friend of man" is returning to the streets of London and other cities throughout Britain. It is no unusual thing to see quite a queue of carts drawn up at one of London's few remaining drinking-troughs, survivors of the many of Victorian days.

This return to horse-drawn traffic is a result of the war with the severe restrictions on gasoline. Prices for good horses are high, and dealers declare they could sell far more if they could only get them.

Actually even before the war there was a keen demand for heavy breeds, and overseas buyers were placing many orders in Britain. There was also a growing interest in the horse for riding. This is an age of merchanization, we know, but people can get bored with continually handling machines, and this led to a revival of riding. Agriculturalists, too, were swinging back from the extremes of mechanistic farming, and were finding that there is still room for the great horses of Britain.

These have been famous from the Middle Ages onwards, and during the nineteenth century particularly, and even right up till the present day, many fine Shires, Suffolks, and Clydesdales, besides race-horses and hunters, have been exported for breeding purposes. Indeed, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to claim that Britain is the country from which all lands have drawn their finest light and heavy breeds since the days of the later Tudors. There are still well over a million horses in the country, and even in war-time a certain amount of racing is still permitted, as this definitely encourages the breeding of first-class blood-stock."

English sovereigns from the days of William the Conqueror onwards have taken a keen and personal interest in the welfare of the country's horses. During the period when combat between knight and knight was the rule the old English Great Horse or Black Horse was the supreme breed. The present-day Shire is the direct descendant of these horses which carried knights into battle. They had to be immensely strong, for not only were the knights covered from head to foot with armour heavier than thmselves, but the horses were also protected by heavy mail. None but the strongest horses could have traveled at anything more than a walking pace.

The kings made every effort to maintain the size of the Great Horse and made it fit for both war and work. Henry II imported shires, and even the unhappy John was extremely interested in breeding. He sent for 120 first-class stallions from Flanders to cross with native mares. The same good word must be said of another wretched king, Edward II, who imported 30 Lombardy war horses and a dozen mighty draught stallions. He refused, however, to allow any English horses to go overseas, being anxious to keep all the best at home. Later Henry VIII compelled owners with parks to keep horses and to breed only the best. Stallions had to be of large size and any horse which gave no promise of making up a strong and big animal was destroyed.

The strength of the modern draught horse, result of centuries of selective breeding, is astonishing. Some official trials were held in London, and two horses (they happened to be Shires) moved the huge weight of 18 1-2 tons. This was on wet granite setts, offering poor foothold. Another time two horses moved 16 1-2 tons. As a matter of fact the shaft horse moved the load before the leader got his chains properly tightened. There was no fuss—the animals pulled quietly and deliberately.

Judge: You know you were traveling less than 25 miles an hour?

Defendant: I know I was. I didn't hear a word from the back seat.

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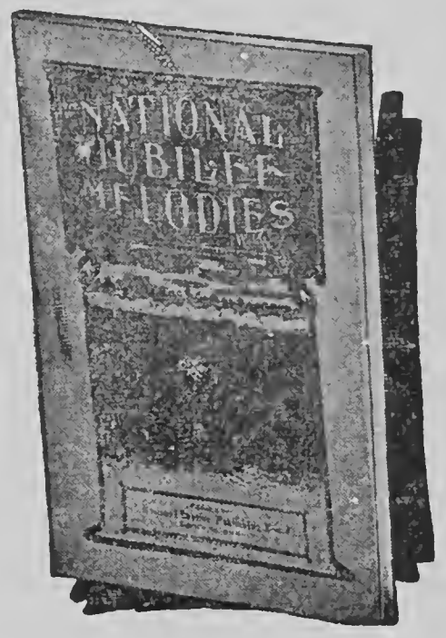

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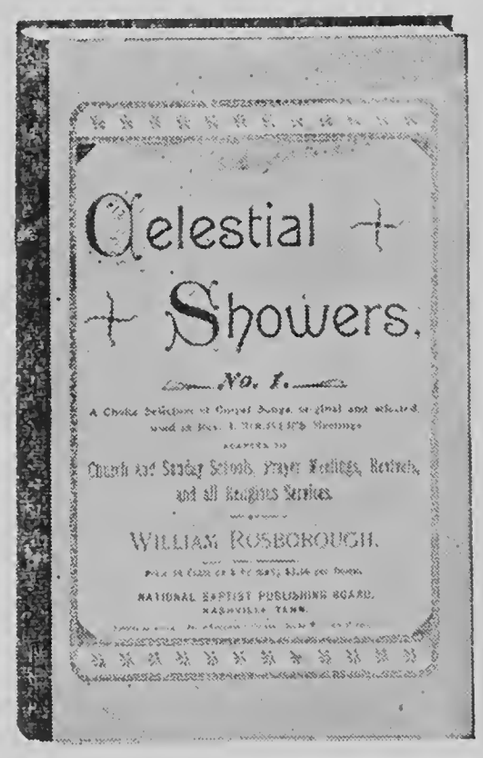

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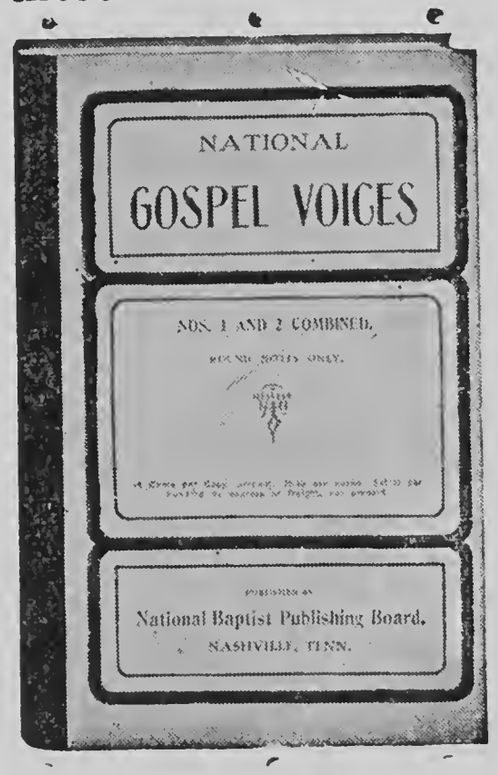

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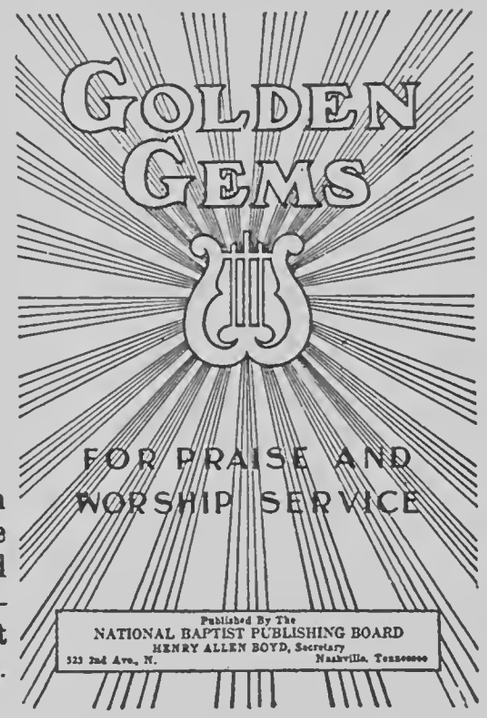

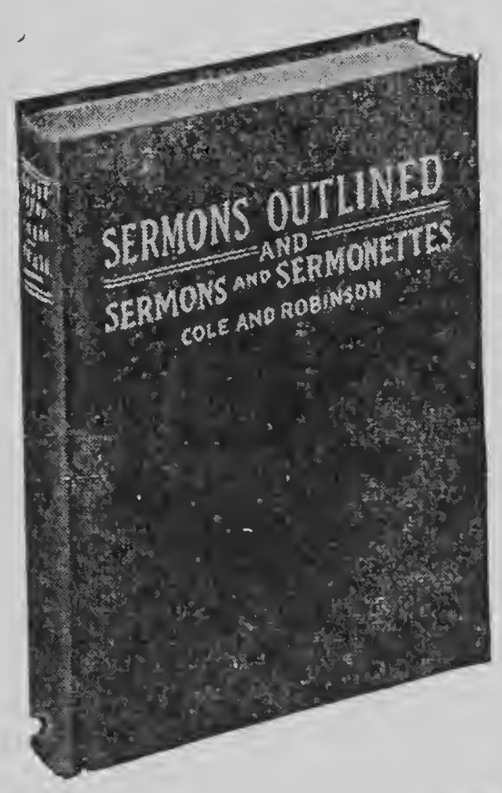

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3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
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6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

TIME

How inexorable is Time! One can
but marvell
Nor war, nor peace has any power
to stay
This unseen force in its unhurried
going
Upon its certain and predestined
way.
Marked off by seasons: summer,
fall and winter,
And spring, whose beauty catches
at the breath,
Time, quite unmindful of man's pain
and sorrow,
Goes undeterred by birth or life or
death.

No rapture stops it for a shaken
moment;
No passion stays its course across
the air,
But hour by hour with a calm
precision,
It takes its way, and none knows
how or where.
But as the trysting river meets the
sea
Time's eager feet must seek Eternity.

—Grace Noll Crowell

Harris: Bothered much with hitchhikers when you're out riding?

Daniels: Not now. Tried a new plan. As soon as I start out of town, I show the sign "Taxi" on my car.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Next October, from the 4th to the 10th, Fire Prevention Week will be observed, as it has each year for more than a generation. And never in our history has fire prevention been of greater importance to this nation. For fire is responsible for the complete destruction of vast quantities of materials which are needed for war.

W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, rece ntly listed a few of the serious fires that have occurred within the recent past. One fire destroyed a tremendous tonnage of natural rubber. Another destroyed a plant making magnesium powder. Another destroyed the great liner Normandie at a time when it was being converted for Navy use. Another stopped production for a time in the largest refinery of aviation gasoline in the world. Others struck at factories making machines. parts for airplane propellers, aluminum castings for airplane motors, and arms.

Speaking of these disasters, Mr. Mallalieu said: "In most instances fire could have been prevented, or at least the destruction reduced, if adequate precautions had been taken in time. Instead, the country was confronted by finished warplanes held at other factories for lack of propellers at a time when men were dying in battle and armies suffering defeat because there was insufficient air protection. It becomes increasingly evident that fire defense aids war offense."

Before Fire Prevention Week, during Fire Prevention Week, and after Fire Prevention Week, all citizens must voluntarily cooperate in a nation-wide campaign to outlaw fire. Every executive, foreman, worker, homeowner, should learn and apply the fundamentals of fire protection. This is one vital phase of the war effort in which all can collaborate. Each fire prevented aids the cause of the democracies.

A PROPER REBUKE

The ultimate in the use of the electric power issue in politics, to try to influence votes, was witnessed in the recent New York campaign for Democratic nomination for governor.

A high Federal official who favors the present Federal power socialization program, in order to help defeat John J. Bennett, Jr., Democrat, who was apparently not committed to power socialization, said: "As the power issue is the symbol, the yardstick by which to measure a candidate's devotion to the principles of our great President, if we cannot depend on Mr. Bennett on steadfastness on other vital issues."

That statement reached a new low in playing politics. If voting "right" on the power issue is the "symbol a time when issues involving the very perpetuation of our government itself are at stake, then God help the nation.

We can be thankful that New York State nominated Mr. Bennett, thus showing contempt for efforts to magnify insignificant issues in the campaign.

SABOTEURS ALL

The people have listened to a lot of pledges by the heads of union labor that there would be no more strikes. Yet every day new strikes delay war production.

The excuse given by labor leaders for these stoppagees of work, is that the strikes are "unauthorized." But the fact remains that war production is tied up and that when the men go back to work they are not disciplined in any manner by their own organizations which calmly accept their "unauthorized" obstruction of the war effort.

A striker in these times creates havoc the same as a saboteur who lands on our shores from a German U-boat. The purpose of both is to hamper production at a critical time. Fathers, mothers, wives, brothers and sisters whose menfolks are in the armed forces waiting for supplies on which their lives may depend are fed up with the striker who enjoys the privilege of staying at home, drawing high wages, working reasonable hours, and getting time off, while their boys risk their lives to protect the strikers themselves from the dangers which the armed forces face.

BALANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymens League Cooperative Association of New York, recently urged that farmers be given fair representation on the proposed national board to fight inflation, and to coordinate Federal price, wage, tax and savings policies. Mr. Sexauer then warned that farmers must not be made "the shock troops in an anti-inflation battle while others reap the victory without sacrifice."

In urban localities, there is considerable ignorance of the problems farmers face. It is true that the farm price index is at high levels now, and that gross farm income is much larger than in the recent past. But it is also true that the farmer must pay record wages and taxes—and these increases in his operating cost have wiped out most of the benefits of higher prices. It is further true that everything the farmer buys costs much more now than it used to—and the induction of farm labor into war industry and military service has presented him with the most critical labor problem in agricultural history.

Farm prices cannot be stringently controlled—while wages go uncontrolled. That is an economic impossibility. Adequate defense against high costs means that all prices and all wages must be limited equitably and fairly. We can't penalize the farmer for the benefit of other groups.

TRUMAN GIBSON, JR. DENIES RESIGNING FROM GOV'T AGENCY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(ANP)—Denying emphatically the story published in the Pittsburgh Courier last week that he had submitted a resignation to the war department from his post as assistant civilian aide, Truman Gibson, Jr., Chicago attorney, was at a loss to explain the source of such information.

Mr. Gibson and Judge Hastie both were in the office after the secretary's press conference, usually held on Thursday morning, and both expressed complete surprise that such a story had been printed.

Mr. Gibson, contacted later, again denied any knowledge of the resignation and felt that in a matter of so much importance to both the judge and himself, the entire Negro press would have been given a carefully prepared statement which would leave no doubt as to the why or wherefore of a resignation, had it been submitted.

Sometime previously, it had been rumored around town that Judge Hastie had attempted to resign and there was considerable more veracity attached to that rumor than the present one. The judge was prevailed upon to remain and since then there have been no further rumors.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gibson says he was contacted and asked concerning the truth of the matter. He told his inquirer then that there was nothing to it as far as he was concerned and thought the matter closed.

Spy Inquiry Is Begun in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (ANP)—An inquiry into pro-Japanese activities of the "Pacific Movement of the Eastern World," a Negro group, believed to be seditious, was opened here Monday by the East St. Louis Federal Grand jury. United States Atty. Harry C. Blanton of St. Louis, who recently conducted a grand jury investigation of the group there, will offer evidence to the methods and practice of the movement which he obtained.

Two men, said to be former leaders of the Pacific Movement, were arrested, but later released. They were General Butler and Finis Williams of East St. Louis.

The ace of cads is the man who throws chewing gum in the street to see the baby cars get stuck.

COOPERATE FOR YOUR OWN GOOD

Merchandising organizations have issued much valuable advice on how consumers may help retail stores provide maximum service during the war.

Don't ask for deliveries except when unavoidable. Carry small packages yourself so that truck space may be saved for big packages. Don't make a practice of changing and returning merchandise—that wastes time, effort and materials. Don't insist on unnecessary wrapping and packaging service—the government is requesting retailers and all other business to conserve materials to the utmost.

In short, consumer cooperation can help save tires and gasoline, save scarce materials, promote orderly marketing, and prevent panicky buying and hoarding.

The war has brought some mighty tough problems to the retailer. And he is doing the best he can to solve them. Thousands of merchants in all lines, including both the chains and the independents, are doing a notable job of consumer service in the face of unprecedented difficulties. Retailers are pushing the nutrition drive. Retailers are working with manufacturers to develop suitable and inexpensive substitutes for priority goods. Retailers have shown the finest kind of cooperation in carrying out the complicated price-control order.

The consumer who does not make unnecessary demands on the retailer he patronizes is actually benefiting himself, and helping to conserve materials and labor needed for war purposes. Retailing has lost thousands of experienced employes to the military service and war industries, and these people cannot be easily replaced. It is doing a remarkably good job in maintaining its high standards under these circumstances.

Deny Birmingham Veterans Right To Have Legion Post

BIRMNGHAM, Oct. 1.—(ANP)—Two members of the Birmingham unit of the Brittian McKenzie American Legion post of Tuskegee, Moulton Gray and Mose Chapman, received notice last week of their suspension from the post in a communication from D. Trotter Jones, department adjutant. At a loss to understand the reason for this action, Gray and Chapman observed that the action might have been taken because of efforts to get an American Legion post in Birmingham for Negro veterans of World War I.

A charter for the Birmingham colored veteran group has been denied although Negroes are banned from membership in white legion posts.

SAVE YOUR OWN BACON

For purely selfish reasons, if no other, every American citizen should become a participant in the war against fire. Shortages of materials and labor will make it difficult and in some cases impossible to rebuild homes which fire has destroyed. And the same thing will be true of businesses which are not on the brief "essential-to-the-war" list issued by the government.

The organizations whose job it is to prevent fire are doing better work than ever. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, for example, is doing an invaluable and extensive fire protection work, without charge, for the Navy, the Army, and for many important industries. Progressive cities have expanded both professional and volunteer fire-fighting departments. Civilian defense activity stresses fire prevention and control. But, these groups simply cannot do it all. They can't make certain that every home, every office, and every factory is as free of fire hazards as possible, and is adequately equipped to fight fire if it breaks out. The public at large must help.

There's no mystery to fire prevention in the home. Such hazards as accumulations of periodicals, old clothes and furniture in basements, closets and attics can easily be eliminated. So can most other hazards—improperly stored inflammable liquids, frayed lamp wiring, defective heating appliances, etc. In industry, management should see to it that effective fire-fighting equipment is provided—and that all workers are trained in its use. That costs little, and it may pay vast dividends.

Fire destroys materials, money and labor that are vitally needed for the war effort. Fire, therefore, is on the side of our enemies. Fight it!

"Special" Unit In Army Is Made Up Of Indians

TUCOM CARI, N. M., Oct. 1 (ANP)—While not much has been said about it and no complaints have been registered, the United States army has units made up of American Indians. Evidently the braves who come from 50 distinct Indian tribes do not regard their separateness as segregation or perhaps they like it. The group is receiving special training in desert warfare.

Among the tribes represented are the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, and Chickashaws. The Apaches, Shawness Araphoes, Poncas, Sioux, Kiowas and Kaws also have their sons in this outfit. They are said to take to soildering like a duck takes to water and are expected to give a good account of itself. There are officers of Indian blood too in the 45th division in which the Indians are for the most part.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

The MODERN FARMER as required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.
State of Tennessee.
County of Davidson.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Tennessee, County of Davidson, Henry Allen Boyd, who having been duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the owner of the MODERN FARMER and the following is to his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of the said publication for the date sworn in the above caption requested by the Act of Congress, August 24th, 1912 embodied in section 443 Post Office laws and regulations.

1. That the name and address of the publisher and business manager of the MODERN FARMER is Nashville, Tenn., S. B. WILSON, Business Manager.

2. That the owners are Henry Allen Boyd and S. B. Wilson, both of Nashville, Tennessee.

3. That there are no known bonds, mortgages or other security holders holding one per cent or more and that there are no bonds, mortgages or other securities on the corporation.

(SIGNED)
HENRY ALLEN BOYD,
Sworn before me the 22nd day of Sept., 1942
M. G. FERGUSON, Notary Public
My Commission expires April 5, 1943.

WOMAN'S PAGE

TABLE SETTING FOLLOWS FEW BASIC RULES

By Helen Bartlett

Attractive table setting is an art and the rules for table setting are intended to help the hostess make her table as convenient, attractive and uniform as possible. If we were to ignore these refinements and treat the business of eating as just a boring daily duty, completely lacking in esthetic appeal, the matter of table setting would be nothing more than tossing a few sharp edged implements in the center of the room for family and friends to shag as best they can, the longest arm having the best advantage.

Since we have graduated from that stage of civilization there are some table setting rules to be gone into.

In regard to placing the silver, there is one basic rule which, if kept in mind, should help you over any table setting problem. The rule is that forks are placed at the left of the plate, knives and spoons to the right and arranged in the order in which they are to be used, ranging from the outside extremes toward the plate.

But, as with all rules, there are exceptions, the first being that the little oyster fork snubs its relatives and takes its place at the extreme right with the knives and spoons; and the second, that the butter spreader is completely exclusive, resting in a horizontal fashion on its own little bread and butter plate.

That, then, is the general procedure, whether the meal is breakfast, luncheon or dinner. But because the nature of the menu is different for each of these three meals, the pieces of flatware needed are different. With a few short outlines we will point out these distinctions.

Breakfast silver includes a knife, fork, two spoons, and a bread and butter knife. The fork goes at the left of the plate, prongs up; the knife at the right with the blade on the inside, and to its right are the two spoons. The butter spreader is on the bread and butter plate.

The silver arrangements is much the same for both a formal luncheon and an informal dinner, with slight variation allowed, depending upon the menu. This time there will be two forks, the salad fork next to the plate, with the luncheon fork on the outside. At the right of the plate is the luncheon knife, the soup spoon, and then the small fruit compote spoon or the oyster fork at the extreme right. Dessert silver is placed when the dessert course is served, and the coffee spoon is placed on the saucer when the coffee is poured. At a formal luncheon or a formal or informal dinner, bread and butter plates are not used, and that eliminates the accompanying butter spreader.

At informal luncheons or suppers the silver problem is just a little bit simpler than the above. Often, at this type of meal, foods that do not require the use of a knife are served. In such instances the knife may be ignored in setting the table. That being the case, the fork is placed at the right where the knife isn't, and only the napkin remains at the left as balance. Bread and butter plates are in fashion in this case. The position is at the upper left, with the spreader placed horizontal to the edge of the table. Dessert and coffee silver are placed when they are served.

Then we work up to the formal dinner, at which you use every piece of silver in the house, figuratively speaking. At the left of the plate are three forks—salad, dinner, and fish fork, working toward the left. First at the right of the plate is the dinner knife, then the fish knife, next to the right the bouillon spoon and finally, the lit-

'MEATLESS MENU' FOR U. S. ACCENTS SOYBEANS, GINGERBREAD AND CHEESE

By Jean Craighead

Washington, Sept. 16 (INS)—With meat rationing forthcoming, the Agriculture Department today presented a "meatless menu" to the nation, with the accent on soybeans, gingerbread and cheese.

The plan for a meatless meal is adapted to the nation's surplus foods and will keep the war worker turning out arms in good physical condition.

Stressing the food values of meat, the department designed a menu that accounts for all the protein, thiamine and nicotinic acid of a big red steak, without the steak.

An efficient amount of protein can be obtained from eggs, milk, cheese, poultry, fish and shell-fish.

Vegetables such as peas and beans, particularly soybeans, give protein. However, it takes a bigger serving of peas than beef to equal the amount of energy necessary to weld a flying fortress. Nuts, peanuts and grains are suggested for the protein short meal.

The niacin, or nicotinic acid in meat, that keeps nerves and digestion straight can be found in potatoes green vegetables and fruits, particularly porridge.

Even without meat the department stated that it is not difficult to obtain the necessary thiamine to make family vigorous if they are served plenty of whole grain foods. It is suggested that the menu include leafy vegetables, dry legumes, eggs and fruits.

The problem of getting iron without a steak solves itself in an extra helping of spinach, another piece of whole wheat bread, and an apple or two about bed time.

The food value in the meatless meal should be equivalent to a roast beef dinner. Protein, niacin, thiamine and iron add up to a substitue steak in this manner;

Breakfast: Tomato or orange juice, rolled oats and milk, poached egg or toast, milk, and coffee.

Lunch: Toasted cheese sandwich, on whole wheat bread, baked apple, peanut cookies, milk.

Dinner: Baked soy or lima beans and tomato sauce, buttered green cabbage, grated carrot salad, hot gingerbread, milk and coffee.

Dame Nature certainly knows her onions this year. She has turned out a bumper crop of this very versatile fool along with other vegetables and fruits to be enjoyed in relishes throughout the winter.

Spiced apricots and peaches, perky with Vitamin A, pickled melon rind, patriotic with their part syrup sweetening, and the usual run of zippy pepper and tomato relishes were never more needed.

These delicious home-maders help fill the gaps in many meals caused by food priorities.

Relishes and chutneys mixed in sauces for vegetables or fish dishes or added to dressings for salads and sandwich fillings give a come-hither look to many a fall meal.

Pickled Peaches

15 pounds peaches
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon allspice
4 ounces stick cinnamon
6 ounces sugar
6 cups glassed dark syrup
4 cups cider vinegar

I m m e r s e firm, unblemished peaches in boiling water for about 1-2 minute or until the skins will slip easily. Plunge at once into cold water, then remove skins. Tie spices in a bag made from two thicknesses of chesecloth. Combine sugar, syrup and vinegar in a large kettle. Add spices and bring to a boil. Add 10 to 12 peaches at a time, cook until tender, 5 or 6 minutes. Remove fruit and pack into clean, hot jars. Then fill containclear to the top, and seal jars.

Old-Fashioned Piccalilli: Wash and fry 5 pounds of firm green tomatoes (not peeled, but blossom ends discarded.) Wash and dry five large-sized green peppers, cut in halves, discard seeds and pulp. Peel 15 onions, about 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Put all vegestables through chopper or chop in a bowl. Add 2-3 cups salt and let stand, covered, over night. Drain thoroughly and lightly press out the liquid with a spoon. Transfer the vegetables to a kettle and add 2 cups diced celery, 1 cup chopped sweet red peppers, 2 cups vinegar, 2-3 cup sugar, 1 cup light corn syrup, 1 1-2 teaspoons ground cinnamon, 1-3 cup whole pickling spices loosely tied in white muslin cloth. Slowly bring to boiling point and simmer 30 minutes or until thick. Stir frequently with wooden spoon. Seal in sterilized jars. Discard the spice bag before canning. Store in cool, dark, dry place.

Aunt Pattie's Chili Sauce: Scald and peel 1-2 bushel of firm ripe tomatoes. Bring to boiling point in large kettle. Add 5 cups each chopped green peppers and white onions, 2 cups chopped sweet red peppers, 2 cups diced celery, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 cup light colored corn syrup, 1-3 cup salt, 2 tablespoons mustard seed, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon cloves and 2 cups vinegar. Cook slowly over asbestos mat set over low heat until sauce thickens—this usually takes between 2 1-3 and 3 hours. Pour into sterilized jars and seal at once. Since some vegetables take more salt than others it is advisable to take the sauce before it has finished cooking and add more seasoning if desired.

Oil Pickles can easily be made today by using a salad oil, if olive oil is not available. No sugar is called for. Wipe with damp cloth 50 firm green cucumbers (3 to 4 inches long). Cut in thin slices crosswise and sprinkle with 1-3 cup salt. Let stand 4 hours. Drain and add 2 cups thinly sliced small white onions, 2 tablespoons celery seed, 2-3 cup white mustard seed, 1-2 cup shredded sweet red peppers, 5 cups vineger and 1 cup oil. Mix thoroughly and pour into sterilized jars. Seal and let ripen 3 weeks or so before using. Store in cool, dark, dry place.

CANNING FRUITS WITHOUT SUGAR HAS ADVANTAGE

Sugar rationing need not interfere with your fruit canning. If there is abundant fruit that might go to waste for want of sugar, try canning without sugar and sweeten the taste when you open the fruit, using sugar from the family's current supply. Tho it helps to hold a fruit's flavor and color the sugar ordinarily used in canning fruit is not needed to keep it from spoiling. When sugar is omitted can juicy fruits in their own juices. The less juicy fruits canned without sugar require the addition of water. Use as little water as possible, to preserve the natural fruit flavor. Process according to directions in individual recipes for fruits canned with sugar. Unsweetened canned fruit is useful for pie making, beverages, frozen desserts, and for diabetics, too.

USE UP THOSE LEFTOVERS IN A HOT WEATHER SALAD

When leftovers begin to accumulate in the refrigerator, it's time to fix up a hot weather salad. Try a combination of cooked, diced beef or lamb, sliced green pepper, carrots, beets, whole kernel corn, a little sliced onion, and seasonings tossed together with mayonnaise and served with crisp lettuce chunks. Hot biscuits, a fruit shortcake and coffee will com-

WEDDING CAKE

The war-time bride, like her sister of more peaceful days, deserves a wedding cake which is high in sugar content. It may take a little sacrifice on the part of the whole family, but any bride will be proud of this lovely wedding cake.

Wedding Cake

3-4 cup margarine
1 1-2 teaspoon almond extract
1-2 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 1-4 cups sifted flour
1-2 cup milk
1-2 cup water
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Blend margarine, flavoring extracts and salt. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Sift baking powder with flour 3 times. Add flour to creamed mixture, alternately with combined milk and water, mixing after each addition until smooth, Fold in egg whites.

Bake in three margarine-coated 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 25 to 30 minutes.

Spread frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Decorate with silver dragees.

Wedding Cake Frosting

2 1-2 cups sugar
1-3 cup light corn syrup
1-2 cup water
1-4 teaspoon salt
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine sugar, corn syrup, water and salt and cook to 242 degrees F, or until syrup spins a thread. Beat egg whites until stiff and pour syrup in fine stream over them, beating constantly. Add vanilla and continue beating until stiff enough to spread.

Other favorite recipes are found in a full-color, 32-page cookbook, "Foods for Fighting Trim." Send to National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

PEACHES GOOD BUT CAN BE GAY DECEIVERS

Suggestions Made For Recipe Favorites

Peaches are good sources of vitamin A—especially the yellow peaches. Many of the yellow-fleshed varieties rate excellent in this respect. Peaches also contain vitamin C, vitamin B1, and a little vitamin G or riboflavin.

Remember when you go shopping that the peach is the gay deceiver of the fruit world. So never pass snap judgment on peaches when you look them over to buy—advise the expert fruit graders. A peach with a rosy blush may be a thing of beauty, but is not necessarily a ripe peach—unless the background color has also changed from its original green to whitish or yellow.

Good peaches should be fairly firm. This is evident from the appearance of the fruit—or from examining one or two of the lot. It's not good shopping etiquette to pinch every peach. Each pinch means another bruise.

It's hard to eat peaches raw—either with or without cream. That's the way to eat them to get full benefit of their vitamin content.

Make peach pie—after the fashion of apple pie. Make it covered or uncovered—or with crisscross strips of pastry for the top crust.

In salads, combine peaches with other fresh fruits, nuts cottage cheese. Cut peaches in uniform crescent shapes and combine with other fruits in fruit cups.

Canned peaches are always a popular favorite. To prepare peaches for canning, immerse them in boiling water for about one-half minute or until the skins will slip easily, plunge at once into cold water for a few seconds, remove the skins, cut the peaches into halves and discard the pits.

Peaches may be packed raw but a better pack is obtained if they are precooked for a few minutes. Precooking brings out juice which is usually sufficient to cover the fruit. Juice is extracted more readily from sliced peaches than from halves. If peaches are juicy, heat slowly to boiling point, adding sugar to sweeten to taste and to help draw out juice. Be careful not to cook peaches until they are soft.

If peaches are of less juicy varieties, a sirup may be prepared, and the peaches then may be precooked like juicy fruit, but in the sirup. To make a thin sugar sirup, boil together five cups of sugar and one gallon of water for about five minutes. Remove any scum on top.

Pack precooked peaches quickly and have glass containers hot before packing. Sliced fruit takes up less jar space. If the fruit is cut in halves, place them pit side down in overlapping layers. Cover the peaches with boiling hot juice or sirup in which they were precooked. If necessary, add a little boiling hot water, since fruit must be covered by liquid.

Adjust caps to partly seal the jars and process pre-cooked peaches in boiling water (212 degrees F.) for 15 minutes. Complete the seal at once when jars are removed from the water bath.

If peaches are packed raw, cover with hot sirup and partly seal the jars. Process in boiling water for 25 minutes if possible if the peaches are soft, or 35 if firm. Complete the seal at once.

Sugar rationing need not interfere with canning peaches. The small amount of sugar ordinarily used is not needed to keep canned fruit from spoiling, but the sugar does help to hold a fruit's flavor and color. Fruits for diabetic diets are commonly canned without sugar. If there is abundant fruit that might go to waste for want of sugar on hand, some may be canned without sugar and sweetened to taste when it is opened, using sugar from the family's current supply. When sugar is omitted, can juicy fruits in their own juices. The less juicy fruits canned without sugar require the addition of water. Use as little water as possible to preserve the natural fruit flavor.

COMING TO GRIPS WITH PRICES

The President's Labor Day speech on inflation laid down principles whose eventual adoption was inevitable as soon as we became involved in the war. There will be much disagreement as to details and as to the best means of passing and enforcing necessary legislation. But there will be little disagreement as to the broad basis on which action must be taken.

The failure of past price control measures is simply explained. Many basic commodities, especially in the fresh-food field, were subjected to no ceilings. Wages, which constitute one of the biggest costs in manufacturing and agricultural operations, continued to rise, thus creating a vast volume of excess purchasing power in the possession of the working groups. In short, price control wasn't tough enough—and it didn't go far enough.

The consumer should realize that inflation was in no way the fault of retail merchandising. The irate consumer who blames the storekeeper as a profiteer every time prices rise, is guilty of plain ignorance. As a matter of established fact, the retail trades, including big stores and little stores, chain stores and independent stores, have been at the forefront in the battle against inflation and they have been widely and justifiably praised by high OPA officials, including Leon Henderson, for their work. But they couldn't do the impossible. They couldn't keep on holding prices down in the face of strong and growing inflationary influences which were completely beyond their control.

Now an unprecedented effort is to be made to stabilize farm prices, wages, salaries and everything else that enters into price scales.

Economic Highlights....

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS INSEPARABLE FROM LOCAL WELFARE

Great changes have taken place in this country since Pearl Harbor. New and unprecedented economic controls have been imposed. A considerable proportion of the nation's manpower has either entered military service or left peace industry for war industry. Very heavy increases in taxation have been applied to industries and individuals. In short, we have definitely moved in the direction of a "total war economy."

But, as many authorities are now pointing out, this is only the beginning—and a comparatively small beginning at that. Inside the next years, unless the world military situation changes radically and unexpectedly, the adjustments that will take place in American life will be absolutely revolutionary.

The manpower situation is a case in point. High selective service officials have recently said flatly that within about a year, the great majority of able-bodied men under 45 and over 18 will be in the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard or the Marines. Already the nation's reserve of 1-A men is about exhausted and in many areas draft boards are calling married men without children into service. By the first of the year, many boards will probably begin calling married men with children. Men who were previously classified as 1-B (that is, handicapped by minor physical disabilities) are being reclassified into 1-A and inducted. It is believed certain that, directly after the elections, if not before, the draft law will be extended to include 18 and 19 year olds. That, however, will not increase the 1-A class as greatly as might be anticipated, for the reason that a considerable percentage of the youngsters have enlisted with the consent of their parents.

War industry has been told to start training draft-exempt people to take the place of physically-fit technicians now employed. That means that a big share of war production will fall in the future on the shoulders of women, of men physically unfit for military service, and on men past draft age. That will require great readjustments, and an immense expansion of vocational training facilities. War industry executives, in this connection, say that women have done surprisingly well in jobs that were once considered the exclusive prerogatives of men, such as welding, wiring, pipefitting, etc.

The new and strict "anti-inflation' controls which the President announced on Labor Day have long been expected. Inflation comes when consumer purchasing power exceeds the volume of goods available—and that is precisely what has been happening to an ever-increasing extent in this country. Past OPA price policy was not adequate because many commodities were exempt from control, and because wages, farm prices and other costs continued to rise merrily. Excess purchasing power led to the establishment of a growing "black market," which bootlegged proscribed or scarce goods to the highest bidder. Many economists are convinced that inflation cannot be prevented unless the most stringent kind of restraints are placed upon wages and salaries—and, in addition, wage-earners in the low-income as well as the higher-income brackets are taxed to the limit.

Soon after the first of the year, widespread commodity rationing is to be expected. In most warring countries, a food or clothing ration coupon is far more desirable than mere money, and that may come to pass here.

The future of what is called "non-essential" business is shrouded in mystery. The social list of "critical" and "essential" industries is brief, and involves only businesses which produce war materials or basic civilian supplies and services. The worst blow is falling upon small businesses which were unable for one reason or another to adapt themselves to war business or secure war orders. Thousands of businesses have closed their doors, and it looks like a great many more will have to follow suit in the future. The small-industry problem is one of the worst that war has produced, and no one, despite all the talk, has appeared with a solution.

How far taxation will go is any man's guess. Some influential members of Congress are alarmed at what pending taxes may do to the American industrial structure—the proposed excess-profits taxes, for instance, might make it impossible or next to impossible for some big war industries to keep on operating as private enterprises. There is no question but what more and more legislators are reluctantly turning to the sales tax as one way out. And the enforced savings idea is also gaining headway.

These are but a few of the revolutionary influences now at work. Never in history has war demanded so much of a nation's money, resources, energies and manpower. From an economic as well as a military point of view, this war is without precedent. It is swiftly reaching into every home, and directly touching the life of every citizen. It is a rash man indeed who will forecast what the ultimate consequences will be.

The convoy system is working better in protecting merchant shipping in the Atlantic. Support for that assertion comes, by intimation, from the marine insurance underwriters. The other day they substantially reduced their insurance rates, after months of steady increases. According to the Navy, ship losses in August totaled 31 as against 68 in July.

For sheer planned brutality, the Axis leaders have proven themselves comparable to the barbarians of ancient history. In World War I there was much talk of atrocities. But many of the atrocity stories were made up out of whole cloth for purposes of propaganda Real atrocities were scattered and relatively rare, and they were not done as a matter of governmental policy. In World War II, to the contrary, murder and rape and devastation are pursued by the Germans and the Japanese almost as a matter of routine—and that fact has been completely substantiated by reputable eyewitnesses. It makes little difference to the Gestapo whether a man is innocent or guily as the mass executions of hostages abundantly testifies. The Axis radio, at times, actually boasts of the wanton slaughter of non-combatants.

President Roosevelt, during the course of a recent warning to Axis officials that retribution would come when the war ends, said, "The practice of executing scores of innocent hostages in reprisal for isolated attacks on Germans in countries temporarily under the Nazi heel, revolts a world already inured to suffering and brutality____Civilized people long ago adopted the basic principle that no man should be punished for the deed of another." That principle has been entirely abandoned by the Axis.

The Axis is deliberately exterminating entire populations. Hitler himself has said that the Poles must be liquidated—and, according to reports which have seeped out of Warsaw, the death rate has assumed incredible proportions, especially in the Jewish areas. Starvation is rampant in Greece, and some authorities believe that within two years, under present conditions, the Greek people will virtually disappear. Men who have escaped from Jap concentration camps in Hongkong and elsewhere, say that the Japanese are pursuing an almost identical policy. Captured soldiers and civilians alike are given almost no food. They are denied all medical supplies and attention. Sanitary conditions are literally horrible. And these people, as a result, are dying like flies.

One of the latest Axis innovations has been to raze entire villages, shoot every male resident, and send the women and children to forced labor within Germany. For every attack made on Axis officials, major or minor, dozens of innocents are executed. When a really important Axis official is killed, such as "Hangman" Heydrick of the Gestapo, the toll of slaughter runs far into the hundreds.

When the war ends, as the President has said, the men responsible for this will be brought to justice. And a long list of Quislings within the occupied nations who are working hand in glove with the Axis will also have to face judges appointed by the people in whose ruin and torture they have collaborated. In the meantime, Hitler's barbarous tactics have not broken the spirit of the conquered nations. To the contrary, the flame of revolt burns ever higher. Sabotage goes on. Germans are found dead in the towns and countryside of France, Greece, Holland, the Netherlands, the Balkans, etc. And in all of the occupied nations, amazingly well developed "undergrounds" exist.

The men who belong to these undergrounds are unknown. The names of many of them will never be known. Theirs is the most risky and desperate of undertakings. Every second of the day they must face the specter of death by torture. This is the highest kind of human courage. Life recently ran an article on the French underground which is especially effective. The leaders quietly and continually organize sabotage of the Nazi war effort in French factories. They print little newspapers which are widely circulated and which bring to the enslaved French people news of the free world outside their borders. As part of this work, the French Underground has compiled an interesting "blacklist" of men and women who are marked for assassination. All of the names on that list belong to Frenchmen who have sold out to Germany. And some of the names are world famous: Petain, Weygand; Laval; Derain, the painter; Mistinguett, the celebrated music hall star; Carpentier, the pugilist; Maurice Chevalier, the movie actor; etc, etc. The Free French have pledged that not one of the men and women on that list will escape swift justice at the earliest possible time.

To quote the President's warning once again. "The Nazis might have learned from the last war the impossibility of breaking men's spirit by terrorism____Frightfulness can never bring peace to Europe. It only sows the seeds of hatred which will one day bring fearful retribution." The patriots in the conquered, tortured nations are waiting with grim anticipation for that day.

The Solomon Islands campaign must not be considered as an isolated action. It is part of a long-range drive to gradually unloose the Japanese from key Pacific positions. The last goal in that drive will be Tokyo itself.

The Marines who led the attack represent the best equipped, best trained and best commanded troops this country has. Every report from the Solomons indicates that they fought magnificently—and did justice to the highest traditions of American arms. And they were given finely-coordinated support by other military branches.

On the first day of September, the greatest war the world has ever known entered the fourth year. Those three years have witnessed a series of almost uninterrupted triumphs for Hitler and his satellites. The timetable of conquest makes almost incredible reading—Poland fell in 28 days, Denmark in one day, Norway in two months, Belgium in 18 days, France in 43 days. Of all the nations Hitler has invaded, Russia alone remains. It is very likely that the historians of the future will write that Russia was the savior of the free world whatever happens, the magnificent resistance of the Red Army will mark one of the brightest and bravest pages in the long and sanguinary history of combat.

On December 7, 1941, Japan joined hands with the Axis. And the Jap timetable of conquest is comparable to that of Hitler. Guam was taken in five days. Wake Island was conquered in 14 days, after a superb defense by a handful

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

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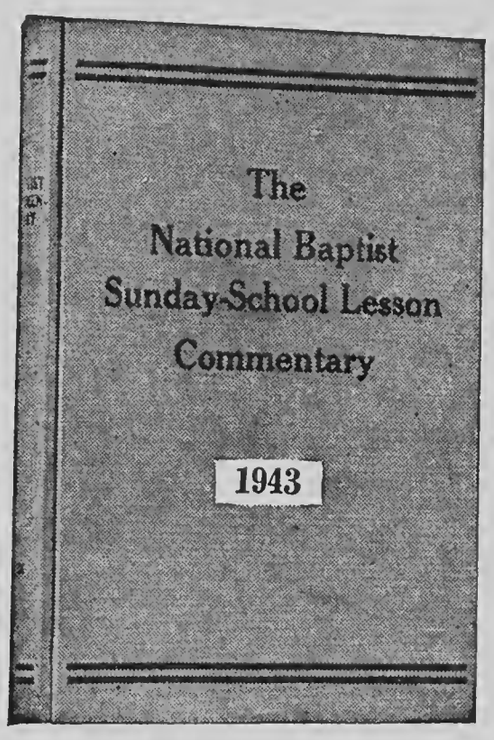

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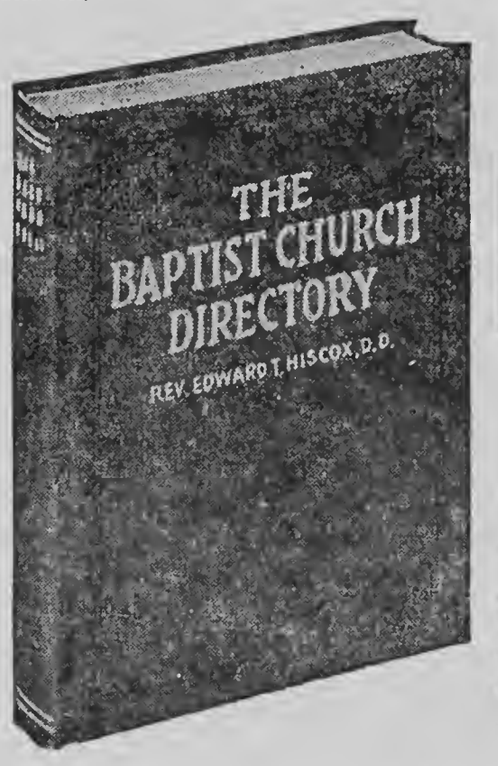

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ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 6)

of United States Marines. Malaya, with its supposedly impregnable naval base at Singapore, fell in 54 days. The Philippines were forced to surrender in a little less than five months. In short, the war so far has consisted largely of a series of disasters for United Nations' forces—and a series of great victories for the dictators. That is simply a matter of record, and it does no service to the democratic cause to attempt to hide the truth.

Basically, the cause of all this is simply explained: The enemy was ready for war, and we and our Allies were not. The enemy understood precisely what total war means—and we did not. In Germany and Japan there are no strikes. There is no shilly-shallying on the part of the officials of the government. There is a grim and all-encompassing efficiency. The Axis means to destroy us utterly, and every resource at its command is devoted completely to that end.

So much for the debit side. On the credit side there is also a great deal to say at the end of three years of war. The quality of the United Nations' fighting men is first class. Only a little of the long and bloody story is now known—but that little is magnificent. The RAF after Dunkirk, the Russians before Sevastopol, the Dutch airmen and sailors in the East Indies, the U. S. Army in Bataan, the Marines in the Solomons—in those campaigns free men wrote with their blood a glorious saga of courage and achievement. The Germans and the Japs have paid a tremendous price for their victories.

There is much to be said also for American war production. The burden of supplying the troops of all the United Nations falls squarely on us. No other nation has even a tithe of our potential productive capacity. And it can be said to the everlasting credit of American industry that the changeover from production for peace to production for war, was generally made swiftly and effectively. But there are many bad spots still. We have not yet achieved, in many vital lines, the essential production goals which have been laid down. There has been mismanagement in labor, in government, and in industry itself. These bad spots must be erased before we can carry the war fully to the enemy. No American should feel optimistic today. He should feel, instead, that infinitely more be done before victory can be assured. He must not forget that this was can be lost if we fail to coordinate our efforts.

It is a favorite saying in Washington that "the American people don't yet realize the gravity of the situation." But, as many columnists have been pointing out, Washington officialdom has created confusion and indecision in the minds of the people. The conflicting "official reports" that still seep out of Washington concerning such basic issues as rubber, fuel, gasoline, the draft, etc., have attained the stature of a national scandal. Only lately, through Elmer Davis' Office of War Information, has, a start been made toward clarifying official policy. Every poll indicates that the American people are willing, ready and even eager to make any necessary sacrifice—if only their leaders will tell them simply and clearly what sacrifices are needed.

We are just beginning to feel the economic effects of war. Non essential businesses are closing fast. Whole occupations—such as that of the salesman—are being virtually wiped out. As store inventories run down, it will be impossible to buy such, once plentiful commodities as radios, stoves, water heaters and any number of other conveniences. Taxes will be even heavier next year than they are now, and it seems inevitable that a sales tax and some form of enforced savings will soon be adopted. In many fields, the labor shortage is acute.

These are but a few of the consequences of total war.

As the war enters its fourth year, Germany and Japan dominate an immense part of the globe. They have gained through conquest, gigantic quantities of vital raw materials. Despite its losses, the German Army is still the most potent military machine on earth. But, at the same time, America's growing military power is at last being felt. The U. S. Army is increasing fast in numbers, and it is being superbly equipped. The U. S. Navy and Air Forces have demonstrated that they have splendid striking power and brilliant leadership. The courage of Allied fighting men is beyond question. To paraphrase Winston Churchill's phrase, if we give these fighting men enough tools, they will finish the job.

WHY WE ARE RATIONED GAS

National rationing of gasoline, as recommended by the Baruch Committee, is not proposed because there is a shortage of motor fuel. To the contrary, there is an abundance of gasoline of all ordinary grades, and in the producing areas the oil companies are hardput for storage facilities. Gasoline rationing is to be imposed, instead, to save rubber—and to save rail and water transportation facilities for other uses.

At the present time, gasoline is rationed in 17 Eastern states. According to Leon Henderson, it will be extended to the balance of the country on precisely the same basis. That means that the average motorist will be entitled to four gallons weekly—enough to carry him about 60 miles. Supplemental allowances are given to "essential" drivers. Practically all pleasure driving will be eliminated for the duration.

The effects of this will be felt most severely in the West. In the East, with great cities and heavily concentrated populations, the motor car has not been nearly so necessary as it is in the West, where distances are vast and cities are few and far between. Furthermore, public transportation has naturally attained a higher state of development in the big population areas. The street car and bus systems, outside of the largest cities, are simply not adequate to handle the load that has long been carried by private automobiles.

Drastic restrictions on automobile use will work a veritable revolution in this nation. West of the Mississippi, where distances are great and interurban transportation limited, no one can estimate the effect of the slow-down that will occur. The motor car dominated our fashion of living ever since the First World War. To millions of people, the family car is practically as necessary as food and shelter. During the twenties and thirties, there was an ever-increasing migration away from towns and cities into suburbs. Men and women lived ten or twenty or more miles from their places of business. Just how these people will get back and forth now that car operation is to be cut to the bone, is an unanswered question. It is impossible for them to move closer to their jobs, for the reason that there are severe housing shortages in all areas which have war industries of any kind.

The desirable solution to this problem is to produce enough artificial rubber to keep our cars moving. But it seems impossible to find out just how well or badly the synthetic rubber program is doing. The oil industry in making progress in the manufacture of rubber from oil derivatives. The tire companies say that they can produce tires from reclaimed rubber which will give fair service if driven slowly. A start is being made to produce another kind of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol. However, there seems little question but what the program in general is still moving too slowly—and that is largely the fault of the government. No two high public officials have been able to agree on just what should be done. As a result, it will probably be a long time before anything resembling even an emergency supply of rubber is available for civilians.

Within the next year, without rubber, transportation problems will become acute. Tires are really beginning to wear out in volume now, and more and more cars are going into dead storage for lack of rubber. This is going to hit farm production in a critical manner. Street car and bus companies are doing the best jobs possible, for the most part, but they simply haven't enough rolling stock to meet the need. Interurban transportation was abandoned long ago in many parts of the country, and the tracks were torn up. We in America depend almost entirely on the motor car for short-haul transport. So the lack of rubber remains our Number One domestic problem.

The argument goes merrily on between the air-power enthusiasts and those who think that the airplane, vital as it is, can't win a war alone.

Such persuasive friends of the plane as Major de Seversky are convinced that if the United Nations could build and keep in operation enough planes, Germany and Japan could be literally obliterated from the skies—and that major land operations would thus be unnecessary. The fact that the airplane has not yet proven a decisive weapon means nothing in their opinion—because no nation has as yet been able to keep up air attacks on the scale necessary.

The majority of military experts don't go as far as this. They argue that relatively few of the bombs dropped by planes ever hit important objectives, and that the damage done can, as a rule, be swiftly remedied. They point out that constant progress is being made in air defense—such a camouflage, anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes. They think that the airplane can do an all-important job in "softening up" an enemy and in disrupting his supply lines—but that it will be up to navies and armies to finish the job.

No one can say with certainty which side is right. In the meantime, the United Nations' high command continues to prepare for a grand-scale invasion of Europe. If that invasion is to succeed, they figure at least a million superbly-fighting men must be landed—and there must be another million in reserve. This, when it happens, will be the greatest military operation in history.

Youth Congress Sends Petition To President

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Twenty thousand copies of a win-the-war petition that urges President Roosevelt to speak out against "white supremacy" forces who continue to incite violence against nine million Negro citizens in the South in order to deprive them of full participation in the war effort, have been circulated by the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The petition calls upon the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation at war to: see to it that there is complete enforcement of his Executive Order 8802, denounce and secure federal action against acts of racial incitement, put his full weight behind the passage of anti-poll and anti-lynching legislation, exercise his authority to see that Negro troops are protected in every branch of the armed forces and accorded every opportunity for promotion, and to take steps through the Office of Defense Transportation to see that bus companies stop their campaign of insult and abuse against Negro troops and civilians.

Plan Study Of Discrimination In War Plants

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1 (ANP)—The War Manpower commission will study complaints of discrimination against Negroes in the employment policies of war plants in this area, it was declared last week by T. D. McNeal, chairman of the St. Louis chapter of the March on Washington movement. McNeal said he received this news in a letter from Edward McDonald, regional director of the commission's office at Kansas City, who said he would come here for the investigation. McNeal observed that he hoped the examination would lead to a formal investigation by the commission.

Shall our highways become signways?

Shunt Colored Navy Recruits To Mess Service

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1 (ANP)—There were 86 boys from Raleigh and vicinity who enlisted in the navy last week. Two of these were Negroes, Ernest S. Walker, Jr., of Winston-Salem and Eddie Harris of Rockingham, N. C. Walker is 21, Harris 17, and both were sent to Norfolk for training as mess attendants. The white boys went in either as apprentice seamen, specialists or petty officers, there being 14 of the latter.

One of the difficulties with the navy recruiting is that officers in charge persist for the most part, it is said, in shunting the colored boys off into the mess attendant branches, instead of sending them to Great Lakes where they might have an opportunity to enter combat services. The boy who gets into the mess attendant ranks can advance to steward but under the rigid navy program has no other outlet nor any further opportunity for advancement.

It is reported that boys who ask for combat service are told frequently that the only openings available are in the mess services. While it is in the south that most of this recruiting is being done, reports from as far away as Chicago have been received from men who have had college training to the effect that all they were offered was the mess attendants enlistments. The result is that the seamen and specialist training group at Great Lakes is feeling the need of more capable men, fellows who are competent to be sent in for training in the skilled brackets. The better trained men, it is said, are going for the most part in the army.

Rankin Rants Opposition To Poll Tax Repeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(ANP)—John Rankin couldn't sit idly by and learn that the 218 signatures necessary to bring the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax bill out of committee had been obtained. No indeed. So John got off a parable, "Negro Fiddles While Rome Burns." Said Johnny:

"Two hundred and eighteen members of the House, under the last of certain communistic elements, have signed a petition to interfere with the election laws of southern states in flagrant violation of the constitution of the United States.

"There is a difference however; Nero never applied the torch himself, nor did he add fuel to the flame.

"The members who signed that petition are not only creating disunity but they are planting dynamite under the constitution which they swore to uphold and protect.

"This movement has been agitated by the Communists of this country for some time, aided and abetted by those Japanese fifth columnists that are now being exposed by the FBI.

"They have now succeeded in establishing this 'second front' that is waging war against the white people of the southern states. It brings poor consolation to the people of the south—whose brave boys are fighting and dying now on every battle front in the world—to know that members of the congress of the United States under the whip of those communistic elements, would perpetrate this outrage in these trying hours.

"Another thing that is very shocking and disappointing is that some of those signatures come from members from war western states when the south was the only friend they had against the Japanese peril when they were crying out for help. They have possibly commended this poisoned chalice to the lips of their own people, by helping to impose it upon ours."

Visitor: Your son is a cute little rascal.

Mother: Yes, he takes after his father.

Visitor: Oh, is his father cute, too?

Lady: No, but he's a rascal.

Ft. Jackson Pack Train Uses Mules

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1 (ANP)—Members of the 67th Quartermaster Pack Train at Fort Jackson near here form one of two such contingents in the country. Composed entirely of Negroes, the pack train uses mules for transport and undergoes some of the most rigorous drill in the army. Officers of the group, which was initially trained at Fort Riley, Kans., are Lt. Charles M. Peery, commanding officer, and Lt. Leo C. Cooksley, stable officer.

Collision Of Car With Train Injures Three

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1 (ANP)—Two persons were killed and three others critically injured Sunday when the automobile in which they were riding collided with an Atlantic Coast line Railroad passenger train at a crossing near here. Those killed were John P. Darden, 19, of Faison, and Jesse Floyd, 40, of Mt. Olive. The injured were James Williams, 21, Faison; James Owens, 19, Mt. Olive; and Fulton Atkinson of Newton Grove.

FLYERS OF 99TH PURSUIT SQUADRON READY FOR ACTION

TUSKEGEE Institute, Oct. 1 (ANP) The men of the 99th Pursuit squadron are champing at the bit. The first unit, feeling rather confident of their flying ability, having passed their firing tests, but realizing that far wider experience awaits them before they are actually able to enter aerial battle, are anxious to be on the move.

Rumors indicate that the group will be leaving the local airfield where they received their training and won their wings, within a very short time. No announcement regarding where they will go or the exact time they will leave has been revealed, neither has the exact personnel been made known. There is a general understanding however that Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis will be the leader of the squadron when it moves on from Tuskegee field toward the fields of action. The 100th squadron will move into the 99th's berth as soon as it is vacant.

Chicago Sun Has Fair Editorial On Sedition Cases

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (ANP)—The Chicago Sun of which Marshall Field is publisher and Turner Catledge editor, ran an editorial Wednesday which reduced the sedition arrests being played up so widely by the Hearst press and the tabloids to about the correct dimensions. Said the Sun:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has raided headquarters of three Negro organizations on the South Side, and taken 81 prisoners. South Side community leaders say the three organizations have no more than 2,000 members.

"Of course, a subversive organization of 2,000, or even 81, could do tremendous damage in wartime, and the F. B. I. deserves praise for the raids. But there are two things we should keep in mind.

"A certain type of person, including some Negroes, is the natural prey of robes, passwords and mysterious ritual; probably 1,900 of the 2,000 members joined in the hope of leading a parade in some of the trappings the F. B. I. seized.

"Second there are 277,731 Negroes in Chicago by the 1940 census. If a federal court finds all these 81 guilty of treason, that will still be only three in every 10,000. If 2,000 Negroes have been suckers for the axis, that's one out of 140, which would stand comparison with some white groups."

Probably women will quit driving from the back seat when men quit cooking from the dining table.

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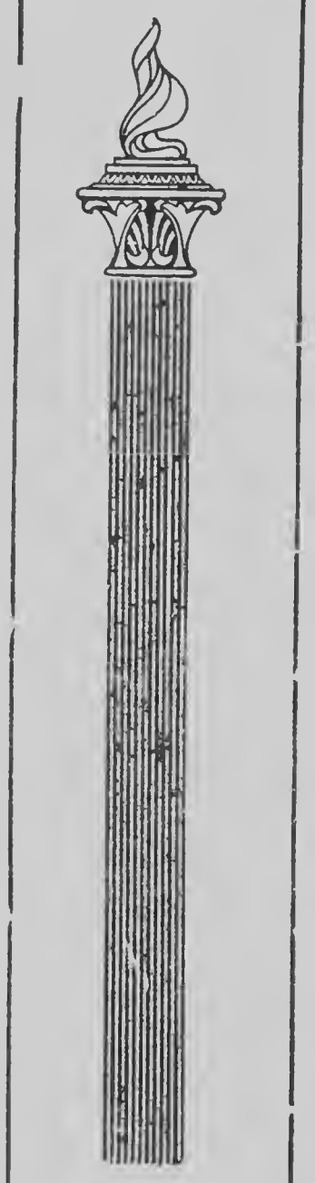

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9TH & 11TH REGIMENTS STEP OUT TO BE REVIEWED

Camp Lee, Va., Aug. 24—In a fine demonstration of military precision and co-ordination, the newly-formed Second Training Brigade of Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center, composed of the Ninth and Eleventh Colored Regiments, paraded here Saturday afternoon for the first time.

"Astonishingly good" was the comment of Brigadier General Robert S. Abernathy, retired, who stood in the reviewing line. "I've never seen a Quartermaster parade like this before," he added. "The step of the men was excellent and the band was outstanding." In command of the Hawaiian Coast Artillery Brigade in Honolulu, Hawaii, General Abernathy returned to this country in 1937. He is now a resident of Newport News.

Col. Charles H. Henry, Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, was reviewing officer. Standing with him on the reviewing line were other dignitaries.

Under a blue August sky, the khaki-clad Fighting Quartermasters were an impressive sight as they stepped briskly past the reviewing line to the strains of martial music. Company after company of well-drilled trainees snappily turned their heads toward the reviewing officer at the command "Eyes Right."

The Quartermaster Replacement Training Center Colored Band filled the camp's great parade ground with stirring music as the troops went by.

A highlight of the afternoon was the performance of Ninth Regiment's Exhibition Drill Company, under the command of Capt. Paul H. Myers. To the strains of the "Missouri Waltz" they gave an outstanding exhibition of graceful handling of the rifle and concluded their performance with a snappy manual of arms drill.

"Second to None" is the slogan of the Second Brigade and the training unit lived up to this standard in its first large scale demonstration here.

THE FOOD PRICE SITUATION

On August 12, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that widespread upward adjustments in food prices will be authorized by mid-September. That move was unavoidable in the interest of retailer and consumer alike.

The situation which led to it is simple. When prices were frozen at the level of last March, many food retailers were selling their wares at prices which were based on the lower wholesale prices of months before. These retailers were doing this voluntarily, as part of their successful and aggressive contribution to the anti-inflation program. Meanwhile, replacement costs had substantially risen in many instances, and retaillers could not restock except at the risk of heavy cash losses. As the OPA pointed out, unless this "squeeze" was relieved, low-cost distributors would have been forced to stop stocking and selling many important food products. And if that happened, these foods could have been moved to consumers only through distributors who had relatively high price ceilings.

What is true of foods is true of other lines of goods as well. If the original price-freezing order had been allowed to stand without correction, thousands of merchants, particularly those who were selling to the public at the lowest possible cost, would have eventually been forced out of business. The American economy, which is largely based on the operation of retail business, would have been seriously disturbed. And the brunt of the blow would have been borne by the stores, chain and independent alike, which have done the most to protect the consumer.

The reason behind the OPA's new policy should be understood by all. It does not mean that stores are going to earn unjustified profits at the public's expense. It simply means that the OPA has wisely realized the necessity of allowing retail prices that will give the merchant enough return to stay in business and keep shelves well stocked. Mr. Henderson believed that the best solution would be wartime subsidies to compensate for the "squeeze," but Congress refused to vote them. So an increase in prices became inevitable.

STRENGTH IS IN THE LAND—LIFE IS ROOTED IN THE LAND

Plants depend on soil and moisture for the food by which they live and grow. Men and animals get food from the land. On the farm, in crowded cities, men depend on the land for the food they eat and the clothing they wear.

Man's strength comes from the land. Buying the bounty of the land over store counters, it is easy for city people to take the good earth for granted. Yet thousands of years were needed to make the thin layer of topsoil from which plants and people get their food. A few hours of severe flood or a brief span of bad farming can rob the ground of this fertile soil which is so essential to life.

Great nations have their roots in the earth. Land waste weakens nations. Erosion acts quietly but can spread ruin as terrible as that brought by invading arms.

While our boys fight on many shores to defend the cause of freedom, we at home must see to it that we do not waste the soil resources, which are the basis of American strength.

Conservation practices defend the land and keep the soil fertile to grow rich harvests—strength-giving harvests of good food.

Nourishing Food Is Important to Everybody

During the formative years of youth it's particularly important to have an abundance of good food. Here's what the Surgeon General of the United States says about it:

"Among babies and young children many deaths attributed to pneumonia, measles, whooping cough, and other causes probably are due to lowered resistance resulting from malnutriton

"Teachers comment almost uniformly upon the noticeable improvement in physical vigor and mental alertness following a mid-morning meal or a well-balanced school lunch. In our educational system we are wasting much money trying to teach children with half-starved bodies and minds."

Good food is important to everybody of every age. Good food keeps people mentally alert and physically fit for a longer span of years. Lack of it makes people old before their time.

Good food is not possible without good soil. The Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Agency help farmers keep the soil productive.

Plants Need Minerals

To maintain plant life, soils must contain organic material and certain minerals such as calcium and phosphate. Lack of mineral food starves plants. Poor crops and poor homes are typical of mineral-poor soil. The only soil in which minerals can be fully utilized is topsoil, where organic matter and humus from decayed plants are found. On some subsoils only meager plant life will exist even if mineral plant food is applied. The soil conservation practices of the national farm programs help to hold topsoil and to keep precious minerals in the land.

Stock pastured on good soil are bigger and healthier than stock on poor nasture. In areas where phosphate and lime are applied, the stock know the difference and gaze on pastures that have been improved in preference to untreated plots. On range land, cattle thrive best under good range management, which avoids overstocking.

Minerals Give People Strength

Minerals help make us strong enough to do the jobs that need to be done for Victory. For essential minerals people depend on the food they eat—on plants and animals which get their calcium and phosphorus and other body-building minerals from the soil.

Minerals Can Be Restored To The Soil

Conservation practices which restore minerals to the soil help provide plenty of mineral-rich foods for Americans. Under the national farm programs farmers are using record amounts of lime and phosphate—are planting more legumes, which restore nitrogen to the soil.

Vitamins Are Essential To Health

Many diseases are caused by vitamin shortages in the diet. Pellagra, scurvy, and rickets are starvation diseases. Some cases of heart trouble and arthritis may be caused by vitamin shortage.

Vitamin A is Important to Eye-Sight

A shortage of vitamin A in the diet weakens eyesight and increases night blindness. To make their eyes stronger for night flying, British aviators are fed vitamin-A-rich diets. Many American boys are being turned down by the Army beeause of poor eyesight —many of them doubtless because they didn't have enough vitamin A in their food.

Better Soil Means More Vitamins For American Diets

Five times as much vitamin A was found in milk from cows fed on a good grade of alfalfa hay as was contained in the milk of cows fed on a poor grade of timothy hay. Often worn-out land won't grow alfalfa until it's been built up with lime and phosphate. Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Adjustment Agency practices help farmers build up their pastures so they can feed more cows and get more and better milk. That's just one way conservation practices put more vitamins into American diets.

Good soil makes more and better food. Nourishing qualities of food vary with the fertility of the soil from which it comes. This means that the farmer's problem of keeping the soil fertile to produce abundant crops of food rich in minerals and vitamins is not only a farm problem but a national health problem.

America needs strong citizens for the war and after the war.

Wasted Land Means Wasted Lives

Erosion wastes land—carries away soluble minerals and organic matter it took centuries to make. When the land suffers, people who live on the land suffer. Barren land gives a poor harvest, poor in the elements essential to health and well-being.

Good farming maintains the good earth and keeps it producing from year to year. Under the national farm programs more than 6 million farmers are working together to keep American farms producing.

Though it is not generally realized, the acreage of really good land in the United States is definitely limited. The only way we can achieve the production that is needed for this war is to follow a conservation system of farming. That means, cases, carrying out not one but a combination of practices on each acre of land on the farm. It also means neighbors going across farm boundaries and fence rows to do the conservation job that each watershed demands. Holding fertility and moisture in the soil and keeping the soil in the fields—on the land—are essentials of greater food production.

DO NOT MISS THIS

THE follwing paragraphs are taken from an article that appeared recently in the **Boston Traveler** by George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer and former Assistant Attorney General of the United States. We greatly regret that our space allows us only to reproduce a part of one of the most timely and striking articles that have appeared during this unspeakable war.

Near Fort Devens stands a small marker on which are inscribed the words, "Yankee Lady, just a damn fine dog." Under it sleeps a little mongrel dog who gave her life in a gallant effort to save that of her soldier buddy. With that inscrutable instinct that distinguishes her kind, she had attached herself to him when his unit had encamped nearby, and followed him by day and guarded him by night. Then came the day when her master went in swimming and she sat anxiously watching from the bank.

Died Attempting Rescue

A sudden cry of distress apprised her that he was in danger. Instantly she went to the rescue. The soldier was saved, but when the the excitement had subsided Yankee Girl was missing. Her poor, lifeless body floated ashore a day later. Sadly they buried her near the scene of her exploit, wrapped in an army fatigue jacket and with all honors, as befitted a faithful pal of a soldier, and wrote the little epitaph on her grave to commemorate her last brave act of devotion.....

Humane Sentiments

Sustained and sympathetic interest in the welfare of those dumb and humble friends who share the perils and privations as well as the comforts of our daily lives, and give so much and ask so little in return, argues that in spite of all the destructive influences of the times most people are still spiritually sound at the core, regardless of the deplorable aspects of many of their actions.. ..One of Galsworthy's characters put it more appealingly. "I have observed," he said, "that before men can be gentle and broadminded with each other, they are always gentle and broad-minded about beasts. These dumb things, so beautiful—even the plain ones—in their different ways, and so touching in their dumbness, do draw us to magnanimity and help the wings of our hearts to grow."

And so when I read in the press the extent of the public interest in the store of Yankee Lady and of Laddie—and in many another animal epic as well—I rejoice that notwithstanding all the engrossing distractions, bitter harrassments, and terrific turmoil of these cruel and fateful days, there are persuasive implications that most people are not losing their gentleness and innate kindness, that they are still responsive to the tremulous approaches of the pathos and tenderness of the little incidents and dramas of common daily life. These qualities will all be needed when the time comes to begin the reconstruction of a new and better world—a world from which cruelty must be banished and inhumanity proscribed.

DOUBLE YOUR FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS

It has been commonly stated for many years that fire insurance is the basis of credit. However, too many people paid little attention to this fact and went merrily on adding fuel to our $300,000,000 annual bonfire.

Today the fact that insurance is the basis of credit is illustrated with striking force. You may own a valuable farm crop, a factory, a home, or other tangible properties. But without insurance protection, their credit value would be nil.

While insurance cannot save valuable property from fire, it can give the owner money compensation based on increased values, which, at a time like this, might well mean the difference between ruin and teh ability to rebuild or rebuy properties or materials essential to continued production.

Yes indeed, fire insurance, which may be increased to cover rising replacement costs, is the basis of credit today. But as replacement costs increase, it is all the more essential that everything possible be done to prevent fire, as property destruction from this evil is a greater economic loss than ever before due to our war effort. Double your fire prevention efforts as you increase your insurance protection.

TEXAS NEGROES BUY BONDS—BUILD UP STATE QUOTA

If Texas did not exceed its quota of bond sales for July, it was not for lack of support from its Negro citizens. In Dallas one couple, Dr. William Green and his wife, invested $7,500 in bonds which amounted to 75 per cent of the total sold by one group of white citizens in one week.

Three Negro brothers of Chambers County, Texas, ranchers, rice growers and owners of oil wells, boosted the county war bond quota of $29,000 over the top by $39,000 when each bought $20,000 worth of bonds. The brothers' names—Osie R., Arthur R., and Felix Jackson.

The War Department reports that on June 15 there were 760 Negro officer candidates enrolled in Army officers training school. This is said to be an increase of 172 in one month.

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute is the only Negro member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

Archie Alexander, the Negro contractor who built the $200,000 airport at Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded the contract to build a bridge across the tidal basin for the District of Columbia. The bridge will cost a million dollars.

"Democracy has come upon a 'now-or-never' time and the current crisis calls for a 'now-or-never' loyalty . . . If the Negro holds back today it will be the Negro's shame; if the country tomorrow denies him the rights he pays for with sweat and tears and blood, then it is the country's shame!"

—Dean Gordon B. Hancock.

Negro teachers all over the South are turning with increasing frequency to the Federal Courts for relief on salary discrimination. A partial list of Southern school boards facing law suits includes those of Atlanta, Georgia; Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, Palm Beach, and Ocala, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Nashville, Tennessee.

On an FSA homestead project in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, ninety Negro families are doing their all in the Food for Freedom campaign. They have already canned 2,100 quarts of fruit and vegetables which, they say, is just a beginning.

North Carolina has a way of stepping out in front in the field of education. Two Negroes have recently been appointed by Governor Broughton to the Board of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro. They are the Reverend John J. Green, a local Episcopal minister, and Dr. C. L. Whitten, a physician at High Point.

FARM PRICES AND WAGES

It is to the credit of certain farm organizations, such as the leading marketing cooperatives, that they have not opposed stringent control of agricultural prices so long as stringent control of wages is imposed with it.

These organizations, in other words, have simply objected to farmers being turned into shock troops to fight inflation—while other national groups go merrily ahead getting all the money possible.

The cost of farm labor alone has offset much of the increase in farm income—to say nothing of the higher costs the farmer must pay for equipment, feed, manufactured commodities, etc. Price stability must go all the way.

Out of self-interest alone, both labor and agriculture should accept equitable wage and price controls, applied to each on the same principle.

Sterling: Have you found a coffin yet good enough to bury your son who died in college?

Jack: The thing that's worrying me right now is trying to find a sport's model.

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"THE PRIDE OF 5,000,000 NEGRO WOMEN"

When the camp for candidates in WAAC opened at Fort Des Moines on July 21, the faces of forty Negro women were turned toward Director Oveta Culp Hobby as she spoke directly to them: "Back of each one of these forty women, each already an outstanding figure in her community, will be the hope and faith and pride of five million Negro women of the United States. As I studied their applications, I was impressed by the integrity of their devotion to their country and I was moved by the intensity of their desire to serve that country."

The Negro women, like their white sister candidates, come from all walks of life, from public schools, hospitals, business organizations, recreational centers. Of these forty candidates, thirteen, like their director, are of the South. They are:

Miss Charity Edna Adams, Columbia, S. C., teacher of mathematics in Columbia public schools; Wilberforce graduate.

Mrs. Mary Anita Bordeaux, Louisville, hostess and librarian at Fort Knox, Ky.; attended University of Kansas, Butler University, Ind.

Miss Annie Lois Brown, Houston, public school teacher in Liberty, Tex.; graduate of Prairie View.

Miss Abbie Neel Campbell, Tuskegee Institute; home economics teacher in Garbersville, Ga.; graduate of Tuskegee.

Miss Cleopatra Vivian Daniels, Birmingham, teacher Birmingham schools; Alabama State Teachers' College.

Mrs. Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Tex.; teacher and athletics coach in Liberty public school; graduate of Prairie View.

Miss Evelyn Goster Greene, Washington, public school teacher, graduate of Miner Teachers' College, Washington; attended Chicago University.

Miss Mae Dooey Johnson, Richmond, Va.; science and English teacher at Finley High, Chester, S. C.; graduate of Spelman, Atlanta, attended Atlanta University.

Miss Alice Marie Jones, Nashville, working on M. A. degree at Fisk University; graduate in sociology and education.

Miss Mary Lawson Lewis, Orlando, Fla.; teacher, Orange City Schools, Orlando; former home economics teacher in Pemba Gora, Fla.; graduate of Bennett College.

Mrs. Mary Louise Miller, New Orleans, general staff duty in Chancy Hospital of New Orleans, graduate nurse of the medical school hospital and nurses' training school of the University of Georgia.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Murphy, Atlanta; desk clerk and women's editor at Atlanta Daily World newspaper, graduate Spelman College, Atlanta; attended Atlanta University and Tuskegee.

Miss Corrie Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta; teacher in home economics at Georgia Normal School, Albany, graduate of Clark College, Atlanta.

Peonage Group Lawyer Awarded Legal Degree

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—(ANP)—William Henry Huff, chief counsel for the Abolish Peonage committee, this week received a belated doctor of jurisprudence degree from the John Marshall Law school here.

The noted attorney completed classroom prerequisites for the advanced degree in 1939, but because his attention was commanded by the Anti-peonage struggle he was unable to complete his thesis in the allotted time.

Atty. Huff's thesis was entitled "Black Laws and Black Decisions of Illinois," a study that deals with every black law and black decision recorded on the statute books of the state. The survey extends as far back as territorial days when the first cargo of 500 Negroes was brought here from San Domingo by Phillip Francis Renaulto.

NEGRO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY

There are enough Negro business men in Texas to support a state organization of Chambers of Commerce. This year the sixth annual convention, attended by delegates from 44 local chambers, was held at Marshall, Harrison County, the home of two of Texas' largest denominational colleges—Wiley and Bishop. The convention theme was "Essential Adjustments to Meet the Present Emergency." One of the recommendations adopted by the convention instructed the 44 local chambers to set up local interracial committees.

It is frequently said that one limitation of Negroes is an inherent lack of capacity to initiate projects for the benefit of their own people. They look to white people to do everything for them. Some of the achievements of the Harrison County Negro Chamber of Commerce disprove the truth of this assertion. They show also that they have a program which benefits the community as well as the Negro race.

In war work this local chamber has been active. It had charge of the registration of Negroes in Marshall for Selective Service in the Army; it administers sugar rationing among Negroes; it raised $1,404 of Marshall's USO quota. The chamber annually awards a prize to the Negro bringing the first bale of cotton and provides premiums of money for the annual county meat show. It has successfully sponsored the organization of Negro Boy Scout troops in Harrison and adjoining counties. It secured improvement of the streets and the installation of lights in the Negro section through cooperation with the City Council.

Harrison County has a population of 21,300 white persons and 29,594 Negroes. Marshall, the county seat, in which the Negro Chamber of Commerce is active, counts 8,074 Negroes in a total population of 18,410

Two Negroes, Herbert Gibson and Edwin Washington, Jr., qualified under Civil Service, have been appointed to postal positions in the Dallas, Texas, post office. These are the first to serve the Dallas postal system in modern times except as janitors and laborers, Postmaster J. Howard Payne reports. He says that Dallas is the only Southern city of its size which does not already employ Negroes in higher brackets.

Negro children of the Leath Public School, Memphis, Tennessee, will have their playground when school opens this fall. The board of education has bought a city block adjoining the school which will provide additional recreational facilities for the more than 1,000 children who will attend the school this fall. This is the second purchase made by the board for a playground. The first one, a nearby residence and grounds, made last year, was resold to the city which then converted the property into a Negro health clinic.

The Clarion Ledger, Jackson, Mississippi, June 24, carried a picture of the first four Negro Marines as they were being sworn in by Lt. Sterling McNair.

THIS IS NO TIME TO DRAW APART

Without research or survey it can be stated that there is not a community in the South in which Negroes live that there do not also live some white people who count one or more Negroes as friends. Regardless of the basis of this friendship, it is there, and now is the time of all times in the history of our country for these friends to get together to form some program of mutual cooperation to fend off tragic incidents of racial conflict that threaten us on all sides.

These conflicts, illustrated in the tragedies at Texarkana, Texas,and Rome, Georgia, arise out of rumors which spread by word of mouth from one white person to another until the rumor is accepted as a fact, and fear and suspicion poison the entire citizenship. We in the South of both races have turned our eyes away from our own communities. We read the things that others say who live in distant parts. These loose talkers are strangers to us, yet we let their words, their boastings, their denunciations, and their demands drive a wedge between us, Negroes and white people, so that we come to look upon each other as enemies. The energy which we should spend in fighting our Nation's foes abroad is being spent in creating bogies to terrorize us in our own homes.

We want understanding, peace, and unity in our Nation, an unbroken, uncracked front to present to our enemies abroad. This solid front cannot be attained as a Nation except as it is attained in local communities and individual lives—nor can the front be broken by the unrealistic and hysterical shrieks of demagogues wherever they live or whatever their race, if local people determine otherwise. They are not the mouthpieces of civilized and loyal Southerners, white or Negro. They may claim to be, they do so claim, and when we allow ourselves to believe them we are feeding their ego and opening the way to the commission of acts of persecution of our own fellow citizens which add fresh fuel to their burning ambition. If we will resolve today to think not so much of the South as some amorphous body, but as a collection of individual communities in which individual persons of both races live and in whose hands the fate of the country as well as the South may lie, we will stop this hysteria which is bred elsewhere and nourished by Southern demagogues.

Now is the time of all times in the history of our country when Negro and white friends living in every Southern community need to get together and show to the Nation an unbroken front built on sympathy, understanding, and a determination to right any wrong conditions existing in their own community.

THE CONSUMER WOULD PAY

A short time ago, one of the large labor unions started an aggressive campaign to organize dairy workers in the Chicago milk shed. If that campaign succeeds, it will undoubtedly be extended to all other milk-producing areas.

The interest of the consumer in this is obvious. If union leaders manage to organize these workers, the consumer will do the paying—and inflation will get another boost forward.

Farm work is basically different from industrial work. The farm worker gets many tangible benefits beside cash wages—a home, light and water, part of his food, a pleasant place for his family to live, etc. And any effort to place the farm worker on the same basis as the industrial worker when it comes to pay and working hours, will dangerously dislocate the American economy.

Dairy farmers and all others are already paying record wages—and those wages have offset most of the benefits that have resulted from higher farm prices. Union regimentation of agricultural labor would play havoc in millions of American homes.

The traffic officer raised his hand and the lady motorist stopped with a screeching of brakes.

Officer (writing out ticket): As soon as I saw you turn that corner, I said to myself "forty-five at least."

The woman (indignantly): Oh, no officer, it's just this hat that makes me look so old.

I motor in a reckless away
And carefully contrive
To read the paper every day
To see if I'm alive!

PRICE STABILITY FOLLOWS

There are two basic fallacies in our present tax policy. First, it does not spread the tax burden equitably through all classes of industries and individuals. Second, it fails almost completely in coming to grips with the problem of high and rising industrial wages. And big wages, unless they are largely absorbed by taxation of one kind or another, will continue to represent the most inflationary influence of the time.

A commentator recently observed that a large part, if not all, of the additional revenue which the pending tax bill seeks to raise, will be consumed by the increase in the cost of war materials resulting from increases in wages, and the payment of time-and-a-half for overtime work. About six months ago, it was estimated that overtime pay alone would add about $5,000,000,000 to the cost of the war program on the basis of appropriations then requested or authorized for war production but not yet spent. Since that time, a number of labor groups have been given substantial pay jumps—as in the case of the War Labor Board's wage awards to the workers in "little steell."

The powers-that-be talk a great deal about the necessity of absorbing, through taxation, the vast amount of excess purchasing power that war spending has created. Yet the plain fact is that they impose the bulk of the tax burden on industries and individuals who in many cases have not profited at all from the war. Great beneficiaries of war spending are the high-wage groups—and it is these groups, possessors of billions in excess purchasing power, which have barely been tapped by the tax collector. Our lawmakers still refuse to face the facts.

There are two practical solutions One is to further lower income tax exemptions and to substantially increase the rates in the lower brackets (in the high brackets taxation has already reached almost confiscatory levels). The other solution is to impose a general retail sales tax. Unless steps of this nature are promptly taken, the inflationary spiral will continue and we shall have a further extension of the ominous "black market" where goods are bootlegged at extortionate prices. And as inflation increases, the worker and the man of moderate means will be hit hardest. The instinct of self-preservation alone should warn us all that price stability is impossible without wage stability.

ALL MUST PAY FOR WAR

The Economic Policy Committee of the American Bankers Association recently published a booklet on Treasury war borrowing which deserves wide reading.

The booklet points out that the Treasury should borrow from these groups, in this order:

First, and best. from the current income of individuals.

Second, from idle money in the hands of non-bank holders.

Third, from the commercial banks.

Fourth, and worst, from the Federal Reserve System.

"It is in the interest of the banks, the enterpriser, the worker, the farmer and everyone else who suffers from the blight of inflation that every possible dollar be borrowed from the first source," the booklet adds.

In short, the people must pay for this war. No one else can pay for it for them. And the people who are benefiting most from war are the working groups. The great bulk of excess purchasing power is in their hands. So far, they have not borne, by any means, their proper share of the tax load. And that in itself is a powerful inflationary influence.

The banks are doing their job—but they can't do it all by a long shot. It is time everyone realized that.

BEST DEFENSE AGAINST INCENDIARIES

Water is recommended as the primary agent for controlling fires that might result from possible incendiary bomb attacks on American cities, according to a special bulletin distributed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which quotes a statement authorized for reproduction by Director James M. Landis, of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The statement says:"In recent months a great variety of 'bomb extinguishers' powders have been offered for sale to the public. Based on wide experience abroad and tests conducted in this country, commercial powders, sand, talc, and similar agents are at best considered as limited to use in places where there is little danger of fires of serious nature. Many commercial powders have been tested but none has been found to be materially better than sand, dry dirt or ashes. Therefore, unless cost is negligible, they are not to be recommended. Furthermore, they engender a false sense of security in the minds of civilians, thus endangering lives in the event of an incendiary bomb attack.

"The enemy may use any one of a number of types of bombs, all designed to start fires. For this reason, fire equipment for civilians must be of the type to fight fire itself and not merely to deal with a particular bomb. The use of water with a suitable device such as a pump tank, stirrup pump, or other water types of extinguishers is the most effective method for dealing with fire caused by bomb as well as the bomb itself.

"Devices such as scoops, grabs, and snuffers have also been widely advertised. These have been found to be of no practical value for civilian use, and in most cases equipment improvised in the home is adequate. Such devices are actually made of metals for which there is a great need elsewhere in the war program."

Every home-owner should read and remember this authoritative advice. And every home-owner should immediately take the simple and inexpensive steps that are necessary to home fire protection.

STAY WELL

A recent headline in Newsweek said, "Services' call for doctors means U. S. must stay well." And the statistics back that up thoroughly.

This country has 176,000 physicians—of which 22,000 have been taken by the Army. If the goal of a 9,000,000-man Army is attained, about 58,000 doctors—one-third of the nation's total—will be in uniform. And the situation is about the same in the case of nurses. We have 300,000 trained nurses—and 50,000 will be required for the Army and the Navy by the middle of next year.

No one can complain about this—America's fighting men will and must have the best medical attention possible. What it means is that all remaining doctors must work far harder and longer than ever before. The medical schools are stepping up the tempo of medical training as far as practical. And, in addition, civilians must help. Here is how Newsweek puts it: "The civilian will also have to pull his oar in the boat. Instead of expecting punctual appointments and home visits, he will have to wait his turn in the doctor's waiting room. Preventive medicine will loom larger. Face-lifting operations will have to yield precedence to emergency appendectomies. By the war's end, hypochondriacs and the bedside manner alike may well have become part of America's past."

This is a small "sacrifice" indeed for the civilian to make in the interest of our soldiers' health—as well as the health of those who stay at home. Give our doctors this kind of sensible cooperation—and America's standards of medical care will remain the highest in the world.

Washington, D. C.—Bishop Jas. A. Bray of the C. M. E. church, president of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America, has taken the lead in helping to mobilize the Negro ministry in full force on the Food-for-Freedom front. Bishop Bray, recognizing the importance of food in the war effort, is urging ministers to encourage farmers in their parishes to have a year-round garden, a milk cow, and to raise more swine and poultry.

In a letter to the Department, Bishop Bray points out that it would be a blessing to Negroes if their churches could have sufficient acreage to serve as a kind of agricultural experiment station for their communities.

Here's a sample of what Negro farmers in Mississippi are doing to help win the war: 96 per cent of the Negro farmers of Mount Olive community have Victory Gardens and, more than that, they have pledged themselves to buy $20,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps. Anxious to reach the bond goal which they have set, farm families in this community are busying themselves collecting salvage. All money received from the sale of it is turned over to a committee to buy bonds and stamps,

Well, it's school time again and according to announcement made this week by Agricultural Marketing Administration, apples will be purchased for use in the nation-wide school lunch program. It is estimated that three-quarters of a million Negro youngsters will enjoy delicious apples with their school lunches this year.

Agricultural experts are pointing out that in view of the expected shortage of nitrogen fertilizer, it is important in the South to plant winter cover crops which will store nitrogen in the soil from the air. It is especially important that producers of such crops as cotton, corn, and small grains do this because if nitrogen fertilizer is rationed, essential war crops will have first claim.

The blue stamp food list for Sept. 1 through Sept. 30 is as follows: fresh pears, and apples, and all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour, and whole wheat (graham) flour. Butter, peaches, plums, and oranges are not listed for September.

R. E. Jones, Negro 4-H club specialist of North Carolina, has just announced the state 4-H club project champions. There were nine championship awards, won by seven youths whose projects were valued at $1,883.16, or an average of $134.58 each.

Charles A. Ruffin and Mary L. Armstrong of Wilson County won two championships each. Charles excelled in the production of corn and sweet potatoes, and Mary took top honors in poultry and food conservation. She earned a labor increase of $134.15 from 432 chickens, and a profit of $54.30 on canned foods.

Charles got a corn yield of 112 bushels from one acre and made a profit of $73.13 on his project. From an acre of sweet potatoes he got 245 bushels and made for himself a clean $213.73. The work of these youngsters is just another way of telling the Axis that we are going to win this war.

NEGRO FARMERS ON THE AIR

Washington, D. C.—A few weeks ago a Negro farmer walked into the Hillsboro, N. C., branch of the Durham Bank and Trust Company shoved an old cardboard box through the teller's window and said, "Give me $966 worth of War Bonds."

That farmer was B. C. Corbett, owner of a 1,000-acre farm at Cedar Grove, N. C., and the $966 in the old box was raised by the farmers in his community during the last three years by holding box suppers, and selling ice cream. They had planned to buy furnishings for the consolidated school which the county board had promised to build. But with wartime restrictions on construction, the new school will have to wait for the duration. So the farmers decided to lend their money to Uncle Sam to help speed the day of victory.

Mr. Corbett, who led the campaign for raising the money, bought $1,900 worth of Liberty Bonds during the first World War. He is a neighborhood leader in the farm program, and will speak for his group on the Blue Network's Farm and Home Hour, Wednesday, Sept. 2. Mr. Corbett will tell his listeners what Negro farmers in his community are doing to help win the war.

Two Negro 4-H club members, a boy and a girl, will also appear on the Blue Network's Farm and Home Hour, Saturday, Sept. 5, to tell how Negro young people on the farm are helping to meet the Nation's wartime food needs.

Other participants on this program which is being presented in connection with the regular monthly 4-H club series are Miss Lizzie A. Jenkins, Negro district agent, and Mrs. Thelma Hewlett, Negro home demonstration agent of Hanover County, Va. The theme of the program will be "Negro Farm Families' Contribution to Agriculture's War Effort."

Something now has been added to the School Milk program; it has been extended to children in small towns and rural communities. So, this year for the first time, youngsters, colored and white alike, living outside the big cities may have penny milk to drink with their school lunches. The announcement was made this week by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Extension of the School Milk program to small communities means an enlarged market for dairy farmers, and more than that, it means better health, stronger and more sturdy bodies for additional thousands of American youngsters.

Are you getting worried about the meat shortage? Well, this is what Roy F. Hendrickson, AMA Administrator, had to say on the subject in an address before the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Inc., in Chicago two weeks ago.

"The bumper livestock crop of 1942 is expected to total 2.7 billion pounds of meat. That figure compares with an average of 16.3 billion pounds for the five years from 1932-36, inclusive; and with an average of 17.8 billion pounds for the five years from 1937-41, inclusive. Production in 1941 was 20 billion pounds."

He explained that the overall reason for the meat shortage is keen wartime demand from three sources: (1) our armed forces, (2) our allies, and (3) our civilian population. The combined total meat requirement for our armed forces and our allies for the year beginning July 1, 1942 is about 35 per cent of the federal-inspected meat production, or 25 per cent of our total production.

About 11 billion pounds of federal-inspected meat will remain for civilian consumption. This is about the average amount we consumed each year between 1931-40. But there will be a shortage of 3 billion pounds in relation to the quantity of meat civilian consumers would buy at ceiling prices.

The inequalities in price ceilings also helps to account for the shortage, because packers are inclined to market their meat in the areas which bring the highest return. Mr. Hendrickson says that we need some system, perhaps rationing, meatless days, a combination of the two, or distribution of what will be a short supply of meat.

WE STILL NEED 18 BILLION EGGS

Washington, D. C.—Although Negro farmers have done a remarkable job in egg production during the first seven months of this year, unless steps are taken to keep their layers producing throughout the remainder of the year, there is danger that our egg goal may not be reached.

Egg production during the first seven months of this year was about 36 billion eggs, an increase over the same period during 1941. Negro farmers played an important part in helping to make the increase possible. Thousands of them have increased their flocks, and in some instances they are collecting as many as a case (30 dozen eggs) a week.

However, Department officials point out that the season of heaviest egg production is past, and we are still 18 million eggs short of our 50 billion goal. Between now and New Year's day farm flocks are going to have to lay at the rate of 10 million dozen eggs a day in order to round out the 18 billion eggs still needed.

Poultry specialists in the Department say that layers should be given plenty of feed, water, and good care to assure maximum egg production during the remainder of the year. They also point out that if growing pullets are properly supplied with well-balanced feeds, they can make a fine contributoin to the Food-for-Freedom egg basket. Information on well-balanced feeds for pullets and layers may be obtained from the County Extension agent, from the Extension Service to the state agricultural college, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Public hearings are being held in Louisiana and Florida this month to receive evidence on fair prices for the 1942 crop of sugarcane, and on wage rates for persons employed in harvesting it (September 1, 1942-June 30, 1942). The hearings also cover wage rates for planting and cultitvating sugarcane in 1943.

The Sugar Act requires that in order to qualify for Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration payments, producers must pay wages at rates not less than those determined to be fair and reasonable by the Secretary of Agriculture after pubiic hearing and investigation.

If you live east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, then here's good news. Fresh tomatoes are making a return engagement on the Victory Food Special program, August 24 through September 5.

This is a good time to can tomatoes if you have canning equipment. Perhaps you and your neighbors can get together and do your canning. In this way one set of canning equipment can serve several families.

The most important change in cotton insect condition during the 1st few days was the spread of leaf worms in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, according to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Infestations have been so heavy around Waco, Texas, that insecticides had to be used. A considerable number of worms are also reported in the vicinity of Shreveport, La.

Only leaf worms reported east of the Mississippi river this season have been in Georgia County, Miss.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT

Washington, D. C.,—One hundred and forty Negro migratory workers boarded a train last week at Danville, Virginia and headed for Erie County, New York. There they are working in the apple and peach orchards and in tomato and onion fields.

This program of moving migratory workers to areas where there is a labor shortage is something new. The United States Employment Service recruits the workers and the Department's Farm Security Administration, housing, and medical attention if necessary.

This program has been inaugurated to help assure an adequate supply of labor for harvesting vital war crops. Farmers for whom these laborers work have agreed to employ them for definite periods at the prevailing agriculture wage, which is not to be less than 30 cents an hour. When the job is completed Farm Security Administration will arrange return transportation for the workers. It is expected that several workers, colored and white alike, will be transported to various areas to help harvest the war crop.

Trees are going to war. For each man in the American armed forces, there will be five trees in war effort, according to a statement made this week by Department forest specialists.

Here's how the trees will function: the first will supply lumber for the fighting man's living quarters, mess halls, and chapels. The second will go for wooden crates necessary in shipping food, clothing, tanks, and guns. The three remaining trees will go into wood cellulose and high explosives, in training planes, wood in gun stocks, ship yards, factories and other vital equipment necessary in waging modern warfare.

Allocation among the states and territories of the $32,500,000 authorized by Congress for 1942-43 Tenant Purchase loans has been announced. The four states which received the highest allotments are Texas, $2,779,476; Mississippi, $2,445,619; Georgia, $2,163,015; and Alabama, $2,077,357.

Under the Tenant Purchase program which is supervised by Farm Security Administration some 29,000 farm families have been helped to ownership. Of this number, 4,035 are Negro farmers. This year it is estimated that 7,000 farmers will receive farm purchase loans. If the percentage of Negroes participating in the program remains at the present level, they will be able to buy nearly 1,000 farms between now and June 30, 1943.

For outstanding 4-H Club work Lathan Wallace, Negro farm boy of Craven county, N. C., has been awarded a one-year scholarship to A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C. The announcement of this award was made by R. E. Jones, Negro 4-H Club specialist of the N. C. Agricutural Extension Service. Young Wallace, who was adjudged the best 4-H Club boy in North Carolina for 1941, has conducted two garden projects which produced $245.03 worth of vegetables, a peanut project valued at $45.39 and a poultry project valued at $66.80.

GA. FARMERS COOPERATING WITH AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Sept. 15—Continuing the war-time program of the Agricultural Extension Service, many Georgia Negro farmers are gearing up their farm operations to what they should have been previously. And with increased production of feed items and more diversification, those hard-time blues sung by scores of farmers in former years will not be heard in many instances.

According to P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Extension Service, many farmers are making fine progress in food production, conservation and preservation of same for those hard and difficult days which lie ahead.

In Dougherty County, 87 Food-for-Victory club members report that 41 gardens were increased in size with 209 different varieties now growing. There were 699 varieties planted this year; of this number 286 were canned and 69 dried out. There are 1103 hens already on hand and 741 pulllets being turned out of hens. They have 299 hogs to be butchered this winter, and 42 heifers will be turned out for milkers in addition to the 84 milk cows already on different farms.

committee in Laurens County have gotten farm families to sow 16 acres in turnips to help make the 102,721 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned this year go farther. These 16 acres embrace 45 gardens.

Down in Liberty County, five farmers have placed their chicks for fall production while others culled their flocks this month. Also, farmers have planted 32 acres of snap beans for fall markets.

Farmers in Peach and Houston Counties conserved 400 quarts of fruits and vegetables this month and 865 adult club members carried out the program of planting sweet potatoes for home use. These farmers have one acre each of potatoes.

The Food-for-Victory leaders in Meriwether County report that there will be plenty of food in store houses this fall. The corn crops are the best ever made, the outlook for hay is good, egg production is good on most of the farms, and preparation for fall gardens is moving at a rapid pace.

While Randolph County farmers are entering a home garden campaign, farmers in Appling County who enter the corn growing contest are measuring the yields to determine the winner. These were five-acre plots and the winner will be awarded $25.

BEEF FEEDER SALE IN HANCOCK COUNTY

By W. A. Hagins

Mayfield, Ga., Aug. 16—The first beef cattle feeder sale ever to be conducted wholly by Georgia Negro farmers was held at the Log Cabin Community Center in Hancock county, August 12. This event—was sponsored by President B. F. Hubert of the Georgia State College and paved the initial step for stimulating greater interest in beef steer production in that area by growing-out first class animals from native stock.

Forty-three animals, amounting to aproximately $2000. were purchased by colored and white farmers to begin beef cattle improvement and production so that others might immediately grasp the inspiration of this venture.

With the advancing purchasing price of beef steers, several 4-H club members also bought calves to begin feeding-out for the annual August show and sale in order that they might realize larger in comes for feed and labor. These boys were inspired over the success of National Dixon, a club boy in the same section, who recently made the largest income among club members in the state from his home-raised steer.

C. L. Tapley, Negro County Agent Greene county, was the auctioneer; C. O. Brown, Baldwin county Negro Agent, the ring manager; and Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, served as secretary.

Farmers, business-men, educators, farm women, and 4-H club members from twenty surrounding counties witnessed this initial event and lauded the sponsor in his effort to improve and stimulate beef cattle production from native steers throughout that section of the state.

The feeder sale was climaxed with an address by President, B. F. Hurbert, outlining the possibilities of beef cattle production in that area. He told them how they could help the state reach its beef quota this year by feeding-out home-raised animals, and at the same time realize more money for themselves for food and labor from same when sold at various sales. The President further stressed more beef production for meat in the Food for Victory Campaign and emphasized that much of the grass in that section could be easily utilized for grazing these animals. He pointed out that farmers should also produce sufficient feed for these animals and exercise proper care of them to make the activity successful.

Toot Sweet! A railroad warns motorists its new oil burning locomotives make very little noise. What is needed is one so quiet its engineer can hear an approaching

MAINTAINING MEDICAL STANDARDS

American medicine is doing everything in its power to meet the enormous demand of war for physicians. It is assisting the military forces in swiftly obtaining the doctors and dentists they need. As a war measure, the medical schools of the country have increased the size of their entering classes by about 10 per cent, and have adopted an accelerated program which calls for the graduation of a class every nine months. In addition, the bulk of the medical schools are now making available for military service all members of their faculties except those who are absolutely essential.

The purpose of this medical program is twofold. First, the Army and Navy must be provided with sufficient men of medicine. Second, and equally important, there must be no deterioration in the standards of medical instruction. It is obvious to anyone that a badly-schooled or underschooled doctor would be a definite danger to the community in which he might practice. As a result, medical groups have insisted that the medical schools maintain their standards—and the government authorities have wisely cooperated.

A "speed up" in medical education can only go so far. There is a definite limit beyond which the time necessary for education cannot be reduced. The future welfare of this country demands the highest possible standards of medical care and service—and American medicine will see that those standards are maintained.

THE TREASURY THANKS RETAILERS

The Treasury Department recently requested that "its thanks and deep appreciation" be extended to the food chain systems of the country for the fine work they have been doing in selling and promoting the sale of War Bonds and Stamps, as part of the "Retailers for Victory" campaign. Official thanks have also been extended to non-food chains and to the thousands of independent stores which are also participating in the drive.

Last July, sales of Bonds and Stamps were in excess of $900,000,000—and a very substantial part of those sales were made by retail stores. And the retailers' campaign is not a sporadic matter, to be carried on during only a limited period of time. America's retailers have voluntarily pledged themselves to keep on selling Bonds and Stamps for the duration of the war. They are stressing these investments in newspaper and radio advertising and in store displays.

They are doing that without a cent of profit—and are paying the promotional costs, which total big sums, out of their own pockets.

Retailers are especially effective selling the Stamps. The average buyer can well afford to take part of his change in Stamps. When the retailers urge you to do this, they are simply urging you to do your part in financing the war effort.

American retailing always is in the forefront in any necessary and public-spirited endeavor. It has long been the effective ally of producer and consumer. Today it is devoting its resources to the maximum extent in forwarding the prosecution of the war.

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

In the laboratories of America, miracles are in the process of being wrought. New frontiers of science are being explored. And old and commonplace materials are being turned to new and marvelous uses.

Coal and oil are cases in point. We think primarily of coal as a substance which provides motive power for industry and which heats homes. We think primarily of oil as a variety of liquids which propel our engines and lubricate our machinery. But coal and oil are the basis of new materials which serve a thousand other vital purposes.

The loss of our natural rubber is leading to the creation of vast new synthetic rubber industry. Some kinds of synthetic rubber are made from oil derivatives. Other kinds are made of derivatives of coal. All the various synthetic rubbers have special and important uses. And the chemists are certain that, in time, we will have an abundant supply of artificial rubber which will be superior in all ways to the natural product.

We are just on the verge of what might be termed the "plastic age." Again, coal and oil enter prominently into the picture. They are the basis of a long list of plastics which will be used for an astonishing variety of purposes in the future. Plastic autos, plastic airplanes, plastic window glass, plastic furniture, plastic home utensils—these are but a few of the revolutionary chemical developments of the time.

America is singularly blessed in the magnitude of its natural resources. And it is equally blessed in the efficiency and progressiveness of the great private industries which develop them. Natural resources give us strength in time of war. They will give us a higher standard of living than we have ever known, when peace comes again.

FIRE CONTROL STATIONS

An authority on fire-fighting recently said that practically all fires could be extinguished with a glass of water at the beginning. The great, destructive fires, in other words, are caused largely by delay in discovering and fighting them.

In these days, when maximum conservation of materials and labor is vital, fire control is the duty of everyone— housewife, executive, foreman and worker. And fire control has two distinct phases. The first phase is fire prevention. That simply means that every home and every place of business must be periodically inspected, and all fire hazards, no matter how minor they may seem, promptly eliminated. Any one can obtain the necessary information on what to look for from fire departments, fire marshals, or from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York City.

The second phase is fire prevention. And it isn't enough to depend on your local firefighting department, no matter how good it is. A fire which could be immediately put out in its first stage, may turn a home or a factory into a raging inferno in a matter of minutes. A little equipment, plus little knowledge, makes it possible for any one to extinguish the average fire safely and swiftly.

It is well to have a chemical extinguisher of an approved type on hand. In addition, have a supply of sand and hose where you can reach them instantly. Sand is a first-class extinguisher, and should be used wherever it is too difficult to reach a fire with water. When you tackle a fire, move fast—and don't get excited.

Everyone who can should take advantage of the fire control instruction given by civilian defense organizations. The lesson on how to defend ourselves against incendiary attack can be applied with equal force to all other kinds of fire. The goal we must strive for is to make "every house a fire control station."

BANKS AND SMALL BUSINESS

Much has been heard in Washington about the necessity for protecting the small business man during the economic turmoil of war—but, according to a spokesman for small business, very little has actually been done by government.

Instead, some of the most effective work to help adjust small business to the war program is being done by a private enterprise—banking.

Banks in all parts of the country are offering small business an invaluable service which has two distinct phases. First, whenever possible they are making loans to convert plants to war work. Second, and equally important, they are in a position to give small business accurate advice on how it may fit itself into the war picture.

The small business man hasn't the facilities for dealing with all the intricacies involved in obtaining war contracts. He simply doesn't understand how to go about it. The banks do—and their advice is free for the asking.

SPARE YOUR DOCTOR

War's drain on the nation's doctors continues to grow rapidly. In time, it is likely that all physically fit younger doctors, and many older doctors who remain at home will be doubled and re-doubled.

Many authorities are now advising the public as to how it may help these doctors perform their job with maximum efficiency under difficult conditions. First, don't ask your doctor to make a house call if you are able to go to his office. Second, don't call him at inconvenient times unless there is an emergency. Third, when you do see him, don't waste his time in gossip and idle talk. It may be all right to "visit" with the doctor in normal times—it is definitely a bad practice now.

The standards of American medical care are the highest in the world. During the war, with millions of people working at arduous labor, every possible means of guarding and maintaining these standards must be used. And you can be certain that the doctors will do their part. They will willingly work longer and harder. They won't spare themselves. They know better than anyone else that the preservation of civilian health is absolutely vital to the war effort.

The patient who wastes a doctor's time may, unwittingly, be depriving a person who desperately needs it, of medical attention. Spare your doctor!

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
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STANDARDIZED TRANSPORTATION

Americans are used to seeing railroad freight cars carrying the insignia of lines which operate thousands of miles away. If you'll watch a freight train go by, it's entirely possible that you'll notice the names of railroads of which you've never heard.

Superficially, it may seem that there's nothing very remarkable about this. But, as a matter of fact, it's a thing that happens in very few countries beside our own—and it is the result of years of planning and building by the railroad industry.

In a great many countries standardization of railroad track guage is unknown—and, as a result, the rolling stock of one line can't use the track of another. In some countries there will be a half dozen guages, making it necessary to go through a nightmare of reloading operations when freight must be transported long distances. In the early days in this country, a disparity in guages existed between one section and another. Then the railroad men got together, standardized the guage so any locomotive and any car can go anywhere in the nation, traversing the lines of a dozen or more railroads in the process.

Other railroad equipment has been similarly standardized—so that replacements and repairs can be made with maximum speed and minimum delay. The whole idea has been to simplify the mechanical operation of the lines to the limit.

One of the greatest achievements of the railroad industry lies in its long-established plan for pooling cars. A freight car, for instance, may leave the track of the line whose property it is and not return for months or years. The basic purpose is to keep every car moving and providing service, irrespective of what line it belongs to. And to make that system work, the railroads have established an amazingly efficient organization whose job it is to know where every car is, and what it is doing, at any time.

Sometime ago a Congressman who understands railroads said that no industry in all the world is doing a finer job. And that job is the consequence of generations of planning and progress by private enterprise.

BUSINESS-BAITERS AT WORK

This is the poorest possible time to saddle any legitimate business with punititve class legislation. The inescapable problems produced by war alone make the operation of all business extremely difficult, without placing artificial barriers in the way of maximum service to the public. But the business-baiters seem to be still in operation at the same old stand.

A recent example of this is found in Utah. An organization has been formed to militantly fight for the enactment of a "Utah Chain Stores Destruction Act" which the Utah voters will pass on next November. The measure in question would make the continued operation of large-scale merchandisers virtually impossible in Utah.

It is to the credit of the Utah Press Association that it has bitterly denounced this business-destroying measure. The Association recently adopted, without a single dissenting vote, a resolution which declared that "we oppose all legislation that tends to advertise the State of Utah as a test tube for freak, business-baiting laws." On similar occasions, a long list of press association in other states have adopted almost identical resolutions.

The plain fact is that chain stores have been leaders in holding down prices and in maintaining their standards of service at the highest level possible under war conditions. And an equally plain fact is that the chains have not and are not destroying independent merchandising. Independent merchants do a larger share of total retail trade today than they did some years ago. They outnumber chain outlets in the ratio of ten or twelve to one. And progressive independents are giving the chains the toughest kind of competition.

Utah voters, in the interest of workers, consumers, and fair-dealing, should bury the chain tax bill with an avalanche of "No" votes next November. The people of all states where class laws are proposed or exist should do the same thing at the earliest opportunity.

RAILROADERS

Railroaders are a special breed of men. And railroads are today performing a transportation job that is unparalleled in history. That is the theme of a recent article by Lew Heck in the CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR.

"Railroaders, from the road president down to hostlers, section hands and engine wipers, are proud of their calling and their efficiency, and where you find pride and skill you are looking at Loyalty itself," writes Mr. Heck. "Don't be filled with wonder if you ever see a railroad president stop off in a railroad yard to greet, for instance, a yardmaster and his crew. The fact is that railroad men, even presidents, respect nobody so much as they do another railroad man who is outstandingly a railroad man. . . .

"The trains are rolling as they never rolled before and achieving results never attained before in any land. Does it astonish you? It shouldn't. For railroad men are fellows who have gone into railroading like a born sailor turns to the sea. Railroaders love their occupation. Love of a vocation begets a loyalty that never wavers, a vocational pride that never is permitted to droop or trail in the dust of inefficiency or forgetfulness."

An organization like this wasn't created by luck. It began in that far-off time when locomotives burned wood, and crews on Western runs might have to take their turn fighting off Indian raids. Little by little, year after year, the industry developed and progressed. A great tradition of service was built up, and it is shared by the oldest and the youngest railroader alike. Railroad men never say that any job is too big to handle. They just go out and do it.

You'd have a hard time exaggerating what this means to the country now. If the railroads failed, the whole war effort would bog down. But the railroaders never think of failure. They just go ahead getting more service out of each locomotive, each car, each mile of track, and each worker.

The railroads face many a problem. They'll need a lot of additional equipment. But, given that equipment, they'll solve those problems—and they'll go right on moving the freight. No industry is making a greater contribution to the war effort.

RUBBER PROGRESS

Some experts now believe that, in the relatively near future, enough rubber and rubber substitutes will be made available to keep a considerable proportion of our civilian cars in operation. If that happens, the much-maligned oil industry will deserve a goodly share of the credit.

The oil industry, its critics notwithstanding, has done outstanding work in developing various kinds of synthetic rubber. In many instances, it is operating government-owned synthetic rubber plants without any profit to itself. And the oil industry was the dominant factor in the recent and successful campaign to collect scrap rubber.

This industry, in short, is devoting its energies and resources to attempts to produce in adequate quantity rubber that can be used for making new tires and recapping old casings. It has already made great progress in that direction, and its chemists believe that in time an inexpensive rubber substitute which will be superior to natural rubber in all ways will be developed. In the meantime, the oil industry is wisely counseling the public to drive slowly at all times, to abandon all unnecessary driving, and to make tires and cars last to the limit.

FARMERS AREN'T RICH

Those city dwellers who believe that agriculture is prospering tremendously from the war should look a little closer at the facts.

In a recent press release, Ernest C. Strobeck, secretary of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, said: "Dairy farmers have responded to the government's program of increased production. They have incurred extra expenses and experienced many inconveniences. . . . With farm labor only 57 per cent of normal and with farm wages higher than in any period in history, dairy farmers are now confronted with the prospect of prices being frozen at levels below even in the low levels prescribed in the Emergency Price Control Act. Also, they face a constantly shifting price policy under the lease-lend program.

Similar situations are perplexing farmers throughout the country. Increases in farm operating costs have generally offset increases in prices. War, in short, has brought agriculture some of the toughest problems it ever faced.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

News reports indicate that a Federal Board may soon be formed for the purpose of fighting inflation and stabilizing prices. That board would be made up of representatives of the government, industry and labor. And in addition, it should have representatives of agriculture.

It is a curious fact that labor wants firm price ceilings on farm products—but it doesn't want similar ceilings on wages. In short, certain segments of labor are bent on having their cake and eating it, too. That is an economic impossibility.

Today farm workers get the highest wages in history—but competent labor is practically unobtainable. Every farm cost is zooming up. Under those conditions, the farmer can't be expected to mildly accept drastic limitations on the selling price of his crops. Workable price control, in other words, must be applied equitably to all.

TAKE TAX MEDICINE NOW

Millions of people, for the first time, are beginning to worry about how they are going to pay their taxes. The hard cold truth is coming home to them. And taxes must go higher. This unpleasant fact can no longer be side-stepped.

The next question is how can the tax bill be paid with the least distress. There has been constant resistance to a sales tax in Washington, because it brings the tax question home in a realistic manner.

As to a sales tax, Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., of Butler, Pennsylvania, former member of Congress, says:

"It would be difficult to suggest a better method to compel the non-property owner to bear directly a portion of the cost incident to living in a state of civilization.

"A sales tax is perhaps our only hope for avoiding disastrous inflation and repudiation. Like it or not, we have just about arrived at the point where a sales tax is absolutely necessary if we are to carry on."

Mr. Phillips pointed out that the growing tendency to confiscate earnings of industry as well as individuals through excessive taxes on minorities is a suicidal policy.

"Capital is the best friend the working man ever had or ever will have," he said. "Capital competes with itself, thereby increasing work, raising wages and lowering rents. Any system of taxation which destroys capital or discourages its employment in productive enterprise, is a social curse. Those who object to a general sales tax are neither sincere nor consistent unless they oppose processing taxes and gasoline taxes.

"Such a tax, like most other taxes, might not be entirely equitable, but it would raise vast sums of money. It would perhaps be the least harmful way to get sufficient money to care for the urgent functions of government."

We can either take our tax medicine now or face freedom-shattering inflation and bankruptcy after the war.

NEGRO SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SMALL COMMUNITIES TO GET PENNY MILK

Washington, D. C.—Thousands of Negro children in small communities will have a half pint of milk to enjoy with their school lunches this year, according to an announcement made this week by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The first step in extending the school Milk Program to small communities was taken last week when Bethlehem Negro Community center of Spartanburg, S. C., was certified to serve penny milk to the youngsters enrolled there.

In discussing the extension of the School Milk Program, Roy F. Hendrickson, AMA administrator, has this to say: "The School Milk Program should be extended to demonstrate its value to every type of community and condition. Previous expansion has been limited to large population centers.

"Although there is great need in these large centers, expansion for the future should be limited to smaller population centers in order to secure the widest possible coverage, to more equitably distribute available funds between regions and states and various sized urban and rural centers, and to aid dairymen in these areas in their vastly expanded production effort.

"First consideration should be given to small towns, villages, small and medium sized cities. Rural schools from one-room to consolidated should be included since the children attending such schools often receive much less than the minimum amount of milk required for physical strength and mental vigor."

Extension of penny milk to communities of 10,000 population and less is in keeping with the amended School Milk Program which Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard signed last April. However, like the school lunch program, communities must take steps to make the milk available to the youngsters.

All schools, child welfare centers operated without profit are eligible to participate in the program. All children who attend or visit such schools, or centers may be served penny milk. Children who cannot pay the penny are also served and no distinction is made between those who pay and those who do not pay.

Schools, Parent-Teacher Associations, state and local nutritional communities, veterans' organizations and auxiliaries, and civic clubs may sponsor the School Milk Program in a community. Individuals may co-sponsor the program. At Spartanburg the Bethlehem Community center is sponsoring the program and Bethel Methodist and Board of Missions, women's division, are co-sponsors. Between 25 and 50 children between the ages of 4 and 12 are expected to be served penny milk five days a week.

Here's how the program works: the sponsoring agency buys milk which meets local minimum health and sanitation requirements for distribution to the children. It also pays all costs in connection with processing and serving the milk. However, the Agricultural Marketing Administration pays the sponsoring agency for the milk (non-processed, f. o. b., city processing plant) which is sold the children for one cent a half pint. The one cent a half pint usually covers the cost of processing and delivery. Therefore, the sponsoring agency usually has to pay out of its funds only the cost of the processing and delivery of milk given to youngsters who can't afford to pay the penny for it.

During the school year of 1941-42 about 750,000 Negro children were served school lunches, and most of those who lived in large cities also received penny milk. Reports from teachers show that through the school lunch program, (1) children gain weight, (2) attend school more regularly, (3) show increased mental alertness, (4) better concentration, (5) develop better eating habits at home, (6) show more rapid social and personality development, and (7) show greater resistance to contract colds and other diseases.

It is also pointed out that the war increased the need for school lunches and the School Milk Program, because of the importance of building strong, sturdy bodies, and alert minds to meet problems of these difficult times, and those that will follow the peace.

Information on the School Lunch and School Milk Program may be obtained from the county director of Public Welfare, the state director of Commodity Distribution, the nearest Agricultural Marketing Administration representative, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"INVISIBLE GREENBACKS"

Many an American may wonder why the government doesn't finance the war almost entirely by borrowing from the banks. All that would be needed is for the Treasury to make arrangements, through the Federal Reserve System, for the banks to buy all the notes and securities the government issued.

The truth is, of course, that this kind of financing would be the surest known road to inflation—and to a national fiscal debacle which would be as ruinous as military defeat in war. For, as Harry Scherman recently wrote in a Saturday Evening Post article, "The catastrophic German inflation of the twenties had its beginning in just such government-borrowing-from-banks."

The reason for this is that when the banks buy government bonds, they create new bank deposits. That, in turn, creates what Mr. Scherman terms "invisible greenbacks." The total money supply is rapidly increased, precisely as if the printing presses were turned loose to grind out bills. And when that happens, the volume of purchasing power runs ever farther ahead of the volume of goods available, and a disastrous inflation becomes inevitable.

The banks are doing a big job in this war. They will continue to do a big job in a thousand important financial fields. But, if we are to preserve our economic system and the integrity of our currency, the great bulk of war costs must be paid for by all the people. They must be paid for, in part, by taxes. In addition, they must be paid for by the heaviest possible individual investment in Government Bonds.

That is why the Treasury is attempting to vastly increase public bond purchasing—and that is why economists of all schools are supporting the Treasury policy. To quote Mr. Scherman once more, "Cold arithmetic leads to the simple sober ultimate truth: that only our personal savings can now save our civilization." No one, in short, can do the paying for us. This is all the people's war.

McNUTT PROMISES PROTECTION TO PRESIDENT'S FEPC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (ANP)—Reaffirming the President's recent promise that the Fair Employment Practice committee, transferred to the War Manpower commission, would be free of investigation and have a substantial increase in personnel, Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt last week stated:

"Although the details of the organization have not as yet been worked out, the supervisory control exercised by my office will naturally be limited to the major questions of organization and procedure which have to do with the coordination of work of the committee with other units of the WMC. There is no intention to exercise a detailed supervision or control over any particular investigations which the committee may make into complaints submitted to it."

Dragonflies can look in all directions, their heads being set on minature ball-and-socket joints.

NEGROES ARE AS ONE WITH THE NATION

F. D. Patterson, President Tuskegee Institute.

Our nation is engaged in one of the most extensive conflicts in history.

We did not ask for this war.

Our preference is the way of peace. Faced with serious dislocations in our own economy we have made sincere efforts and have taken great strides in the direction of working out our problems in keeping with the guiding principles in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

These efforts have been halting. They have been attendant with many mistakes, including wastefulness. Many of them have been effective, and all or the vast majority are in the right direction. This direction is that of a socially sensitive democracy, intended to make available to every individual a certain basic security and those privileges which we believe are conducive to the well being both of individuals and of the society in which they reside.

A few of the concrete expressions of these efforts are the extension and improvement of school facilities; the improvement and extension of adequate housing; the improvement and extension of hospital facilities and the development of programs in health activities; the establishments of programs and legislation to advance rural living by protecting farmers with prices stabilized at decent income levels, and to make the climb from tenancy to ownership a more certain one. Labor has been protected in its recognized right to bargain in behalf of its general welfare; and all agencies designed to promote a wise and effective expression by the Nation's total citizenry have been encouraged.

In none of these areas has perfection been reached. Inequities based on race, class, and region, have passed in varying degree. This is not surprising in view of the sudden break that has been required in many instances with ancient, if not always honorable tradition. It is also true that those who have attempted to steer these reforms have often been without the experience required as a prime quality for successful effort. The important point is the fact that these measures have been sincere efforts in the right direction.

Negroes Feel a Oneness with the Nation

From my point of view one of the most pleasing aspects of these heroic measures in behalf of a more effective democracy has been the fact that the Negro people have been allowed to feel a more valid and functioning part of American life than at any time in their previous history. I am further gratified that this feeling of oneness with the Nation has been evident in the South where 75 per cent of the thirteen million of us now reside.

It is such measures and such thinking that have brought to our Nation a new vision and a new hope. One cannot travel anywhere in our Nation today without an appreciation of this fact as it is expressed in housing projects; happy children en route to better schools, and improved farms in the rural areas of the Southland. I have seen expressions of joy registered on the faces of humble Negro families who for the first time in their lives are living on good land which they have a chance to own. I have seen Negro mothers congregate about a health truck, holding their babies for doctors and trained nurses to see. I have seen little children sitting down to the first hot school lunch in their lives and the lives of generations before them. What has been done is only a suggestion of the possibilities for the future.

These Things We Must Remember

These things are mentioned because it is well we should remember that from which we are turning aside or placing in a secondary position as we think in terms of our relation to the present crisis. The values involved here for a better America added to the basic values inherent in our Nation represent the things for which we fight today.

The Honorable Vice President of the United States has said this is the people's war. Joe Louis has said this is God's war. We believe effective democracy is Christianity in action. Christianity teaches that people are God's children. Mr. Wallace speaks as a scientist and student of world affairs. Joe Louis speaks with the intuitive wisdom that wells from ages of human experiences and suffering. The points of view are not divergent. They mean the same thing. The peoples of the earth, white, yellow, red, and black, are seeking to achieve the ultimate in human destiny.

It is imperative at this hour that the American people march forward in the defense of our Nation with a philosophy which represents a union of our spiritual beliefs in accord with practical notions of what we are fighting for. With this dual concept before us we are forced to recognize all considerations as secondary to that of our responsibility to the cause for the preservation of human decency in which we are engaged. Unless this can be done and is done, we shall be unable to preserve either the basic and inherent wealth of this Nation or the privilege of social experimentation we have so signally begun.

This Is No Time to Forward Selfish Interests.

Unhappily we must admit that much remains to be done in the welding of the total American people behind the war effort. There are those no doubt who are not giving of their all because of a sincere conviction that our own house should first be put in better order, without sensing the tragedy of such a position at this time. There are also those demagogues of all races and creeds who see in the Nation's present peril the opportunity to forward their selfish interests and beliefs. It is clear that this is no time to be contending for Negro rights, white folks' rights, or state's rights. If these rights are ever to be respected or wisely served, now is the time to preserve the Nation that must serve them.

Negroes and white people should insist that Negroes as well as all people be permitted to serve our Nation to the extent of our ability, unhampered by senseless restrictions and annoying prescriptions. This should be done that our Nation may not suffer from a lack of the full contribution to be made by the total population of the United States in both a civil and a military sense. Failure to realize this is one of the most serious lags in the present emergency. The hysherical blabberings of the unwise must be drowned out in the united effort of us all.

Negroes Will Give Their Best To Their Country

This effort requires for successful prosecution that the American people, all of us, be sensible and sympathetic. I am absolutely sure this is true for the Negro people. We cannot afford now or ever to allow our desire for a fuller measure of opportunity in American democracy to cause us to withhold or deny to this Nation the best we have to offer. We never have and I am sure we never will prove disloyal in any conflict or fail to uphold the best in American tradition. We shall ask and in fact insist that our Nation continue to grow in the direction of its ideals.

I don't believe the white people of the South can afford to let dire forebodings hamper their giving of full-fledged cooperation in the present crisis. The spectre of Negro domination, which presumably is always just around the corner, and whose bones are rattled every time advances or opportunity for expression and participation are requested, has so far failed to materialize. We have no problems which intelligence, sympathy, understanding, and courageous action on both sides will not work out.

Their Best Interests Are The Nation's Best Interests.

The Negro people from the most humble to the most intelligent know that their best interests must coincide with the best interests of this Nation.—Their concern is for the privilege of serving those best interests with every ounce of energy and ability, actual and potential, at their disposal. It is to the interest of the Nation that Negroes be permitted to stand on their feet and through the extension of opportunity be placed in position to render a full measure of service.

May we then in keeping with the best in our tradition extend a mutual vote of confidence and work in friendship and fidelity as we attempt to serve our Nation at war at this crucial hour? From it will come the preservation of our Nation with the privilege of working further for the ideals which we cherish. Upon it rests the hope of the world for peace and decency in the future.

SERVICE WITHOUT PROFIT

The wide measure of success attained during the recent scrap rubber collection campaign was largely due to the intensive efforts of the oil industry. The bulk of the rubber collected was brought to service stations. The President of the United States has publicly thanked the oil industry for its fine work.

The rubber brought to the service stations was paid for at the rate of one cent a pound. However, in many instances, the owners of the rubber donated it and refused to accept payment. As a result, oil companies sold the rubber collected for substantially more than they paid for it. But that excess isn't "profit."

A recent release from the Texas Company says there is a difference of some $300,000 between the amount it received from the Rubber Reserve Corporation and the amount it paid for the 40,912 tons it collected. Every cent of that excess will be paid to the American Red Cross, the U. S. O., Navy Relief and Army Relief. The other oil companies are following the same policy. They aren't making a solitary nickel out of the rubber drive. And in addition, they paid such expenses as loading, trucking and advertising out of their own pockets.

In short, the oil industry's prime interest today is to help solve this country's critical rubber problem, and so keep America's automobiles rolling. It is the leader in developing and producing rubber substitutes, even as it was the leader in the scrap drive. And that is a 100 per cent essential job.

THINGS ONE REMEMBERS

By R. M. Hofer

One of my earliest recollections as a child is seeing our family cow which broke into the barn and ate her fill of barley. When she was found, she was "inflated" beyond all hope of saving.

There is quite a similarity between that poor cow and the actions of millions of our citizens who have been gorging at the Federal Treasury for a good many years now.

As a nation, we have not yet reached the critical condition of the cow, but we are headed that way as the result of gorging ourselves on public funds and using Federal Treasury as an endless grab bag to finance every crack-pot idea, every loafer and every political project that seems to momentarily please the whim of some pressure group.

We have begun to inflate, as the cow did. But there is still time to save ourselves if we take our nose out of the feed sack—which the cow failed to do.

Shareholders in many corporations are now complaining of reductions in dividends on their savings and, in many cases, of the total elimination of dividends. Taxes, a large part of which have gone for peacetime waste and political experiments, are taking the dividends which would otherwise be going to the people. Strange as it may seem, those who have favored all of the economic and social reforms of the past decade without giving any thought that they were the ones who, for the most part, would pay for such reforms, are the ones who are complaining about the lost dividends.

The new tax bill now before Congress would virtually wreck the ability of many of our industries to operate on a future sound basis of building up reserves and paying dividends. Congress, like the cow and the people, has its nose in the feed sack and unless it curbs its destructive attitude toward business, this nation and the people will find themselves foundered as the cow did.

Tunnels are being constructed for pedestrians under busy streets in some cities. We knew that modern traffic would drive the pedestrian under ground in more sense than one.

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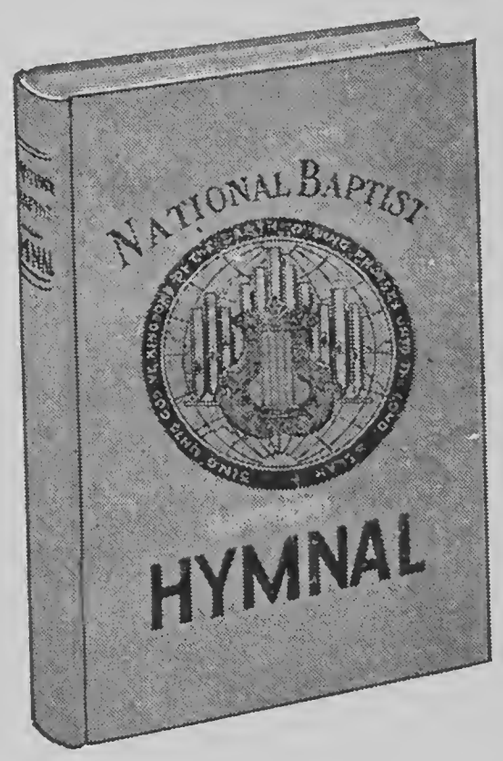

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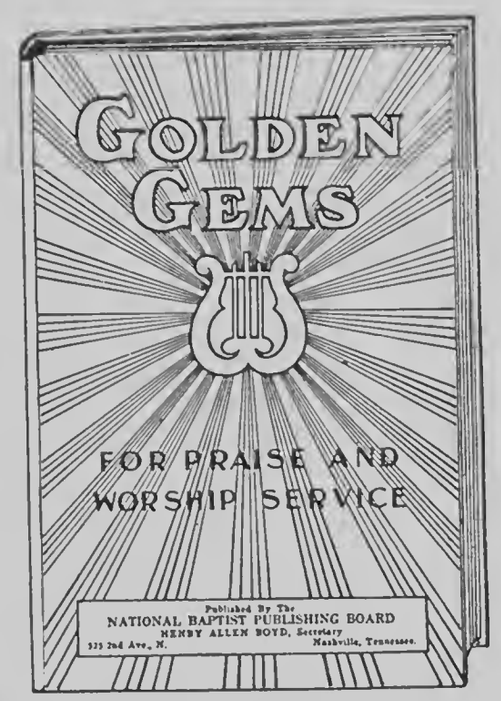

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OPERATE SUCCESSFUL

(Continued from Page 1)

work at LaForge. The cotton growers had never sold cotton on a grade basis until their cooperative was organized. One of the significant developments of the 1941 season was the quality of cotton picked by the members. The growers now realize that it is to their best interest to plant and gin cotton that will produce the highest grade.

Last season, the association had its cotton classed under the Smith-Doxey Program, affiliated with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the classing office in Charleston, Missouri. A total of 9,968 bales were classed; 1,943 bales were for the LaForge Cooperative Association, of which 56.91 per cent was middling or better. Of the 7,725 bales classed at Charleston for other farmers, 26 per cent rated middling or better.

There are nine grades of cotton—middling, and four above, and four under. Cotton is also classed under two heads: grade and length of fiber. Grade is determined by its color, freedom from trash, and strength of fiber. The LaForge cotton had a higher percentage of staple length than did other cotton grown in the same territory. The LaForge growers had 92.38 per cent which graded 1 1-32 inch or better, while the cotton produced in the same area, classed in the same office, showed 84.33 per cent 1 1-32 inch or better.

Last year, Portage Farms, Incorporated, another FSA cooperative near Caruthersville, Missouri, made $21,482 out of which they declared a 40 per cent dividend. This cooperative is composed of 16 white and 30 Negro farmers leasing 2,482 acres.

In addition to a well-rounded Food-for-Freedom program, Portage Farms last year, sold 424 tons of certified cottonseed and, by cooperative marketing, obtained an average of $14.46 a ton more than was received by other FSA borrowers in the immediate territory who sold individually. This amounts to $6,131.04 (or $133.28 per family) over what non-cooperatively marketed cottonseed would have brought to the 46 member families.

Security Farms, Incorporated, in the same area, marketed cooperatively 815 tons of cottonseed. This enabled them to average $12.74 per ton more than other borrowers received in the same territory for a total of $10,383.10. Security Farms comprises 16,725 acres and is operated by 148 white and 15 Negro FSA families.

HE PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

David Daniel Ruff, of Richmond, Virginia, pastor of St. Paul Church, is looking ahead to the days after the war when he believes that economic depression, in which Negroes will be the greatest sufferers, will come again. He has opened a drive to collect $3,000 to buy a 270-acre "rescue" farm in Powhatan County, which will help to take care of the needy families of his church and churches of other denominations. He says that he has spent as much as $3,000 of his own money in promotion of the plan and in farm equipment and other items.

He proposes to raise chickens, vegetables, grain and other produce to provide food for the indigent and aged and to sell on the open market.

Whether or not this is just another idea born of good intentions, it indicates a certain foresightedness in vision which could be of value if the expected depression develops.

PRESIDENT OF NAT'L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Company, Fort Worth, Texas; Jesse H. Mitchell, Industrial Bank, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Spaulding, Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; E. A. Walker, Tradesmen's National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and E. A. Adams, Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, S. C.

The eleventh bank is the Citizens and Southern Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., of which Major Wright is president and founder.

BROTHERS GET IMPORTANT

(Continued from Page 1)

tinent records for the Secretary's office. William's new position will be along the same line, but will entail larger responsibilities, while Raymond's work will be largely administrative.

The Office of Plant and Operations, replacing the Division of Operation, came into being in 1939 to meet the expanding needs of the Department. It has under its general supervision the Technical Advisory Board, housing of bureaus, and the leasing of office, laboratory and storage space. It is also responsible for motor transport service, operation of the Department's post office, telephone and telegraphic services, as well as the maintenance of files for the Office of the Secretary. One of its most important functions is that of control of fiscal and personnel matters relating to the Office of the Secretary.

Raymond, who recently returned from a field trip in which he visited offices in California, Colorado, Missouri, and Ohio, has developed a special budgetary system which is widely used by Department bureaus.

William is married and is the father of a young daughter, who will enter kindergarten this year. Raymond is the father of three children. His eldest son is working on his Ph. D. in physical chemistry at California Institute of Technology.

NEGRO FARMERS TO

(Continued from Page 1)

he owns more than 1,000- acres, has eight tenants, a large tractor, a combine, a truck, 16 head of workstock, eight milk cows, and 5 heifers coming along, a victory garden, and plenty of hogs and chickens. All the tenants on his farm, and most of the farmers in his community have hogs, chickens, and a victory garden. Seven of his tenants own cows.

In addition to pushing the Food-for-Freedom program in his community, Farmer Corbett has led a campaign for collecting salvage and buying War Bonds. A few weeks ago he and Robert Lee Bennett, another neighborhood leader, purchased $966 worth of War Bonds with money raised by the farmers in their community by holding box suppers and selling ice cream.

The farmers had planned to use the funds to furnish the consolidated school which the Orange County Board is going to build. But with construction restricted for the duration, they decided to lend the money to Uncle Sam to help speed victory. During the first World War, Mr. Corbett bought $1,900 worth of Liberty Bonds.

While young Herman Melton has no achievement to his credit compared with that of Farmer Corbett, he does have a swell victory garden as a result of diligent application after school each day. To help speed up operations, Herman's father bought him a mule. Now Herman spends his spare time helping his father bleed Guinea pigs for experimental purposes at the Medical Colleges of Virginia. Herman's father is a technician at the school.

Miss Bradley, the other 4-H club participant, has been busy this year helping to care for 1,500 baby chicks and 1,200 layers, as well as helping with the family victory garden. She likes to make rolls and cakes, and help with the canning. Last year she and her foster mother put up 365 quarts of fruit and vegetables.

IT NEVER CAME

(Independent Forester)

Mary, aged 4, paying a visit to a friend with her mother, who is of a talkative nature, got tired and began to inquire about going home.

Her mother rebuked her, and said: "It's very rude to interrupt while I am speaking; you should wait until I finish."

"But," said Mary sadly, you don't finish."

YEAR-ROUND

(Continued from Page 1)

"There are many reasons," Mr. Duggan says, "why a lot of our Victory Gardens can still be productive this year and help with the war effort instead of growing up in weeds."

He lists five reasons as follows: (1) to provide the farm family with fresh vegetables through December, (2) to help prevent a drain on the heavy food-producing areas, thereby releasing more food for our war workers, and for the armed forces of the United Nations, (3) to keep down farm family living costs, and help prevent inflation, (4) to help maintain better health on the farm, and (5) to help farm families lay up something for a "rainy day" in War Bonds and Stamps.

Mr. Duggan says that farmers can obtain information on the varieties of vegetables that grow best in their community by consulting the County Extension agent, or the vocational agriculture teacher.

LIVE FRUGALLY—BUY BONDS

In a recent interview, James J. Hunter, president of the Bank of California, advised the American people to live frugally and save their money through the purchase of War Bonds. No better advice can be given at this crucial period of our national existence.

At the present time, American business in many fields is exerting itself to the utmost to sell both Bonds and Stamps. The work of the banks and of retail stores has been especially noteworthy. Through advertising, displays, posters and other publicity methods they have told the War Savings story to tens of millions of Americans. The banks are the leaders in the sale of Bonds—and retail stores, including chains and independents alike, are the leaders in the sale of Stamps.

As a result of such efforts, War Savings purchases have reached very high levels—in July alone, which marked the start of the "Retailers for Victory" Bond and Stamp drive, sales were in excess of $900,000,000. But there must be further substantial increases in public purchasing before Treasury-established goals will be attained.

Every one must play his part in financing this war. When you shop in a store, take all or part of your change in Stamps. When you visit a bank on pay day, buy a Bond.

DOCTORS WORK OVER-TIME

The most serious problem faced by the medical profession today lies in the vast number of doctors who are being called to service with the armed forces. It is the government's policy that American fighting men must be given the finest medical care possible, and doctors are joining up by the thousands.

In order to meet both military and civilian needs for doctors, medical groups are taking definite action. During the next three years, for instance, U. S. medical schools will graduate more than 21,000 students as a result of recently-adopted programs for accelerating the education process. This is 5,000 more than would have been graduated without the accelerated programs.

Retired doctors are coming back into harness, and other foctors are working harder. The most efficient utilization of all our medical resources is rapidly being attained.

So far as the patient is concerned, authorities are urging that everyone do what he can to "spare the doctor." That simply means that we shouldn't ask for unnecessary house calls, and we shouldn't waste the doctor's time when he comes. If you take more of his attention than you actually need, someone else may have to go without. If patients will remember this, it will help greatly to solve the problem.

Nach year the automobile boasts
Improvements most appealing;
A lever here, a button there—
New luxuries revealing.
The same style baby cab for years
Has served an infant squealing—
Why not perambulators seek
That guarantee free wheeling?

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS MAY FORCE GOVERNMENT TO DRAFT MANY FOR WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Colored Physicians Said Sure to be Called for Service, Even If Not Enrolled in Army; Too Many in Large Cities, Say

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—(ANP)—If the shortage of doctors, due to the large number of physicians who are being called to war, grows more serious, it may be necessary to relocate many physicians, moving those who are established in cities where there are plenty of practitioners, to areas where there are not nearly enough doctors to go around.

Dr. Thomas J. Parran, U. S. Surgeon-General, said in Washington last week about 58,000 physicians would be needed by the army. Of these about 25,000 have already been called.

Just what this will mean to Negro physicians is not certain. A relatively few Negro physicians have been called to the colors or even been permitted to volunteer thus far. Surgeon-General Magee of the army has rigidly held down the number of Negro doctors admitted to the service. Most of these have been in low ranks, first lieutenants, who have been sent with combat units. Those men for the most part serve in what is more or less a first-aid capacity and rarely get an opportunity to do real surgical or hospital work. It is only in hospitals that higher ranks are attained.

Surgeon General Magee did yield enough to establish the station hospital at Fort Huachuca and there will probably be a dozen majors, a couple of lieutenant colonels and a larger number of captains emerge from that outfit. Except for the hospital at the flying school at Tuskegee. Huachuca is the only area in which Negro medical men can advance to high rank. There are less than 50 medical men at Huachuca. Lt. Col. M. O. Bousfield is in command.

If the war grows serious enough, however, even if Negro doctors are not taken into the army, some of them may be moved into the rural areas where frequently there is not a doctor within a radius of 20 to 50 miles. Even in normal times in Alabama, for example, there is only one physician to 1,360 people, white and colored. That is typical of the backward south. The charge is sometimes made that the younger Negro physicians are unwilling to adopt a missionary attitude and prefer to settle where comforts, luxuries and dense populations offer greater financial advantages. In cities like Chicago for example there are some 300 colored physicians.

If an order is issued for a draft of medical men, doctors will be compelled to go wherever sent. That would be a war time measure and regimentation in the last degree. It is probable such a move would be the definite introduction of real socialized medicine in this country and if ever adopted it probably would be a permanent fixture.

The possibility that exists that white patients may yet have to depend upon Negro medical practitioners for service. This should not be regarded as impossible, for in many northern cities, particularly in areas in which foreign born people live, Negro physicians have more white patients than colored. In Chicago for example, Dr. T. K. Lawless, the noted skin specialist, probably the highest income physician in the country, has a patronage 95 per cent white.

Thus far the matter of deciding which doctors shall be permitted to go to war has been in the hands of the Procurement and Assignment service for physicians, dentists and veterinarians, now an agency of the War Manpower commission. Negroes have a separate but recognized, procurement and assignment body, developed from among members of the National Medical association. In the past this post has been regarded as something of a plum. The first two incumbents, Drs. Bousfield and Roscoe Giles, both of Chicago, having been given respectively, titles as lieutenant colonel and major. The result was that after the recent NMA convention in Cleveland, three prominent doctors descended on Washington to suggest to the war department that each or either of them be named chairman of the Negro assignment and procurement division. The department declined to name either of the three and appointed Dr. John W. Lawlah, dean of Howard Medical school and superintendent of Freedmen's hospital in Washington. Dr. Lawlah is a product of Provident hospital in Chicago, the same institution which produced Bousfield and Giles and which furnished most of the top men at Ft. Huachuca.

Dr. John T. Givens, secretary of the NMA, discussing the matter of relocation and the opportunities before the Negro physician, has this to say:

"There is certainly need for relocating Negro doctors so that some will go to the sections where they are most needed. Very few physicians, however, will be willing to leave the cities to go to the country. In the first place, the country has very little to offer the medical man who has spent so many years of his life in school. And with the improved roads and transportation it is easy for patients to go to the city to consult the physician.

"The real need, however, is not so much relocation as it is the need for additional Negro doctors. Our two medical schools are graduating too few doctors to take the place of those who die each year, to say nothing of those called to the army, public health and institutional work. We need increased facilities that would be able to turn out at least 200 colored physicians a year, whereas now only 65 or 70 are being graduated in the whole United States.

"Out of 400 or more who apply to each medical school, there are only about 40 to 60 who are admitted each year to each of our two schools. The present facilities would have to be tripled before the problem of scarcity of doctors can be solved.

"It is safe to predict that the army will take at least a tenth of the Negro physicians which will be about 500. In fact, the army will take most of the single men under 45 and will take all under 37 whether married or single. The colored physician is slow to realize that the small town of from 5,000 to 40,000 people offers him the best field that could be obtained for general practice."

Death Parts White And Negro Youths; Were Playmates

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 1 (ANP)—Evidence given by Ruby Fowler, 9, after her playmate, Betty Doris Hill, white, was killed by a hit-run car near here, aided police in their capture of the driver Tony Hill last week. Ruby, who was walking with Betty when the car struck her, told police the color of the car and described its occupants. Hill, 22, a Greek-American restaurant operator, has confessed driving the death car.

THE MODERN FARMER

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CONSERVATION IS A WAR WEAPON

Two Battle Fronts—at Home and Abroad

Every war has at least two fronts—a battle front and a home front. We at home will be failing our men on the battle front if we relax for an instant our efforts in the factories and on our farms.

Agriculture's great responsibility is to produce enough food and fiber to provision Americans and their allies wherever they may be, for as long as the war lasts. Our farmers have been called upon to break all food production record in history. This means growing the right crops, on the right land, in the right way. To fail in any one of these would hamper production, prolong the war, take a greater toll of lives, and conceivably might turn the tide against us.

The only way to produce **what** we need, in the **amount** we need, and **when** we need it is by running our farm plant with the greatest speed it can stand, **without burning it out.** The farm plant, like any other productive machinery, will break down if it is driven too hard, for too long, without great care in its management and upkeep.

If our farm plant breaks down in the middle of the fight, say 2 or 3 years from now, it may spell our doom. Too much is at stake, too much depends on our agriculture to let that happen. Ours is one of the last free nations whose agriculture is still free and productive.

We can't trust to luck with mismanaged land. We can't permit waste of soil, seed, fertilizer, labor, or moisture needed for growing the strategic crops that are so vital to our success.

Many an American farmer today is asking himself: How can I produce as much as possible of what we need, this year and in the years to come? **The answer lies in a conservation system of farming.**

Conservation farming means growing the proper crops on the land best suited for those crops. It means using the conservation practices that will insure the best yields—consistently, year after year—because they hold the water, the fertilizer, and the soil itself in the fields.

Farmers all over the country have demonstrated how the various practices, used separately or in combination, have boosted crop returns. The following examples illustrate the value of utilizing, to the utmost, these conservation methods to achieve our war production goals—

Strip Cropping

In West Virginia a **30-percent increase** per acre in tomato yields was achieved through the use of strip cropping, which prevented erosion and conserved moisture in the soil.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

THE COMING BROTHERHOOD

There shall come from out this noise
of strife and groaning,
A broader and a juster brotherhood;
A deep equality of aim, postponing
All selfish seeking to the general
good.
There shall come a time, when each
shall to another
Be as Christ would have him, brother unto brother.

There shall come a time when brotherhood grows stronger
Than the narrow bounds which
now distract the world,
When the cannons roar and trumpets blare no longer,
And the ironclads rust, and battle-flags are furled;
When the bars of creed and speech
and race, which sever,
Shall be fused in one humanity forever.

Sir Lewis Morris.

FARM CREDIT NAMES TWO

Mrs. Gladys McCoy, Clark and L. J. Washington

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Gladys McCoy Clark, Kansas City, Missouri and L. J. Washington, County Agricultural Agent, Winnsboro, Louisiana have been appointed to positions with the Farm Credit Administration. The announcement of the appointments was made this week by the Farm Credit Administration.

Mrs. Clark is to serve as Secretar. to Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor. Mr. Washington will serve as Information Assistant and will aid in conducting an informational and educational program among Negro farmers.

"All racial groups—including the Negro—are making important contributions to the War effort" said Mr. King. "These include sending men and boys into the Armed Forces, working in defense plants and on farms where they produce food-for-freedom. The maximum production of essential food crops, the investment of a part of the net farm income in War Bonds and the maintaining of a sound financial position now and during the post-war period are important in winning both the war and the peace."

One of the special functions of the new Information Assistant, Mr. Washington, will be to assist in the program of getting Negro farmers to make the greatest contribu-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1)

HOME ECONOMISTS WERE INVITED

Five Day Conference Held in Washington

"Negro Family Management Under War Economy" was the theme of a five-day conference held in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., November 3-7 with home economists and other representatives of Negro Land-Grant colleges and related institutions, according to an announcement made by Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of USDA Bureau of Home Economics.

Pointing out that invitations have been extended to more than a score of outstanding Negro home economists, Dr. Stanley said they were invited to Washington to help formulate a program to assist persons of varying wage levels in adjusting their incomes to wartime rationing, pricing, and consumer demands. In addition to discussing various home management problems, the representatives were addressed by several outstanding Government officials.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a tour of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. Here the visiting home economists had an opportunity to study and observe results of recent experiments in nutrition, clothing, home management, and conservation of foods.

The conference, was a part of the Department's program of working more closely with Negro Land-Grant colleges and related institutions, to emphasize the adjustment

(Continued on Page 16)

OVER MILLION NEGRO YOUTHS

Youngsters Participated In Community Program

More than a million Negro youngsters participated in the Community School Lunch Program last school year, according to figures from a survey made last March by the Agricultural Marketing Administration which were released this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Covering 15,661 schools attended by Negro youths, the survey reveals that 1,140,784, or 19 percent of the 6,200,000 children who received lunches under the program were colored. The total number of schools participating in the program was in excess of 93,000.

The Community School Lunch Program was begun in 1935 as part of a broad- AMO plan to encourage the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. By 1939 more than 900,000 youngsters were receiving school lunches; the number increased to 4,700,000 in 1941 and to 6,200,000 last year. This latter number represented 22 percent of the school children in the United States. Officials expect a substantial increase in school participation this year.

While the program is reaching 45,000 Negro youths in New York, it is still largely concentrated in rural areas. The survey shows that two-thirds of the children and 83 percent of the schools are situated

(Continued on Page 16)

WICKARD SEES SOLUTION FOR FARMERS

Shift Small Ones to Better Soil Advised

Washington, D. C.—As a possible solution to the problem of wartime farm labor, and rural slums, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard suggested in an address last week before the National Catholic Rural Life conference at Peoria, Ill., that farm families, white and colored alike be helped to move from marginal soil to land that can be worked more productively.

Pointing out that fuller employment of farm families whose small, unproductive acreage does not give them enough work to do is a wartime necessity, the Secretary said that moving to better land holds more promise than any other plan now under consideration.

Going further in discussing what he said economists call "the underemployed," Secretary Wickard declared. "Our best reserves of manpower—both of managers and workers—are the people already on the land who are not making full use of their time and ability——as a war emergency measure, we must help those families get off crowded, marginal land and onto land where their work will go for many times as much. We must get them on good land as tenants, or when possible through tenant-purchase, as owners.

"There are about two million underemployed farm families of the kind I have been talking about. The Farm Security Administration is

(Continued on Page 16)

YES, SIR, THEY'RE GETTING THEIR A B C'S

Children all over the United States have been learning their A B C's, but millions of them have not been getting their A B C's in valuable vitamins. These youngsters are getting theirs in a delicious school lunch which nourishes their growing bodies and keeps them strong and mentally alert. The American-grown farm products used in these lunches are provided by the Agricultural Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last school year 1,140,784 colored children received lunches under the Community School Lunch Program.

GA. FARMERS PUSHING FOOD VICTORY PROGRAM

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Oct. 14—If Uncle Sam should check the war-time activities of Georgia Negro farm and home demonstration agents, he would find them pushing his Food for Victory Program and other war production enterprises admirably, said Negro Extension supervisors today.

Campaigns for planting food and feed crops and soil building crops are well underway throughout the state while progress is being made in producing more and better cows, chickens, gardens, and hogs for food, with the preservation of food items reaching a high level.

According to P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, county agents recently conducted 83 canning demonstrations with neighborhood leaders where 31,672 containers of fruits and vegetables were conserved and 16,369 pounds of food products dried and stored. Under their supervision, 220 neighborhood meetings were held, four tours conducted, 141 garden demonstrations started to help provide families and markets with vegetables. There were 191 neighborhood demonstrations given in other farm activity and 437 Food for Victory leaders sent in reports to farm agents indicating increased tempo in food production and conservation.

In the women's division, Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agt., in charge of Negro home demonstration work for the Extension Service, reports that 122,275 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 103,493 containers of other foods were conserved recently. Under home demonstration agents supervision. farm women have dried and stored 13,313 pounds of fruits and vegetables. In the 23 counties supervised by them, farm women have 3,973 fall gardens with three to 12 different varieties of vegetables in them. Food for Victory chairmen report that in these 23 counties, there are 20,699 fryers and grown chickens, 2,999 young chicks, 85 turkeys, 72 guineas, 96 ducks, 256 head of swine, and 72 milk cows in production. Last month, these farm families saved 20,079 pounds of milk and cream and 3,130 pounds of butter.

Farm and home agents report also that farm families recently salvaged 321,527 pounds of scrap iron, 35,111 pounds of scrap rubber, 150 pounds of old grease and purchased $1,546.75 worth of War Bonds and Stamps. It is revealed also that women and club girls made $7,992.31 from sales of home industries.

Both farm and home demonstration agents are rendering valuable assistance to the Red Cross, surplus commodities, local selective draft, rationing, county and state health boards, and the salvage program. They have helped secure farm labor to harvest crops that have been left in the fields by the shortage of farm labor and they are appearing on programs of religious, fraternal, civic and social gatherings to keep the war educational program foremost in the minds of hundreds of farmers and community leaders.

FARM PRICES AND WAGES

When Congress approves the restrictions on farm prices recommended by the President, it should at the same time enforce equally strict ceilings on wages.

The principal farm organizations of this country, such as the marketing cooperatives, have never blindly opposed equitable controls over farm prices. They have, however, pointed to the obvious fact that the cost of living cannot be held down unless wages are held down. In short, the worker can't have his cake and eat it too.

Increasing prices can be controlled only by placing ceilings over costs that enter into the operation of business, farm and home. There can be no exceptions, and no favorites.

STARVATION ALLOWANCES

The allowances given the dependents of America's fighting men amount to a national disgrace. At a time when we are spending hundreds of billions to fight the war, and when waste is rampant, the government gives the dependent mothers, children and wives of soldiers and sailors sums ranging from $15 to $50 per month each. And $20 of a $50 allowance comes out of the $50 a month paid a private soldier.

Contrast this with the generous treatment accorded labor. Its wages are at all-time highs. It has been promptly given almost every wage increase it has demanded. The War Labor Board has allowed major labor groups recent wage increases on the grounds that they were necessary to compensate "for increases in the cost of living." And while that goes on, the dependents of men who are drafted into service receive pensions which are not enough to keep body and soul together. A considerable percentage of those dependents, because of health and age, are unable to work.

The cost of adequate pensions to those dependents would never be noticed in the overall cost of the war. Adequate pensions would do more to create real morale among the fighting men than all the flag-waving speeches ever made. What is a soldier to think when he hears of workers receiving $50 to $150 a week in war industry—at a time when government aid to his dependents virtually condemns them to slow starvation or public charity?

AGRICULTURAL ASS'N. HELD INITIAL MEETING

Industrial College, Ga.—Tuesday evening, October 13, the Agricultural Association of Georgia State College held its initial meeting of the scholastic year 1942-43. The meeting was largely attended and marked by intense enthusiasm on the part of the 77 youngsters and prospective farmers enrolled in the division of agriculture. Addresses were delivered by F. M. Staley, director of the division of agriculture; F. J. Gordon, poultryman and B. H. Crutcher, dairyman.

At this meeting officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed. The officers elected for this year are: Percy H. Stone, Jr., president, Class of '43; Lorris E. Brown, secretary, Class of '44; Wm. J. Griffin, vice president, Class of '45; Essex Lampkin, assistant secretary, Class of '45; Theodore Allen, reporter, Class of '43; Samuel C. Williams, parliamentarian, Class of '43; Obieton Hughes, chaplain, Class of '43; Famous Lockette, business manager, Class of '45.

Chairmen of two of the most important committees of the association were appointed by the president of the association. David Battle was appointed by the president as chairman of the social committee and Woodrow Wilson was appointed chairman of the program committee.

The next regular meeting was held Tuesday, October 20, at which time the chairmen of these committees submitted reports outlining the program which will be followed during the ensuing year.

Under the administration of President Stone and his staff, indications point to the banner year of the association.

'COW CAFETERIA' EXPERIMENT IS CLOSELY WATCHED

Tifton, Ga.— (INS)— Southern dairymen are watching with interest Bossy's choice of food at an unusual "cow cafeteria" at the Coastal Plain Experiment station at Tifton.

Unable to decide which of nine strains of Bermuda grass makes the best pasture in southern states, agricultural experts referred the matter to the cows.

The nine strains of grass were planted in adjoining plots at the experiment station, with no fences separatnig them. Then a small herd of cattle was turned into the field, and each bossy was allowed to make her own choice of grass.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING HELPS GA. FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Oct. 25—With the application of diversified farming, Georgia Negro farmers are producing more food items to help feed Americans so they won't go hungry while putting an end to the present global struggle.

In Liberty county 18 farmers recently sold 180 hogs for $2,700; 12 sold 720 bushels of sweet potatoes; 75 fall gardens were planted despite the farm labor shortage; 32 tons of peanuts sold and 26 farmers baled 2,665 bales of hay for livestock. In the same area, they grew rice to curtail the rice shortage anticipated this winter and their yields were good. Also 27 farmers have purchased oats to plant approximately 125 acreas.

Reports from 68 community Food for Victory leaders in Burke county show an increase in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. Greater efforts are being made to get more winter gardens planted and to increase the production of fryers and home cured meat.

Twenty-eight old and young pigs were eastrated on 16 farms in Meriweather county recently. And there are over 35 sows that will farrow by the end of this year to increase hog production in this area. The hogs that will be used for meat are now being put in condition.

In Dodge county 759 chickens were culled and the culls sold on 15 farms, and on the poultry farm of Abe Stevens in the Brooks county area, a feeding demonstration is being conducted using mash, grain and oats. His flock is fed this diet four times daily and they are making good records.

A program for fall and winter victory is being conducted in 35 communities in Peach and Houston counties with 1,134 farm families participating. Despite the dry season there can be found in each family's garden turnips, collards, and other fresh vegetables for home use. The production of sweet potatoes has gone over 100 per cent, the county agent points out.

In 13 communities of Emanuel county, 52,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned by approximately 145 farm families and in Laurens county 102,071 quarts of food products have been conserved. In Jenkins county farmers recently canned 1800 quarts of peas and pears and 5,000 cans of fruits and vegetables were conserved by farm families in the Hickory Grove community of Hancock county.

Greene county farmers are building up their soil for increase production. Quite a few of them have agreed to purchase seeds and fertilizer through the AAA Grant of Aid Program. It is pointed out that 19 farmers have signed up to conduct soil building demonstrations on their farms next year.

Thirty-two farmers in Baldwin county have ordered enough Austrian winter peas to plant three acres each. The seeds are being innoculated and 300 pounds of phosphate will be put under them at planting time. Likewise farmers in Dougherty county area have ordered 1,800 pounds of winter peas, 300 pounds of hairy vetch and 18,600 pounds of super phosphate to build up their soil for increased production.

Throughout the state, there is increased activity among Georgia Negro farmers for more food and feed stuff despite the farm labor shortage and the morale among them is good.

FUEL FOR WAR

Many an American industry is doing a job which doesn't make the headlines and which is understood by few people—but which plays a mighty role in our economy and our war effort.

Coal is one of those industries. That industry has long been bedeviled by tax and labor problems. For years it suffered heavy operating deficits. But is has risen superbly to the needs of the time.

Coal is the foundation of the all-important steel industry. More than half of the country's electric power is produced from coal. Coal is the principal fuel used by the country's railroads. Over 140,000,000 tons of coal are used annually for heating. and that load is increasing. And in addition, the war effort has required vast amounts of coal for other purposes. This, as "Coal Age" recently said, "speaks volumes for the time and money spent over recent years in improving producing and preparation methods, promoting safety, conducting research and otherwise better preparing the industry to serve the needs of the country."

The coal industry, in short, is one of the many examples of private enterprise at work. It speaks volumes for the soundness of the free enterprise system.

RURAL BOYS LEARN MORE ABOUT FARMING

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Sept. 20—Four-H club work is providing Georgia Negro rural boys with an opportunity to learn more about farming while conducting project activities, according to Alexander Hurse, Negro State Club Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Many of these boys show signs of becoming good farmers in the future, the Club Agent points out.

In Peach and Houston counties, there are 316 pig projects and reports are they are the best ever seen in that area. These club members are pushing their pigs for the knife this winter. While learning feed requirements for livestock, many of them planted peas, etc. for hay and the outlook is bright for an ample supply.

Several Appling county club boys have built poultry brooders this month and plans are being completed to purchase baby chicks. As a whole 90 per cent of club projects in the county are doing fine.

Despite high purchasing price of beef, several Mitchell county club boys are more determined than ever to stay in the livestock game and learn more about it. Recently, nine of them bought calves to be fed out for this spring's sale.

In Chatham county, the boys have begun fall poultry flocks, using improved practices to keep birds in a healthy condition. Four turkey projects are well underway and three improved Duroc Jersey pigs have been placed.

By sticking to the build something project, Ferma Johnson of Camden county built chimneys to the family home and a rent house which his father is building, saving him approximately $20.

Throughout the state, there is a greater trend towards producing home raised beef steers to realize larger incomes for food and labor. To forward this activity, several club boys are breeding native cows to pure bred bulls.

Present-day conditions brought about more summer gardens among Brooks county clubbers than ever before and many of them are making preparation for fall gardens.

QUICK ACTION BY MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL BOARD

Hinds County (Jackson) Mississippi, is going to get a high school—the first and only one in the county. The County Board of Supervisors has acted.

Seldom does a speaker see the fruits of his words ripen as rapidly as did H. V. Watkins who talked to the Kiwanis Club of Jackson, June 3, on the state of Negro education in Hinds County. He so stirred his hearers that they appointed a committee to go to see the County Board of Supervisors at once. This meant the next day, while emotions were still aroused and statistics at hand. Immediately the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to establish the school, and the County School Board set up a curriculum and appointed a committee to find two hundred acres of land. At the August meeting the County Supervisors voted to buy the land.

Negroes are being accepted into the Marine Corps Reserve for the first time in the country's history. Any Negro with a grammar school education, in good health and between the ages of 17 and 29, is eligible.

FIVE-CENT PATRIOTS

A doctor stationed on a lonely island in the Pacific ocean recently wrote home:

"Mail day is the only day that breaks the monotony for men on this island. We have no holidays out here, no time off, the same grind day in and out, with occasional spurts of excitement. We are practically tied to our premises, because the sentries have itchy trigger fingers. It is our proud privilege to be protecting our friends on the mainland, so keep sending us the materials, including mail. We will do the rest."

This doctor is like millions of other men in our armed forces. They live in the belief that their sacrifices are essential to the protection of our nation. They left behind them a land in which the dignity and freedom of the individual were sacred. And that is the kind of land they have a right to expect when they return. But will they get it?

The air is literally blue with patriotic ballyhoo about Democracy, but beneath the flag-waving the men and women at home are worried. In the confusion of attaining an all-out war economy, abuses are being committed which if continued may easily destroy every vestige of representative government— the last, best hope of the indivdiual.

Abuses by labor are rampant. Wildcat strikes continually cut production. Congress endangers the American form of government by making political footballs of such vital problems as taxation, the draft, and inflation control.

These abuses of the privileges of freedom threaten this country and what it stands for, not just because they hamper war production. There is a grimmer reason. The doctor in the Pacific epitomizes the latter.

The great middle class of Americans who are responsible for our war effort at home may turn in guilty desperation to a dictatorship best hope of the individual.

If that happens, the doctor in the Pacific and all other men in the service will get material with which to fight the war, but what will they think of their "friends" at home when they return and find the price that has been paid—when they find that this is no longer a land where the "little guy" can go out and make good on his own initiative?

DON'T BE A SABOTEUR

Early in October, Fire Prevention Week was observed for the twentieth time in as many years And this year the observance was the greatest in the Week's history. The National Board of Fire Underwriters issued colorful posters to every civilian defense unit in the country. In addition, it distributed hundreds of thousands of copies of textbooks on fire prevention, self-inspection blanks for homes, mercantile and industrial properties, leaflets and pamphlets, speeches and other materials. Other organizations—public and private, national, state and local—joined in to make the Week a success.

During the Week, the vast majority of the people of this country saw a fire prevention poster, heard a fire prevention talk, or saw some phase of fire prevention actively stressed. They had the opportunity to obtain the simple, interesting and accurate information that underlies practical fire prevention. And now it is up to the people to put that information to work—to make every week, in effect, a Fire Prevention Week.

The National Board's posters carried this message: "Every fire is sabotage today!" And that is the literal truth. Fire is the friend of the Axis. Fire destroys materials, energies, resources and labor that must be devoted to the prosecution of the war. A small fire may not seem important—but the total damage done by thousands of small fires far exceeds the havoc caused by some conflagration which makes the headlines.

Remember: "Every fire is sabotage today!" Don't be a saboteur!

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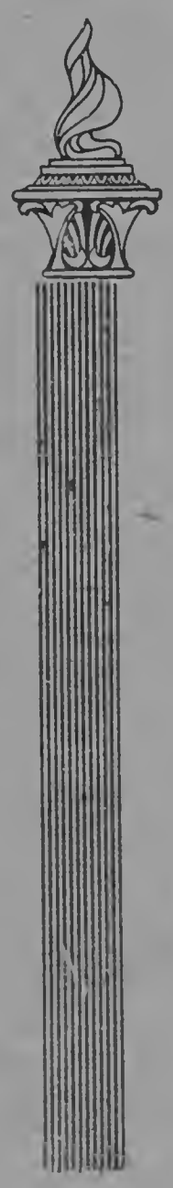

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OUR PLATFORM

1. A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.
2. Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.
3. Every colored farmer a farm owner.
4. Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.
5. A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.
6. Better rural churches, schools and homes.

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

DON'T BE OBSTREPEROUS!!

"Obstreperous" is a big word in any man's language. In ordinary parlance it means to be "loud, noisy, and unruly."

The term is mentioned here as the spear-head of what may be said relative to some sound advice which many American Negroes need. In his quest for better opportunities, removal of various restrictions bounding his life, and the like, the American Negro is doing only the 'human thing.'

But, it is barely possible that some among us display a tendency to "carry things too far"----so far, in fact, as to become obstreperous. Too many are too willing to expend most of their energy fighting for race rights at the expense of the environment where these rights are to be exercised, if as, and when they are gained.

It is our belief that the "Double V" campaign which has been so readily grasped by Negroes all over the country, is an inspired and laudable approach towards the achievement of racial ends. Victory at home and abroad is what all-out fighting in total war should mean. To win victories one must be persistent and insistent, of course. But nothing is more disgusting, more prone to bring an adverse reaction than the person or persons whose demands for a hearing are too clamorous and too much out of control.

In the quest for the alleviation of his situation needs, a certain method in his madness---a certain controlled approach which would enable him to apply the brakes strategically, so as not to jeopardize his present gains and make more difficult the attainment of others.

Even elementary school children realize that in a running fight there is such a thing as stalking an enemy. And in the course of stalking, it is illogical to warn the quarry with too much noise. The Japs made a 'sneak attack' on Pearl Harbor. And of course, it is not necessarily meant to suggest the same approach here in the matter of race relations---and the comparison may be a bit nauseous. But this whole matter of racial maladjustment is odious.

Certainly, we should speak out against wrong----but why keep such a clamor until the object of our attention turns with exasperation and annoyance and says, "All right----so what?"

—Service Magazine.

THE MOBILIZATION OF MAN POWER

By Ruth Taylor

We can't win this war without utilization of all our forces—and the inevitable end is the mobilization of all man power. But just what will this mean to you and me, to each and every one of us?

The mobilization of man power does not mean the taking of trained labor and moving it from place to place where it is needed. You and I, our families, our neighbors are all part of the man power needed in this crucial hour. The energies of all the people of the whole nation must be focused upon the one task of winning the war as quickly as possible.

The call for man power does not mean workingmen alone. It includes all men and all women. It embraces farmers, lawyers, trained business men. It means that women must take over jobs to release men for the fighting forces and for heavy war work. It means that women must go into factories, onto the farms and into the offices. It means that before we get through, all of us, black or white, rich or poor will have a job to do and a chance to prove our worth.

Mobilization of man power is not a socialized conscription of any one class. It is an evidence of the willingness of free men and women to defend that freedom. Each and every one of us must work. We must keep everlastingly at it, and then go right on. There is no relief in a war. There is no time for alibis or excuses, for shirking or stopping to argue over what should or should not be done.

This is the war of every one of us. No one class, creed or color can escape its full and equal responsibility. We must mobilize as free men or we will be regimented as slaves under a foreign master.

Can any individual who shirks his or her share face again the brave men who are fighting for us all over the world. As our armed forces fight to keep the enemy from these shores, to avert for us the devastation with which the nations of Europe have been laid waste, we must do our work on the battle line of production. There is something each and every one of us can do. We must be ready to volunteer for service—for this is everybody's war!

PEARS DROPPED FROM STAMP LIST

Fresh pears have been dropped from the list of foods available to Davidson County families using blue food stamps during October, Francis C. Burk, state supervisor of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, announced yesterday.

With that exception the September list remains the same with fresh apples, all fresh vegetables, sweet and Irish potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal, hominy grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour and whole wheat flour.

ELECTRICITY'S BIRTHDAY

On September 4, 1942, the electric light and power industry reached its sixtieth birthday. That marked three generations of achievement and progress that have revolutionized the industrial and social life of the nation.

In 1902, the average consumption of electricity was 60 kilowatt-hours per capita—in 1942, it was 1,417. Around the turn of the century, each one of those kilowatt-hours cost the consumer about 25 cents. Today a kilowatt-hour costs from less than one cent to five cents, depending upon the amount used and the varying operating costs in different parts of the country. Thirty or forty years ago, even fine homes used electric power for only a few incandescent lamps. Today the typical American home uses electricity for a multitude of things, including cooking, cleaning, lighting, water-heating, radio, phonographs, razors and other conveniences and necessities too numerous to mention.

No other major country on earth uses electricity so abundantly. And the main reason is that electrical development in this country has been primarily a function of private enterprise. Private enterprise, not government, pioneered every important electrical development. Private enterprise, not government spent its money and its energy and its progressive genius to give people on farms and in tiny towns electric service as good and as cheap as that enjoyed by the residents of great cities. Private enterprise, not government, was responsible for the extraordinary engineering achievements of the industry—improvement in generators, in transmission methods, in the electric light, in rural electrification, etc. It is a statistical fact that there are fewer municipal power systems today than there used to be—simply because politically-managed plants could not compete in service or price with business managed plants.

Despite all the ballyhoo concerning the hydro-electric plants the government has built—plants which were built with tax money, which are largely tax free and which are completely unregulated—the private electric companies serve close to 90 per cent of all the industries and consumers of the nation. As a result, free enterprise in the field of electric power is the basic source of electric power needed in the war effort. And the industry is entering its seventh decade determined to make its achievements of the future exceed those of the past.

THE WRITING ON THE WALL

The writing on the wall is everywhere now, for anyone to see—regimentation. Regimentation of job, of income, of living conditions, of time, thought, and action.

This is one of the demands of total war in seeking the greatest efficiency and production from available man and woman-power. How to so gear output that our standards of living at home will remain "American" and our armed forces will be supplied on time with all the unprecedented needs of global warfare, is the problem.

In theory, it is protection through equalization, "temporary" control of individual activity for the country's good in time of emergency.

While our people willingly accept "temporary" restrictions as a necessity of war, the thing to remember is that word "temporary." We must not drift into a mental attitude that will pave the way for permanent regimentation. That isn't the kind of people we are.

What we have, what we are fighting for, is our roots, growing deep into the soil of free enterprise and free thinking, and the privilege of minding our own business. That privilege is what we must go back to, after the war, if freedom as we have known it is to survive in America.

No man can get an education unless he takes time for study, and no one can get religious education unless time is taken for the study of God's will for man. Hence, the alternative: the Sabbath or irreligion. America has its choice.

HE LEADS— THEY FOLLOW

By Nat D. Williams

There is a trite tradition that Negroes generally refuse to recognize or follow Negro leadership . . . that once a Negro is placed in an administrative capacity, in charge of a group of other Negroes, the efficiency and unity of that group will almost immediately disappear, or be so lowered that much is left wanting.

Happily, the tradition is crumbling before present-day manifestations of Negro group unity and increasing recognition of Negro leadership on the part of Negroes. No little credit for the development of this fortunate phase of racial development is due to the Negro leaders themselves. A higher caliber of group understanding, a clearer conception of the character and condition of those they seek to lead, and more adequate personal preparation for leadership are noticeable traits of the type of Negro leadership now emerging.

This fact is nowhere more clearly to be seen than among those individuals who have the task of directly supervising and directing the working activities of their fellow Negro workers in various pursuits. The Negro supervisor of some phase of laundy work, the Negro headwaiter, the chef, the foreman over a group of industrial workers, are leaders whose experience in directing groups of members of their own race . . . .directing persons whose reaction and attitudes towards colored leadership generally reflect the majority of the race's attitude on Negro leadership, constitute the First Front line officers in the Negro's march towards full manhood status.

Such persons may not be the holders of the higher degree of academic training. They may more likely express themselves in the non-literary, but colorful and effective language of those with whom they work. But, they possess, as a rule that particular spark of energy, intelligence, and forcefulness, which we generally call "natural leadership ability."

Such a person is the subject of the present observations. He is Mr. Charles L. McDonald, resident of Dallas, Texas, and a man of more than twenty-years experience as a worker among and foreman over varied groups of Negro industrial employees. Mr. McDonald's greatest experience has been in the shipping industry, working with groups of warehouse attendants, packers, shipping clerks, truckers, and other laborers. At present he is a junior labor foreman in the employ of the Memphis General Depot, a department of the United States Army Quartermaster Corps. The Memphis Depot, though covering an area sufficient to maintain more than a score of mammoth warehouses, is still under construction, and is reliably believed designed to be the largest such enterprise in the world. Already more than four thousand persons are employed there.

The majority of these employees are Negroes. Mr. McDonald is one of the increasing number of colored men at the Depot who have been appointed to serve as labor foreman and leader of the colored employees.

McDonald's leadership of the substantial crew of men in Warehouse 17 at the Memphis General Depot is both inspired and inspiring. Possessed of a dynamic, energetic personality, he has inspired the confidence, respect and loyalty of his men. They like him. They are convinced that he knows what to do in every phase of the work he is appointed to supervise..

When the job is to load a freight car, brace it, and dispatch it, in A-1 condition, the men follow McDonald's direction without question . . . for he always seems to have a plan of action. He can outwork any man in his crew, proving it by frequent demonstrations . . . taking a hammer from this fellow who is making a crate, and doing that job for a spell . . . standing a new man aside and giving him a demonstration in the proper method for lifting a heavy box, crate, or package . . . showing another wrinkled-brown fellow how to deduce the cubic measurement of a given stack of material . . . and being better informed than any other man in the group as to the location, classification, and distribution of the millions of dollars worth of material stored in his warehouse.

He is a stickler for the fundamentals of good conduct among his men. He has an iron-clad rule against the usual profanity, "Jiving," and lackadaisical attitudes oftentimes found among groups of colored workers. He always expresses himself as if he knows exactly where he is going and why he is going there. That impresses the men he leads.

He is also greatly concerned with the morale of the men he leads in regard to the current war effort . . . so much so, that the men under his direction . . . the men of Warehouse 17 . . . have made something of a record at the Memphis Depot with their purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. Every work day, either at noon or in the morning, he delivers a short, pointed, and very effective speech on patriotism and loyalty to the ideals of democracy. His men know plenty of reasons why they should love America . . . McDonald has told them why. The result has been that Warehouse 17 has a one hundred per cent record in the purchase of War Stamps and Bonds.

McDonald did it with his persuasive, forceful, and simply expressed exhortations and explanations. He never talks over the heads of his men. Still, he never 'talks down to them.' He knows how to reach them on the level of thinking and action which they love.

He is a family man . . . which is a trait common to most leaders, regardless of race. His lovely, brown wife, Mrs. Lovis McDonald, is a fitting helpmate to such a man. She, also, is an active, dynamic personality. Together, they made a home, reared their son, Charles McDonald, Jr., and maintain a civic standing in Dallas which make them a fine influence in their community.

A churchman, McDonald, when enterviewed, credited such qualities of leadership as he possesses to his experiences and training as an active and enthusiastic leader in the Boy Scout movement and in church work. He takes pride in his membership in the congregation of the Monger Avenue Baptist church, Rev. Bernard Byrd, pastor. He is almost effusive in his praise of the fine qualities of his pastor . . . Reverend Byrd.

He doesn't place too much emphasis on the academic training which he received. He completed the elementary course in the public schools of his native state of Texas . . . high school . . . and hard work at Sam Houston College in Austin, Texas. He thinks much of his collegiate experience.

His confidence in the worth and usefulness of the Negro worker is unbounded. He inspires his men with expressions of confidence in their ability to get the 'job done' and in their worth and importance. Yet, he never coddles the men under his supervision. He believes in doing the job set before him and them . . . and he insists on performance to the letter. One of his trite expressions repeated often among the men is, "either do the job as directed or report to Warehouse 20, (Warehouse 20 is the employee personnel headquarters of the Memphis General Depot, under the supervision of Lt. O. S. Dews, also of Texas).

McDonald received his preparatory training for his work at the Memphis Depot in several other strategic institutions, namely, The Western Union Equipment Department of Dallas, Texas: the McKelson-Crowder Drug Company: the Texas Electric Company Supply Department, where he was third assistant storekeeper; Butler Brothers, Wholesalers of Dallas; the Sears-Roebuck Supply Department and Warehouse, and Kinkley and Peylock Wholesalers, of Houston, Texas.

In each of these concerns McDonald proved himself 'a man' . . . in the Memphis General Depot, he carries on the record made in these concerns . . . "He leads . . . they follow easily" . . . yes, Negroes will follow Negro leadership, even in the serious business of making a living . . . providing this leadership knows what it is doing . . . as McDonald does.

—Service Magazine

WOMAN'S PAGE

GRAHAM MUFFINS
1 c Graham flour
1 c bread flour
1-2 tsp. salt
4 tsp baking powder
2 eggs
3 tbsp. melted butter
3 tbsp brown sugar
1 c milk
Mix eggs, butter, and milk, sift flour, salt and sugar, combine mixtures and beat well. Put in greased muffin pans and bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes.

ALL-BRAN MUFFINS
1 tbsp butter
1-4 c sugar
1 egg
1-2 tsp soda
1 tsp baking powder
1 c sour milk
1 c Kellogg All Bran
1 c flour
1-4 tsp salt
Cream butter and sugar, add egg, mix and sift flour, soda, baking powder and salt to the cream mixture, add all bran and milk. Then add the sifted dry ingredients, put in greased muffin tin and bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes .

SALLY LUNN
2 tbsp shortening
2-3 c sugar
4 eggs
3 c flour
4 tsp. baking powder
1 c milk
Cream sugar and shortening, add yolks of eggs, well beaten, sift flour and baking powder, and add to cream mixture. Then fold in stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Turn into well greased shallow pan and bake 25 minutes in moderate oven.

WHOLE WHEAT MUFFINS
1 c flour
1 c whole wheat flour
1 c milk
1 egg
4 tsp. baking powder
2 tbsp. shortening
Mix ingredients in order given and bake in muffin tins.

PAN CAKES
1 1-2 c flour
3 1-2 tsp. baking powder
3 tbsp. sugar
3 tbsp. melted butter
3-4 tsp. salt
2 eggs
3-4 c milk
Add milk, eggs and butter, sift dry ingredients, combine and stir vigorously, cook on hot griddle Add a tbsp of molasses to make them brown.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE
1-2 c butter
1 c sugar
1 c cold unsweetened apple sauce
2 c flour
1 tsp. of soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1-2 tsp. cloves
1 c raisins and nuts cut in pieces.
Cream butter and sugar gradually, add soda to apple sauce, add to other mixture. Put in dry ingredients. Turn in buttered pan and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

FRUIT CAKE
1-2 c butter
3-4 c brown sugar
1-2 c molasses
2 eggs
3-4 c raisins
3-4 c currants
1-2 c citron
1-2 c milk
2 c flour
1-2 tsp. baking soda
1 tsp. cinnamon
1-2 tsp. allspice, mace and cloves
Flavor with lemon extract and mix like other butter cakes. Bake in deep pan 1 1-4 hours in a moderately slow oven.

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE
Make a butter cake. Take a heavy skillet, put melted butter in bottom, cover with brown sugar, lay on the slices of pineapple, fill holes with red and green cherries. Pour cake mixture over this and cook in slow oven. When done, turn upside down on plate. Serve with whipped cream.
Apple and Apricot. Upside Down Cakes are made in the same way.

GINGER BREAD
1 c molasses
c sour milk
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 3-4 tsp. baking powder
2 tsp. ginger
4 tbsp melted butter
1-2 c raisins
Mix the flour and milk alternately. Flavor, pour in shallow pan. Add crumb mixture on top.

CRUMB MIXTURE
Cream one-half c butter, add 1 c sugar, 1 c flour and 1 tsp cinnamon. Work together until it crumbles. Sprinkle on top of cake mixture and bake.

ANGEL FOOD CAKE
6 egg whites
3-4 c powdered sugar
1-2 tsp. cream tartar
1-2 c flour
Pinch of salt
1 tsp. vanilla
Beat egg whites and salt until foamy, add cream of tartar, sift flour and sugar five times, fold in beaten whites. Bake in an unbuttered angel cake pan for one hour in moderate oven.

DEVIL FOOD CAKE
1-2 c butter
1 c sugar
2 eggs
1-2 c milk
1-2 tsp. vanilla
1 1-2 c flour
Pinch of salt
2 1-2 tsp. baking powder
2 squares of melted chocolate
Cream butter and add half the sugar and chocolate. Beat whites and add remaining sugar. Beat yolks and add to butter and sugar. Sift flour and baking powder, add alternately to first mixture with milk, fold in egg whites and flour. Bake in layer cake pans. Make chocolate icing and white icing. Put a layer of each between layers and spread white icing over top of cake. Dot over with chocolate icing.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS
1 qt. beans
3-4 lb. salt pork
1 tbsp. salt
3 tbsp. sugar
1 small onion
1-2 tsp. mustard
1-2 c molasses
Pinch of soda
1 c catsup
Soak beans over night, drain and cover with cold water, heat slowly and parboil, drain and pour in baking pot. Put in small onion, salt sugar, soda, mustard. Add molasses and catsup. Cut pork strips skin side up, cover with boiling water and top, place in slow oven and bake for 3 hours. Uncover and bake one hour. Add boiling water as needed

CORN MEAL MUFFINS
4 tbsp. shortening
4 tbsp sugar
1 egg
1 c flour
4 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. salt
1 1-2 c milk
1 c corn meal
Cream shortening and sugar together, add well beaten egg then flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, mixed with cornmeal. Add milk and bake in greased muffin tin about 25 minutes in hot oven.

PECAN ROLL COOKIES
1-2 cup butter
1-3 cup confectioners' sugar, unsifted
1-4 teaspoon vanilla
1-2 teaspoon almond extract
1 1-2 cups sifted cake flour
1-2 cup chopped pecans
Whole pecan halves
Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar, and beat until creamy and fluffy. Stir in flavorings. Add flour in several portions, beating after each addition. Add nuts. Shape small portions of dough into rolls about 2 inches long and 1-2 inch in diameter. Press a pecan half on the top of each cookie. Bake on buttered cookie sheet in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 10 to 15 minutes. While hot, sprinkle lightly with confectioners' sugar. Cool on cake racks. Makes 2 1-2 to 3 dozen cookies, depending on size.

PUMPKIN PIE
2 cups of strained pumpkin
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
3-4 teaspoon ginger
1 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon
1-2 teaspoon allspice
2 cups milk
Prepare and bake in pie plate lined with pastry. Mix sugar, pumpkin, eggs, salt and spices, add milk and pour into pan bake.

PEANUT BUTTER COOKIES
1-2 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons milk
1 cup chopped peanuts
Cream shortening, add sugar, add unbeaten eggs, sift dry ingredients and peanuts, add flour and milk, roll out, cut and bake on cookie sheet in a moderate oven.

FRENCH FRIED RICE CAKES
2 cups cooked rice
1 egg, well beaten
1 tablespoon sugar
2 tablespoons flour
1. teaspoon baking powder
1-2 teaspoon salt
Few grains nutmeg
1 cup fine dry bread crumbs
1 egg yolk, beaten with
2 tablespoons water
Add well beaten egg to boiled rice. Mix and sift together sugar flour, baking powder, salt and nutmeg. Form into small round cakes. Roll in fine bread crumbs then in egg yolk and water mixture and again in crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until lightly browned Drain on unglazed paper and serve with maple syrup or jelly.

SWEET SNACKS
2-3 cup fat
1-2 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1-3 cup prune juice
1 teaspoon lemon extract
2-3 cup chopped cooked prunes
1-2 teaspoon salt
1-4 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1-2 cup chopped dried apricots (uncooked)
1-2 cup broken nuts
3 1-3 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
Cream fat and sugar. Add eggs and juice. Beat thoroughly. Lightly mix in rest of ingredients and chill dough. Drop portions onto greased baking sheets. Flatten each cooky with a small piece of prune or a nut. Bake 10 minutes in moderate oven (350)

FOR STUFFED EGGS
A dash of horseradish put into egg yolk mixture used for stuffing hard cooked eggs gives extra pep Stuffed eggs with peanut butter or with diced celery put into the filling make nutritious lunch box fillers for the children, office or defense plant workers.

FRENCH TOAST INNOVATIONS
A bit of nutmeg or cinnamon added to a French toast mixture adds an insinuating flavor of spice that's nice.

For a breakfast variation spread a thick puree of apricots or prunes between two slices of enriched bread Dip the filled sandwich into a French toast mix and fry. Good for lunch, too.

A pinch of grated orange rind added to the egg and milk mix for French toast adds a new note.

Strawberry Shortcake lovers are divided into several schools, all with different ideas about what constitutes the base for the finest shortcake. Some like plain biscuit; some like rich, sweet biscuits, some insist on sponge cake; and, in the South, where many of our fine food customs have originated, rounds of rich crisp pastry make a layered shortcake that is delicious.

The first synthetic rubber thread ever developed in this country has been called "Ameripol."

HOUSEWIVES TOLD HOW TO AVOID HOME WASTE

Soap and water, needle and thread, are the housewife's weapons in the war against waste in her own home. By prolonging the life of her family's wardrobe, she will save critical materials, manufacturing facilities and transportation for the war effort.

The Office of Price Administration offers these suggestions on conserving the textiles, leather and rubber that make up the clothing supply of the average family.

Textiles—Don't allow woolens to become soiled so that they need frequent cleaning. Instead, brush them after each wearing and hang them up carefully. If you wash woolens at home, use lukewarm water and mild soapsuds. Do not rub or wring.

Cottons and rayons last longer also if they are washed in lukewarm water and mild soapsuds. White cottons can stand higher water temperatures.

Test garments for colorfastness before washing, whether they are made of wool, cotton or rayon. Dip a belt or other trimming into the water to see whether the material runs or bleeds. Colored garments should be washed separately from white ones.

Strong bleaches increase the wear on cottons. Drying in bright sunshine will help to make clothes clean and white.

Heavy starching is not recommended for shirts and other clothes. The stiffness only increases the effects of daily wear.

A moderately hot iron is safest for most textiles. Woolens should be pressed over a damp cloth. This is also a good way to remove shiny areas.

Mend rips and tears before they have an opportunity to become larger. Woven or knitted goods, in particular should be mended before laundering. A new resin-treated material on the market can be used to patch a great variety of fabrics, merely by cutting the material to size, laying it under the torn place, pressing it for a few minutes with a hot iron and letting it cool.

Leather—Dampness can start mildew and rotting in leather, so if shoes become wet, dry them cerefully. Use shoe trees or news paper to keep them in shape and dry them away from direct heat. Polish as soon as they are dry.

Shoes should always be kept off the floor, and should be shaped with shoe trees or newspaper when they are not in use. Regular polishing will protect the leather.

Repair shoes promptly. Heels should be straightened before the last is worn crooked; soles should be replaced as soon as the outer-sole is worn through, and seams should be repaired as soon as the smallest break shows.

Rubber—See that rubbers and overshoes dry slowly, away from heat and sunlight. Clean with a damp soap or with mild soap and water. Put them in a cool, dark place while they are not in use. Exercise care in putting them on or taking them off.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To bring out better flavor in dried herbs used in soups, stews or sauces, soak herbs 10 minutes in water or lemon juice to cover and then put into the food as desired.

Always use a silver or silver-plated fork when mixing fish with lemon juice, tomatoes or salad dressing.

A bit of nutmeg or cinnamon added to a French toast mixture adds an interesting flavor.

To remove pencil marks from clothing rub them with an eraser, then wash with soap and water if the material is washable, or, if it is not, sponge with carbon tetrachloride.

One-half cup of grated sharp cheese added to a waffle batter makes a superb cheese waffle.

Egg omelet (plain or cheese) gets on a higher nutrition plane when some chopped cress and grated raw carrots are put into the batter before it is cooked. Try some for luncheon, dinner or supper.

To save fuel and to keep cookies from burning, shift the baking sheets of cookies after about 5 minutes of making, from top to bottom shelves. Also turn sheets about, bringing the back to the front.

If your family shies at drinking its daily milk quota, camouflage milk in thrifty, wholesome soups, stews, escalloped dishes and custard desserts.

Canned grapefruit, chilled, can be made into refreshing and vitamin-packed appetizers, salads and desserts.

ASK WOMEN USE LESS COLOGNE, MORE PERFUME

Chicago— (UP)—The men who provide glamour by the ounce, have been smitten by the heavy knife of war conservation, and in a plea to the women, who already patriotically have yielded their girdles and silk stockings, are asking:

"Please use more perfume, less cologne."

The alcoholic content of cologne is very high, William R. Tenney, vice president of the Chicago Associated Toiletries Salesmen, explained, while that of perfume is very low. Therefore, women will be wise to purchase more perfume and use it sparingly.

A major headache for the toiletries men arose from a curtailment of alcohol, which has been limited to 70 per cent of the amount used in 1940.

Although wholesalers are expecting an OPA order soon that will restrict their sales to certain percentages, the amount and variety of perfumes will be sufficient to meet all Christmas shopping needs this year, Tenney said.

Most of the famous French perfumes now are bottled in America instead of being shipped here in concentrate and rebottled. Chicago fast is becoming the perfume center of the country and while sizes and selections have been deleted from the usual stocks available, shoppers will find enough aromas to tempt the male with customary efficiency.

The annual show of the toiletries association was held here three months in advance because of the need for readjusting stocks in view of coming government regulations.

Economic Highlights....

National and International Problems Inseparable From Local Welfare

The second front has long been the biggest military question—and it is getting bigger fast. The plain truth is that a serious cleavage is developing between Soviet Russia and the balance of the United Nations. The Russians definitely feel that they have borne the brunt of the fighting long enough, and that it is now time for England and the United Nations to do something concrete and effective.

Wendell Willkie's recent visit to Russia was obviously made for the purpose of finding out just what Soviet military and governmental leaders are thinking. Mr. Willkie had long audiences with Stalin and Molotov, and with a number of high-ranking Russian Army men. He made a visit to the front, and talked with rank-and-file Russians. So it is highly significant that he at once issued a statement in which he advocated the establishment of a second front "at the earliest possible moment that our military leaders will approve." He then added may "need public prodding."

The attitude of the Russians is certainly understandable. The Russian people, military and civilian alike, have made sacrifices that deserve the adjective "incredible." According to Moscow accounts, the Russian Army has suffered 5,000,000 casualties in killed, wounded and missing. Sixty million Russians are in areas whch at present are occupied and controlled by the Nazis. Aid from the United States and England has fallen short of the total which was anticipated, and Russia has a terrible lack of food. clothing, fuel and other tens of thousands of Russian men, women and children. In some sections, Russian authorities have found it necessary to condemn part of their own population to slow starvation, in order to provide sufficient food for fighting men and necessary factory workers. The courage of the Red Army is a beacon light in the long and bloody history of war. Never have there been finer and more desperate stands than those made by the Russians at Sevastopol, Rostov, Stalingrad and elsewhere.

At the present time, according to the best estimates, Germany has abont 100 divisions on the Russian front. In the opinion of Russian experts, Germany would have to divert 30 or 40 of these divisions to the West if the Uinted Nations would open a second front in Europe, using the British Isles as the base of operations. And if that happened, the Russian experts conclude, the Red Army could stop the Nazis and eventually defeat them. But if the Germans are left free to throw all their power against the Russians, the Red Army may be eliminated as an offensive force. In that event, Germany, possessed of almost limitless resources, could launch an irresistible offensive against England and the United States.

American and British Army heads openly advocate the second front. It is no secret that a very large percentage of the American soldiers now in service are being trained for fighting of the commando order. No responsible man now advocates a purely defensive war—all are convinced that only the continued offensive can bring eventual victory. At the same time, the difficulties that lie in the way of the second front are very important. The cost in troops would unquestionably be terribly great—raids such as that made against Dieppe have proven that German defenses in Europe are first-class. The problem of supply from the U.. S. to England is extremely difficult—to maintain the vast numbers of troops who would be engaged in the second front offensive, would require a veritable bridge of ships across the Atlantic. And, on top of that, it takes time to give troops the kind of rigorous training that is vital to a successful invasion of German-held Europe.

These are but a few of the tremendous issues that bedevil the High Command. It is to the credit of the Generals who make military policy that they do not want to open a second front until they feel that the engagement can be won at a minimum cost in men. At the same time, it is obvious that the collapse of Russia would be the worst possible calamity that could happen to the United Nations. Russia alone has really held the Germans in big actions, and made Hitler pay an awful price in blood and material for the victories he has gained. Russia alone has shown that she realizes precisely what total war means. Russia alone has given her resources and her energies without hesitation or limit. And Russia has received mighty little help from her Allies, despite all the brave words that have been said in her behalf. Russia knows that men and guns, not conversation, win battles.

We now have something like 4,500,000 men in the U. S. Army. Our troops may eventually number as many as 12,000—and will certainly number 8,000,000 to 10,000,000.

As a result, the draft is really beginning to be felt. In many sections of the country, married men are now being called to the ranks in quantity. Some time next year, unless there is a change in policy, married men with children will begin receiving induction papers.

The drain on war industry is very great. Draft boards are telling manufacturers to train as many men, older and physically-unfit, for production work, as possible. All men between 20 and 45 are definitely in line for Army service some time—and after the election it is virtually certain that Congress will lower the military age limit to 18.

Before Pearl Harbor, the feeling was generally held in this country that Japan was a third-rate military power which could be soundly defeated in a matter of weeks or months. Alleged experts had long written that Japan's military equipment was inferior, that her navy was in no way a match for ours, and that she was on the verge of economic collapse. Since December 7, we have learned how tragically wrong those experts were. Japanese planes and ships are excellent in both design and construction. Japanese army striking power is very great, and her generals know the art of warfare. The individual Japanese soldier is crafty, brave, cruel, fearless of death, and fanatically determined on victory.

Up to recently, the bulk of the American people also held another theory concerning Japan. They believed that the majority of the Japanese people were pacific and desirons of peace, and that the nation was thrust into war by a handful of warlords who controlled the Japanese army, navy and civil government. Once Japanese forces were given sharp set-backs by the United Nations, many reasoned, the warlords would lose face at home and the present military government would be replaced by a popular government which would sue for peace.

That is a heartening theory, perhaps—but. unfortunately, men who are in the best position to understand the Japanese character have small faith in it. Ambassador Grew, who represented the United States in Tokyo for ten years, and who recently returned to this country as part of the exchange of diplomats between belligerents, has made a number of extremely interesting speeches and statements on the subject. Mr. Grew says, in essence. that Japanese leaders have completely "sold" the Japanese people on this war. Anti-British and anti-American propaganda has been an official Japanese activity for many years, and has been carefully nurtured by the controlled Jap press and radio. The unspeakable treatment given captured United Nations soldiers by the Japanese in Hong Kong and elsewhere, is the direct reflection of that propaganda. The ordinary Japanese trooper reflects the point of view of the common people of Japan—and he is as cruel and fanatical as his leaders.

The civilian population of Japan has accepted, apparently willingly, sacrifices which are almost incredible. In Japan everything is rationed. The clothing and the food available for civilians is qualitatively and quantitatively bad—everything must go to the army and navy. The masses of the people eke out an existence on rations which would cause swift starvation in most countries. But they don't complain. They are convinced that the price is well worth paying for the "glorious destiny" which their Samurai leaders have promised. They work tremendously long hours, and they have little relaxation and no luxuries. Prices have gone up while wages have remained stationary. Yet they look forward with confidence and longing to the day when the United States and Britain will be crushed, and Jap leaders will dictate harsh peace terms in conquered Washington and London.

In the view of some realists, the Jap may, in the long run, prove to be a tougher nut than the German. In the last war, Germany cracked fast once she began to suffer severe defeats. The Tentonic fanaticism is hardly on the same scale as that of the Oriental with his implicit faith that death in battle will be followed by an eternity in the happiest and most abundant of heavens. The Japanese people, these authorities argue, will never accept defeat, or ask for peace. They will go on fighting—and increase their barbaric practices—to the very end. Therefore, the only way to beat Japan is to scourge her at home. It is important that we take back the territories she has conquered, with their rich resources—but it will not prove decisive.

The Japanese islands are roughly about the size of the single state of Montana. Inside some 1,500,000 square miles are all the Japanese centers of population, all the Japanese factories, all the Japanese facilities of production and transport and distribution. Due to her lack of coal, she has attained an extraordinarily high degree of electrification, and the bulk of her industries are powered from a series of hydro-electric installations in the mountains. Before she can be crushed, it is likely that it will be necessary to knock out these installations, and make her industrially impotent. And that will require air raids on an unprecedented scale. It is generally believed that her defenses against raids, in her vital factory areas, are very good.

The Solomon Islands action marked the start of our offensive in the Pacific. Before that, we were almost entirely engaged in defensive operations. How long it will be before we can take the offensive on a major scale, either in the Pacific or in Europe, is a question that can only be answered by the High Command—and when the time comes, it will speak with deeds, not words. It is a gigantic undertaking, and it will be long and arduous.

The OPA has announced that rationing will soon be extended to a number of fields, of which one will probably be clothing. General ration books are now being printed.

Rationing may be used to check excess purchasing power, as well as to protect our supplies of scarce commodities. Many economists seem convinced that it is necessary as a part of the anti-inflation campaign.

CLASS TAXES BREED INFLATION

In several states, campaigns to levy punitive taxes against chain stores are underway. In Utah, for instance, the voters will ballot next November on a measure which would make the continued operation of the larger chains within that state virtually impossible.

Just what kind of reasoning underlies these campaigns at this time, is difficult to fathom. Today inflation is one of our biggest domestic problems. Economists are lying awake nights trying to figure out ways and means to hold prices down. And it should be evident to anyone that a law or a tax which disrupts normal retailing processes, and which retards or eliminates open competition, would be a definite inflatory element.

The chain stores, like all other kinds of stores, exist by public sufference. If the American people don't want chains, they can put the industry out of business tomorrow simply by refusing to patronize them. But a certain proportion of the American people like the chains and shop in them—precisely as another proportion of the people like independent stores and shop in them. Under the competitive system, both kinds of stores have gone ahead and prospered—and both have served the nation well and faithfully.

We must keep low-cost retailing going as part of the fight against inflation. We must keep competition, which makes for better service and lower prices, alive. The people in the states understand that this is no time to tinker with a vast merchandising system which has worked magnificently.

MEDICAL FRAUDS

Writing in Hygeia, R. M. Cunningham, Jr., declares that medical frauds cost the public millions of dollars annually. This money is spent for worthless gadgets, fake cures and nostrums which are often dangerous to the health as well.

There are state and Federal laws designed to protect the public from medical quackery. But the perpetrators of such frands often show a high degree of ingenuity in getting around the law. In many instances, worthless and injurious medicines will be on the market for a long time before successful legal action to banish them can be taken. As a result, the only sure protection is public knowledge and awareness of medical frauds.

The unscrupulous manufacturers and salesmen of fake nostrums work on the fact that sufferers from serious disease will grasp at straws. For many years, tuberculosis cures were sure-fire sellers. In one case, a compound was advertised as a certain cure for tuberculosis without surgery, segregation or diagnosis! Today, many fakers are specializing in worthless remedies for diabetes, claiming that they can effect permanent cures regardless of the age or condition of the patient.

"At best," as Mr. Cunningham says, "these victims are defrauded of their money____But there are graver consequences. Their health is endangered by delaying the scientific diagnosis and treatment which hold their only real chance for recovery. Worse yet, in many instances they may have taken treatments or medications which were actually harmful." The American people can put the frauds out of business by refusing to patronize them—and by consulting registered physicians when ill.

"PHENOMENAL JOB"

Some time ago, during a Senate discussion of the transportation situation, Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas said this: "The railroads have been through some lean years. With a very few exceptions their credit was impaired during these lean years. About one-third of the mileage of the American railroads was in bankruptcy_____ Yet the railroads of the United States are today doing the most phenomenal job in their history.

"The task of the railroads in providing transportation necessary to the country's welfare can be very simply stated. It is: 'To move so many tons so many miles.'

"Doing the job is not so simple as stating it. It is a most complex problem, calling for the highest executive ability, organizing genius and faithful performance by more than a million men."

Last year the railroads of this country moved 475,000,000,000 ton-miles of freight. That was one of the greatest annual loads in their history. This year there has been a steady increase in demands for rail service, and every expert forecasts far greater increases in the future. The railroads are doing this essential work without serious delay or congestion. Through superlative organization, they are obtaining the last ounce of service from every car and locomotive they possess. And they are asking now for only the right to buy, with their own money, the minimum of new equipment that will be necessary to meet the demand that will come in the months ahead.

It would take a long book to detail the steps taken in the past which made this kind of record possible. The railroads began preparing for precisely the kind of emergency we face today, twenty years ago. When war came, their plans were ready. No industry has done a finer job in effecting the revolutionary change from peacetime to wartime operation.

THEY SET A SKUNK TO CATCH AN ODOR

Nyack, N. Y.— (AP)—Here's man-bites-dog news: a skunk was used here to trace the origin of an odor so bad it made work at the Bear Mountain Trailside Museum impossible.

Officials of the museum brought the skunk into the museum, then followed it as it tracked down the odor. Source of the scent was found to be rotting meat, stored by rats in the walls of a nearby building.

PIGEON 'WATCHDOG'

Wichita Falls, Texas—(INS)—A carrier pigeon has "adopted" the Shepherd Field intelligence office. The bird was found and brought in by a Wichita Falls civilian. It had been wounded by "b-b" shot. The intelligence officers nursed it back to health and released it, but the bird apparently had decided that it had found a new home. The bird has made friends with all the men in the office but attacks any strangers. The officers don't know whether to express it to the nearest Signal Corps station, from which it is believed to have strayed, or keep it as a "watch-dog."

EVEN JAPANESE BEETLE THREATENS AN INVASION

As if we weren't having enough trouble with his human counterpart, the Japanese beetle threatens a major "invasion" of the East coast, according to Dr. E. Porter Felt, entomologist.

Appearance of the tree scavengers one or two weeks early this summer presages more general infestation along the Eastern seaboard, he said. The beetles, which usually do not trouble commercial orchards and forests, feast on shade trees and garden plants. They occur along the East coast from Virginia up to and including southern New England.

Dr. Felt warns that trees and gardens growing in light soil with sunny exposure are prime targets of the insect aerial marauders, while trees and shrubs growing in heavy soil with cold northern exposure are more likely to escape the full blow of infestation. Although the voracious "invaders" have been reported as far west as St. Louis, Japanese beetles to date have generally confined their destructive attacks to the East.

KANSAS FARMS EXPECT TO EARN HIGHEST INCOME

Topeka, Kan.— (AP)— Kansas farmers this year will enjoy the highest average income in the State's history, it was indicated by H. L. Collins, state agricultural statistician.

The average income for farmers in the State this year may be near $3,500, Collins said. There are about 156,000 farm families in the State.

The wheat crop in Kansas this year totaled 175,000,000 bushels, and was the third largest crop in history. Wheat is selling at country elevators at from 93 to 96 cents but most of it is going into the government loan at $1.15.

Kansas had its biggest wheat crop in 1931 when 252,000,000 were produced, but that year the price of wheat dropped to 20 cents a bushel.

Kansas also will have a good corn crop this year, Collins said. Most of the corn will be fed to hogs, and hogs are selling at $14 a hundredweight.

AMERICA!

In Need of Men

A great number of factors are operating which tend to make guidance one of the most important needs of the day. The Maladjustment of Youth and Adults indicates that something in our Social Order has been lacking. This has created problems and situations which can effectively be met only by purposeful planning, anticipation and conditioning. If the purpose of Guidance is to promote effective Adjustments there must be taken under consideration the Christ and the Christ Way.

THE YMCA

is interested in character building and religious training and has as a part of its program an adult school in Christian Guidance.

Your Moral and Financial Support
Will Help Carry on this Good Work

Young Men's Christian Association

Nashville, Tennessee

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Milk from Canada is now shipped to Great Britian in empty shell cases. One firm alone has thus exported 180,000 cases of milk out of a total order of 650,000 cases placed in Canada.

Violin strings are made from sheep gut and the strings of the bows from horsehair, while the wood of the bows comes from Brazil.

A new device for relieving backaches is a hard sleeping surface instead of the ordinary soft mattress, one shaped to the outline of the patient's back.

Sparrows, unknown in Australia until imported by settlers, have become such pests in some parts of the continent that, in one district there is a price on them and their eggs.

In stained glass rays visible to the eye are transmitted through the glass rather than being reflected. A piece of red glass, for example, is transparent to red and lets it through, but is opaque to the other color rays in sunlight.

Lithium, third lightest elements has been identified in at least 19 stars.

Xanthone, xanthene and xantydrol are chemicals which can be expected to figure as munitions in the never ceasing war waged by man against insects. These synthetic products ease the dependence on imports.

Milk is a natural emulsion in which the butter fat is kept suspended by the casein.

Housewives are canning 50 per cent more food this year than they did in peace times.

The FBI secured 83 convictions of crimes on the high seas last year.

The active principle of raw pork kidneys, renin, is being used in the treatment of high blood pressure.

Hens on American farms laid 5,769,000,000 eggs in May.

Absolute zero is 459 degrees Fahrenheit or 273 degrees Centigrade.

Every state west of the Mississippi is larger than any eastern state.

Motor trucks for the army are built to climb 65 per cent grade slopes so steep that men can not negotiate them on foot.

More bituminous coal is carried by freight than any other commodity.

Accident deaths were at 192,500 in 1941. The total for the country increased 5,615 over 1940, with a rise in injuries to 9,300,000.

Chesapeake Bay is the world's largest natural oyster bar.

America's total public death, as of June 30, 1940, was about $480 for every person.

Both aluminum alloy and steel propellers on airplanes are periodically disassembled and minutely inspected.

Canada has 26 national parks, extending from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

The seeds of the long-leaf pine are edible and are improved by roasting.

Salt is used in the treatment of steel to produce a hard surface.

Despite a peace treaty with Russia in March, 1918, the German invaders of World War I captured Sevastopol at the end of April of that year.

New York City receives 4,000 carloads of food and fuel every 24 hours.

Canada has for many years remained distinctly the most important foreign country of direct investments by United States business interprises, says the Department of Commerce.

Common salt is one of the four or five most important raw materials in the world. American factories will use 10,000,000,000 pounds of it in this year's war effort.

The term United Kingdom is used interchangably with Great Britian and includes England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The abbreviation "A. C." (Ante Christum) is sometimes used instead of the more familiar "B. C." (Before Christ.)

A new type of "suitcase shelter" has been perfected for the migratory workers to live in. The light wooden shelters are considered to be more useful.

The first and only public museum devoted exclusively to sound and hearing, is called Sonorama, and has been opened in New York City.

Potatoes were not used as food in Europe until 100 years after their discovery in South America.

About two billion people in the world profess some religion.

The Amazon river pours into the Atlantic at the estimated rate of 5,000,000 gallons per second.

Low temperature in meat cooking reduces shrinkage and brings out best meat flavors.

'MISSING LINK'S' JAWBONE

The jawbone of the "missing link" has been discovered. It belongs to the skull of the Transvaal man whose cranium indicated that he belonged to a line of descent midway between the humans and the apes Dr. R. Broom of the Transcaal museum, Pretoria, South Africa, reports in a communication to Nature that he has discovered half of the missing lower jaw with a number of teeth in position, and that the teeth are human but the remainder of the skull is that of a chimpanzee.

This raises an interesting question as to whether the transition from ape to man (if such took place) was by a gradual change or whether there was sudden mutations in which single characteristics were altered.

STAY OUT OF DEBT

If you would live to a ripe old age, never fall in debt. This is the advice of Misao Chiba, editor o the magazine Long Life. After spending eight years investigating the secrets of longevity, he announces the following results, in order of their importance:

Of the thousands of persons over 80 years of age questioned throughout Japan, not one has ever been heavily in debt.

The vast majority are always optimistic.

All partake of plain meals.

These are the only points common to the majority of aged persons, Chiba's questionnaire reveals. He adds that there is nothing secret about the last three points for optimism frugality and early rising have been regarded from ancient times as essential factors of longevity.

As for the first point, that of not contracting debts, the investigator claims that he has made a startling new discovery.

BEGINNING TO FIGHT

The American people are fighting with their backs to the wall and they are rapidly realizing it. Each day it is becoming more difficult to operate industries, individual businesses, and farms. Each day more men from the home front are sent to the military front. Each day sees new threats arise to basic American institutions.

But each day sees the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the American people reach new heights. The time helping farmers harvest crops. This for shoulder to shoulder fighting without superfluous words about unity is here. Capital and labor, industry and agriculture are going to have to abandon traditional dogmas. That they are beginning to do so is best evidenced in a recent bulletin of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Executives and employes of that company worked after hours during the summer helping farmers harvest crops. This single instance may not seem important. But it points the way to the kind of unity that is needed to win this war. If farmers can get a good look at a few men from industry in shirt sleeves and dispel the "city slicker" illusion, it will teach us more about the working of the American free enterprise system than all the propaganda in the world.

THE PLEDGE OF NANCY BROWN

By Adeline Bolden

It was 2:00 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Twenty minutes earlier a Western Union message had come from the Red Cross Field Director, Ft. Helver, Montana stating that Private Henry Brown wished an emergency loan and furlough to come home to see his mother, Nancy Brown, who was seriously ill. Would I verify the illness and authorize the loan. The address given was that of a community some twenty miles down the highway and no telling how many miles back off the road, a red clay, Alabama road.

Efforts to get details of the condition of Nancy's health by telephone were futile. One of the community's two doctors had never had her for a patient. The other doctor hadn't treated her for several years. As far as he knew Nancy had no serious organic trouble. She was a good worker, he said. She lived back in the hills. Oh yes, a car ought to get near there. Keep to the highway past his office across the creek; drive on to Sarah Green's store at the Cross Road. Sarah could tell me EXACT directions how to find Nancy's house.

The "exact directions" were what my driver later described as "traipsin all out of creation."

What with thin tires and deferred retreads I did not have the heart to ask a member of the Motor Corps to use her car. I just had to call on Joe and his extremely audible taxi. Joe had the young-old old-young appearance and manner that made him as easily reckoned 20 years as 40. He had not too much book education, but a deal of common sense. Although he had proved his faithfulness to the Red Cross by sticking with me rain or shine, mud roads or paved on more than one far-into-the-night search for a soldier's sick father or expectant wife, Joe had a refreshing and frequent habit of disagreeing with my observations as we bumped over back roads or rolled along the ribbon-smooth highway.

Our search for Nancy Brown had taken us off the highway. We were swaying down a particularly bad piece of road through a field waist high with growth of sharp unyielding stalks and briars.

"Many folks wouldn't like your job Maam," observed Joe, after he had maneuvered an especially deep rut.

"My job?" I asked.

"Yessum. Traipsin' all over the country to say howdy to folks for the Red Cross."

"Why I think it's nice to say howdy to folks. Don't you?"

"It's all right if you don't have to go all out of creation through briars and brambles to find 'em."

"Oh I see. You don't want to get your car scratched up. All right. Stop here. I'll walk on ahead to see if the house is around that hill."

Joe followed me out of the car, muttering as though to himself, although I knew he intended me to hear.

"Nothing around here even looks like human."

"Over on that hill is a freshly cut stump. See it?" I pointed. "Somebody's been chopping fire wood."

"I'll just step around that rise and see," interrupted Joe.

In a few moments he was back.

"A boy around there hauling light'ood. Said follow a path we'd see down here a piece. Over the hill on the left and on the next rise we'd see the house."

Joe turned the car around in a space that would have brought envy to the wheels of any army jeep. After a few miles we again left the car and started up a hill slippery with pine needles and crackly with layers of dry oak leaves. When I spoke of the "bracing" air, Joe replied crisply, "It's mighty cold even for hog killing." But he came puffing along behind me too busy untangling the blackberry vines from his trouser legs to make more scathing response to my enthusiasm for the marvelous view and the wonderful trees.

"We must be near the house," I finally called back. "I see two people down there chopping wood."

"I don't see nothing but trees and dead leaves," Joe answered acidly, stooping to wrestle with another blackberry vine.

Just then I saw a roof.

It was Nancy's house hugging the crest of the further side of a hill fringed with scrub oak. The house was long like a box car, and equally as shut up as to shutters and doors; it was without the open dog run or hall down the middle so customary in southern cabins. The house was built of peeled logs the color of new cider. They were sealed together with red clay from the hill side, baked dusty pink by the all-day sun and wind and rain to which the snug little house was exposed.

The yard was packed hard and swept clean. Walking around the house we found two doors; in front of one— it must have been fastened from the inside—there was no sign of lock—was a tree stump for a step. The other door had a small padlock with about a foot of chain hanging loose. For this doorstep a nine-inch log had been peeled and split and set up on wooden pins about a foot out from the door and about half way between the ground and the door sill eighteen inches above.

In answer to our hallo a tall strapping girl, smiling a bit shyly, and a little boy of about nine with an intelligent, attractive face despite his crossed eyes, came up the hill. In addition to the usual overalls and sweater the boy wore bright red woolen mittens and a soldier's trench cap set at a rakish angle. Around the other side of the house came a jolly girl swinging a lard pail.

"They told me down there you were looking for our house."

"Yes," I answered, "I want to see your mother."

"She's gone to town; she's not long gone," said the jolly girl still swinging her pail. "I could take you to her, if you want to see her bad."

The tall girl asked me inside to warm. Joe had already walked off to cast a critical eye over the flock of white leghorns.

Had mama gone into town to the doctor?

Oh, no, mama had gone into the store. Mama wasn't sick now. When mama was sick she went to the Indian doctor across the creek.

"How'd you know about us back up here?" asked the tall girl in a tone that mingled pride with wistfulness, as she stopped to poke the logs in the fireplace.

"The Red Cross told me about you. The Red Cross knows of all the boys who are in the army. So I am trying to visit all the mothers and sisters who have soldier boys to ask them to write cheerful letters so our soldiers can do a good job and win the war.

"Will cheerful letters help soldiers to win the war?"
asked the serious sister.

"It certainly helps a lot."

The girl exchanged swift glances.

"If we start now I guess we can catch Ma at the store," said the jolly sister quickly. She told me to meet her there."

"All right. Let's go," I answered, altough I would like to have stayed longer in the cozy room with its glowing fire place, its spotless floor, snowy bed. The log rafters and beams were delicately pink from a paint of native clay and made the room appear to be flooded with sun rise.

As we retraced our steps down the hill to the car, the jolly sister chattered of school, of her brother who had returned to his family after his year in the army, of the brother who was now in camp, of the "spell" her mother had had when war was declared, of the father who had left their mother with eleven children to care for, of the woman their father had married—"an old woman but she had lots of money." Further down the highway she pointed out with paradoxical pride the house where her father and his rich wife lived.

We finally met the neighbor's wagon that was giving Nancy Brown a lift from her shopping at the store.

She hopped agiling down to shake hands with me. She had heard at the store that the Red Cross Lady was looking for her. Standing beside the highway while the fat mules impatiently shook their harness and switched their tails, we talked of aches and pains, sons and soldiers, war, root doctors, courage, and finally—how a soldier's mother can help win the war.

She clung to my arm and walked with me back to the car. "You write Henry that I'm all right. When you write to him please ask him how he hurt his hand and if it's well. And tell the Red Cross I'm not going to write him anymore worry letters."

Just before the car door shut she leaned in and whispered, "I won't go to that Indian doctor anymore either, if you don't think I ought."

As we turned away into the highway Nancy Brown, climbing into the wagon behind the impatient mules, waved a wide-smiling goodbye; the Red Cross had the pledge of another soldier's mother in the all-out for victory.

—Service Magazine.

MY CATS TEACH ME

Elisabeth Van Praag Durley

My cats teach me politeness. When I pat them, if they are seated, they rise.

My cats teach me patience. At meal times, they wait silently in a corner of the kitchen, until I see fit to give them their meal.

My cats teach me consideration. Because they gaze at me reproachfully when I turn the radio loud and disturb their naps, I tune it down.

My cats teach me thoughtfulness for others. Who can enjoy a meal when a pair of green eyes and a pair of topaz eyes watch wistfully every bite?

My cats teach me refinement. Because they dislike noise, I enter rooms quietly. I do not slam doors. Because abrupt movements startle them, I move gently.

My cats teach me fortitude. When "Dusky" was taken to a veterinarian to have a tooth out, he neither struggled nor made a noise; and he purred afterwards.

My cats teach me gratitude. A few pats on the head set "Dusky" purring like a smooth-running engine; a scrap from the table elicits a veritable serenade of purring.

My cats teach me repose. "Peewee" lies motionless on the window-sill meditating, plumy tail wrapped around white paws; Dusky sits long hours in a sunny window, watching with serene yellow eyes the world hurrying by.

My cats teach me forgiveness. Dusky, because he is blackout black, and because of his unfailing love for mankind which brings him where people gather, suffers much unintentional abuse. He is stepped on, pushed around, shut in dark places. Does he hold it against us? Never. Pick him up and apologize, and his purring apparatus is in instant action.

My cats teach me faith in a higher power. Their trust in me is implicit. They look to me for food, shelter, love and protection; whatever may come, they know I will not fail them.

The honeybee has eleven kinds of tools on its legs. These include different kinds of rakes, brushes, combs, spurs, presses, and baskets.

George: My my, so you lost your girl? What happened?

Frank: Oh, nothing much. I just flattered her until she was too proud to speak to me.

Wife: John, I hear a burglar in the house.

Hubby: Oh, opportunity! Give me my gun and I'll go downstairs and rob him.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AWARDS AND THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS

Washington, D. C.—The United States Department of Commerce made public today a partial list of contract awards to Negroes in business, consummated by various Federal agancies. These awards, compiled by Emmer Martin Lancaster, Special Adviser to the Secretary of Commerce on Negro Affairs, consist of leaseholds, rentals of truck and teams; laundry, dry cleaning and of fruits, vegetables and basic construction materials. In many instancies the limited equipment of Negro owned businesses has confined their field to sub-contract operations. However, prime contracts have been awarded to a few construction and architectural engineering firms by the Federal Works Agency, Army, Navy, and the District of Columbia.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT RELATIONS

The Department of Commerce recently conducted a survey among 15 State Procurement Offices, 24 United States Ordnance and Quartermaster Corps, 30 United States Marketing Centers and the Navy Department, to determine the extent of their commercial relations with Negroes in business. State and Regional Procurement Offices report that several have conducted business transactions with Negroes over a period of years. The Georgia State Procurement Office lists the following transactions:

1. "Lease for rental of 70 acres of land near Forsyth, Georgia, for use by the National Youth Administration, with N. M. Weaver, 533 E. St. James Street, Tarboro, N. Carolina.

2. Lease with the Estate of Alonzo F. Herndon, for office space at 212 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Lease negotiation by C. King and Son, Agent, located at same address.

3. Contract for drayage and moving of furniture with Joe Comer Transfer Company, 350 Marietta Street, NW., Atlanta, Georgia.

4. Contract for hauling and trucking with Doke and Son Transfer Company, 233 Trinity Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Georgia."

The South Carolina office writes: "The duly two colored merchants who have done business with this office, are —Maxwell's (Wholesale and Retail Grocers); of Orangeburg, South Carolina; and Shumpert Whole sale Lumber Dealers, of Little Mountain, South Carolina."

The Louisiana Procurement Division has dealt with Joseph M. Bartholomew of New Orleans, a dealer in river sand, fertilizer, truck equipment rental and landscaping; the Texas Office recently awarded a contract, approximately $300, to Frank C. White, owner of a laundry and dry cleaning establishment in Marshall, Texas; the Alabama Office has purchased sand and gravel from Ingersol Brothers Company; the Kansas and Oklahoma State Offices have at various times rented trucks and teams from Negro owners.

The lack of information possessed by Negro merchants as to Army and Navy Procurement precedure, has reduced to a minimum their business relations with these Departments. However, these agencies generally expressed their desire "to extend all economic assistance possible" and urged the Department of Commerce to furnish them "with the names of business concerns to receive invitations to bid for requirements of these offices."

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY TRANSACTIONS

Assistant Administrator Baird Snyder and William J. Trent, Jr., Race Relations Officer, Federal Works Agency, report the following negotiations with architectural and construction firms:

1. "Samuel F. Plato of Louisville, Kentucky has been awarded several contracts by the Public Building Administration for the construction of post office buildings and defense housing projects.

2. The firm of McKissack and McKissack of Nashville, Tennessee has constructed several schools in Tennessee under the Public Works Administration Program.

3. Hilyard A. Robinson, Architect of Washington, D. C., was appointed architect consultant to the Public Buildings Administration for the design of a defense housing project at Sparrows Point, Maryland.

4. The firm of Robinson, Porter & Williams was awarded the contract for architectural services on the Langston Terrace Housing Project in Washington, D. C., which was developed by the Public Works Administration."

Additional projects constructed by the Plato firm include 88 dwelling units at the Camp Taylor site, Kentucky; 304 dwelling units at Sparrows Points, Maryland and two dormitories for colored girls, now in the process of construction, consisting of 829 rooms with welfare, infirmary and recreational attachments at Benning Road and Oklahoma Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. The estimated cost of construction of the combined projects totals $2,835,400, the contractors fee amounts to $109,600.

ARMY AND NAVY AWARDS

The Allied Engineers Inc., an architectural engineering firm of California, was successful in securing an award from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, United States. Navy, for the architectural design of the United States Fleet Base, Long Beach, California. a $30,000,000 constructive project.(Paul R. Williams, Negro architect, organized this firm in company with six other architects, secured the Navy contract and officiated as architect on this project which netted his firm a fee of $200,000. Recently, Mr. Williams formed the Standard Demountable Homes Company of California and is negotiating with the Government to construct demountable homes for war workers.

The United States Engineers office of Nebraska, announces a government purchase involving 4,000 cubic yards of rock and screening, at a cost of $16,500 from G. W. Ferford, Negro owner of a stone quarry at Atchison, Kansas. This material was used to construct a railroad crossing on the site of the Aircraft Assembly Plant at Fort Crook. Nebraska.

The largest prime contract awarded by the War Department to a Negro owned company is reported by the United States Engineer Office of Mobile, Alabama:

"The firm of McKissack & McKissack of Nashville, Tennessee, was awarded Contract No. W-569-eng. 2573 for the construction of an airfield and cantonment near Tuskegee, Alabama, on the 27th day of May, 1941, in the amount of $1,451,478.00. Since such time, this contract has been extended by twelve supplemental agreements. The contract is now in force at a total amount of $4,201,358.50. The fee of said contract is $47,058.25. The services of this contractor have been satisfactory.

In addition to the above, Mr. Hilliard H. Robinson, Washington, D. C., was awarded a fixed fee contract for architectural services. The Contract Number is W-569-eng. 2572. dated May 31, 1941. The amount of the fixed fee on this contract was $7,500.00."

LOCAL PURCHASES—ARMY POSTS AND STATIONS

Where supplies and services are readily procurable and necessary to supply the requiremnts of a particular Army post, negotiations may be entered into directly with Post Commanders. The largest transaction of this nature is an arrangement between the 184th Field Artillery, 48th Army Quartermaster Corps of Fort Custer, Michigan and the Supreme Linen and Laundry Company, Detroit, Michigan, a plant valued at $100,000, and owned by Fred J. Allen. Monthly payments for laundry services furnished these units totaled $1,900. Smaller negotiations with post officials include a dry cleaning assignment from the Commander of Camp Blanding, Florida to the Broad Street Cleaners, Jacksonville, Fla., estimated at $160, and the L'Ouverture Company of New York City which recently signed a contract with the 372nd Infantry to supply that unit with 15,000 pieces of Army insignia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Highway Department of the District of Columbia informs the Department of Commerce that:

"The District of Columbia awarded a joint contract to Alexander and Repass and A. M. Cohron & Son, both of Des Moines, Iowa, for the construction of the Independence Avenue structures in the amount of approximately $775,000. The Independence Avenue structures comprise three separate structures, namely, a bridge across the north end of the Tidal Basin, the seawall structure and a grade separation structure." ——"The master project, involving a number of sub-projects, was financed on the basis of approximately 75 per cent Federal and 285 per cent District of Columbia."

Archie A. Alexander, senior member of the Alexander Repass Firm, is a civil engineer and bridge constructor. During the year of 1926, he was a recipient of the Harmon Award for distinguished achievement among Negroes.

SUB-CONTRACT OPERATIONS

The lack of adequate plant facilities and managerial experience, important factors in prime contract awards, has limited the field of Negro manufacturers of war materials, to sub-contract operations. In several instances friendly gestures of white concerns engaged in war production have made possible the existence of Negro defense plants. Significant among these is the Pacific Parachute Company, San Diego, California, which was formed by Howard "Skippy" Smith and Eddie "Rochester" Anderson. This company employs about 50 people of all races and is now engaged in the manufacture of several thousand pilot parachutes under a sub-contract from a white plant, The Standard Parachute Company, San Diego, California.

A very unique "farming out" arrangement exists between the Henry County Realty Corporation, a Negro land company of Martinsville, Virginia, and the Standard Overall Company, Baltimore, Maryland. This Realty Company, owners of a structure valued at $30,000, leased this building to the Jobbers Pants Company, a subsidiary to the Baltimore Company. Within this structure are employed several hundred colored girls and 20 male pressers engaged in sewing, fitting and pressing cotton khaki Army trousers, under a contract awarded to the Standard Overall Company, by the Office of the Quartermaster General. To encourage this development the Standard Overall Company has invested several thousand dollars in shares of the Negro Corporation and all employees have subscribed to stock therein under the payroll allotment plan. Ultimate disposition of this industry is expressed by W. B. Muse, Martinsville businessman:

"It seems to be the concensus of opinion that it is expected that when Negroes become sufficiently acquainted with manufacturing of clothing, they will take over the complete process and will work as an independent entity under contractual agreement with the parent company."

Opportunities for war servies in menial occupations were revealed by a proposal from H. T. H. Construction Company to James Walker, Negro operator of a window-cleaning establishment of New York City. Mr. Walker and his crew of 26 men were engaged to wash windows, walls, steps and floors of the Poplar and Philadelphia Housing Projects of Pennsylvania, and the Newark Housing Project of New Jersey. The contractors fee for this assignment, which was completed in two weeks, amounted to $4,550. Mr. Walker has performed similar services for the George F. Driscoll Company of New York City, the J. I. Haas Company, painting contractors of New Jersey, and other prominent construction firms.

John T. Shuford, Proprietor of the National Welding Company, New Haven, Connecticut, a medium sized business engaged in welding, machine and die service, is operating as a sub-subcontractor for a number of firms engaged in war production work. Included among these are the American Steel and Wire Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A girl with curves always has trouble getting a square deal.

EXTRA PIE DOUGH CAN BE SAVED IN THIS MANNER

That excess pie dough need not be wasted. Wrap it in waxed paper or a damp cloth and store it in your refrigerater until you are ready to make your next pie. You can even roll it out, fit into pie pan, cover with another tin and store in your refrigerator.

You can do this much in the morning even tho you're not going to light your oven until later in the day.

There are other tasty uses for left-over dough, too. Try making it into tiny cheese straws by working grated yellow cheese and paprika into it. Roll it out thin and cut into desired shape. A pastry topping for meat pie is a treat to really enjoy.

OLD FROCKS ARE GIVEN NEW TWISTS

Conserving Fabrics During War Times In Smart, Patriotic By Nea Service

War and the need to conserve materials has given a new and practical twist to the old custom of hand-me-down clothes—and there's nothing second-hand looking about them. No patriotic mother in these conservation days is consigning to the rag bag a dress which no longer fits her.

Instead, she's recutting it and, with the help of a pattern and her sewing machine, is stitching it into a charming frock for her daughter.

Even if you are a rank beginner in dressmaking you can learn to make over, alter and remodel castoffs in a few lessons at your local sewing center. You can master short cuts in sewing that will show you the way to make the most of every precious bit of available fabric, whether it's in a discarded garment or yardage that's never been cut.

Be Sure Garment Is Perfectly Clean

You'll soon discover, too, that dressmaker finishes of distinction can be easily achieved with foolproof modern sewing machine attachments. And if you want to be sure to do your mending, patching and darning the quickest way, use the clever gadgets on your sewing machine so that you will still have time to devote to outside affairs.

When you make over a garment, make a few preliminary preparations before you start your dressmaking. First, be sure that the garment is absolutely clean. Rip the seams carefully if material is scarce so that you won't lose even a quarter of an inch by careless cutting.

Every piece should be pressed flat so that you will have no trouble in pinning the pattern to the very edge of the material. Of course, you'll have to use your ingenuity in placing the pattern on the material. If you find that some of the pattern pieces do not fit you can often piece the material so that it is not noticeable.

When you make a child's dress from an adult garment, you can nearly always count upon cutting the sleeves from the blouse of the dress. The blouse and skirt of the child's dress can be cut from the skirt of the large garment. It's important in figured or checked material to be sure that the pattern is placed on the material, so that the design runs the right way. You'll have no trouble with this if you follow the pattern directions.

Pockets Can Cover Worn Places

Mark the notches carefully, so that the joinings are accurate and you will find that fitting a child's dress is as simple as A B C. Now you are ready to stitch. When you have stitched all skirt seams together, use the gathering foot attachment and shirr the top of the skirt to fit the bodice. For professional looking buttonholes, use the buttonholer attachment on your sewing machine and you will find that they can be made in jig time.

The last thing to do is to turn up the hem. You can, if you have enough material, make a two-inch hem by turning and stitching with the adjustable hemmer of if material is scarce you can give a firm, neat finish by using the edge-stitcher and making three or four even rows of stitching along the bottom.

If you have difficulty in finding enough good usable material in old garments, use a little strategy in placing the pattern so that worn places or stains can be covered with pockets or by decorative applique designs. Cut out pockets or designs in the shape of a heart, an apple or an animal and with the zigzagger attachment stitch the piece of fabric over the spot you want covered. The result is so effective that even the wearer won't guess your clever trick.

WILD HORSES TAMED

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—Thanks to the rubber shortage, many Seattle residents are turning back half a century to the use of wild horses for transportation.

Motley herds, rounded up on open ranges near Okanogan and Yakima, Wash., and the Oregon border by hard riding Toppenish Indians have been brought to Seattle, where the Rodeo ranch on the southern limits of the city, breaks them to saddle.

Up to a few months ago the dwindling herds of wild mustangs in western states, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, found their way into cans of dog and cat food at five to eight dollars a head.

Now, in the Pacific northwest, the herds are rounded up and culled carefully, and, after being broken in along straight-line mass production methods by bronco busters who have turned shipyard and aircraft workers, the better horses are sold for as high as $20. Some of the desert bred mounts answering high army remount specifications have been taken by the service. Most of them, however, are being sold to persons who want, or must, conserve tires.

The Indians receive a price averaging about $50 a head for the mounts and breaking requires about two weeks under the methods being used.

The last shipment to the Seattle ranch consisted of 115 head and so great is the demand, Bill Settles, ranch manager, said he had ordered a monthly minimum shipment of 50 head, more if the Indians can deliver them.

HEADACHE FOR THE MERCHANT

Price fixing may sound simple to the man in the street. But it is a monumental headache to thousands of retail merchants.

Never before have the people and the industries of America faced the necessity of donning a regulatory straitjacket such as is embodied in deluge of pamphlets now reaching storekeepers from Main to California. Everything from gum to tractors is being "fixed" or "frozen" The price of each item on a retailer's shelves must be carefully set according to formula.

The policies and methods used in enforcing these new laws will make or break the entire price fixing effort. Long before the establishments of the price laws, retail merchants bent every effort toward holding down inflationary rises in the cost of living. They did an effective job for which they received praise from high government officials.

And now these same merchants, many hundreds of thousands of them are striving valiantly to comply with the complicated ceiling decrees issued from Washington. A great many of them have unknowingly become lawbreakers because they have found it impossible to quickly understand the technical rules. Their cases deserve far different consideration than those of the very few who maliciously seek to evade the law. In this instance the old saying that ignorance is no excuse should not be applied. Ignorance, if you wish to call it that, is a very definite excuse.

And if the administrating officials are wise they will not begin our new authoritarian era by fining or throwing any erring storekeeper in jail until they have determined his intent. After all, our main job is to win the war, not persecute good American citizens.

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EARLY EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF NEGROES

By Walter R. Chivers

It might be asserted with considerable verity that education for Negroes has been consistently unscientific, though probably logical. If one chose this coldly rationalistic interpretation, he would, indeed, deny the fundamental value of the emotions in societal evolution. Yet, the rationalist knows that leadership during any particular period of evolution should evolve out of the peculiar societal situation; therefore, he has no alternative than to conclude that the philosophies which have guided the leaders in Negro education, and which have been subsequently institutionalized by their efforts, have been unscientific.

At least the ideology of Negro life which included these educational philosophies contained numerous conflicting elements. Therefore, from the beginning there has developed a highly dramatized picturization of antagonistic cooperation between Negro and white people in the United States, especially in the South. Consequently any balanced evaluation of Negro educational leadership must grow from its socio-psychological history. For such an analysis the dying days of legal slavery impress the writer as the proper starting point.

Missionaries Blaze the Trail

Organized interest in education for Negroes, finally, gained sufficient strength to bring to a head the post-Civil War clash of attitudes between the North, or more especially the Northeast, and the South. This interest had its incipiency in such religiously inspired organizations as the American Missionary Association and the Society of Friends. Gradual institutionalization of this interest drew its energy from the socially inherent religiosity of the inhabitants of the northeastern United States. The power of this interest focused attention upon the problem of Negro education.

The Puritans and Friends believed in religious education as a prerequisite to the process of civilization. This belief, re-enforced and buttressed by fervent religious conviction, agitated for a type of Negro education which was on a plane antagonistic to the South's institutionalized concept of the Negro's role in society.

They Gain a Foothold—Make Mistakes

The blindness created by the missionaries' successes in gaining an educational foothold for Negroes can be forgiven, but it should not prevent recognition and evaluation of their errors of misconception. These mistakes should be studied scientifically because they are important in any attempt to evaluate education for Negroes. It is necessary then to be cognizant of the following facts, together with their social implications; (1) these missionary organizations were interracial in composition; (2) their members did not make an "on the scene" study of the needs of the ex-slaves (3) they were ignorant of disdainful of the effective psychological control which plantation proprietors had scorched into the souls of their slaves; (4) they were not adequately mindful of that considerable group of actual and potential enemies of freedmen—the dispossessed "poor whites." These errors are common to missionary efforts, whether at home or in foreign fields. In the case of the Negroes it was the error of building an educational philosophy upon the concept of the ex-slave, heathen, primitive or even savage African.

Doctor Horace Mann Bond was obviously correct in reasoning that northern missionaries foresaw an entirely new social order. In evaluating their leadership for this new social order it is necessary to observe one important fact: the premises for their conclusions were drawn from strongly emotional backgrounds prejudiced in favor of a single culture—their culture. In reality, the conflict over the Negro represented a clash between two cultures, or ways of life, each born at the settling of America: the New England way of life which was inherited from the farm colonists, and the Southern way of life which was developed by the plantation colonists.

Public and private school education for Negroes in the South has a history of antagonistic cooperation. Several citations from a dependable interpreter, the Alabama **Montgomery Advertiser,** will illustrate the feeling of Southern white people toward the Negro problem since post-Civil War days. These quotations vividly portray the early evidence of antagonistic cooperation concerning Negro education, as well as reveal its importance in the embryonic stages. In an editorial of 1867, the powerful **Montgomery Advertiser** denied that it was opposed to the education of freedmen:

The Negroes must be taught and if not taught by your people will be placed under the control of men and women imported from the Northern states, almost invariably of a class of people destitute either of money, character or virtue, merely adventurers in search of means of sustaining life, with little or no regard to the mode or manner in which it is obtained.

And again:

Accordingly the ADVERTISER wished to place white teachers from the South in the Negro schools, and thought this would be a peculiarly fitting employment for the widows of Confederate veterans or for ex-soldiers of the Confederate Army who had been disabled in the War.

There is no record of a Negro teacher being fired for entering the courts since the Norfolk, Virginia, case, in which the board was ordered to restore the Negro teacher to his school. Reports that the teachers in Little Rock and Atlanta whose cases are pending had not had their contracts renewed are not supported by facts.

The Texas Board of Education approved a recommendation establishing one set of standards for the accreditation of all schools. "It will not have the full effect of equalizing education for the two races in Texas but it is an indispensable step in that direction," according to one Negro Texas educator.

The Louisville, Kentucky school board after agreeing to equalize salaries before a suit was filed later failed to do so. The suit was filed. Whereupon, the school board in Judge Shackleford Miller's court signed a satisfactory agreement with the Negro teachers. A suit for a perpetual injunction against discrimination in salaries was then filed.

South Carolina, following an investigation of Negro schools authorized by the Assembly in 1940, instructed school boards to increase salaries in the three upper brackets by three, four, and five dollars for 1941-42. The same increase has been ordered for the present school year 1942-43.

Alabama Negro teachers were warned by a representative of the State Department of Education not to enter suit. They were told that by doing so they would lose many white friends. Governor-elect Chauncey Sparkes has told Alabama that "equality in education has got to come." Birmingham has a suit pending.

In a recent speech in Jackson, J. S. Vandiver, State Superintendent of Mississippi schools, promised Negro teachers a twenty per cent increase in salaries for 1942-43.

One member of the Nashville, Tennessee, school board declared that an appeal would be taken from Judge Elmer D. Davis' decision to the Court of Appeals, and even "higher if necessary."

John: Now, honestly, what would you do, if you were in my shoes?

George: First, I'd get a much-needed shine.

Red Cap: Did you miss your train sir?

Traveler: No, I decided I didn't like its looks, so I chased it out of the station.

FARMERS OBJECT TO BEING THE GOAT

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, says, "The time is at hand when the farmers must make themselves heard in Washington, both through their organizations and as individuals. For the sake of the country—so that we may be sure of food supplies to win the war—any parity adopted must include cost of labor."

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that "uncontrolled wages are the most threatening factor in the possibilities for inflation." He cited figures to show that farm prices in June averaged 151 per cent of the 1909-14 base period, while average hourly wages of factory workers were 397 per cent of the base period. "As a result of this situation, factory workers in July were spending a smaller percentage of their income for food than at any time in the last 30 years," he said.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the Grange, said. "The Grange is in sympathy with the effort to control inflation, but believes that the most direct preventative lies in ample production, and cannot support a price program which will strangle production." Mr. Goss then pointed out that such staples as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, cotton, etc., are now controlled, that no new legislation is necessary, and that they are all selling below parity.

When a snake rears his head and waves it sideways, darting his tongue faster than the eye can follow, he is not necessarily aiming to bite. He is only listening, with his tongue trying to detect vibrations in the air. He does not inject poison with his tongue either. The majority of snakes are not only harmless but really helpful to the farmer and the gardener.

You won't believe it, but there is a Humane Society in this country where the most of the work done in the care of animals is done by paroled murderers—some white, some black. These attendants are found guilty, not because of premeditated murder, but because of some sudden act of temper with no intent to kill. They prove efficient and trustworthy.

That so many horses, mules and even dogs are being forced into this Satanic war brings sorrow to all lovers of these fellow creatures who know nothing of what it all means. Could they, however, know, may it not be they would as gladly offer their lives to win for themselves and us, as willingly as millions of our youth who, for those they love and for that hope for a better day, are ready to suffer and, if need be, die.

With all its defects—and they are many—American democracy is the only sure foundation we know upon which a world of Justice and Freedom can be built.

—Wendell Willkie.

Smallest of the sea birds is the stormy petrel, measuring no more than six or seven inches long. While larger, stronger birds make for home at the approach of a storm, the petrel stays out. He is the sailor's sign of a big blow. From his habit of tripping along the surface of the water with a hop, skip and jump, he has been named "Little Peter," from the Apostle Peter who walked upon the waves.

The chipmunk spends most of the autumn in storing away food to last him through the winter. First of all, he digs a long, winding tunnel in the earth, with several short branches, which he uses as storerooms. Into these he carries nuts of all kinds: wheat, buckwheat, grass seed, and any other food that will keep. He carries these things a few at a time in two pouches—one in each cheek. When the weather becomes cold, in November, the chipmunk retires to his well-stocked burrow and sleeps away a large part of the winter. Is man as wise? Are you providing for winter? Will you be warm and comfortable when winter comes?

A coral island 300 miles from Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, is inhabited only by cats. One or two, even a dozen, would quickly starve under the circumstances, but there are thousands of them. They have a well organized system of catching fish. They congregate at small pools and channels, at low water, form a circle and close in on the fish left in the pools. Such a "drive" sometimes yields a ton of fish!

Beavers, their pond surrounded by a forest fire, have been seen piling wet mud on their homes to prevent their taking fire.

With the return of horses it becomes a humane and progressive act to restore and replace the drinking fountains. The need of them becomes more and more imperative.

If peace came tomorrow, Americans immediately would want $5,000,000,000 worth of autombiles, washing machines, radios, refrigerators, improvements and new homes—and what's more, would have the money—**U. S. Chamber of Commerce.**

WHERE'S YOUR $100

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP)—Money in circulation in this country has for the first time in history reached an average of more than $100 per person, the treasury disclosed today.

On September 30 there was $13,707,554,440 worth of coin and currency in circulation, equal to $102.04 for every man, woman and child in the nation. This compared with $98.32 at the end of August and $76.23 a year ago.

UNDERSTAND NOW? ?

Rays of light must fall head-on the retina to be visible; the human eye cannot perceive rays of light from their sides as they pass through space in front of the eye. The apparent illusion of seeing light rays when sunshine enters through a window into a darkened room is explained by the fact that floating particles of dust reflect some of the light rays to the retina. Similarly, the light from anti-air raid searchlights would be invisible to ground observers, asserts the institute, if atmospheric particles and dust did not turn and reflect to the eye some of the rays sent out by the searchlights.

BIG JOB FOR MRS. AMERICA

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and at least it can be said of the present emergency that widely disseminated knowledge relative to fire prevention in the event of incendiary bombing, is making the people of our land actively fire-prevention conscious.

For the first time in history, the American housewife can systematically do first-line work in fire prevention. She can attack those piles of old magazines and newspapers; those mountainous collections of desiccated sewing scraps left by the family dressmaker of a bygone day; the corner by the chimney partitioned off for young George's darkroom, and still full of highly inflammable photographic equipment, although young George is now serving in his country's armed forces. Only the housewife can make a systematic cleanup of such accumulation.

No one ever looks at old magazines and newspapers, although Father has been saving them since 1910, on the premise that sometime he might want to "find something." Mother has saved sewing scraps because in the back of her mind for years has been the housewife's dream that maybe some day she might make a hooked rug for the upper hall. Young George's high school hobby was photography. But nowadays Father is busy with Air Warden duties, Mother is involved in all manner of war work, and young George has no time for hobbies.

So the American housewife can really clean the attic, and more power to her. She can, with traditional strength and enthusiasm, cripple the red menace of fire.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

By William Henry Huff

The people who are quick to speak
Give little time to thinking;
To be both seen and heard they seek
No matter who they're sinking.

They think to hear their empty words
The big, wide world is crying,
But, like the chatter of the birds,
We hear the echo dying.

KEEP ON THE JOB!

The home front can never be as productive of medals as the battle front. However, the importance of the home front is coming more and more to be recognized, as indicated recently when one of the top men at selective service headquarters warned workers against changing jobs with any idea of getting draft deferment thereby.

Thousands of workers throughout the country have jumped their regular peacetime and perhaps unglamorous jobs to go to work for defense industries.

Not only is this unlikely to result in draft deferment, but it might actually hasten the day of the draft call, according to Lieutenant-Commander Patrick H. Winston, assistant executive of selective service headquarters in Washington.

Addressing the convention of the National Association of Food Chains in Chicago, Lieutenant-Commander Winston said:

"A man moving voluntarily from a non-essential industry to an essential industry in which he has had no previous experience does not improve his draft status. On the contrary, such action to prevent immediate induction might cause him to be called earlier."

So it appears that those of us doing what may seem to be prosaic jobs at home, had better stick to them. That advice is obviously based on the fact that the machinery of civilian life must not be disorganized by unplanned shifts from one place to another and one job to another.

The Army wants us to stay put until we are needed. If we get too impatient for change, the Army may say, "O. K., Mud. If you're in such a hurry, c'mon and get your rifle."

RETAILERS AND THE PRICE LAWS

Reports indicate that the Office of Price Administration is now starting to crack down on violators of price ceilings. In the words of Leon Henderson, "We propose to enforce price regulations wherever it is necessary to enforce them. Every willful violator of price regulations, every landlord who seeks to evade rent control, every trader in black markets of goods—whatever his motive or station—challenges the war effort of the nation."

The duty of the OPA in this vital matter is clear, and the public will support strict and fair enforcement of the price rulings. At the same time, it is to be hoped that OPA enforcement officers will refrain from trying to make "examples" out of merchants who inadvertently violate the law. The price regulations are extremely complicated. As one authority on retailing has said, " It seems probable that some unintentional errors, minor violations, might be found on a minute inspection of any type of establishment." Many merchants are definitely confused, and simply don't know what price can be legally charged for certain kinds of goods.

The past record of retail merchandising has won public confidence. Both chain stores and independent stores have been aggressive fighters against price—inflation. Both have protected the interest of the consumer in every possible way—and they did that long before price ceilings were established by the OPA It is a matter of record that very few cases of willful profiteering have been discovered. In the light of this fine record, there must be no effort or attempt to make accidental price violations appear as willful and criminal violations. The OPA must be scrupulously fair and just.

Washingtnn, D. C.—T. M. Campbell, Negro Extension field agent, last month visited farmers and farm agents in seven Southern states in connection with his work. After seeing the farmers in his territory at close range, he makes this interesting observation on Negro farmers and the war effort:

"I talked with many rural Negro families whose sons have been called to the colors and, be it said to their credit, while they may not be waving flags and parading as much as some groups, they are solidly behind the boys with their food and feed, war savings, fat and scrap collecting campaigns."

By the way, Mr. Campbell has an interesting article on sharecroppers in the September issue of OPPORTUNITY.

Secretary Claude R. Wickard has asked the hatchery operators and farmers to raise at least 200 million extra chickens during the fall and winter to supplement our meat supplies. He points out that our fighting men need plenty of red meat. So the extra chicken meat for home consumption will help make just that much more red meat available for our armed forces.

Of course, winter poultry production will have its difficulties for farmers who are not experienced in year-round flock raising, but the effect can be successful for farmers who manage their flocks carefully. We suggest that inexperienced farmers call on their county agent or their vocational agriculture teacher and get some pointers on winter poultry production.

Now don't worry about a market for your chickens. If there should be a difficulties in any area, the Department will take steps to see that a market is found.

With a heavy fall cabbage crop ready for market and no tin available for sauerkraut, housewives in 28 states in the North Central and Eastern Seaboard areas will be helping the war effort by including cabbage, a Victory Food Special in their menus between September 28 and October 10.

You know, cabbage patches may have been one of the reasons Hollanders were willing to pay the high price of $24 for Manhattan Island. The first cabbage seed were brought to our shores as early as 1560 by the French explorer, Cartier, and early settlers brought with them a taste for cabbage, and more than that, they brought seed. Today this vegetable ranks second only to potatoes in palate popularity.

Cabbage has few peers in vitamin content. It has A, the "blackout vitamin," so necessary to good eyesight in dim light. It has three B's—thiamine for steady nerve morale, riboflavin to promote healthy growth, and niacin to ward off deteriorating pellagra. And it has C the toning vitamin that we must eat daily since it cannot be stored. Cabbage also contains iron for blood and calcium for bones. Don't forget the date for the cabbage Victory Food Special. It's September 28 to October 10.

Here's a Victory Food Special for November 9-21. It's nuts: walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts and other domestic tree nuts. In addition to being a good source for some minerals and vitamins, these nuts contain both fats and proteins.

During the year ending June 30 the Navy bought more than 910 million pounds of food. Among the items were 12,168,000 dozen eggs 192,874,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, 98,798,000 pounds of fresh meat, and 86,119,000 pounds of bread and flour. As for the Army each man in it eats 6 1-2 pounds of meat every week, 7 eggs, 7 pints of milk, 5 1-2 pounds of bread and cereal, and 15 pounds of fruits and vegetables. This gives you some idea of the farmer's food production job.

BOOKER T'S GRANDDAUGHTER

A young lady sat at her desk in the Department's Farm Security Administration last week typing industriously as usual. It was just another day, she had a job to do and she was doing it. Then the telephone rang; it was the Maritime Commission calling. "Is this Miss Louise Washington?" she heard a voice say.

"Yes," she replied a little excitedly.

"Well, the Liberty ship Booker T Washington is being launched next Tuesday, September 29, and you, as the granddaughter of Booker T. Washington, are invited to join the christening party which includes Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Miss Marian Anderson, your aunt, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, and your cousin, Miss Fannie Pittman.

So, it was on to Wilmington, Calif., for Miss Washington, the unassuming granddaughter of the illustrious founder of Tuskegee Institute. When she returns to her desk in FSA where she has worked for nearly two years, her typewriter will get a real pounding . . . yes, a pounding from a young lady who will feel that she has an increased share in America and in the things that America is fighting for.

NEGRO FOODS AT FRONT

Washington, D. C.—In an address before the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association in Chicago last week, Tom G. Stitts, chief of the Dairy and Poultry branch of the Department's Agricultural Marketing Administration, pointed out that the Russian army is receiving dried eggs, powdered milk, and canned meats produced by American farmers; the same thing is true of the United States' soldiers in Egypt, Australia and other parts of the world.

American farmers, white and colored alike, must feel proud that they are able to produce foods to help keep the world free. Milk cows of Negro farmers in Georgia and Texas, hens of Negro farmers in Mississippi, Virginia and other states are playing their part in the war effort.

Mr. Stitts told the Association that AMA has purchased nearly two billion dollars worth of food for shipment to our allies. "This," he said, "would be enough to fill a solid train of freight cars stretching from Washington, D. C., almost to Salt Lake City, Utah."

ARKANSAS NEGRO FARMERS ALL-OUT

Negro farmers everywhere are all-out in the war effort. A sample of their patriotism is shown in a report from Arkansas which reveals that 45,827 or a little over 80 per cent of the Negro farmers are enrolled in the Food-for-Freedom program.

These farmers white and colored alike, are giving special attention to the production of dairy products, poultry and poultry products, fruits and vegetables. The 4-H clubbers are busy buying war stamps and bonds, collecting scrap, raising pork and beef, and preserving foods.

WAGE BOARD NAMED

Secretary Wickard has named an agricultural wage board to open hearings in New Jersey to determine the prevailing wage for workers to harvest apples and other important war crops. This step was taken to protect both the farmers and the migratory workers, many of whom are Negroes.

NEED FARM MACHINERY

There are 18 types of farm machinery on the rationed list. They are: combines, disc harrows, feed grinders, fertilizer distributors, grain drills, hay balers, lime spreaders, manure spreaders, milk coolers, milk machines, pickup balers, potato diggers, shredders, corn pickers, beef lifters, beet loaders, grain elevators and all kinds of tractors.

Farmers who need one of these machines should contact their county farm agent.

NEGRO FARMERS WIN AWARDS

Five Negro farm families were among the tenants who were awarded prizes for general farming excellence on Eagles Farms in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, a few weeks ago. There are 28 white and colored tenants on Eagles Farms, and 18 of them, 13 white and five colored, won prizes. The prizes were awarded at a landlord tenant meeting held at the Crisp High School.

CANADA LEE, NARRATOR

Washington, D. C.—Canada Lee, star of Richard Wright's "Native Son," is narrator for "Henry Browne, Farmer," first Government film for the general public on the Negro's contribution to the war effort. It is a U. S. Department of Agriculture production and is scheduled to be released soon to State USDA War Boards for distribution in rural communities.

In a tone that is sincere, reflecting wartime tension, Lee tells how the members of an average Negro farm family are trying to do their part to help win the war. This rapidly moving film shows farmer Henry Browne and his family growing Food-for-Freedom. Farmer Browne plants peanuts to help overcome the vegetable oil shortage caused by Japanese aggression in the Far East. Mrs. Browne has a Victory Garden, young Henry milks the cow, and sister tends a poultry flock.

The film is climaxed at Tuskegee's Air Field where the Brownes see their oldest son pilot his plane in a training flight along with two other cadets of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. To the roar of the planes, Lee says, "Farmer Browne and his wife are mighty proud of their son . . . and so are we. . . But we're also proud of Farmer Browne, though we probably won't give him any medals. Proud of him because he's doing his job . . . an important job . . . Raising livestock, saving his land, growing more of the things we need. . . And proud of him just for being an American we can count on, at a time when every American has an important job to do."

CHAMPION COTTON PICKER

Elijah Gordon, 40, is the world's new champion cotton picker. He won the title and $1,000 at Blytheville, Ark., last week. Mr. Gordon is married and has four children. He says he's going to use part of the money to build himself a home, "One that I don't have to pay rent on, and one that doesn't leak." As for the rest, well, he's going to add to the $59 worth of War Bonds and Stamps he has already bought with cotton picking money.

Mr. Gordon, who sometimes picks 800 pounds of cotton a day, picked 102 pounds in two hours in the contest. This wasn't the most picked by contestants, but his cotton was the cleanest, and his row was in the best condition. The judges based the decision on these three factors; weight, cleanness of cotton, condition of row. Two former champions, both white, were defeated. The National Cotton Picking Association sponsored the contest.

NEGROES GROW OIL CROPS

In a recent comment on the general crop report, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard said, "We have doubled our oil crops to more than replace that lost when the Japs conquered the Far East."

Negro farmers have played an important part in this oil production. Reports from a few states give some idea of the extent to which Negro farmers went in growing oil crops to help overcome the shortage of vegetable oils. Peanut crops for oil were planted by 12,980 Negro farmers in Georgia; by 2,050 in Arkansas, by 1,770 in South Carolina, by 2,856 in Oklahoma, and by 15,763 in Texas.

WARTIME MEAT PROGRAM

There will be five per cent less lamb and mutton, 20 per cent less beef and veal, and 25 per cent less pork for civilian use between now and Christmas than there was during the same period last year. Civilians are being asked to voluntarily limit themselves to 2 1-2 pounds of meat per person per week. This does not mean that there is less meat in the country now than there was last year; in fact there is more. But in order to insure adequate supplies for our armed forces and our allies, packer deliveries of meat for civilian consumption are being limited.

SUGARCANE WAGES UP

Negro laborers in Louisiana, who are employed in harvesting sugarcane will receive approximately 12 per cent more for their work this year than they did in 1941, according to minimum wage rates announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivating, or harvesting of sugarcane be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable, after public hearing and investigation.

The new wage rates for a nine-hour day are as follows: Minimum for women, $1.25; minimum for men, $1.55; maximum rate, $2.45 per day.

TO CERTIFY TRUCK OPERATORS

Farm truck operators, colored and white alike, and others who engage in hauling supplies to and from the farms will have the assistance of County War Boards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in filling out applications for Certificates of War Necessity on National Farm Truck Registration Days, October 22, 23, and 24.

The Certificates of War Necessity will govern the miles that may be operated and the load that must be carried by all vehicles affected by the order. The Office of Defense Transportation, Division of Motor Transport is supplying the application blanks.

4-H CLUB OBSERVANCE

Negro 4-H clubbers are getting ready for National 4-H Achievement Week which is to be observed by farm youths, white and colored alike, November 1-7. There are nearly 200,000 Negro 4-H club boys and girls, and it is expected that all of them will participate in the observance.

GROWING WAR FOOD

Washington, D. C.—Until this year R. H. Jones, Kerrville, Tenn., Negro farmer thought he was doing all right if he raised 30 pigs. But with the war on and our fighting men needing pork, he decided to increase his hog production. So this year instead of raising 30 pigs he has 70.

R. H. Brown, assistant county agent for Negro work in Shelby County, points out that Mr. Jones owns a 100 acre farm; has four head of workstock, three milk cows, and a large poultry flock. He has 12 acres in improved pasture, 29 acres in cotton, 15 acres in corn, and 28 acres in lespedeza. Farmer Jones is a member of the local victory committee and grows 75 per cent of the food his family of 10 consumes.

Four of the Jones youngsters are members of the 4-H club and will be taking an active part in the National 4-H Achievement Week to be observed November 7-14. The Joneses represent one of the many Negro farm families who are trying to make a full contribution toward winning the war.

DECENTRALIZATION CONTINUES

The decentralization program is continuing. Frank E. Pinder, Negro co-op specialist, and assistant Farm Security Administration field supervisor, moved his office from Washington to Cincinnati, Ohio, last week. Here will be closer to the various farm areas he serves. Other Negro FSA officials with headquarters in Cincinnati are Giles A. Hubert, senior economist; James Peterson, junior economist, and J. Jerome Robinson, personnel officer. Cornelius King, assistant to the governor of Farm Credit Administration, now has his headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., where FCA moved several months ago.

1942 YEARBOOK

Interested in keeping your livestock healthy? Well, the 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Keeping Livestock Healthy," recently off the press, should be one of the things you'll want on your library shelf. It's a 1,238 page cloth bound book containing a total of 98 articles which cover practically every livestock disease. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $1.75 per copy.

College teachers of agricultural subjects, vocational agriculture teachers, and farm agents should find the book invaluable. Incidentally, it is the last yearbook that will be published by Agriculture for the duration of the war.

SHOES FROM SOYBEANS

Glolene, a fabric made of soybean plastic material, is being used in a fall line of dress pumps manufactured by a St. Louis, Mo., firm. It has the cleaning properties and luster of patent leather, and the softness of a fabric. It will not crack, scuff, wrinkle or crease.

OCTOBER BLUE STAMP FOODS

With the exception of fresh pears blue stamp foods for October will be the same as for September.

The October list issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration for all stamp plan areas is as follows: fresh apples, and all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self rising flour, and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

DESTROY COTTON STALKS

As a boll weevil control measure, farmers are urged to destroy their cotton stalks, where practicable, as soon after picking as possible. Destruction of the stalks means a reduced food ration for the insects. This will force them to hibernation earlier and in a half-starved condition. Thus weakened, a larger number of the boll weevils will die during the winter. This means that cotton farmers will have fewer of them to board next year.

LEGUME SEEDING STRESSED

The Agricultural Adjustment Agency is emphasizing the seeding of winter legume crops this fall so that the production of important war crops for next year may be assured despite the threatened shortage of nitrogen fertilizer. You know large quantities of commercial nitrates are being used in the manufacture of munitions.

Here are some suggested winter cover crops you might try: Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, white Dutch clover, or ryegrass.

Direct investments by United States business concerns in foreign properties at the end of 1940 amounted to approximately $7,000,000,000, according to the Department of Commerce.

Portholes used for defense against Indians are still visible in the upper walls of the Dutch Reformed Church of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HEALTH IMPORTANT ON WAR FRONT

By F. Douglass Stubbs, M. D.

A few weeks ago, Negro Medical officers at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, over stepped all military regulations, disregarded the time-honored army tradition of official communications "only through channels" and wired ($24.00) a protest direct to President Roosevelt. Usual promotions had been withheld, qualified Negroes in the Station Hospital had been superceded by army neophytes. It was not an unusual story to readers of the Negro Press, but its significance lay in the poignancy of the appeal of these men, who in many instances had already been issued their tropical equipment for service beyond the seas, for simple justice. It is typical of so much that his happened to demoralize and dismay the men whose loyalty has run the gamut of American history from Boston Common to Pearl Harbor.

But in America, the land of the free and the home of the brave, this mighty Arsenal of Democracy is showing some signs of shaking off the deceptive mask of this time-honored proscription, fostered and made urgent by the necessities and the demands of the hour for protection and production. Vast numbers of Negroes have been integrated into expanding industry and vast numbers have been examined for physical defects in a manner never before thought possible. We are being subjected among other things, to the most extensive program in preventive medicine that the world has ever witnessed. Even classified laborers must meet fairly stringent physical requirements and Negroes, particularly, who have borne the brunt of high mortality rates for communicable, contagious and preventive disease, are more health conscious today than ever. Nothing can leave so deep an impression in our consciousness as a rejection from the army or a job; a denial of a marriage license; or whatnot. Some burdensome figures and significant facts have been uncovered; our syphilis rate is very high, our tuberculosis rate is not as high as we suspected, but still too high. Our teeth and eyes are better than average, our hearts are good, both physically and spiritually.

In this ever-expanding program of America's extension of her frontiers to the ends of the world, our racial integration has been slow, but sure. Today, however, America needs black soldiers to fight and black hands to build. We feel that one of the outstanding events of this period can be the new 93rd Division at Fort Huachuca, out in the wastes of Arizona with only Indians to the North and Mexicans and cactus to the South. Perhaps it is the end of the line, but we hope that our men can work and train there without the threat of conflict with the inhumanities of southern civilian populations and peace officers.

Of great interest to Negro medicine is the proposed one thousand beds general hospital to serve this mighty division which, it seems, is to be staffed by Negro medical personnel . . . . For the first time, in the history of this country, properly qualified medical specialists will be inducted into the army with ranks corresponding to their several professional qualifications, a colonel, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains in considerable profusion. The list of appointees as given to the press a few weeks ago by the organizer of the unit, Dr. M. O. Bousefield, director of Negro Health of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Chicago, Illinois, will constitute a staff capable of running any hospital.

Men like John West, former head of the Harlem Health Center and present director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, as executive officer; Hugh Simmons, superintendent of the Tuberculosis Annex at Freedman's Hospital; Phil Johnson, professor of orthopedics at Howard University; Maurice Shaw, who has spent five years in Surgery at Provident Hospital in Chicago and the University of Illinois Medical School; Elmer Collins, who has spent four years in Pathology as student and teacher, and others of equal eminence have been selected and will serve in this hospital. If their capabilities are not sabotaged by prejudice, lack of equipment and red tape, these men will do a job that Uncle Sam will long remember and one which by precedent alone, will make Army medical history.

And today, as we look into the haziness of our uncertain future, the Negro medical profession still stands ready to serve the country and race. Tomorrow has many possibilities for good or evil. There can be no plan for the war's end, but the doctor does vision another great venture for tomorrow. He recalls that five years ago, over 50 per cent of the Negro families of large urban centers like Philadelphia, were on Relief and he forsees ultimately complete government control of medical services. Compulsory hospital insurance for all is now before the Congress of the United States and it is but the entering wedge. Complete control of medical practice is the next step in Democracy's social security program.

However, beyond any shadow of a doubt, we can look forward to greater provisions for health than ever and perchance, "those who have suffered most shall be the conquerors."

—Service Magazine

HAVOC ON THE FARM

Nowhere has war caused more havoc than in agriculture.

Almost no new farm machinery is available. Repair parts of existing machinery are always difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain. The cost of everything the farmer must buy is at record levels. Worst problem of all is the farm labor situation. The draft has taken many farm workers. And the farmer simply can't afford to pay shipyard wages for help—with the result that tens of thousand of workers have left the rural areas to find high-priced jobs in war industry.

This, in part, is the farmer's answer to those who think that the increase in farm prices means that all is well down on the farm. The plain truth is that most farmers are wondering how they will be able to keep in business—and to effect the increases in production the government wants.

The situation is particularly serious in the dairy field, where skilled and permanent help is absolutely necessary. In many states, milk is a public utility, and its price is fixed by regulatory bodies. Vast quantities of dairy cattle are being sold for beef, because farmers can't obtain the necessary labor. It is time city dwellers understood some of the grave problems farmers face.

FAKING FINGER PRINTS

A demonstration was given recently of a method of faking finger-prints which, it was said, had "absolutely baffled" the French police.

Of course, you must have a genuine finger-print to start with. It is suggested that this can be secured by shaking hands with the "victim." You're wearing a glove and you've got a plastic substance parked on the back of it. This takes and keeps the impression. Then you put it where you want it.

Claims that finger-prints can be faked have been made before. But obviously it would be a tricky business. And experts say that the tests they employ would soon bring any deception to light in any case the faked prints would be in reverse."

COWLS IN AGAIN

That cowl is here again. A softly, feminine neckline, it is flattering to women of every age and figure with its soft and graceful drapery. Many of the New York creations now being shown are fashioned with contrasting materials, the cowl, neckline and cuffs, for example, being of another color than the dress.

Sterling: Have you found a coffin yet good enough to bury your son who died in college?

Jack: The thing that's worrying me right now is trying to find a sport's model.

HOOF BEATS DOWN THE YEARS

Marjorie Hunt Pettit

Little Eohippus, the Dawn Horse, was not much larger than a fox terrier. His color is not known with certainty, but he is supposed to have been more or less striped, like a zebra, probably with a dun-colored background. Often he is pictured as being spotted, resembling a young fawn. It took approximately 3,000,000 years of evolution through various stages to bring the horse to his present form and size. The zebra is assumed to be a connecting link between the prehistoric animal and the modern horse, as are also the wild ass of Asia and Africa and Przewalskii's horse of Mongolia.

Although the prehistoric horses were native to all parts of the world, they had disappeared from the American Continent before the white man arrived. Hernando Cortez, leading his Spanish Conquistadores to victories in Mexico, brought sixteen horses with him. The Aztecs were terrified, thinking that man and horse were one amazing four-legged creature come to destroy them.

The horse was introduced into Egypt by the Hyksos when they invaded that country in the 18th century B. C. Before long the Egyptians were importing horses from Asia for their own use. They were driven to the war chariots but at first were seldom ridden. The Egyptians held the horse in the highest esteem. When one died it was wrapped in bandages, enclosed in a huge coffin and given an elaborate burial.

The Israelites, in the days of the patriarchs, seem not to have known the horse. As they progressed into Palestine, they found the Canaanites using horses and war chariots. David, after defeating the king of northwestern Syria, kept from slaughter enough horses to draw a hundred chariots. Solomon, a little later, had 12,000 cavalry horses. The horse is mentioned all-through the Bible in connection with war.

The pure Arabian horses have their origin, according to recognized authority, in five famous mares owned by Sheik Salaman of southern Arabia. This ancestry extends back many, many centuries before the time of Mohammed. The best Arabian horses are found in the desert region among the migratory Beduoin tribes. Somewhere around 1765 an Arab stallion named "Ranger" was imported to New London, Connecticut. He sired a half-breed gray son, used by General Washington during the Revolution.

When Charles Darwin visited Argentina he was amused at the huge carts with wheels the feet high, drawn by six or more horses driven abreast. Horses were so cheap in the early pioneer days of Argentina, that horse grease was burned in the street lamps of Buenos Aires.

In the Faroe Islands, far to the north of Scotland, the small native ponies eat fish heads when grass is not available. Years ago they were trained to ride down a sheep and hold it securely with the forelegs until the rider could dismount and take charge of it.

Hungarian herdsmen graze their horses in vast unfenced pastures. Although the animals are not branded ,each owner can pick his horses unerringly from the herd. Saddles are very light, made without a pommel, and no girth is used to hold them in place.

In certain parts of Iraq, horses are fed on camel's milk when grass and other forage disappears. The camel can find a living where the horse would starve. The Beduoin loves his mare and shares his black goats'-hair tent with her, but he disdains the stallion.

In Salzburg, Austria, there are bathing places for horses. In China there is a Washing Horse Pond. Ponies in Chinese Turkistan and other parts of High Tartary are taught certain gaits known as the Big Amble and the Small Amble.

Jonathan Swift, in his fanciful story of "Gulliver's Travels," tells of a horse, called Houyhnhnm, which was endowed with the ability to reason.

NEGROES VOLUNTEER BY THOUSANDS ONCE NAVY OPENS THE WAY

One thousand Negroes a month is the record enlistment of Negroes in the Navy. At Camp Robert Smalls, which opened June 6 at the Great Lakes Training Station, they receive eight weeks' basic training, after which they are sent to service schools for training in special Navy jobs, either at the Great Lakes Training Station or at Hampton Institute, Virginia. When they have finished this second course, Negroes will serve in the Navy as diesel engineers, electricians, radio men, signal men, gunners' mates. As ordinary seamen they will serve on harbor and defense craft, armed guards on merchant ships, and on Navy construction.

For the first time since 1909 Negroes are admitted to other Navy service than that of messmen. Credit for this change in Navy policy goes to the Negro press. When the news of the heroism of an unnamed Negro messman at Pearl Harbor reached this country, the Negro press set out to find him and give him proper identification. Doris Miller of Texas was thus catapulted overnight from obscurity to fame, tearing down the Navy bars on his way up.

Camp Smalls Named for Negro

According to claims of the Negro press, the history of the Negro in the Navy goes back to the American Revolution. Among the seamen with John Paul Jones was a "large percentage of Negroes." With Commodore Perry in the War of 1812, Negroes are said to have served. Not until 1862 does history record the name of a Negro in the American Navy. It was in that year that one Robert Smalls, slave and pilot, ran a Confederate gunboat into Union waters and turned it, with documents and naval secrets, over to the U. S. Navy. A week later as chief pilot of the Federal forces in the bombardment of Charleston, Smalls knew how to avoid the mines laid in Charleston harbor; he had helped to lay them. For him, the Navy Training Station for Negroes at Great Lakes, Illinois, is named.

Camp Robert Smalls has another link with the past in addition to its name. It is under the command of Lieutenant Commander Daniel W. Armstrong, son of Samuel C. Armstrong, Union General and founder, in 1868, of Hampton Institute.

Commander Armstrong in commenting on the first thousand trainees expressed the opinion that it was unfortunate that the Navy has not known the Negro—for they "have the qualities the Navy prizes. They work hard, take their training conscientiously, and are patriotic." It is said that there was not a single instance of discipline reported among the thousand trainees at the end of the first month.

Navy Refuses Officer Status to Negroes

A move started by the land grant Negro college presidents directed to the extension of the V-1 program to Negro colleges met with a flat refusal by the Navy Department. This program in effect in white colleges is designed to supply officer candidates for the Navy out of student quotas. Addison Walker, assistant to Secretary Knox, reported that the Navy had worked out no plan for using Negro Navy officers; that it was not disposed to train men for officers and not use them; that it could make no further expansion in its program to train Negroes for the Navy at present; and that it had gone as far as it could in one step.

Certain Negro papers are bitterly disappointed that their demands for a Congressional Medal of Honor for Doris Miller were refused. They were successful in getting special bills introduced but were not able to get any passed. They claimed ample precedent for awarding to Miller the highest honor the country can bestow upon a citizen, for, they said, were he to receive this award it would mark the forty-third time a Negro American had been so honored, and the ninth for bravery in naval action. The Negroes so honored fought in the Indian Wars, the Civil and the Spanish American Wars.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS IN POULTRY FLOCK RECORD KEEPING CONTEST

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Sept. 28—Participation of Negro 4-H club members in a state-wide poultry flock record keeping contest to help boost poultry production in the state's food and feed program was announced today by Extension Supervisors.

The contest will begin in October and end next August and is sponsored by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Club members will be trained in record keeping to figure out the cost of producing a dozen eggs and learn how to determine what profit should be expected from poultry projects.

Club members entering the contest will make inventories at the beginning of the event and the period covered. A record will be kept on the number of eggs laid, cost of feed, returns from eggs and poultry sales, the average cost of producing a dozen eggs, labor income, the rate of mortality, and miscellaneous expenses.

These records will be kept in poultry record keeping books and will be made out in duplicate forms. Carbon copies will be torn from these books and sent to local county agents each month, who will then furnish the State Extension office with these reports.

Any bona fide club member between the ages of 10 and 20 is eligible for participation in this contest and may keep records on his own poultry flock, his parents or other members of the family.

Tentative plans are that boys will compete with boys and girls with girls. Prizes from five to fifty dollars in saving stamps and bonds will be awarded the first five club members in each group with the best records. Those completing records but fail to win any of the ten prizes will receive 4-H club pocket knives for their efforts put forth, The Extension Service points out.

The Supervisors intimate that this type of enterprise should contribute much towards stimulating greater interest in the war-time poultry production campaign of Georgia.

Another plan vigorously pushed by the same Negro papers called for the return of Miller to this country, the presentation of the medal by the President of the United States in person, followed by a tour of the United States. In this plan, also, the papers were destined to be disappointed.

Another Negro messman has been cited by the Navy Department for outstanding conduct at Pearl Harbor, when the ship he was on was sunk by the Japanese. William M. Brooks, St. Louis, Missouri, won recognition for "the calmness and courage" he dsplayed in helping his comrades escape from the ship.

When on May 27 Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, somewhere in the Pacific Southwest, personally pinned the Navy Cross on Doris Miller's blouse, he complimented him as the first of his race to be thus honored in this war. Miller won this recognition in the attack on Pearl Harbor when he, a messman, assisted in manning a machine gun until it was put out of action. He then helped to move the ship's wounded Commander to a place of greater shelter. Not until the ship was abandoned by all did Miller himself leave.

HAS RIGHT TO WHIP JAPS

John Harris of the Highland Home Community, Crenshaw County, has the right spirit with which to whip the Japs.

He says: "I always have grown lots of field peas. This year I had a large quantity of seed peas I saved from last year and planted them to help improve the land. I now have 65 acres of fine peas that I want to give the soldiers. I am not able to buy war bonds, but I want to help win the war and if the army can use the peas I have they are welcome to them."——The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF NEGROES

By Walter R. Chivers

Contemporary educational leadership of Negroes is characterized by the contraction of the deep shadow of white leadership, both creative and applied. Much of the initiative for this movement toward dominant Negro leadership has been inspired by the educational foundations displaying most interest in education for Negroes. A few of the outstanding foundation officials who have been most noticeably aggressive in this effort are the late Dr. James Hardy Dillard, Jeanes-Slater Fund; Dr. Edwin R. Embree, the Julius Rosenwald Fund; Dr. Jackson Davis and Mr. Fred McCuistion, the General Education Board; Mr. Arthur Wright, the Southern Education Foundation; Dr. Fred Brownlee, American Missionary Association, Mr. N. C. Newbold, North Carolina State Director of Negro Education, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, the commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Davis, Alexander, and Dillard are native Southerners of national and international distinction.

Dr. Dillard was without doubt the pioneer and most persistent figure. He nursed the embryo of Negro leadership in education with heroic, maternal-like devotion. Dillard University, New Orleans, is the monumental reminder to Negroes of the worth of this man. Benjamin Brawley, Negro scholar, who wrote the biography of Dr. Dillard, characterized him as a "Statesman in Education." As evidence of this statesmanship, Brawley has written:

"Yet he has not advocated for the Negro any principles that were not universal in their application. Rather for the Negro and for the whole South he has looked at life steadily and seen it whole. So doing, he has made a new assertion of the integrity of the teacher with great emphasis on the worth and the dignity of the profession."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BLAZED THE TRAIL

Individual and organized philanthropy gave encouragement and sustenance to the creative genius of the late Booker T. Washington. It can be said in reference to him that "death in the continuity of immortality." Evidence of this is twofold: (1) the world acceptance of the educational theories of the Neo-Booker T. Washington School of thought; (2) the legendary status of his brain-child, Tuskegee Institute, which has grown into a monument of more significance in the field of human brotherhood than a bust in the Hall of Fame. The Neo-Washingtonians use his concept of co-ordinating and integrating the head, the heart, and hand as the core of their own educational theories.

The foundations and individual philanthropists interested in Negro education were friendly to the late John Hope Rather slowly, but finally, they recognized the validity and soundness of his philosophy of higher education for Negro youth, especially young men. His work in many respects was more difficult than that of Booker T. Washington. It began before the South had fully accepted the Tuskegee Plan. It is a truism that the white South resists each new step aimed at upgrading the general status of Negroes. They demand time to "redefine the Negro's place" in order to protect the spatial relationship which they feel are necessary to their own emotional balance and racial security. These measurements take a long time, for they must be "accurate" and clearly defined.

JOHN HOPE WON FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Consequently the white South was not in a receptive mood for classical education for Negroes. Their Civil War experiences had left them suspicious of Yankees and Northern-educated Negroes. However, more than a quarter of a century of persistence placed Doctor Hope in a societal position in the South which enabled him to launch a university for Negroes in the city of Atlanta. The foundations and philanthropists gave substance to their acceptance of his leadership in buildings and endowment. The attitude of the white South was by this time at least non-belligerent. A choice but very small group was actively friendly and helpful.

W. E. B. DuBOIS—A "CITADEL IN THE STORM"

The present chairman of the Department of Sociology in the University that John Hope pioneered is the last survivor of the great triumvirate in creative education for Negroes—Booker T. Washington, John Hope, and W. E. B. DuBois. Three more widely divergent personalities could hardly be imagined. Washington and DuBois represented extremes. For many years they were openly antagonistic to each other, but both were friends of John Hope.

Dr. DuBois at the age of seventy-four might be affectionately likened to "Old Man River," for he keeps on going with the strength of the powerful water of the Mississippi. The fundamental difference being that DuBois literally flowed South from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Harvard University, and the University of Berlin to Georgia, back to New York and then to Atlanta. During this excursion he continued to grow in courage, intellect, and authority. The Mississippi flows only one way and finally yields its power to a vaster body of water.

Dr. DuBois, through his written philosophy and brilliant lectures, has been a "citadel in the storm" which has constantly broken about the kind of education "suitable" for Negroes. His intellectual honesty and personal fearlessness have gained him the support of white promoters of Negro education, many of whom are noted for "Southern conservation." Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, after referring to Dr. DuBois as "Dean of Negro Education," recently noted in reference to a current educational hypothesis being expounded by Dr. DuBois, that: . . . This proposal . . . is in my judgment the key to the future, the beginning of the right way to cushion the shock of World War II against our highest institutions for Negroes, to consolidate the gains we make and to plan future progress and development. Any other course, to me, means chaos and death to our institutions."

HARRIETT GILES AND SOPHIA PACKARD PIONEER FOR NEGRO WOMEN

Harriett E. Giles and Sophia B. Packard, New England white women, pioneered in a neglected field when they established Spelman Seminary for Negro young women. This was to the Southern way of thinking just plain, unwarranted meddling. They considered it absurd, for Negro women were not "moral beings" in their cultural concepts. Lucy Hale Tapley, who succeeded Misses Giles and Packard, pushed the venture a step farther and cautiously made college education available to the young women of Spelman.

It was Dr. Florence Matilda Read, white, Miss Tapley's successor, who gave status to collegiate education for Negro women. The most significant factors in Miss Read's leadership are: (1) her consistent efforts to place collegiate education for her students upon the identical plane as that of the more advanced American women; (2) the effective promotion of non-antagonistic cooperation between white and Negro women.

Dr. Charles Hawkins Brown, Negro, president and founder of Palmer Institute for adolescent Negro girls, is emphasizing personal refinement as a basic element in their education. She has instituted courses in Personal Culture in her school. Dr. Brown has become a national evangelist of Charm for Negro women.

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean is a newcomer to the field of Negro education He has brought with him theories and practices which are yet too new in application to be critically evaluated. Yet their very revolutionary character has caused many Negro educators to pause for reflection and re-evaluation of their traditional educational processes. Dr. MacLean's program is the first large-scale attempt to reflect the changing society in Negro education since Booker T. Washington. One hears increasing references to the "MacLean Plan."

A GROUP OF "EDUCATIONAL POLITICIANS" IS PRODUCED

The past fifty years have produced a group of stalwarts in Negro education who might properly be called "Educational Politicians." They are the administrators of public schools and colleges. They were, and the few remaining still are, the real diplomats in the field of race relations. Necessity made them "racial nationalists." Their prime purpose has been to gain educational opportunities for Negroes almost regardless of the means employed. Their monumental achievements have been to inveigle legislatures out of funds sufficient to build plants adequate for programs for Negroes and to change the attitudes of "enemy" whites. These leaders are steadily passing off the scene, too often without sufficient public recognition of their fundamental values to the total South.

The succeeding administrators of these schools and colleges are obligated to use to the best possible advantage the buildings and equipment which they have inherited. Their academic training, for the most part, is more adequate for their positions as educators. They have the decided advantage of working in a changing society. While it is factual that far too many of these newer administrators have been selected by white politicians because they could be "trusted," it is equally factual that an increasingly more aggressive and vocal Negro public is effectively attacking this condition.

The job facing these latter-day administrators is made exceedingly difficult by the educational demands of our rapidly changing social order of which the interracial struggle is a vital part nationally and internationally. The very strong current barrier to which they must adjust their educational philosophies is the Southern societal conflict over an acceptable and workable definition of the "Negro's place' 'in a concept of a democratic unity.

PRIVATE SCHOOL LEADERS HAVE MORE FREEDOM

Negro private school and college officials are permitted more breadth in educational program development largely because of the "liberal mindedness" of their interracial Boards of Trustees. Their chief handicap is inherent in the educational ideology through which most of them have attained status. Almost traditionally the men have been ministers of the gospel and the women of missionary inclination. In spite of this, there have been some really worth-while adjustments. There are evidences testifying to the strength of intellect sufficient to break away from the "hands that sought to mold them."

As a matter of fact there is observable evidence warranting the belief that some administrators of both public and private institutions are beginning to do creative thinking on the educational problems peculiar to Negroes. The private institutions are becoming conscious of the experimental possibilities which are available to them. All along the line there is more talk and some action in reference to democracy in Negro schools.

This brief thesis could not be concluded without a word of praise for the leadership being shown by Negro administrators in the fields of professional and graduate training for Negroes. Especial notice should be given the schools of Medicine, Social Work, Library Science, and Nurse Training.

BULLDOG HELPS RECRUITING

Phoenix, Ariz.—(UP)—The United States Marine Corps recruiting station in Phoenix believes it has the only English bulldog on recruiting duty in the country. The dog is Corp. Scratch Flea Wake, good-natured 58-pounder. Members of the recruiting station claim that Corporal Wake is a good recruiter, but deny that he has pulled in applicants by the seat of their pants.

NEGRO HIGHER EDUCATION AS IT STANDS TODAY

Seventeen states and the District of Columbia maintain separate facilities for the higher education of Negroes. The District of Columbia is not included, for the support of Howard University is derived from Federal funds. Kansas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania give partial support to Negro colleges, but the states do not make mandatory the separation of races on the level of higher education. Pennsylvania does support and control one college for Negroes, but the case is located.

Twenty-nine colleges for Negroes are supported by the seventeen states. Ten of the colleges are "approved." Seven states—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee with a total population of 4,293,834 Negroes—provide no "accredited" colleges. The states of Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas have the largest percentages of Negro population and make the smallest per capita appropriations for their Negro colleges. Eleven states make some provisions for graduate and for professional training, but the six states—Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—making no provisions for graduate and professional study have approximately one-third (4,373,046) of the total Negro population.

Arkansas has not been able to secure funds for out-of-state study in 1942-43. During 1941-42, $1,500.00 was secured from the Governor's Emergency Fund and the regular appropriation of the Negro' land-grant college, A. M. & N. College. "The money was allotted to students already in school." The fund for 1941-42 was insufficient.

Tennessee is initiating a program of graduate work at the state-supported Negro college. The hope is for a gradual development, but the plan of the Legislature implies a mushroom growth. Funds—$2.500 for out-of-state study in 1941-42 were from the regular appropriation of the college.

North Carolina maintains five state-supported Negro colleges. Two of these colleges are "approved" and offer graduate work. Professional work in Law and Library Administration is offered by one of the "approved" institutions.

Virginia is working to enlarge the program of its Negro state college to the status of an "approved" university by 1955.

Texas is beginning a study of the whole program of Negro education with full equalization as the ultimate goal.

Maryland provides out-of-state scholarships and has admitted Negroes to the state university. Several years ago Maryland added a third institution for the higher education of its Negro citizens—Morgan State College.

Arkansas, Delaware, Mississippi, and Oklahoma Negro high school students must leave their respective states to attend an "approved" college for in these four states there is no first-rate Negro college.—C. H. Bynum.

MANAGER SPEAKS

During the discussion which followed, Forrest U. Ross, manager of the Virginia Electric and Power Company, spoke at length on the altercations arising on his company's lines.

He made a close analysis of the situation including the more than doubled population of the Portsmouth area, the employment of new operators, and the time of day when most of the trouble has occurred.

Mr. Ross pointed out that about 50 per cent of the present force of operators are new men, employed within the past two years, and cannot be expected to have the same attitude of the older group.

However, he expressed high optimism over the outlook, since his company, he said, is prepared to handle all "incidents" as well as possible. Complaints also come from white passengers, he added, and frequently are costly. . . .

SCURVY COUNTERACTED BY RATIONING LEMON JUICE

Scurvy, a disease caused by lack of vitamin C. has long been recognized.

"It was a scourge to those who traveled long distances by boat until quite modern times. Many sailors and passengers on long voyages before the 19th century died of this disease before they reached their journey's end.

"But in 1804 the regular issue of a ration of lemon juice was made compulsory in the British navy and thereafter scurvy was a comparatively rare disease among British sailors.

"However, before vitamin C was isolated, the whole concept of some diseases being due to the lack of certain so-called accessory factors had to be recognized of scientists and much experimental work on animals performed. It was found that the guinea pig suffered from scurvy and was a suitable experimental animal for these studies," says Chemical and Engineering News.

"Using this animal as an indicator of activity it was possible by various methods of fractionation and separation to isolate crystalline vitamin C."

THE FINAL VICTORY

"There can be no real freedom without free enterprise," said the Monmouth American, Long Branch, New Jersey, in a recent editorial. The American people must keep that thought ever in mind during the war if we are to have freedom after the war.

The people, the American observed, "realize that war necessities justify priorities and rationing and other government restrictions needed to promote the war effort. They are not kicking at that. But they are disgusted at the great bloated bureaucracy that has come into being to waste their money and order them around. They have noted the confusion and blundering at the national capital and the interference with the war effort due to this bureaucracy and red tape. They don't want to be sovietized or socialized or bossed around after the war by a lot of politicians."

The greatest achievements in this war are being made by free enterprise. Free enterprise builds the ships, planes and guns. Free enterprise provides the vast bulk of the electric power war industry needs. Free enterprise produces the coal and the oil and the copper and the other essential materials. Free enterprise hauls the freight. Free enterprise is swiftly turning this country into the greatest war machine the world has ever known.

As Herbert Hoover has said, a certain amount of fascism at home is necessary to wage total war on our fascist enemies. But the vast economic controls that government has imposed, and the people have accepted as a war necessity, must end when the war ends. They must be regarded as purely temporary—as an unpleasant but unavoidable medicine we must take in a period of world sickness. If we begin to accept those controls as the nation's normal way of being, freedom—every kind of freedom—will be finished.

In this, as in all issues, the answer must finally be made by the people. If they remember that the government belongs to them, instead of them belonging to their government, the American dream will endure. All those great freedoms for which this war is being fought, will be preserved. And then, and only then, will the final victory be won.

BEST WHEAT CROP

Ithaca—(INS)—Judged the best wheat crop in 25 years, 1942 yields are equal or better than the famous 1938 bumper crop, says Dr. Frank P. Bussell of Cornell. Following a tour of New York States wheat fields, Dr. Bussell stated that because of heavy rains which prevented harvesting with combines, much wheat is still uncut in the fields. A total of 300,000 acres of wheat was grown in the state and a yield of 40 bushels an acre was not uncommon on some farms.

A RUINOUS TAX POLICY

The new tax bill, passed by the House and sent to the Senate, threatens the very existence of one of our most progressive and essential industries—the public utilities.

The reason for this is simple. The utilities are in a very different category from manufacturing industry—and they must be taxed on a different basis if they are to survive, expand and progress, and so make their maximum contribution to the war effort.

The utilities are completely regulated by state governments and the national government. They cannot raise their rates to make up for higher operating costs without, permission from regulatory authorities—and that permission is rarely given. As a result, it is to a very moderate return on their investment. To levy "excess profits" taxes on the utilities, as the House bill proposes, would be unfair and ruinous. They simply cannot be compared to industries which can legally earn gigantic profits, and which can quickly adjust their rates and charges to conform with changes in their expenses and overhead.

The utilities are already one of the heaviest taxed industries. This year, taxes will take, on the average, about 25 cents out of each dollar the electric utilities receive for service. That is almost double the 1939 tax load. Due to higher taxes, it is estimated that the utilities' net income for 1942 will be 19 per cent below that of 1941.

If ruinous taxes are applied to the utilities, the inevitable result will be their socialization by the government. One of our most necessary industries would then become the plaything of the politicans. All local control over utility service would be lost, and all power of decision would rest in Washington. There would unquestionably be a decline in the present high standards of utility service—political management is always wasteful, always self-seeking. If our kind of government is to be preserved, many changes must be made in the pending tax bill—and equitable treatment for utilities is one of the most important of those changes.

WAR STAMPS SOLD AT CURB MARKET

Tuscaloosa farmers and homemakers have added something to their efforts to help in the war program. A special booth has been set up at the curb market for selling War Stamps and Bonds to customers and sellers. A modest beginning has been made, but it is hoped as time goes on a better job will be done.

In addition the Negro War Savings Committee of Tuscaloosa, at a recent "bond supper," sold $2,000 worth of War Bonds.—The Negro Farmer, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

In the recent Bond Sale Campaign Negroes of Rusk, Falls, and Robertson Counties, Texas, bought $36,000 in Bonds and Stamps and followed up this record last month with another purchase of $11,013.75. In addition to this support of the Nation's war, they contributed $56 to the Red Cross and $30 to the hot lunch program.

In nine other Texas counties Negro citizens gathered up 127,597 pounds of scrap iron and 31,941 pounds of scrap rubber. These counties were Austin, Caldwell, Gregg, Guadalupe, Harris, Houston, Lavacas, Smith and Robertson.

T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute and the State Department of Agriculture has been selected to recommend the names of fourteen Negroes to aid War Bond sales to farmers in Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

AREA OVERCROWDED

Showing a studied investigation of the situation, the findings revealed that the Portsmouth area is overcrowded with persons of both races, many of whom come from the "far north" and the "deep south."

Because there are existing laws the committee expressed the opinion that it "is the duty and responsibility of the transportation agencies to enforce the rules of segregation." The committee added that in "actual practice," bus operators are not meeting the emergency properly.

It was also found that buses frequently "pass up" colored passengers when the vehicle is only "reasonably filled."

The committee further stated that it was of the opinion that carrying colored passengers into court on charges of "disorderly conduct" was as much the fault of the operator as the passenger.

Recommendations included a recognition by all persons of the "emergency conditions existing here;" schooling of bus operators on the segregation laws; when necessary, arrest of offenders of both races with the least friction, and that the courts try such cases on the "basis of the facts" and not prejudice.

"THERE'S A FIRE BURNING IN OUR COMMUNITY"

"There's a fire burning in our community and we are going to keep on until we put it out," declared W. B. Darden of the editorial staff of the Portsmouth (Va.) STAR. He was speaking to a group of some 70 leaders of both races of Portsmouth, called together to see what could be done about the transportation situation in that city. Out of this first meetiing the "Portsmouth Council on Racial Amity" was organized on July 21. A committee on organization, J. M. Overton, chairman; one on transportation, W. B. Darden, chm.; one on police, Attorney T. H. Reid, chairman; and one on housing, Lieutenant C. C. Stutts, chairman were appointed.

On August 3, the report of the Transportation Committee was presented by the Chairman, W. B. Darden.

The Negro Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City is offering $130 in prizes to school children who turn in the largest piles of scrap.

AGREES WITH REPORT

Agreeing with the report on transportation, his opinion was that a "general community spirit of tolerance and fairness," cultivated by both races, would go a long way towards adjusting all problems.

Asked why was it that apparently it is always a colored person who is hailed into court as a segregation violator, the official replied that all the facts in such cases would be necessary for a correct answer.—Norfolk Journal and Guide.

When Eliga Gordon, 40-year-old Negro of Blytheville, Arkansas, won the $1,000 prize as National champion cotton picker, he told the committee, "I'm going to buy me some War Bonds with it." Gordon is the first Negro to win higher than fourth place in this contest sponsored by the National Cotton Picking Association.

Several other pickers turned in heavier sacks than Gordon's 102 pounds, which he picked in two hours, but the judges awarded the prize to the Ngero, as his sack contained not a leaf or boll and his rows were clean of all scraps.

The Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Fla., has bought $25,000 in War Bonds. The company reports that all employees throughout Georgia and Florida have subscribed for Bonds.

The OCD and Boy Scout leaders of Jackson, Mississippi, are training Negro messengers to serve the Office of Civilian Defense.

HELP THE DOCTOR

Preliminary reports indicate a definite rise in the tuberculosis death rate. The grim portent of this can not be over-emphasized.

Tuberculosis strikes people during the most productive years of their lives. It is prevalent in industrial areas where there is crowding, poor nutrition, over-work and fatigue. Early infection often escapes notice because tuberculosis usually comes with few symptoms. Cure is a slow process involving months and years away from productive activity. And all during the convalescent period the patient is a dead weight burden requiring continuous medical care and the best of hospital or sanatorium facilities.

In peacetime, tuberculosis was a scourge that was slowly being removed from the national health records by the tireless work of American medical men. It was under control. But war threatens to change the progress made. We are faced with a steadily falling living standard, unprecedented industrial crowding and lengthened working hours. Physical exhaustion will be the rule rather than the exception.

This country has the best medical system in the world. In the present war emergency, it has given thousands of skilled physicians and surgeons to the armed services. And so naturally the civilian burden on the doctors remaining, will be staggering. They are working night and day in the knowledge that the nation's health could easily be undermined if the incipience of disease is not held down. The tuberculosis death rate increase should warn us that the doctor cannot be expected to do the job alone. We must help the doctors to help us by guarding our health as much as possible through our own initiative.

Salesman: Do you prefer a coupe or roadster?

Customer: I really can't say.

Salesman: I understand. I'm married myself.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College; President J. B. Watson
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
Missouri (Jefferson City), Lincoln University; President S. D. Scruggs
North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
Oklahoma (Langston), Langston University; President G. L. Harrison
South Carolina (Orangeburg), State College; President M. F. Whittaker
Tennessee (Nashville), A. & I. State College; President W. J. Hale
Texas (Prairie View), State College; President W. R. Banks
Virginia (Petersburg), State College; President John M. Gandy
West Virginia (Institute), State College; President John W. Davis

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

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Georgia (Fort Valley), Normal & Industrial School; President Horace M. Bond
New Jersey (Bordentown), Manual Training School; President W. R. Valentine
Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

CONSERVATION IS A WAR WEAPON

(Continued from Page 1)

Range Management

By good range management, including reduced stocking, a west Texas rancher increased the weight of his calves by 75 pounds at selling time.

Water Conservation

In New Mexico, where the rainfall averages only about 10 inches a year, edible-bean yields were almost **50 percent higher** from fields that were contoured and terraced than from fields that were not.

Conservation System

On a farm in Franklin County, N. C., a system of conservation farming was established consisting of small reductions in acreages of corn and cotton, retirement of a limited acreage of cropland to permanent meadow and annual lespedeza, and the use of cover crops, terracing, contour tillage, lime and commercial fertilizer. The result was to increase the production of cotton **10 percent**, corn **30 percent**, forage crops **15 percent**, and the land was protected against erosion.

More Grass and Better Pastures

A Minnesota farmer, by wise pasture management, increased his average butterfat production from 257 pounds per cow in 1938 to 292 pounds in 1940.

In Franklin County, N. C., pasture improvement resulted in an average **increase of 19 percent** in the number of animal units carried per acre for the grazing period, and substantial reductions in the quantities of roughage and concentrates fed to livestock.

Cover Crops Plowed Under

In North Carolina, a field planted continuously to corn without a cover crop produced **31 bushels** of corn to the acre. In a 2-year rotation of corn and cotton, with crimson clover turned under each year, **51 bushels** of corn per acre were produced.

Contouring Saves Fuel, Time

Many of the conservation practices which help to boost yields also decrease the amount of power and labor required for producing the crop. A study in Nebraska showed that **10 percent less time** and **17 percent less tractor fuel** were used in producing corn on the contour than were needed on noncontour listed fields. On wheat land in western Kansas, **10 percent less time** and **22 percent less fuel** were required in disking stubble on the contour.

Conservation farming increases yields—NOW!

(Continued from Page 1)

Meeting Goals through Conservation

These are some of the widely used ways in which conservation farming will help America meet the war goals for agriculture. For almost 10 years American farmers have been following some or all of these practices. The improved soil and stored-up fertility from 10 years of conservation farming are standing us in good stead now. Without it, we would be working against great odds in meeting production goals this year. Unless conservation methods are continued and improved and spread to more and more farms, our chances of maintaing a high production of food and fiber will be greatly reduced.

Conservation is a war weapon.

FARM CREDIT NAMES TWO

(Continued from page 1)

tions possible toward the attaining of the local and national goals.

Mrs. Clark is a graduate of Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Wilberforce University in Ohio, attended Lincoln University in Jefferson City and Teachers College in Kansas City. For several years she has been employed in Kansas City—teaching subjects in evening classes at Lincoln and R. T. Coles high schools, serving as Secretary-Cashier of National Benefit Life Insurance Company, and later as District Secretary of North Central District of the Jackson County Social Security Commission.

Mr. Washington holds a B. S. degree in Agriculture from Southern University, Scotlandville, Louisiana. His additional training, includes one year of special work at the Louisiana Experiment Station and three summers of work for In-Service County Agricultural Agents held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. At the time of his appointment, he was serving as County Agent in Franklin and Richland Parishes, Louisiana, and in this capacity, he worked for some nine years. He has also had three years of experience as a teacher of Vocation Agriculture.

Mrs. Clark assumed her duties October 19, and Mr. Washington is to report for duty in Kansas City, November 2.

OVER MILLION NEGRO YOUTHS

(Continued from page 1)

in population areas of 2,500 or less. Mississippi leads the list for Negro participation with 191,063. South Carolina is second with 189,269, and Georgia is third with 194,996.

The School Lunch Program is a cooperative effort. Important contributions are made by the Work Projects Administration, Parent-Teacher Associations, state and city departments of education, home economics teachers, Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, state and local nutrition committees, civic clubs, and other agencies and groups.

Schools that may receive foods distributed by the Agricultural marketing Administration, from state operated warehouses are certified locally on the basis of eligible children. The foods supplied by AMA are usually supplemented by items provided by the local sponsoring agency. Many schools help round out their menus by operating garden and canning projects in connection with the program.

Under the liberalized program all the children in a school are often certified for participation even though some of them are not classified as needy. In such instances the children who can afford it pay something less than cost for their lunch, others pay the cost of the lunch or a little more.

The survey shows that 62 percent of the children receive their lunch free, 24 percent paid something less than cost, and 14 percent paid the cost of their lunch(or a little more.

In schools where facilities are available, compjlete hot or cold lunches, or lunches consisting principally of one hot dish can be prepared. But where facilities are not available, the program has been limited to incomplete cold lunches. Figures show that more than three-fifths of the children received complete lunches, one-fifth received lunches consisting principally of one hot dish, and the remaining fifth received incomplete cold lunches.

In emphasizing the importance of all of the children receiving complete lunches, Roy F. Hendrickson, AMA Administrator says, "The coming generation must work out the peace. We are educating them, training them, and directing them to hope for a new and better world. We cannot serve them simply by contributing to their minds and spirits. They must have healthy bodies. Milk and other protective foods are prime requirements. Without them the youngster of today may become the unemployable of tomorrow. The right food must go hand in hand with public education. This is a wartime, as well as peacetime, must."

Information about AMA foods to start a School Lunch Program is available from the County Director of Public Welfare, State Director of Commodity Distribution, Agricultural Marketing Administration representatives or the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Zion Spring Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Minnifield, pastor, doing fine in church work is the report of this church and minister. The church fellowships members into the church

"I don't think that man upstairs likes to hear Johnnie play his drum, but he's certainly tactful about it."

"Why?"

"This afternoon he gave George a knife and asked him if he knew what was inside the drum."

HOME ECONOMISTS WERE INVITED

(Continued from Page 1)

of family income to provide adequate standards of health. Food, clothing, household management needs, and other home essentials were discussed.

In commenting on the meeting, Thomas N. Roberts, Negro special assistant to the USDA personnel director, who has assisted Dr. Stanley in planning it, had this to say: "The conference offered excellent means of getting valuable information to a segment of our population which needs it most."

Mr. Roberts will open the conference with a short talk on the general plan of the meeting. Among the principal speakers for the five-day session are Dr. Stanley, T. Roy Reid, USDA personnel director; Ralph Olmstead, assistant administrator of Agricultural Marketing Administration; M. L. Wilson, director of Extension Service; C. B. Baldwin, Farm Security administrator; E. C. Auchter, administrator of Agricultural Research; Dr. Hazel K. Steibeling, assistant chief of BHE; Miss Lelia Ogle, FSA; Miss Ruth Ayers, Miss Frances Williams, OPA; Mrs. Minnie F. Cunningham, AAA; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, dean of women at Hampton Iinstitute; Dr. Madeline Kirkland, head of department of home economics at Howard University; William E. Pickens, Treasury Department; Clarence W. Davis, physical education instructor at Miner Teachers' College; and Mr. Roberts.

The conference is sponsored by the Bueaa
with the cooperation of the Office of Personnel, Extension Service, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Farm Security Administration the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Education, the Nutrition Program of the Office of .Defense Health and Welfare Services, and the Bond Division of the Treasury Department. ,

All sessions of the meeting, except those at Beltsville, will be held in the South Building of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WICKARD SEES SOLUTION FOR FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

helping about a half million of them through loans and supervision." Of the half million being helped by FSA 63,000 are Negroes.

In commenting on the Secretary's address, F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, who are serving as assistants to the Secretary, say that Negroes make up a large percentage of the two million underemployed farm families. They point out that of the 681,000 Negro farmers in America, 507,000 are tenants. Among the tenants, they say 299,000 are sharecroppers. They also point out that while Negro farmers make up nearly 25 percent of the farm operator population of the South, they operate less than nine percent of the farm land under cultivation.

Secretary Wickard also told the conference about the conditions under which many farmers live. He said "It seems to me this situation offers an opportunity to abolish the rural slums of America. We all know the corroding effects of marginal land, too many people, uncertain tenure and starvation farm wages.

"The important thing is that great numbers of underemployed farm families can get a fresh start on better land, and under better conditions.

"If we treat the population shift merely as a temporary war measure, there will be grave reason to fear for the future. Eventually the people who were encouraged to move might be even worse off than they are now. Any program to utilize the services of underemployed farmers now must be made with one eye to the long view.

"Any family that moves to better land and farms it well, will be making a direct contribution to winning the war. As a Nation we must see now that those people will not be cast adrift when the war is over. It is the responsibility of all society to see that those farm families are given every opportunity to work out their own patterns of stable and satisfying rural living in the years after the war."

Emphasizing the importance of migratory workers, many of whom are Negroes, the secretary said "As for migratory farm laborers, the most pressing immediate problems are transporting them, and seeing that they have adequate housing when they get there. For the present there no longer are too many migrant workers. There are really not enough, even though many still are stranded far from the areas where they are needed.

"Here again, we must keep the long view while dealing with a war emergency. We must resolve that during this war and after, farm workers who follow the crops shall never again face the misery some of them have encountered in recent years."

WAR TRAFFIC COMES FIRST

If your passenger train happens to be a little late, or if it doesn't contain a super-deluxe lounge car complete with bar and other fancy accessories, don't start kicking at the railroads. For the railroads are just as much interested in serving you as ever—but war traffic comes first.

That war traffic reaches staggering totals. In a recent six-months period, more than 5,000,000 troops were moved—not counting soldiers on leave. Freight trains are delivering some 3,000 carloads to our eastern seaports every day. Tank cars are taking 800,000 barrels of oil daily into the East—where in normal times they carried only about 12,000. The railroads are successfully doing a job that skeptics said couldn't be done.

While doing this, they are carrying on their fine service in civilian America. In all its essentials, that service is as good as it was before the war. But, now and then, a train may be delayed because it had to wait for war trains to pass. Luxury lounge cars have been taken out of service, by order of the Office of Defense Transportation, because regular types of cars of the same size can carry more passengers. Those are mighty small "inconveniences" to pay for expediting the troop trains and the war freights.

The traveling public can help—by not traveling except when necessary, by making reservations as far ahead of time as possible, by not engaging more Pullman space than is actually needed, and by not demanding needless special services. It's also wise to not travel on holidays and over the weekends if you can avoid it.

Trains are running farther and faster than ever before. When you board one, reflect that no industry is doing a better or a more necessary war job.

ONE MORE WAR PROBLEM

American doctors are beginning to include with their monthly statements to patients a small printed card asking that medical attention be paid for on a strictly cash basis. "We ask your cooperation because of increasing difficulty of bookkeeping facilities."

The wording is dignified and courteous and touches upon only one of many emergencies confronting the medical profession today—that of office help. This is especially true in communities where essential industry is taxing men and womanpower to the breaking point.

The doctor's problems are legion; war is taking from civilian life the bulk of the younger medical men, and remaining older doctors are overwhelmed with work. The doctors remaining in home service fully realize their responsibility for maintaining civilian health during this critical period.

Let us not forget that our family doctor is an integral part of an American tradition, and that this tradition has been built, through the years, upon his personal gifts as an individual; upon his integrity, and his character.

Let's pay as we go——and stand by.

SOCIALIZED FOOD

Seattle, the western city of socialism, wherein thrives publicly-owned power and light, transportation and water supply, now is considering a proposal to go into the restaurant business. Sponsors of the proposal even think the city could make money out of the undertaking, which would be operated in conjunction with a municipal golf course. But one of the large local newspapers that has favored Seattle's public ownership ventures, now observes that "it is no essential part of city business to serve . . . food."

Since when has food become less essential than a lift in a city bus? If the city can render quick, efficient transportation and keep the taxpayers' lights burning at a small deficit, it should be able to do as well in the role of cook. In fact, if being able to do the job is the only requisite of public ownership, what are we waiting for? Why not appease the socialists by socializing the whole country?

Every club that could possibly be devised and hidden beneath the dignity of public legislation has been swung at the electric utility industry. And yet for a reason that is not hard to find, the electric industry is still operated and owned by private American citizens. They unalterably are opposed to socialism no matter in what guise it is presented to them. As long as they have the opportunity to vote, we will not have socialism in this country. The great tragedy is that in some cases, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the people had no opportunity to vote. Private enterprise was destroyed without their consent by the maneuverings of a slick political minority who had no faith in the American free enterprise system.

If we lose sight of basic principles and allow the adoption of public ownership of any industry, it will be the ultimate in inanity to point out that this or that is not an essential part of public business We will have adopted an "ism" without firing a shot, and the question of what is essential will not be left for the private citizens to decide.

FORCED SPEED NEEDED NOW

The recent Washington announcement which said that it is now hoped that enough rubber can be provided to keep all civilian cars going, is extremely encouraging. For the first time, the people have been given something beside "official" rumors and conflicting statements. And for the first time, it looks as if the government is going to attempt to solve the rubber problem with speed and efficiency. In this connection, the work and the policies of Mr. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, and Mr. Jeffers, who has charge of the rubber program, are particularly outstanding. These men are demonstrating conclusively that they want results and mean to get them.

Economists who have studied the situation carefully have long been convinced that the rubber problem is not insoluble. Very important progress has been made by the oil industry in developing usable synthetic rubbers, and it is an unfortunate fact that this phase of the program has been held back by political indecision. Other kinds of rubber, with special properties which make them valuable for various purposes, are being successfully produced from coal, grain alcohol and other materials. American inventive genius, in short, is doing a fine job in finding ways to offset the loss of natural rubber.

This country's cars must be kept going. America can't be compared to other nations, where the motor car was a luxury enjoyed only by the rich. We have literally built our social and industrial life on the automobile. If, because of lack of rubber, any substantial part of our 27,000,000 cars were taken out of circulation, the resulting slow-down would have a catastrophic effect on the war effort. The rubber program must go ahead—and go at forced speed.

Mary: I'd rather kiss than eat.

John: Then you are not the type I like.

Mary: Why not?

May Peace And Love Abide In Our Hearts This Holiday Season

THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XV. NASHVILLE, TENN., DECEMBER 15, 1942 No. 11.

One Thousand Dollar First Prize Awarded Arkansas Farmer

COTTON PICKING CHAMPION NAMED

Elijah Gordon, Age 40 Gets National Award For 1942

Blytheville, Ark.— (ANP)— For the first time in the history of the event a Negro was crowned. cotton picking champion here last week from a field of 129 contestants at the third annual National Cotton Picking contest, sponsored by local merchants and enterprises.

The new champion is Elijah Gordon, 40, an army airfield project laborer, whose strong hands picked 102 pounds of cotton in two hours. He was awarded first prize of $1,000 given by the National Cotton Picking Association.

Gordon competed against a vast field of entries that includes two former champions. Harold Mason, of Senath, Mo., 1940 winner, and Morris Ware of Ruleville, Miss., finished far below most contestants. Ware failed to place in the money but Mason won a $25 prize.

Runner-up honors went to Will Gilton, white, of Marked Tree, Ark., along with a $250 prize money, after he had picked 107 pounds. Johnnie Harris, white, of Gideon, Mo., captured a $100 prize and a third place with 111 pounds.

(Continued on page 16)

William H. Fitzhugh Retires After 36 Years Of Service

FARMERS INCREASE PRODUCTION

North Carolina Community Points the Way

Yanceyville, N. C.—Negro farmers in the Milton community produced considerably more food and feed, this year, to aid the war effort, than they did last year, according to reports from Winston S. Leonard and Mrs. Sadye O. Johnson, Negro assistant Farm and Home Supervisor, respectively from the Farm Security Administration. Food production summaries of six Negro FSA families (average size being 5.2 persons) are as follows:

1. These families harvested a total of 430 bushels of wheat, this year, as compared to 240 harvested last year, or an average of 71.6 bushels per family over 40.3 bushels per family, last year. This represents 43.7 increase.

2. To date, a total of 3,054 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned by these six families as compared to 1,997 quarts canned, last year. This represents an average of 101 quarts per person, this

(Continued on page 16)

FARMERS NEEDED IN BRITAIN

Engineer Says Food Supply Can Be Assured

Washington.—The impending intensification of agricultural production in the British Isles means an increasing use of mechanized equipment such as caterpillars and tractors and the laying down progressively of vast new cultivated acreage if the Germans drive against British supplies is to be combated successfully, in the opinion of Sir Charles Ross, inventor of the Ross rifle and of many farm implements.

Sir Charles, who has been a resident of Washington since the last war, saw the importance of the problem even before the outbreak of the present war and since then has urged it in correspondence with Lloyd George and British government leaders. He believes it is not too late to beat the U-boat menace on the farms of England.

Can Be Self-Supporting

In a letter to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a year ago he

(Continued on Page 16)

OFFICIALS SEE WAR-TIME NEED

Negro Home Economists Conferred with U. S. D. A.

Washigton, D. C.—Streamlining home-making activities so as to give more time for vital war jobs was seen as part of woman's role for the duration by a conference of Negro home economists and government officials held here in Washington by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 3-7, to discuss "Negro Family Management Under the War Economy."

The conference covered every phase of the home-making front from darning old clothes to make them last to reading good books to keep intellectually abreast of our fighting men who are having stimulating experiences, and training housewives to prepare well balanced meals to compete with those now being served by mess sergeants.

Among the outstanding speakers who appeared on the program were: Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics; T. Roy Reid, personnel director; Dr. E. C. Auchter, administrator of Agricultural Research; M. L. Wilson, director of Extension; Robert W. Hudgens, assistant administrator of Farm Security; Morse Salisbury, director of information; Dr. Madeleine Kirkland, of Howard Univer-

(Continued on page 4)

SECRETARY CLAUDE A. WICKARD PRESENT

Agricultural Head Pays Compliment to Veteran Worker

Washington, D. C.— A special tribute was paid William H. Fitzhugh, retiring employee of the Department of Agriculture by Secretary Claude R. Wickard last week. With a firm handshake, the Secretary presented him a letter and said, "I want to commend you upon the 36 years of loyal service you have given the Department."

In addition to receiving congratulations from Secretary Wickard, Mr. Fitzhugh was also honored by officials and employees of the Office of Plant and Operations of which the Secretary's file room is a part. The group assembled at the close of the work day and made a presentation.

Entering the employ of the Department as a carriage driver for Secretary James Wilson in 1906, Mr. Fitzhugh was soon promoted to the Secretary's file room, which position he held until he retired. Serving in the file room under nine Secretaries, Mr. Fitzhugh has seen, at close range, many important developments take place in the Department from the Food and Drug Act, and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906 to the establishment of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency,

(Continued on page 16)

Here's A Turkey, Soldier

MISS DORIS LOWERY, student at Alabama A. & M. College, Normal, Ala., symbolizes the thousands of Negro farmers who are raising turkeys, and other foods so that our fighting men, our allies and our war workers will have adequate supplies. When Thanksgiving tables are spread both for our military men and civilian population, farmers will have the turkeys there. Although weather conditions have prevented growers from reaching the goal set by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this year's turkey crop of 33,786,000 represents a slight increase over 1941 production.—USDA PHOTO.

Agricultural Worker Retires

SECRETARY CLAUDE R. WICKARD is shown paying a special tribute to William H. Fitzhugh, retiring employee who had worked for the Department of Agriculture since 1906. The Secretary presented him a letter and said, "I want to commend you upon the 36 years of loyal service you have given the Department." Except for the short time he served as carriage driver for Secretary James Wilson, Mr. Fitzhugh has been employed in the Secretary's file room.

'FIRST PLANTERS' LANDED IN VIRGINIA APRIL 26, 1607

The "First Planters" of "the Southern Colony of Virginia" landed at Cape Henry on April 26, 1607. Crowded aboard three small ships-- the Sarah Constant (100 tons), the Goodspeed (40 tons), and the Discovery (20 tons) —the colonists sailed from London on December 19, 1606. Sir Christoher Newport, master of the Sarah Constant, "a mariner well practiced for the western part of America," was commander in chief of the fleet.

On April 20, the fleet having been riding out a storm for the last week, Captain Newport took soundings, but in vain, writes Joseph Reed in the Richmond Times-Dispatch. They were again taken each day until April 26, when at four o'cock in the morning land was sighted

Concerning the landing, Capt George Percy writes: "The same day we entered into the Bay of Chesupioc (Chespeake) directly without any let or hindrance. There we landed and discovered a little way, but we could find nothing worth the speaking of, but large meadows and goodly tall trees with such fresh waters running through the woods as I was almost ravished at the first sight of."

With Captain Percy, who made that visit ashore on the first day, were some 32 other colonists. "At night," according to Captain Percy, "when we were going abroad, 'there came the savage (five in number) creeping upon all fours, from the hills (sand dunes), like bears with their bows in their mouths, hurt Capt. Archer in both his hands and a sailor in two places of his body very dangerous..

THANKSGIVING DAY, NEW YEAR'S SET AS PRAYER DAYS

Washington, Nov. 12—(INS)—President Roosevelt in an unusual announcement, today proclaimed Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day, as days of prayer—to be observed in prayer publicly and privately.

In his proclamation, the President recommended that all persons in the United States bear in mind the 23rd Psalm which begins:

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

The President began his proclamation with another quotation from the Bible declaring:

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord."

"The final months of this year, now almost spent, find our republic, and the nations joined with it, waging a battle on many fronts for the preservation of liberty," the President said.

"In giving thanks for the greatest harvest in the history of our nation, we who plant and reap can well resolve that in the year to come, we will do all in our power to pass that milestone; for by our labors in the field we can share some part of the sacrifice with our brothers and sons who wear the uniform of the United States.

"Inspired with faith and courage by these words, let us turn again to the work that confronts us in this time of national emergency; in the armed services and the merchant marine; in factories and offices; on farms and in the mines; on highways, railways, and airways; in other places of public service to the nation; and in our homes."

SUITABLE FOR DEFENSE HOMES

The characteristics of low cost and operating economy of a new hot water and steam boiler make it particularly suitable for defense homes built for two or more families. A scientifically designed combustion chamber and long, double gallery flue passages provide high efficiency and economy. A small water content and large stream space give quick heat and dry steam. All section and door contacts are machine ground to make them tight and air-proof. Special features of the new boiler set a high standard of convenience. These include air cooled handles, foot-treadle door openers, and a new type of grate shaker located conveniently at the side. Concealed hinges add to use with all fuels, automatic or the unit which is suitable for hand-fired.

TEN AUTO COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt Cross Crossings Cautiously.
2. Thou shalt not try to "beat the train."
3. Thou shalt look both ways and listen for trains.
4. Thou shalt not kill the passengers within thy care.
5. Thou shalt not depend upon the driver ahead.
6. Thou shalt, when in doubt, take the safe course always.
7. Thou shalt be doubly alert if there are two or more tracks.
8. Thou shalt keep thy brakes girded with effective brake lining.
9. Thou shalt learn to recognize railroad crossings and approach them with care.
10. Thou shalt always use good judgment at railroad crossings that thy days may be long upon the land and the enjoyment of thy car continuous.

The news that the nail and tack factory has gone on high speed production does not bring much joy to the motorists.

The flirt and the jay-walker take big chances, neither of them knows what hit them until one wakes up in the hospital, and the other comes to on his honeymoon.

San Francisco Man: How do you like that second-hand car you bought some months ago?

Neighbor: (shaking his head) I don't like it at all. It makes so much noise I can't hear anything my wife says.

S. F. Man (thinking) How much will you sell it to me for?

Some of the girls you meet are like the cars you see—Swell Paint Jobs.

RUSSIAN CAUCASUS REGION HAS MANY DWARF " STATES'

When the war hits Russia's Caucasns, it will bring into the head lines some strange dwarf nations and pint-size republic whose names have been buried in footnotes for years.

Abkhazia, Daghestan, Nakichevan, Checheno-Ingnishia, and Kabardino-Balkaria are samples of the autonomous states that crowd the Caucasus area, left stranded in high mountain valleys by some change in the tides of forgotten history.

The mountainous Caucasus isthmus, washed on the west by the Black sea and on the east by the Caspian, covers an area slightly smaller than that of Montana. Yet its 137,189 square mies contain 16 separate units and part of another all members of the Soviet Union somewhat as the states are members of the United States, according to the National Georgraphic society.

North of the Caucasus mountains' snowy saw-toothed range, which includes Europe's highest peaks, lies Russia proper—the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet republic, which is by far the largest of the 11 principal Union republic is of the USSR. On the south side of the Caucasus mountain wall, comprising what is known as Transcaucasia are three smaller union republics, which share the green mountainsides and hot lowlands stretching to Turkey's frontier—Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

California fish and game wardens have solved the problem of tire shortage for patrol duty by going horseback.

EXPERTS IN THE INSECT WORLD

SOME of the wasps are paper makers; the spiders are spinners and the worms are weavers.

The ants are indefatigable workers and have a well organized system of labor.

Certain species of East Indian ants are horticulturists; they raise mushrooms, upon which they feed their young.

The bees are expert builders their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized rooms and the least possible loss of wall spaces.

So also are the ant-lions, whose funnel-shaped traps are exactly correct in conformation, as if they had been made by the most skilled architects of our species with the aid of the best instruments.

The Portuguese colony of Mozambique, in Africa, is equal to the combined areas of Texas and Louisiana.

Canada's production of flaxseed in 1941 was approximately six and-one-half million bushels.

A super-silkworm produced after 16 years of research in Panama and Venezula, spins eight colors and produces stronger, finer thread.

New York state produces 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of limburger cheese annually. This cheese is a valuable food because it is a milk product and high in food value. No cheese requires more constant care and greater cleanliness of manufacture than does limburger.

Fresh-water fish contain one to five time more arsenic than the common vegetables and 10 to 20 times more than cow's milk.

Nevadans will henceforth fight Mormon crickets with airplanes. Poison bombs will be dropped on the insects.

Féeding young livestock more protein, such as soybean meal reduces the total amount of feed required for growth.

The United States produces about two-thirds of the world supply of patroleum.

Certain spiders spin a floating silk web and by releasing themselves, in the breeze soar a considerable distance.

Coal is being conserved in Uruguay through a voluntary agreement among dealers requiring that consumers purchase equal quantities of firewood when ordering coal and coke, the Department of Commerce reports

LET DOCTOR PRESCRIBE THEM

Hailed as the "miracle" drug, sulfanilamide and its related compounds are indeed achieving amazing results on many cases for which they have found to be specific, says a report. Yea "sulfa" has powerful reactions, and even skilled physicians find extreme care necessary in its use. The average layman has no more business buying these drugs and taking them without close medical supervision than he would have in buying insulin or morphine, or in performing home surgery on his family.

MINIATURE PIECES HOLD AN APPEAL FOR COLLECTORS

Miniature pieces have long had an especial appeal for collectors. Well wrought pieces of furniture and household accessories of silver, china, glass and the like in the little were probably made as models of their standard-size work by the old craftsmen, rather than as toys. As such they were useful to show customers who went to their shops.

Also, writes Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee, an American Collector, if a master sought business beyond his immediate environs and employed "travelers," as they were called until about a half century ago, these miniatures served as the samples that could be easily carried by these salesmen as they journeyed about.

In fact, the practice of sending forth "travelers" to clients living at a distance was common in England and on the Continent, but there seems to be no evidence that American craftsmen of the Eighteenth or early Nineteenth centuries did likewise Also, present-day architects who have models done in scales to show clients what the construction for which they prepare plans will look like when completed are doing nothing new.

SWISS COURT SAYS THAT GLACIER IS HERMANN'S

After years of hearing the evidence, the Swiss courts have finally held that the great Rhone glacier, one of the shrines of the world, is the private property of Dr. Hermann Seiler, hotel-keeper at Zermatt.

The nature of the title goes far back into Swiss history. In the beginning of the Nineteenth century., Goethe was attracted to the glacier and his glowing accounts of it began to draw climbers and naturalists. Gradually the peasantry, that had regarded the perpetual river of ice as a menace, began to realize that the Rhone was a blessing in disguise

In 1830 they erected a small inn near its base, and cut several beautiful grottoes into the ice. The revenues received therefrom were divided among members of an Alpine syndicate according to their pasture rights.

The inn was purchased by Alexander Seiler in 1857, and developed into a fine hotel. Being anxious to assure a supply of milk, cheese and butter for his guests, while keeping competitors away, Seiler began to buy out the pasture rights of syndicate members, nd the practice was continued by his son, Jovef. By 1900 the Seilers were the sole owners of 215 pasture rights.

GREAT TRADE ROUTE

Since the days when trains of pack mules carried Peruvian silver from Panama City to Porto Bello, the Isthmus of Panama has been one of the world's great trade routes. After the discovery of gold in California many adventurers sailed from New York to Panama and made their way across the Isthmus, instead of going by the overland route in the United States or sailing around Cape Horn. The Panama railroad, first coast to coast line in America, was built soon after 1850 to carry these travelers quickly through the dense jungles to the Pacific coast, where they took ship up the West coast, to the gold fields of California.

MICHIGAN PLANS FOR HUNTING AREAS

Wartime transportation difficulties and lack of time available for visiting distant hunting grounds have raised new problems for the sportsmen employed in war industries. Recognizing this, the Michigan department of conservation is mapping and classifying wastelands in three counties near Detroit with a view to developing good hunting areas near home. Such development work will be financed by Pittman Robertson funds raised by the federal excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition—after approval by both state and federal agencies.

America's total public death, as of June 30, 1940, was about $480 for every person.

Despite a peace treaty with Russia in March, 1918, the German invaders of World War I captured Sevastopol at the end of April of that year.

THE PLAYFUL PORPOISE

Henry Nicholas

SCIENTISTS have often debated whether dumb animals possess a sense of humor. Even those who take the negative position, however, agree that the porpoise seems at times to possess this peculiarly human trait.

In Marineland in Florida there is a huge three-decked salt water tank. In this enormous tank there are hundreds of salt water fish living amicably together. Once a day a diver goes down into this tank, equipped with a cloth and an automatic cleaner, to clean the floor and sides of the tank. When he enters the tank the fish swim as far away as possible from the diver.

This is true of all the fish except the porpoise. The porpoise continues to swim back and forth apparently paying no attention to the diver. It even seems to make the pretense of not seeing him. But if the diver relaxes his attention for an instant the porpoise sweeps down on him, grabs the cloth in its mouth, and then dashes to the other side.

There the porpoise swims back and forth, as if it were inviting the diver to catch it and get the cloth back. It shows every indication of pleasure at the trick it has played on the diver. Sometimes the diver enters into the spirit of the game and tries to get the cloth back from the porpoise. but his clumsy movements are no match for the swift gracefulness of the porpoise.

There is no question that the porpoise enjoys human companionship. Its relish for human society, and the happiness with which it plays around a ship, sets the porpoise apart from all other inhabitants of the sea. For centuries it has been the favorite of the sailors of every nation. When porpoises gather around a ship and follow it for awhile on its course, it is regarded by sailors as an omen of good luck. They regard it as meaning a safe and prosperous voyage. When porpoises approach a ship in the China seas sailors believe it means an approaching storm, and the ship is warned to steer clear of reefs and head for harbor.

Sailors are convinced that many ships have been saved from being wrecked when entering a strange harbor by being piloted by a porpoise. For months a school of about two dozen porpoises regularly met and escorted the United States Government boat on its daily trip down the narrow and dangerous channel to Wrangel, Alaska. It was not until the pilot of the boat became thoroughly familiar with the channel that the porpoises stopped guiding the ship.

The most famous of all porpoises was "Pelorus Jack". He was known to the sailors all over the world. For thirty-two years "Pelorus Jack" met every ship entering Pelorus Sound and piloted it into harbor by swimming out in front. No ship it ever piloted ever suffered damage in entering the harbor. The New Zealand Government passed a special law to protect its life.

FOR ARMY MEN

American troops in the field, away from canteens or other stores, may be issued tobacco and candy as part of their daily ration at the discretion of the commander of the field forces, the war department points out. Army regulations provide that in a theatre of operations, when such articles cannot be obtained otherwise by troops, their issue may be authorized by the commander from stocks supplied by the quartermaster corps. The regulation which he may invoke provides for a daily ration of one ounce of candy, one-half box of matches (20 matches) and 20 cigarettes, or one ounce of chewing or smoking tobacco. For soldiers who "roll their own," cigarette papers are authorized for issue.

ESKIMO DOGS ADOPTION

The famous Eskimo dogs of the Arctic area adopted into the Eskimo family when puppies by a sort of ceremonial message, each having his legs pulled and stretched so that he may run well, his back kneaded, so that he may be strong to carry a burden. They pull his ears, and whisper into them. to make his hearing keen; blow their breath into his nostrils to make him keen-scented and able to follow a trail, and to discover seal holes under the snow. Then a name is given to the puppy a small harness put on him, and he is tied to a post or some heavy article so that probably the first thing he learns is how to pull. Pulling will be his main work all his life.

If it is winter, the puppy and his mother will have a small snow-house, with dry grass, or an old skin with fur on it, to keep them warm. If it is very cold, they may be taken into the house for a time. If the family needs to travel the woman may put a puppy in her bootleg, which is quite wide, or in the hood of her coat, beside her own baby, to keep it warm, And always they talk to it as though it were a child.

THEY DESERVE NOTICE

The consumer has many problems. And so has the retail merchant.

The draft has taken thousands of store workers, and others have left their jobs for the big pay offered by war industries. It is increasingly difficult to obtain new equipment, and to keep old equipment in repair, especially that of a mechanical nature. The price of practically everything the retailer sells is frozen, and in many instances the ceiling price allows little or no profit. It's a tough job to keep his shelves filled. as more and more brands and products go off the market.

In the face of all this, the merchant is doing a remarkable job. Long before the OPA, retail merchandising went to work on a voluntary anti-inflation program of its own. Stores of all kinds and sizes increased efficiency, reduced overhead, and cut already modest profits in order to keep prices in check. While many factors encouraged inflation which brought about government price control, retail merchandising was not one of them.

Today, retail merchants whether independent or chain, are doing an almost superhuman job in supplying their customers and their communities. Their efforts deserve notice—and commendation.

SHOCK, NOT THE SHOT KILLED THE GOOSE

Houston, Texas, Nov. 12—(AP)—Johnny Johnson, Buster Shely and Dr. Allen Dunkerly went hunting. A lone goose honked over. All three fired.

Down dropped the goose. All three claimed him.

A quick huddle brought the decision that Dr. Dunkerly should perform an autopsy to determine the killer.

His verdict: the goose died of hypertension. arterio sclerosis. Or plain heart trouble.

He didn't find a shot.

For a good many years there has been a marked tendency for temperatures in the United States to average above normal. says the Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.

In 1941, 575,222 traffic cases were heard in California courts, with 564,194 convictions and fines paid aggregating $4.647,210.

Although the Japanese were in control at first of the cultivation of silkworms in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil this has now passed mainly into the hands of Brazilians.

Most of the flies we see in the fall are not house flies, but cluster flies, a parasite of earthworms

Air over desert mountains is often as arid as the land beneath it.

Some psychologists consider dreams to be the neurotic symptoms of normal individuals

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Cheese is the most concentrated form of protein known and contains vitamine A. calcium and phosphorous. One-fourth of a pound of cheddar is equivalent to approximately a quart of milk in nutriments.

TNT is being developed from a balsam which grows on the high plains of northern South America. It has been widely used in cough medicines and is called Talu.

Steel output in the United States this year is expected to approximately 86 million tons.

A spring is thermal when its waters have a temperature above 70 degrees F and hot when the temperature is above 98 degrees.

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

Kharkov, for a couple of centuries before it became the Pittsburgh of Soviet Russia, was the great Cossack horse-trading center, famous for its quarterly fairs.

Wood has a natural beauty of grain and color that is covered up by heavy staining. In refinishing furniture, do not stain the wood unless a richer color is wanted, or unless the surface of the wood is unattractive.

Statistics show that the bones of dairy heifers have a tendency to be heavier on the right side than the left.

An estimated 2,000,000,000 pounds of household fats are thrown away every year; each pound would make enough glycerine to fire four antiaircraft shells.

The only point in the United States common to four states is at the intersection of the boundaries of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado

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Quinine was first discovered in the Americas 300 years ago, in the bitter bark of cinchona tree of the Andes.

Sulfa metazine is the latest sulfa compound-useful in cases of labor pneumonia and other diseases.

Next to India, Ceylon is world's largest tea producer.

ELK CALVES GREW FAT

St. Henens, Dre,—(UP)—A farmer, Pete Serafin, investigated why his prize Serafin Holstein cow was coming in at night entirely dry. He discovered hungry elk calves, from a large herd from a nearby forest, were helping themselves to his bovine's lacteal fluid while she pastured.

Hybrid corn, grown commercially on thousands of farms, is the product of hybrid seed. Hybrid seed is the product of crossing two pure and totally unrelated lines.

Bronchial irritation may result from certain molds on the walls and ceilings of damp rooms and can be cured by a new paint job. A device recently developed can be plugged into the house circuit to warn air-raid wardens and other defense officials or threatened or actual air raids.

The South Pacific is so large that it could easily hold within its shores the South Atlantic, plus the continents of Africa and South America.

The little two-man tents used when on march during the Civil War looked like dog kennels. Hence the name "up tent" was born.

Never a day passes but what you see instances of men trying to wear out tires, brakes and everything else abut the automobile they are driving by racing up to a red light, then jamming on the brakes. Once free of that traffic light, they repeat the performance on the next. It is a curious exhibition of effort that brings no apparent gain and much obvious loss, and the observer cannot help speculating as to the cause. Hurrying toward a green lght is understandable because there is a chance of passing before it changes. But hurrying toward a red one is something like rushing at a concrete wall.

A pedestrian may have the right of way, says Pop, but he usually indicates good judgment when he doesn't insist on it.

Coroner: Where did the car hit you?

Victim: At the junction of the dorsal and cervical vertebrae.

Burly Foreman· (rising to his feet) Man and boy, I've lived in these parts for 50 years, and I have never heard of that place.

A FOREST LESSON

Jack Kytle

One golden day in October some time ago, I walked through a stretch of vari-colored forest with my Negro friend. Gross Stone, the almost constant companion of my boyhood and my teacher in the ways of nature. We were idling along beside a rail fence when he paused suddenly and placed his hand on my arm. "Look over yonder," he said. "Now that's what I call a beautiful sight."

For a moment, as I peered on the line of his pointed finger, I saw only the fence. But then, perched lengthwise upon a top rail, the outline of a bird emerged from the green yellow, and red background of leaves. After sitting perfectly still for a few seconds, it turned its head rapidly from side to side, then darted away.

"I hope you got a good look at it," Gross said, "so you'll never forget it. Don't ever harm a feather of that bird, for it's a bull-bat.'

He went on to explain then, in his deep understanding of wildlife, that we had looked for those few moments upon one of mans staunchest friends. The bull-bat or nighthawk, he said, destroys numberless mosquitoes, gnats, parasitic flies, winged ants, beetles, and other noxious creatures.

I have never forgotten that forest lesson, and the sight of one of these proud birds has always brought it back to my mind.

It is a picture in grace. During passage from one section to another it flies swiftly, using perfectly-timed, straight-forward wing strokes. When feeding. the flight is more erratic, so that it seems sometimes to almost come to a stop in mid-air. But even at this time, it remains poised and balanced in every move.

Perhaps the nighthawk's most fascinating and spectacular feat while flying is its lightning-like dives. At the time of nesting. it flies upward to a considerable height, then flashes almost straight down to within a few inches of the ground. Arresting its dive finally, its strong wings produce a clearly-audible booming note.

Although it is a relative of the noctural whippoorwill. the nighhawk ventures forth a great deal during daylight hours. It is especially active in the afternoons along the banks of shaded, meandering streams, where mosquitoes tend to gather. During the middle of the day, it rests leisurely for the most part upon a fence, log, or limb, but the sight of it flying in bright sunshine is not unusual.

Mrs. Jones: Kisses are the language of love.

Mrs. Green: I know it and darn it, I wish I could make my husband quit talking to my best friend.

Artist: I always bite my models to see if they'll do.

Model: Beast! What kind of models would stand for that?

Artist: Oranges, apples and bananas.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING HELPS GA. FARMERS TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Oct. 25—With the application of diversified farming, Georgia Negro farmers are producing more food items to help feed Americans so they won't go hungry while putting an end to the present global struggle.

In Liberty county 18 farmers recently sold 180 hogs for $2,700; 12 sold 720 bushels of sweet potatoes; 75 fall gardens were planted despite the farm labor shortage; 32 tons of peanuts sold and 26 farmers baled 2,665 bales of hay for livestock. In the same area, they grew rice to curtail the rice shortage anticipated this winter and their yields were good. Also 27 farmers have purchased oats to plant approximately 125 acres.

Reports from 68 community Food for Victory leaders in Burke county show an increase in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. Greater efforts are being made to get more winter gardens planted and to increase the production of fryers and home cured meat.

Twenty-eight old and young pigs were castrated on 16 farms in Meriweather county recently. And there are over 35 sows that will farrow by the end of this year to increase hog production in this area. The hogs that will be used for meat are now being put in condition.

In Dodge county 759 chickens were culled and the culls sold on 15 farms, and on the poultry farm of Abe Stevens in the Brooks county area, a feeding demonstration is being conducted using mash, grain and oats. His flock is fed this diet four times daily and they are making good records.

A program for fall and winter victory is being conducted in 35 communities in Peach and Houston counties with 1,134 farm families participating. Despite the dry season there can be found in each family's garden turnips, collards, and other fresh vegetables for home use. The production of sweet potatoes has gone over 100 per cent, the county agent points out.

In 13 communities of Emanuel county, 52,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables have been canned by approximately 145 farm families and in Laurens county 102,071 quarts of food products have been conserved. In Jenkins county farmers recently canned 1800 quarts of peas and pears and 5,000 cans of fruits and vegetables were conserved by farm families in the Hickory Grove community of Hancock county.

Greene county farmers are building up their soil for increase production. Quite a few of them have agreed to purchase seeds and fertilizer through the AAA Grant of Aid Program. It is pointed out that 19 farmers have signed up to conduct soil building demonstrations on their farms next year.

Thirty-two farmers in Baldwin county have ordered enough Austrian winter peas to plant three acres each. The seeds are being innoculated and 300 pounds of phosphate will be put under them at planting time. Likewise farmers in Dougherty county area have ordered 1,800 pounds of winter peas, 300 pounds of hairy vetch and 18,600 pounds of super phosphate to build up their soil for increased production.

Throughout the state, there is increased activity among Georgia Negro farmers for more food and feed stuff despite the farm labor shortage and the morale among them is good.

The importance of the automobile as an essential means of transportation for war workers is revealed in a recent survey in South America's largest paper and pulp mill with an initial production of 100 tons of wood or mechanical pulp daily, will be in operation in the state of Parana.

Dr. John Gorrie of Apalachicolo, Fla., invented the process if Manufacturing artificial life in 1850.

FIRE IS SABOTAGE

"Today fire is sabotage," says a release from the National Board of Fire Underwriters. "Every fire that destroys a single item of war machinery makes it that much easier for the enemies of freedom to kill and maim the fighting men of our country and of all the United Nations. Every fire that keeps a skilled worker away from his job is a victory for the enemy in his race against time. This war willl be won by production and not by ashes."

The war has created many grave new fire dangers. Due to lack of new equipment, it is often necessary to use old and faulty equipment of various kinds in both home and industry. Millions of people are working harder and longer than they ever worked in their lives, and that makes for fatigue and carelessness. It is necessary to put little-trained people to work on factory jobs, and many of these people do not understand the fire hazards which are inherent in their occupations. The tremendous speed-up of industrial output in all fields is in itself a definite but unavoidable fire hazard.

Under these conditions, it is necessary that every conceivable safeguard against fire be used to capacity. Every town and city should at once pass an up-to-date fire prevention ordinance, and enforce it to the letter. Every home-owner should get into the habit of periodically inspecting his home for dangers. And in every factory, workers and managers alike must be trained in fire prevention and control. It is especially important that approved types of extinguishers be placed at handy spots in plants—and that all workers be instructed in their operation.

It should be remembered that cleanliness and orderliness are in themselves good defenses against fire. The littered home or shop is all set for a destructive blaze. There's a job for everyone in this fight against fire—and the time to do that job is right now!

KEEP FAITH

One of the most powerful safeguards of individual liberty can be found in the thousands of community banks scattered over the three million square miles of the United States. The question of size either of the banks or of the communities in which they operate, is irrelevant They are all community banks and they all safeguard our most vital freedom—economic freedom.

There exists hardly a citizen who at some time has not found it necessary to go to his local banker for financial advice and aid. He may be seeking money for a new business venture. His family may have suffered illness requiring immediate emergency funds. Or he may be a farmer in need of seasonal stock or crop loans. In every case, the reason is economic. In plainer language, bread and butter necessities drive us to our local banker for help. It is his business to lend that help where the facts justify, as painlessly and as efficiently as possible. It is a difficult task. He must have a broad knowledge of agriculture, business and industry, together with an intimate understanding of the men and women in his community. No amount of regulation can relieve him of his responsibility as an individual, to the thousands of other individuals who rely utterly on his integrity and competence. If he fails, the community may fail, and viceversa.

Thus it should not be hard to see why the community bank is the key to our "fifth" freedom. It would be tragic indeed if the day ever arrives when the private citizen finds in his local banker, not another free American citizen, but a controlled puppet of a dominant political party in a vast bureaucracy. Such a tragedy can befall us if we ever lose faith in our ideals of free private enterprise.

Susie: Before we were married you always gave the driver half a dollar.

Herbert: Before we were married I aways had a half dollar.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

RATTLER SHEDDINGS

Our rattler sheds his skin three times during the summer season and is always dangerous during these sheddings when, it is said, a film covers the eyes and impairs its vision. Throughout this period it is very irritable and is likely to strike at anything—even a waving reed.

Another general belief is that the rattlesnake always gives the warning sound before striking. While this is his usual custom, it has been known to lash out without warning. And while on the subject of the rattle, no one really knows its purpose. Certainly it is not intended to warn prey of his presence because that would place it at a decided dis-advantage in foraging for food. It has been suggested that perhaps it is used during the mating period to locate their kind. While they have no external ears, they are not actually deaf and probably half hear and feel these vibrations.

Charlie: I arrived home four hours late for dinner last night.

Fred: Oh boy! I'll bet your wife made it hot for you.

Charlie: Not she! She served it stone cold.

WHAT WOULD YOU RATHER BE?

By Ruth Taylor

What would you rather be than an American? Where would you rather live, if not in America?

That is the only question we need ask ourselves today. That is the only issue at stake. There is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost trying to push through detailed demands now or by caviling and carping on points of disagreement.

There is just one issue for each and every one of us, whether we are Negro or white, whether we are Protestant, Catholic or Jew, whether we are employer or worker, and that issue is—Would we rather be Americans? Do we want to be Americans? Are we willing to take the responsibility that is ours as Americans? Do we thank our lucky star we live here rather than elsewhere?

If the answer is yes, then the road before us is plain. We must stick to the narrow way—and concentrate on one thing alone, the preservation of America. We must put aside everything that interferes with our application to this momentous task. There will be time for other things later.

This does not mean that we must overlook or cease to condemn inequalities, discrimination, bad feeling or prejudice. Our America is not perfect, but its record since the signing of the Constitution one hundred and fifty-five years ago, its record since the Emancipation Proclamation seventy-nine years ago, show greater progress than anywhere else on the globe in the same length of time.

The question before us is—Do we want to go on, as Americans, leveling upward, gaining ground by the peaceful methods of education and free discussion, achieving greater rights for each succeeding generation through our own merits?

Or do we want to change the orderly process of democracy for new masters, who hide the chains of slavery under garlands of flowery words, who offer to a free people the bondage under which their own people groan.

What would you rather be? You must make your own choice.

OFFICIALS SEE

(Continued from Page 1.)

sity, and Dr. Flemmie Kittrell of Hampton Institute: Miss Edna P. Amidon of the Office of Education and Captain Ralph Olmstead, assistant administrator of Agricultural Marketing.

During the five-day meeting the 32 representatives from 19 Negro Land-Grant colleges and related institutions heard and saw what the Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies are doing to help push wartime program of nutrition, health, food preservation, and the conservation of clothing and home furnishings. In turn they exchange their own experiences in these important fields.

Opening with the orientation session, the conference, sponsored jointly by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Office of Personnel with the close cooperation of the U. S. Office of Education, got under way Tuesday with short introductory talks by Dr. Stanley, Mr. Reid, and Thomas N. Roberts, special assistant to the personnel director.

Visit Research Center

Following the orientation, various aspects of the Department's research program were discussed by Dr. Auchter, Gove Hambidge, Agritultural Research and Miss Ruth Van Deman of the Bureau of Home Economics. This led to a trip to the Research Center at Beltsville where the home economists spent a full day observing the results of recent experiments in nutrition housing and equipment textiles and clothing.

The Beltsville session, which was one of the most important of the entire five-day conference, opened with a talk by Miss Esther Batchelder who gave an over all picture of research activities being carried on by the Foods and Nutrition Division of the Bureau. Then the home economists were shown through the laboratories where they observed experiments in the chemistry of nutrition, in the vitamin contests of foods with rats being used as media, in food preservation by dehydration, and freezing. They also visited laboratories where recipes were being worked out, and where studies of new uses for soybean products were being made.

During the afternoon session Miss Helen Holbrook showed the delegates improved home equipment including a revolving kitchen storage shelf and equipment for home dehydration and freezing. The Beltsville session was concluded with discussions on textiles and clothing presided over by Miss Ruth O'Brien and a visit to the textile laboratories. Making slip covers, caring for clothing and other materials made of rubber, protecting clothing and household textiles from mildew and attack by various microorganism were discussed and wartime work clothes for women were exhibited.

In the physics laboratory of the textiles and clothing division, the home economists saw various devices for testing the durability of fabrics: How they tell the number of steps a woman can make before a run appears in her hosiery, or how many times a farmer can sit down in his overalls before they need a patch, or whether a dress will fade if washed and hung in the sun.

M. L. Wilson Speaks

The last two and a half days of the conference were devoted to discussions of home economies field services, home economics education in the state, adjusting teaching to wartime needs, woman power in the war effort, community participation, and to clothing clinics and work shops.

Among the speakers who appeared on these programs was Director of Extension M. L. Wilson, who explained what Extension is Mary Rokahr, Miss Miriam Birdseye, and Mrs. Lydia Lynde. The latter discussed Child Care, and the various steps which Extension has taken to see that children are protected against some of the ordinary handicaps.

Robert W. Hudgens, assistant administrator of Farm Security told how farmers helped by FSA are now contributing to the Food-for-Freedom program. He also pointed out that a drive is on for the full utilization of manpower which will try to conserve the 200 million mandays that underemployed farmers are now wasting. Mrs. Lelia Ogle, chief of FSA home management division, explained how farm families are helped to plan for and produce appetizing, nutritious meals.

Other speakers were Captain Ralph Olmstead, assistant administrator of Agricultural Marketing Administration; and Mrs. Rowena S. Carpenter of AMA who explained how surplus foods are distributed to low income families and to school children. Sherman Briscoe of the Office of Information discussed the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Streamline House Work

In discussing home economics education in the states. Miss Edna P. Amidon, and Miss Marie White of the U. S. Office of Education emphasized the importance of directing teaching so as to help streamline home activities to give women more time for war jobs. Many of the home economics responded by pointing out how they were making their students time themselves on their various tasks, how they are emphasizing efficiency, and the reduction of useless motion in performing a task.

This discussion also revealed that women must continue to grow mentally during wartime so that they can keep abreast of the men who are having stimulating experiences in the armed forces and in war industries. It was also pointed out that the men who return after the war are going to demand food equivalent in quality and palatability to that served by the mess sergeant.

Discuss Meat Ration

Among the pointers which the conference decided teachers must give their home economics students are: (1) how to be friendly without being familiar; (2) how to wear a short dress and yet sit gracefully; (3) what books to read in order to be entertaining and interesting; and (4) how to keep their heads in the presence of a man in uniform. Thursday's session closed with a discussion of meat rationing by Morse Salisbury, director of the U. S. D. A. Office of Information.

On Friday, Miss Ruth O'Brien of the Bureau of Home Economics described the clothing situation, and John B. Canning of Agricultural Marketing Administration gave a picture of the food supply resulting from the war situation. Miss Esther Phipard showed the implications of this for home economics. Woman power was discussed by Miss Thelma McKelvey from the War Manpower Commission, and representatives from the Office of Education and the Women's Bureau interested in training programs and conditions of work.

The closing assembled session was presided over by Dr. Madeleine Kirkland, head of the Home Economies division, Howard university. The speakers included Miss Frances Williams of the Office of Price Administration; H. W. Hochbaum of Extension Service; Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, Dean of Women, Hampton Institute; and Clarence W. Davis, teacher of physical education and health, Miner Teachers college.

Dr. Kittrell discussed food habits. She suggested that many important lessons in buying foods, and in eating nutritious foods can be taught in nursery rhymes and in arithmetic with a great deal more benefit accruing to the child than he gets out of stories about the wooden shoes that the children in Holland wear.

Mr. Davis stressed nutrition and disclosed some information which he gathered in a study made last year on the eating habits of freshmen students in several colleges. The study showed that a large part of them were undernourished.

Saturday's half-way session which concluded the conference was spent in work shops. Dr. Stanley, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Roberts, who planned the conference, express great satisfaction over the results. They feel that both the Department and the home economics were helped. Dr. Stanley declares, "The meeting was a real success. We liked the group that came; a very intelligent and receptive group that knew what it wanted, and we made an effort to provide it for them."

The home economists attending the conference were: Mrs. Ruth B. Jefferson, State A. & M. Institute, Normal, Ala.; Mrs. Ophelia Pearson, Mrs. Oreta A. Curtis, Miss Louella C. Hanna, and Mrs. Bennie W. Rankin, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Pinkie E. Thrift, Arkansas A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. Ruth M. Laws, Delaware State college, Dover, Del.; Dr. Madeleine Kirkland, Mrs. Rebecca Davis, Mrs. Marion Wyatt, Mrs. Louise Sewell, Howard univ., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. D. I. Miller, D. C. public schools—divisions 10 to 13, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Irma L. Hollins, and Mrs. Pearl J. Singleton, Florida A. & M. college, Tallahassee, Fla.; Miss Allee W. James, Ft. Valley State college, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Miss Ethel M. Griggs, Spellman college, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Grace S. Morton, Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky.; Mrs. Rebecca F. Netterville, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Mrs. E. R. Parker, Princess Anne college, Princess Anne, Md.; Miss Carolyn Crawford, A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Barbara Ware, Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Miss Diana S. Dent, N. C. college for Negroes, Durham, N. C.; Mrs. S. G. Washington, Langston University, Langston, Okla.; Mrs. Geraldine J. Hurd State A. & M. college, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. Grace G. Reeves, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, Miss Karla Longree, Mrs. Elnora M. Cooper, and Mrs. Lenora P. Williams, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Mrs. Mae Bell A. Jones, Mrs. Mineola B. Hardiman, and Miss Bertha Sawyers, W. Va. State college, Institute, W. Va.

RICH AGAIN

They've struck it rich again in California. This strike is just across the valley from the gold fields of '49, and it yields, not nuggets, but fossils.

University of California scientists have come across an ancient river bed where thousands of prehistoric animals were mired in quicksand and perished. Solidified and tilted on edge by some later convulsion of nature, the resulting sandstone now streaks across the landscape as a five-foot-wide "vein," and is being mined just as the Argonauts minded gold-bearing quartz.

The animal remains are probably 7,000,000 years old, says R. A. Stirton, curator of mammals in the university's museum of paleontology.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

There is a great deal of talk at this time concerning proposals for enforced purchasing of War Bonds. Some such plan as this may become inevitable under any circumstances. And it is certain to be adopted in the relatively near future unless the people substantially increase their voluntary purchasing of Bonds and Stamps.

The Treasury some time ago established a goal of $1,000,000,000 worth of Bond and Stamp sales monthly. That goal has not been reached. It must be reached and passed if the war is to be properly financed, and if excess purchasing power, the creator of inflation, is to be reduced.

American business has responded superbly to the War Savings challenge. The banks, for example, long ago started stressing War Bonds in their advertising and in displays. They have done everything in their power to encourage the public to buy, and they have paid out of their own pockets the heavy promotion costs.

A similar work on a nation-wide scale is being done by retailers. The chains were the pioneers, and thousands of independent stores have joined in. Retailers are making special efforts to increase the sales of Stamps as well as Bonds, and they have been notably successful. A very high percentage of all War Savings are made through stores today. In their case, as with the banks, the participating stores are paying all the expenses, and they are promoting Stamps and Bonds in every possible way.

The public has responded fairly well to these drives—but not well enough. In these days, when wages are at record levels and almost any man or woman can quickly obtain a good job, all of us can afford to take all or part of our change in Stamps when we shop in stores. All of us can afford to buy one or more Bonds each pay day. Certainly, giving up some luxuries is a mighty small price to pay to help the war effort along. The duty of every American is plain—to cut his personal expenditures severely, and to put the money into War Savings. Remember that next time you go to a bank or to a retail store featuring Bonds and Stamps.

A man somewhat under the influence of good fellowship attempted to pass through the revolving door of a restaurant. Each time he entered he made the complete round and found himself in the street again. After several unsuccessful atempts he sat down on the pavement to work things out.

A moment later a young man walked rapidly up the street and went in. The door went around and a young woman came out. The inobriate was puzzled.

"What gets me" he remarked, "is what the devil he did with his clothes.

WOMAN'S PAGE

THE POTATO IS GAINING NEW FAVORS AS A FOOD

By Mary Lyles Wilson

On every side you hear women saying: "What can I do to help win this war?" Some find the answer in Red Cross knitting, sewing, bandage-making, first aid, home nursing or canteen work—every one vital contributions. Then there's another field for home-makers—important to national defense and rich in its personal rewards—which is summed up in the arresting phrase, "Help make America strong by making Americans stronger." If every homemaker would accept this challenge, would undertake to make her own particular Americans, that is, her own family, as strong and vigorous as they are capable of being—what a surge of power this nation would feel.

How? Through good food—the kind that strengthens the bones, nourishes the muscles, keeps the nerves steady, fulfills all the "hidden hungers" of the body and at the same time warms and cheers and satisfies.

The potato, for example, is gaining new favor by having its nutritive value scrutinized more closely. Potatoes are found to have protein of exceptional quality, and as for vitamins, "two average servings of cooked potato will furnish approximately 2-3 of the daily requirement of vitamins C and G 1-3 of the required vitamin B-1, and about 1-5 of the vitamin A." All this nutritive wealth in one of our least expensive foods! Home-makers are learning to observe some definite rules in cooking them to avoid throwing any of the value away.

1. Baking or cooking with the "jackets" on, then peeling, are preferred methods of cooking potatoes.

2. When potatoes are peeled before cooking, avoid soaking in water and cook or steam in the smallest possible amount of water, using any liquid left in gravy, soup or sauce.

Here are some new potato recipes:

Surprise Croquettes

6 potatoes
1-2 cup hot milk
2 tablespoons butter
Salt and pepper
2 tablespoons minced parsley
1 teaspoonful grated onion
1-2 cup grated cheese
1 egg
1 teaspoon water
Fine dry bread or cracker crumbs
Deep fat

Scrub potatoes and steam until tender in small amount of water. Spear potatoes on fork and slip off skins. Mash well, adding hot milk, butter, salt, pepper, minced parsley and onion. Shape large spoonfuls, sufficient for a serving, into croquettes with a tablespoonful of grated cheese in center of each. Roll in fine crumbs, dip in beaten egg to which 1 teaspoon of water has been added. Then roll again in crumbs. Fry in deep fat, 380 degrees F. until brown. Serve.

Shredded Fries

3 tablespoons melted butter or bacon fat
5 to 6 large potatoes
Clove or garlic (optional)
3 tablespoons melted butter, bacon fat or oil
Salt and pepper

Scrub potatoes, parboil 15 minutes in jackets. They should still be firm. Cool and strip off skins. Shred parboiled potatoes into long, coarse shreds on sheet of wax paper. Rub large skillet with cut clove or garlic. Add fat and heat. Arrange shredded potatoes in oval shaped mounds one inch thick. Brown in hot fat. Turn with pancake turner and brown other side, adding more fat if needed. Handle carefully to avoid breaking. Serves 6. Good with steaks and chops.

CORN GRIDDLE CAKES

2 c flour
1-2 c corn meal
1 1-2 tbsp baking powder
1 1-2 tbsp salt
1-2 c sugar
3 c sugar
3 c milk
2 eggs
2 tbsp butter

Mix eggs, butter and milk, sift cornmeal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar add to first mixture and cook on hot griddle.

FRENCH PAN CAKES

1-2 cup flour
3 tbsp sugar
1 egg
1-4 tsp.salt.
1-2 cup milk

Mix dry ingredients, add milk and eggs, beat thoroughly and fry on griddle. When cooked spread with jelly and roll.

WAFFLES

1 1-4 cup flour
3 tbsp baking powder
1-2 tbsp salt
2 tbsp sugar
1 cup milk
2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
4 tbsp melted butter

Mix and sift dry ingredients and milk and yolks beaten thoroughly and whites beaten stiff. Cook on hot greased waffle iron. Serve with butter and syrup.

FRUIT PUDDING

1 quart of canned or fresh fruit.
1 cupful of flour
2 tablespoons of sugar
1 teaspoon of baking powder
1-4 teaspoon salt
1 egg, beaten
1-2 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted shortening

Place drained fruit in bottom of baking dish, reserving juice. Sift flour, salt, sugar, baking powder. Add beaten egg, milk and shortening; add to the flour mixture, stir and pour over fruit and bake in a moderate oven. Serve warm with a sauce.

DATE PUDDING

4 eggs
1 cupful of sugar
1 cupful of chopped dates
Grated rind of lemon
1 cupful of chopped walnut meats
3 tablespoons flour
1-2 teaspoonful of baking powder

Separate eggs, beat the whites gradually, add one-half sugar, beat the yolks and add the other half of sugar; mix dates, walnut meats, grated rind of lemon, add to egg yolks; fold in flour and baking powder; fold in stiffly beaten egg yolks. Pour mixture in a buttered pan, set in a pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven.

HOW TO MAKE FLAKY PIE CRUST IN THREE EASY STEPS

Symbol of baking skill, perfect pie crust is easy to make with lard as shortening. First, sift together 2 1-4 cups all-purpose flour and 3-4 teaspoon salt. Cut in 3-4 cup lard as shown above until particles are size of small peas. Sprinkle about 5 tablespoons cold water, a few drops at a time, over mixture working it in lightly with fork until all particles are moistened and in small lumps.

Press dough into ball handling little as possible. Flour board lightly. Divide pastry in half and lightly roll to 1-8 inch thickness. Roll lightly in outward direction only. Press pastry lightly to fit pie plate and trim even with edge of plate. Fill pie shell with favorite fruit or berry pie recipe.

Moisten edge of pie crust with cold water. Roll remaining half of pastry to 1-8 inch thickness, fold in half and adjust over filling. Carefully fold edge of upper crust under lower crust. Bake according to directions for pie filling. Makes 1 9-inch pie. A superior and inexpensive shortening lard contains unsaturated fat acids, essential for good nutrition.

PUTTING VARIETY INTO CARRY MENUS

War workers and school children alike welcome sandwiches made from enriched bread. The good food value of this bread with its victory B-vitamins and food iron satisfies active appetites. The delicate flavor of this superior bread blends well with any kind of sandwich filling.

Pureed apricots or prunes, pepped up with a suggestion of lemon juice or a bit of orange marmalade, together with smooth cream cheese make tempting fillings for enriched bread sandwiches

Chopped hard cooked egg and grated nippy cheese mixed with softened butter or fortified margarine add a plus value spread to a long list of nutritious fillings for enriched bread.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MEAT

Here are nine golden rules to help you "share the meat" program, a voluntary ration plan of two and one-half pounds per person per week which will relieve national meat undersupply.

1. Plan meat meals ahead.
2. Know various meat cuts.
3. Take care to store meat.
4. Cook all cuts properly.
5. Use every bit of your meat.
6. Be thrifty with meat leftovers.
7. Stretch meat flavor by combining with other foods.
8. Get all the meat information you can.
9. Try some meat you have never used before.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

LINGERIE NEEDS GENTLE WASHING FOR LONGER WEAR

Practical underthings are patriotic, but they can be pretty, too," says Miss Marian Allison, well-known washability specialist. "The WPB has ordered manufacturers to cut fabrics t osave every possible inch. They've done it, but the new designs have such ingenuity and charm you'd never suspect it. Fabrics are mighty precious these days, so it's the duty of us all to give underthings the best of care—wash them gently to help them last longer.

"It's important to make all our lingerie—both new and what we have on hand—last longer so that we shall not be obliged to draw on precious supplies for replacements. Careless washing can ruin nice rayons and fine cottons—cause them to wear out before their time. Never rub with cake soap or use strong washday soaps. Squeeze lukewarm suds gently through the fabric. Rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water and roll in a Turkish towel to remove excess moisture. Press with a warm—never hot—iron, ironing in the direction of the thread of the material to keep bias cuts from sagging.

"oundations and girdles need the same gentle care as slips and panties. Rubber, so popular for girdles in recent years, is as rare as gold those days The supply is being made to go just as far as possible. Meanwhile, ingenious designers are busily at work with other materials like tricot knits that have a good deal of elasticity and do an amazing job of molding the figure.

"It's important to guard the elasticity of your girdle because that's what makes it fit. Never use hot water and don't dry it near a radiator or in the sun. Heat and sunlight ruin rubber. Frequent washing is just as important for foundations as for undies. Rich, mild suds whisk away perspiration—keep garments dainty. Iron non-elastic sections if you wish—but don't let the iron get near the rubber. With right care, you can keep 'em stretching' for a long time!"

IMPROVED SOUPS H E L P

"Improved" is the word that appears across the label of eighteen condensed soups now on grocery shelves. Not new soups by name or kind—"improved," just that Housewives will find, too, that each can costs a few cents more than a year ago. But here's why.

With the tin-conservation order, soup manufactures were ordered to show a given percentage of solids per kind. Rules read: chicken, chicken noodle, consomme, boullions must be six percent solids; tomato, asparagus, green pea, 7 per cent solids; scotch broth, vegetables and vegetable vegetarian 1 per cent solids; beef and vegetable-beef, 12 per cent solids.

The ruling said no fair building up solids in gumbo by increasing the celery or the onion content. Neither are noodles, rice or flour connected as solids under war time orders. But oils and fats are.

So when you buy "improved" chicken noodle soup, it means you are gettig 50 per cent more pieces of chicken, 50 per cent more chicken used in broth making. "Improved" pea soup means fresh peas were used instead of dried peas. The flavor though is identical to the original. More nutrients per can—that's w h a t "improved" means.

For a new sandwich treat, served hot, try this: Spread hot, buttered toast with mayonnaise, covered with browned mushrooms, sprinkle with lemon juice and serve with hot coffee or tea for luncheon or supper.

Furniture dragged across a carpet or rug may break the fibers in the pile or backing.

NIMBLE FINGERS OBTAIN ATTRACTIVE WARDROBES

Woman, woman save those clothes; repair the ones you tore; you're likely to be needing those before you can buy more.

Those are suggestions from Edith Berry, clothing specialist, Ohio state university, who says women with nimble fingers can have attractive wardrobes without buying many new garments.

The pertinent questions to ask when considering the remodeling of clothes are whether the seamstress has the time and skill, how much the remodeling will cost, and whether the completed garment will be satisfactory. Most women will be content with changing the minor details of garments to give them a freshened appearance.

New collars, recut necklines, wide necklines filled with lace or fabric frills, refitted shoulders or armseyes, changing waistlines, streamlining skirts and reshaping sleeves are tasks within the ability of most women. The cost of these changes can be kept down, and the remodeled garment will have a changed and pleasing appearance.

Remodeling jobs that innvolve ripping out the old garment, clean the fabric and recutting the cloth require more experience in sewing. The work becomes more difficult if the fabric is worn in spots so allowances have to be made for this condition in recutting.

SHE CAN DO IT

The passing of the new and drastic tax bill does not mean that there can be any let-up in War Bond sales if 12 billions, the estimated quota for the fiscal year, is to be met.

Chain store systems have shown a splendid spirit in making it easier for the American housewife to include War Bonds and Stamps in the family budget. The housewife has a sensitive finger on the pulse of the family income and has developed a keen sense of values.

In her capacity of homemaker, she represents the shopping and saving strength of thenation. The retail stores are giving their time and ingenuity in showing her the value of War Bonds and Stamps. By holding prices down to the lowest possible level, they help her accumulate dimes and dollars for our country's cause.

The need for her financial cooperation is increasing as we step up our war plans. The women of America have never failed the men of this nation, and they will not do so now.

GARDENERS SHOULD NOT BE DISCOURAGED BY LEAF LOSS

If wind, hail, or insects strip half or even more of the leaves from vegetable crops at this season, victory gardeners should not be discouraged.

Under favorable conditions, the damaged plants still will produce a good crop.

Storms are hazards which market gardeners continually face, and insects have to be kept under control, he added. The recovery which plants are able to make from apparent ruin is remarkable, and in some cases they seem to be benefited by hard usage.

Yields of snap beans in tests conducted in 1939 and again in 1940 were actually improved when one-fourth or even one-half of the leaves of the plants were removed during the growing season, Dr. Stout pointed out. In 1939 when no leaves were removed, the yield was 307 bu. per acre. When one-fourth of the leaves were picked off on May 30, the yield was 269 bushels, but when one-fourth of the leaves were removed from other plots on June 5 and 13, yields were 329 and 330 bushels respectively.

Loss of foliage also has been tested on tomatoes by Dr. Stout. In no case has the reduction in yield been so great as the loss of leaves unless the plants have been two-thirds defoliated or more.

WHITE GARDEN IN MOONLIGHT

White flowers have so many uses in the garden.

For aesthetic purposes, they serve as peacemakers between colors that might otherwise clash.

And for gardeners who get most of their enjoyment from their grounds in the evening hours, white flowers are very desirable. Viewed by moonlight a green and white garden is indescribably beautiful Examine by moonlight or artificial lighting a portion of your own or a friend's garden that is dominated by white flowers and see how much more effective the scene is than where colors are used in the garden scheme. If, in addition, your flowers are fragrant, your pleasure is doubled.

Another advantage of white flowers is that in many instances they have been found to have much higher visibility to those with failing sight. If you have an elderly person in your household whose sight is impaired because of age, or if a member of your family has poor vision because of other causes, plant a small green and white garden especially for his enjoyment. Here, too, fragrance is an added virtue.

Economic Highlights....

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS INSEPERABLE FROM LOCAL WELFARE

The new anti-inflation bill, which was passed with relatively great speed by Congress and put into effect by Presidential directive on October 4, is one more important link in the long chain of "total war" legislation. Such a bill would be unthinkable except in time of great crisis. It gives the government almost limitless economic control over the individuals and industries of the nation. But there was little opposition to it. Economists of all schools have agreed that inflation is the direct internal danger we face—and that tough laws and tough administration of the laws is absolutely vital.

The bill, as passed, does not go as far as many economists believe it should. It is frankly a compromise measure. The labor bloc and the farm bloc in the House and Senate got a good part of what they wanted. Farm prices, for instance, are to be stabilized at the high level obtaining on Sept. 15. All existing "parity" provisions are to be observed. Wages also are to be stabilized at the high level of September 15, and they are not to be reduced below the highest point reached between January 1 and September 15. It is further provided that the War Labor Board can raise wages if it finds that necessary to correct "gross maladjustments." It is certain that some labor groups will make efforts to gain wage increases under this clause of the statute.

The law places no restrictions on salaries below $5,000 a year. However, it forbids increases in salaries above that amount unless approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization—or unless the salaried workers in question has been advanced to a more difficult and responsible position. It is considered possible that this clause may be used to restrict salaries to a maximum of $2.00, after taxes. The Director has the power to order a corporation to eliminate all salary in excess of $25,000 paid to an individual in making its income tax returns, and in computing cost-plus government contracts.

It is easier to pass a law of this kind than to rigorously enforce it. And no one big unanswered question is just what effect the law will have on the formidable and growing "black market" in this country. People with money in their pockets and a desire for scarce goods will offer higher than ceiling prices——and sellers will be found to bootleg the goods, law or no law. The policing job, as a result, will be a difficult one. One clause in the bill provides that it shall be enforced by any and all departments of the government, using any and all laws and powers of the United States. In short, the measure is an allinclusive one, and Congress put teeth in it.

Within the next few months, it seems certain that a number of other unprecedented laws will be passed. The most important of the projected measures is the total mobilization bill. The draft is depriving industry and agriculture of sorely needed workers. Also, workers, attracted by the high wages paid by war industry, have left the farms in droves—and the agricultural labor situation is extremely serious as a result. The total mobilization plan envisions making it impossible for any man to change his job without permission from the War Manpower Commission. It would prevent industries from competing against each other for workers. It would force millions of people who are now not working, or who are employed in "non-essential" undertakings, to go to work in war plants and on farms And it would probably outlaw enlistments in the armed forces. According to some experts, the Army and Navy have been accepting recruits who would be far more valuable to their country in a civilian capacity.

It is obvious that universal mobilization and universal war service would represent dictatorship of the most absolute kind. For that reason, government officials have been chary of even discussing it. But a great many authorities are reluctantly coming to the conclusion that, in time, it will be unavoidable. By the end of next year, according to present prophecies, about 60,000,000 people will have to be engaged in the war effort in one way or another. The latest prediction is that we will have an armed force of 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 men. Their needs will be almost insatiable. So, the argument runs, every pair of hands which can do any work at all will have to be used. And the only way to obtain maximum utilization of our manpower and woman power is through compulsion.

It is also distinctly likely that Congress will soon have to pass another tax bill. The last bill is the heaviest in our history, but most economists are dubious of its ability to produce enough money. They are also convinced that the sales tax and forced savings are as inevitable as tomorrow morning —both as money raisers, and as aids in the campaign against inflation. To sum up, our troops are about to see more action on the war front—and our civilians will see more action on the home front at the same time.

The military men think that German air-raids on England will increase heavily this winter. Reason: ice and snow will immobilize the opposing forces in Russia, and that will make it possible for Goering to divert his air forces to the West.

At the same time, Allied airpower is growing fast, and very ambitious plans have been made for blasting the Reich from the skies.

RELEASE THE BRAKES

Writing in Public Utilities Fortnightly, Walter J. Herman draws the analogy that the Federal tax policy in regard to corporations is like driving a car with the handbrake on. He observes that "Congress faces the task of trying to keep the machinery of American business operating while the pressure of brakes of all kinds is being drawn tighter and tighter." Here the analogy stops because there will be no smell of burning brakes to warn the people if the war effort begins to slow down due to unwise tax levies against our most vital industries.

Practically all of our tank, airplane and shipbuilding plants, to say nothing of thousands of others engaged in less spectacular war work, are corporations. They are the same corporations that in peacetime produced the goods that made the highest standard of living so far devised whereby the collective wealth of individuals can be put to effective utilization under a unified management. They made mass production possible.

The corporation has been unjustifiably blamed for many of our economic ills, and this has made it easy prey to what are, in effect, punitive tax schemes because the public in general seemed to care little what happened to corporate enterprise.

Corporate taxation can be a threat to military victory. Excessive corporate taxes are paid by the consumer through increased prices. As taxes continue to climb, the benefits of mass production decline. This was so even in peacetime. But now the effect of such taxation is far more dangerous. It goes far toward nullifying anti-inflationary measures. The cost of guns and tanks spirals upward as the taxes spiral. The cost of operation for the farmer joins in the vicious circle. He must ask more for his produce. Under pressure of this tax policy reasonable price ceilings will become impossible.

Mr. Herman points out that corporate taxes should be paid largely by the non-operating recipients (security holders) of corporate income. In that way, which is the method used by Great Britain, the same total of taxes can readily be collected without impairing the efficiency of industry, without adding to inflation, and at the same time in proportion to aggregate individual income.

One thing is clear. We have got to drop the time-worn demagogic approach to industrial problems. We need our corporate enterprises as never before. We can not longer treat them as the black sheep of the American economic family.

ROCKS AHEAD

Retail distribution of essential commodities such as clothing and food, has always been highly competitive. The successful merchant must have a rare combination of imagination, sound business judgment and knowledge of consumer wishes. He must be at once conservative and progressive in the purchase of goods. Failure to accurately calculate future markets can easily spell bankruptcy.

The larger the merchant, the greater must be his precision of operation. A chain store system, for example, with hundreds of local stores, selling everything from canned peaches to caviar, on extremely narrow margins, must not make mistakes. The laws of supply and demand are hard laws. But years of experience have taught the successful merchant how to get along with them, to the benefit of the consumer.

War has brought new problems to the merchant, problems on which previous experience means little. They include rationing, price fixing, labor shortages, complex new taxes, population shifts and others by the score. In many instances, the small merchant is in a better position to tackle these problems than the large merchant, for he has less fixed overhead. But big or little, the retail distributors are in the anomalous position of collectively constituting an essential industry while individually facing bankruptcy by the thousands. The public and politicians, in their own self-interests, will do well to cooperate to the best of their abilities in helping America's merchants over the rocks ahead.

THE FARMER'S SALESMAN

An outstanding characteristic of American industry is efficient organization. The same characteristic is apparent in our farmer-owned marketing cooperatives. They are business organizations created to get a job done quickly and effectively. In the present agricultural crisis they are rendering the fullest possible aid. Through his marketing co-op the farmer can dispose of his produce at the highest equitable price. Thus the farmer is able to concentrate on farming. The co-op takes care of his selling.

The value of this service to millions of farmers and consumers in every corner of the land cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Anything that contributes to a steady food supply in wartime, may mean the difference between victory and defeat.

INITIATIVE, ENERGY, MATERIALS

Henry J. Kaiser, probably the world's greatest shipbuilder, has this to say about the place of private industry in the future: "It has to be pounded into Americans that now is the time to make industry great . . . we have the whole world to produce for and there is no limit to it if people only realize it." He pointed out that we have three "expendibles:" initiative, energy and materials. American industry has plenty of all three. And only industry can make the fullest use of them. Kaiser warned that: "Leadership in industrial planning for after the war must come from within industry government, although the government must be recognized in such planning. The government must co-operate in the planning, check and approve it."

Nearly two billion people will be destitute when the war is over. In all likelihood, this country will remain with its industrial plant intact. It is a plant of proven ability during the last century, its energies have been devoted almost wholly to giving to the American citizen necessities and luxuries that were unheard of in the rest of the world. It gave these things to the people because the people themselves maintained a form of government which protected and encouraged the individual. Resources such as timber, metal, coal, oil and electric power were discovered and developed by hardy pioneers, engineers and business men—all individuals—all striving to furnish something that society needed in return for a reasonable profit. It was a fair deal. Everybody benefited. We got our automobiles, our modern homes with magic light, heat and power. The masses of America got things that the feudal lords of Europe could never get.

What our privately-operated industry has done for America it can help do for the world, if we give it a chance. To give it that chance we must guarantee its existence as free enterprise under equitable public regulation.

COOPERATION BETTER THAN RESTRICTIONS

All the people of the United States are now face to face with an opportunity to aid in the war effort by self regulation of their transportation requirements.

There are 6,800 Pullman sleeping cars and 17,500 passenger coaches on our railroads, and no more in sight. About 40 per cent of the sleeping cars and 15 per cent of the coaches are continuously moving troops—more when necessary. In addition, great numbers of invidual service men are traveling under orders or on reduced furlough fares on regular trains. Then the rubber shortage has added to the passenger train load, which is now almost double what it was two years ago.

Handling such an increase, when it is impossible for the railroads to get additional equipment, of necessity will mean some inconvenience to the traveler. Some trains are bound to be late when sidetracked for war freight. Some stations are overtaxed, some days travel is heavier than others.

But how minor are these individual inconveniences compared with the fact that our war freight and our troops are moving on schedule.

The least we can do is to cheerfully cooperate by reducing our travel requirements to a minimum during this emergency. Each traveler can exercise his own discretion as to the necessity of a trip. The railroads cannot determine that, and have no wish to do so. We can travel on the less crowded days and on the least congested trains.

As an intelligent people who appreciate freedom of movement and action, we will help in this transportation problem because it is the patriotic and sensible thing to do.

CARS ARE ESSENTIAL

A significant change has taken place in our approach to the tire problem, since Mr Jeffers became "rubber czar." Nobody is trying to kid us any more into believing that all but a comparatively few of the nation's 27 million automobiles are a luxury. They are a grim necessity and the war effort will be impaired in direct proportion to the number of cars taken out of service. This new approach is a distinct help to public morale. It is an affirmative instead of a negative program.

The United States News reflects this new common sense attitude in a report to car owners: "Automobile owners now have the government's assurance that they will be permitted to buy tires for essential operation of their cars. Whether the tires they buy will be new, used or recapped depends upon the amount of driving required by the car owners in their businesses and necessary household pursuits. No tires can be obtained for pleasure driving, and all motorists who get new tires must follow certain rules laid down by the government.'

We still have a long way to go before the rubber problem is solved But we are on our way and confusion in the public mind is abating.

"MAGNIFICENT JOB"

A Treasury official recently complimented an organization which represents a number of the principal chain store systems on the "magnificent job" its members have accomplished in selling War Bonds and Stamps. That praise is due retailing as a whole, including independents as well as chains, and little stores as well as big stores.

No business has thrown its energies and resources more wholeheartedly into the War Savings drive. At the present time, participating retail stores hope that Bonds and Stamps will total 4 per cent of their gross sales. No "item" in stock is being given greater promotion and publicity. And the stores are paying out of their own pockets the advertising and promotional costs involved. Those costs, over a period of time, run into substantial sums of money. Every last nickle realized from War Savings goes to the Treasury.

But Bond and Stamp purchases have not yet reached the monthly total which the Treasury has set. The goal is $1,000,000,000 of purchases this month, next month, and every month for the duration. The incredible cost of fighting this war of survival must be paid for by all the people—not just some of the people. War Savings help pay for the war—and they also offer the individual the best and safest investment on earth.

This comes straight home to you, and to everyone else. The majority of peoples are now receiving the highest wages and salaries in history. They can afford to take all or part of their change in Stamps when shopping—and they can afford to buy one or more Bonds every pay day. The retail stores of America are doing everything in their power, without thought or hope of profit, to sell War Savings. Listen to their appeals—and act on them.

HEALTH AT HOME

Our ability to wage war is determined by our ability to produce the instruments of war. And that, in the long run, will be largely determined by the health of the civilian population.

Maximum war effort involves many unavoidable health hazards. Men and women are working harder and longer, and at jobs to which they are not accustomed. Millions of people are leaving homes and offices for factories. Unless the fullest possible protection is given their health, an impairment of war production due to fatigue will occur. And fatigue paves the way for dread diseases, such as tuberculosis.

American medicine is devoting much of its energies to this problem. And the doctors are giving advice which all should follow. Proper food and proper rest are Number One essentials. If any real physical maladjustment puts in an appearance, consult a physician. Don't take it for granted that nature will take care of you—and don't pin your faith on patent medicines and quack remedies.

Keeping well is in itself a contribution to the war. Remember that good health at home is as important as good health on the fighting fronts. The citizen who needlessly dissipates his energies off the job is a potential danger to the nation.

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CARE FOR SOLDIERS' DOGS

Genevra Bush Gibson

WHAT does a soldier do with his dog when he gets ready to go off to the army?

He may put it in the Wags or Canine Cors providing the dog can pass the tests, he may leave it at home as the vast majority of the soldiers do, or he may ship it to some relative down on the farm.

To provide for the latter exigeney the Railroad Express has special crates for any size dog from a Peke to a Great Dane. The crates which are made of wood are sandpapered inside so that there will be no splinters. in addition there is a pointed roof so that nothing can be packed on top of it. Slats in the front and in the top give light and air and allow the dog to find out what is going on. A pan for food and a container for water are also furnished.

When the owner gives the dog over to the delivery man, he has to furnish a health certificate from a veterinarian. Likewise the shipping agent at the train has to sign a statement that the dog has been supplied with food and water and appeared in good health at the outset of the journey.

Attached to the crate is a special form something like the nurse's chart for a hospital patient in this form go notations of every bit of handling: feeding. watering, sickness. any odd behavior. If it is long journey, the dog is given a chance to stretch his legs on a station platform at some point of the trip and the time and place are daily set down on the chart. Once in a long time a frisky pup slips his leash while out for the constitutional and there is considerable hubbub to catch him. The company says this rarely happens , and then the dog is practically always rescued.

Soldiiers are always encouraged to tack a note of instructions on the crate Many of them run in the vein of the following which was attached to the crate of a German Shepherd: "This is not a vicious dog. He is a pup and likes to play. He should be fed once a day but needs plenty of water. Any exercise that can be given the dog. and any amusement is much appreciated by the dog's master who is looking forward to seeing him when the war is over. His name is 'Joe.'"

ALWAYS WELCOME

Fred Cornelius

We live near a large Army camp, and I have been pleased to learn how kind soldiers are to all dogs. I have never seen a soldier mistreat a dog in any way. No matter how bedraggled and dirty the dog may be, he is always welcome. More than once, I have seen a soldier divide his meal with some hungry dog that has found its way into the camp.

And a dog will follow marching soldiers all day long, no matter how rough the going is. And, no matter how short the ration is. the soldier manages in some way to find a few scraps for the dog he thinks so much of at the end of a long march.

Yes. if a dog could speak, I am sure he would say·

"There is something about a soldier that is fine!"

OUR HUMBLE HELPER —THE TOAD

WHENEVER you see a toad what do you think of? Repulsive things perhaps. like snakes. lizards. giants with horrid faces. or something that wears a strange skin and has awkward arms and legs.

Or perhaps you think of funny things when you see a toad. It certainly looks funny enough. squatty and speckled, something like a plump clown in a circus.

THE GARDEN PROTECTOR

Whether ugly or funny, it is lucky for us that the toad is colored like the dirt. He is protected by his brownish coat, though you might wish him covered with a bright one. If he were handsome and brilliant in colors, he would be seen too easily by the insects he wants to eatch as his food. "Beauty is only skin-deep;" ugliness may be also!

It is also lucky for you that his hands are so pudgy, though you might wish his four ugly-looking fingers were more beautiful. But he needs those thickish hands to steady him whenever he tries to hit his target. His target is always some bug or fly and the arrow he shoots with is his tongue.

We forget all about his ugliness when we learn how useful the toad really is. His work is to catch and devour thousands of garden insects. And thousands of them every month. All sorts of them, beetles and crickets, weevils and grass hoppers. yellow jackets and ants, moths, and snails. hugs and caterpillars.

Insects eat fruit and vegetables by the ton every year; but insects are food for the toad. If there were the many insects there would soon be too little food left; you would be starving while beetles and caterpillars were getting fat on leaves of lettuce and apple blossoms and potato vines. So unless the toads ate the insects, boys and girls and their parents also would not have so many fine pears and juicy peas and good potatoes for their dining table.

One toad can devour seven house-flies in a minute. One toad can eat up ten mosquitoes in sixty seconds. Small bugs disappear very rapidly when the toad gets busy in the garden. His tongue flashes out and gets an insect so quickly that you can hardly see it swiftly go out and swiftly go back in again each time with a beetle or ant on its stieky surface.

Perhaps you have never seen the toad working so hard. That is because it eats most while you are sleeping, and may be hidden all day in a hole it has kicked out under your cabbage leaves or beneath your garden steps. But you can watch it under the electric light in the street. and see how quickly it jumps whenever a moth drops down, burned by the light above, or injured by striking the globe up there. Nor does it need to move very much for the food the light sends down by the air-chute. No wonder the toad is fat and well-fed.

It has been reckoned that every toad is worth thirty dollars a year to a farmer or a gardener. They are like the birds that protect us safely from our insect enemies and provide us great quantities of wholesome food day after day.

A foolish or cruel boy might kill a toad A wise one would save it and be thankful for its usefuless, even if it looks so ugly You may have heard about a famous English warrior named The Duke of Wellington, the very general who conquered Napoleon the greatest fighter of France, when he won the battle of Waterloo. The great Duke had a toad in his garden and he had watched it eat insects so that he knew it was a valuable little friend of his; so much so that before the Duke died he left a special wish that the toad be cared for and allowed to stay in the garden with the fruit trees and vegetables it saved for the house table. Never harm the toad. He is homely and humble but helpful and created for our protection.

DO DOGS REASON?

Horatio V. Gard

IS man the only member of the animal kingdom that reasons from cause to effect? Before commitment let the reader study the dog episode about to be related for the truth of which I freely vouch, then answer his latest belief.

"Judge" was a pedigreed collie. He was called "Judge" because he came from Judge Smith's kennel. My friend, Judge Smith gave the dog to me to send to my father who lived on a farm in southeastern Illinois. Both parents of the dog came from the famous Pierpont Morgan kennels So Judge had a good right to feel proud of his ancestors, and to high rank in dog society.

Judge had the markings of a highgrade well-bred collie. His new master was justly proud of him. and built a comfortable doghouse in which Judge slept at night, and sometimes in the daytime when no cows were to be rounded up and nothing else occupied him. It may have been an oversight that no extra bed was provided for a guest in the doghouse A relative was spending a weekend with father and with the guest came his own dog, a very homely specimen. Before the sun had set the dog spied the vacant doghouse and, being tired, preempted the house for a night's sleep.

The intruder could hardly have finished his first cat nap when Judge's bedtime came, and he made for his house to go to bed. But, when he got there, to his utter surprise and visible disgust he found his bed occupied by the unwelcome guest.

You will recall that Campbell in his Pleasures of Hope said:

"His faithful dog salutes the smiling guest."

Now Judge cordially saluted the human guest on his arrival but up to this time he paid little attention to the audacious dog.

On this balmy mid-summer evening Judge's master and his guest were sitting in the approaching twilight within view of the doghouse, talking of old-time incidents.. Judge often disclosed traits of high intelligence and father was accustomed to watch for such traits to crop out. Father observed the situation that had befallen Judge. and quietly called his guest's attention to the predicament. Both watched to see what would happen.

Both took pains to avoid letting Judge know he was being watched because they did not want to make the dog self-conscious, and they wanted events to take a natural course.

Of course the ordinary dog way would have been for Judge to force the intruder out of his bed by a rough and tumble fight, which half a challenge to the unwelcome one would have brought on, but evolution had carried Judge to a state of doghood where he seemed to feel above such primitive rowdyism.

The onlookers saw Judge hang his head to one side as if in deep meditation, but his indecision lasted only a moment, when he pricked up his ears and trotted briskly some distance from the doghouse and there set up a vigorous barking.

The sleeping dog, naturally excited by the sudden outburst, rushed to the scene of the barking to find out what it was all about. When Judge saw that his trick worked. he relaxed his ears and paced briskly back to the vacant doghouse, carrying a look of amused satisfaction. And well he might be satisfied, for he caused his bed to be vacated and now took possession of it without committing a breach of the peace.

I have related this event to a number of persons, some of whom made a study of dogs, and all concluded that no escape can be found from the conclusion that Judge reasoned from cause to effect. And, Mr. Reader, can you find any explanation of this episode without assigning to Judge the human faculty of reasoning from cause to effect? And, can any reader conjecture a more peaceable and practicable plan by which Judge could have taken possession of his bed than the one used?

I think it was Madam Roland who said: The more I see of men the more I like dogs." And Madam was a wise judge of both both men and dogs.

Réd Cross Men Help With Soldiers' Problems

Personal problems of soldiers stationed at Tuskegee Air Corps Facility, Army training base in Alabama, receive immediate attention of Red Cross Field Director Roger Gordon (above, left), his secretary, Miss Ellen E. Ashton, and Assistant Field Director Sylvester Reeder. Not all is desk work for the Red Cross men assigned to the troops there. (Lower left) Mr. Gordon leaves the post to arrange transportation for a soldier going home because of illness in his family, as Mr. Reeder inquires the time of his return to the office.

GA. FARMERS SPEED UP PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Nov. 23 —Despite the farm labor shortage, Georgia Negro Extension farm and home demonstration agents continue to help hundreds of Negro farm families increase their larders and accelerate their farm operations.

Neighborhood leaders have been selected as liaison to help carry on the food for victory program and promote the war effort generally in their respective communities. Campaigns for planting more food and food crops, soil building crops and the production of livestock for meat are underway. Farm families are being acquainted with the share-the-meat program, and the neighborhood leadership system is shaping nicely, according to P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

Negro county agents recently conducted 16 canning demonstrations where 12,432 containers of fruits and vegetables were conserved and 17,178 pounds of food products dried and stored. Under their supervision, 125 neighborhood meetings were held. two tours conducted, and 93 garden demonstrations begun to help provide families and markets with vegetables.

In the women's division, Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent, in charge of Negro Home Demonstration work for the Extension Service, reports that 181,447 containers of fruits, vegetables, meats, butter and eggs were recently conserved. Under home demonstration agents supervision, farm women and girls dried and stored 12,589 pounds of food products. They also put up approximately 500 bottles of vinegar. The home demonstration agents and neighborhood leaders held 627 neighborhood meetings, conducted 72 tours, conducted 440 garden demonstrations and 374 in canning.

Negro farm and home agents report also that farm families receiving much attention and all agents continue to carry on the war program while appearing on programs of religious, fraternal, civic, and social group meetings

Care of farm implements is recently salvaged 197,606 pounds of scrap iron and the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps continue to go higher. Farm women and club girls made $6,701.91 from sales of home industries.

Betty: Wish me happiness. I'm going to marry Jimmy Jones.

Sally. Jimmy Jones! You're joking. That's the boy Ruth is engaged to.

DEHYDRATED APPLES ORDERED BY THE ARMY

The army is now buying dehydrated apple nuggets, according to the war department. A contract has been awarded by the army quartermaster corps for the purchase of one million pounds.

This product looks very much like popcorn and when eaten "straight" has a delicious, tart flavor. It also tastes good when mixed with cereals in place of fresh or canned fruits. It makes excellent apple sauce and apple pie; in fact can be used in practically very way as a substitute for canned apples.

The army's apple nuggets, thoroughly tested in Bakers and Cooks schools throughout the country, are made from a commercial grade known as "extra good." Not all types of apples adapt themselves well to drying. Idea for the purpose are the tart varieties like the Rome Beauty, the Baldwin and the Stayman Winesap.

Thus far the apple is the only dehydrated fruit, except the lemon, being purchased for American troops, because for most fruits now bought on a quantity basis the dried form serves army purposes satisfactorily. The advantage of dehydrated apples over the dried kind is that their flavor is superior. They keep exceptionally well.

There's also a substantial saving in weight. Dehydrated apples contain only 3 to 5 per cent moisture or less, whereas the dried fruits contain anywhere from 17 to 26 per cent.

HAIL BRAZILIAN BIRDS AS AIR RAID SENTINELS

MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee zoo has two "air raid sentinels." Director Ernest Untermann says the Brazilian-crested screamers are of proved reliability. Possessing superkeen senses developed through generations of vigilance against natural enemies, the birds can hear an airplane 10 miles distant, and they react with a shrill, siren like call.

BAMB'G FARMERS CONFERENCE NOV. 20 AT VOORHEES

Denmark, Nov. 10—J. E. Banton, President of the Bamberg Farmers' Conference, announces that the Conference of 1942 was held November 20th at Voorhees School, the morning program heginning at ten-thirty and the afternoon program beginning at two o'clock.

Better Production on our Farms and Greater Preservations were the first topics at the morning session, and then Greater Respect For Each other was the last subject discussed. These discussions were led by L. L. Butter, C. R. McMillan, W. J. Jordan William Smith, H. J. Murray, W. H.Kearse and others. It is hoped that the women took an active part in these discussions, especially for Each Other.

Because of our peculiar situation with regard to sugar, meat and lard, the Conference Officials are not sure what kind of fish they will serve, or even if they will serve fish at all, but they have assured the public that there will be some kind of enjoyable luncheon. The pubic is especially asked to bring enough sugar for their own coffee as it will not he possible to furnish the sugar under the present conditions.

In the afternoon program the speaker was A L. Holsey, Triple A man from the United States Department of Agricultur. Mr. Holsey has been here before and the farmers and their friends know what to exnect of him as a speaker. The Conference officials were very glad to have him here again since he brought so much in the way of encouragement to them in their farm problems. As usual the prize giving for the best exhibits was the last thing on the program in the afternoon. The public was invited to these exercises, hut please bring your own sugar for your coffee.

—Palmetto Leader

MAKERS OF FURNITURE PRODUCE WAR GOODS

Airplane trainers and gliders instead of wooden office desks; ammunition boxes instead of metal letter-trays and waste baskets; and airplane fuel lines instead of chrome plated chair legs—this is the story of the conversion program for the furniture industry, the country's second largest producer of consumers' durable goods.

The industry in normal times produces metal and wooden furniture for the home and the office valued it about $1,000,000,000 annually, second in dollar value to consumers' goods only to the automobile industry

Today, makers of furniture all over the country are rapidly changing over their tools and facilities not only to the production of wooden airplanes and gliders, but to a wide variety of other war items. Prime contracts and subcontracts held by the industry exceed $500,000,000. Appreciable increases in the rate of production of war goods are expected to be evident by the end of 1942.

The rate of war production by the middle of next year is expected be equal to the recent annual production of civilian items.

War equipment soon to be produced in quantity by metal furniture companies includes ammunition boxes, tail and wing assemblies for airplanes rear fin struts, and seating equipment for planes, tanks and ships .The industry, of metal furniture needed by the armed services here and abroad.

FARMER DECLARES CROWS FEAST ON HIS PECANS

STILLWATER, OKLA.,—Ever hear of crows cracking pecans? J. C. Cox, near Stillwater has seen them do it, he insists. Here's how:

"The crows carry pecans to a fence post and dump them in a pile. Then a crow will take one pecan in his bill and hold on to the edge of the fencepost with his claws.

"He hammers that pecan against the top of the post until it is cracked.

Some of my posts have half a peck of hulls around where the crows have feasted."

SALT AND HEALTH

Salt is an essential and prominent constituent of the blood and of other fluids of the human body. It performs important functions in the body and from it hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice is formed. It also is chiefly responsible for the normal solvent power and osmotic pressure of the blood and other body fluids. The administration of sodium chloride (salt) in some form has been shown to be beneficial to workmen who are exposed to conditions of unusually high temperature and humidity. A small amount of extra salt being harmless to the majority of individuals if taken with sufficient fluid, it has become a common practice in industrial plants to urge the taking of a small excess of salt during hot weather. The loss of salt through perspiration is a contributing factor to heat exhaustion.

REV. F. B. McNEAL CELEBRATES 63rd BIRTHDAY

Columbia, S. C.,—Rev. F. B. McNeal, a minister of the Gospel, highly respected member of the race and a civic worker celebrated his 63rd birthday recently. Rev. McNeal is also a reader and subscriber of the Modern Farmer newspaper, a paper designed to help, encourage and give information to the Negro farmer. At the recent birthday celebration of Rev. McNeal, held at the home of Rev. E. O. Smith. 1930 Bull Street. blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Smith and Lamentations 5:1 was read as scripture for this occasion. Those who came for this celebration left after wishing Bro. McNeal many happy returns of the day.

WHITEWASHED BUILDINGS

In spite of the longer-wearing qualities of paint, many home owners prefer the quaint charm of whitewashed buildings. Many Southern Colonial homes owe much of their picturesque mellowness to their whitewashed brick walls, while whitewashed dining room walls are still sought by many owners of ranch houses. A good formula for making whitewash is to stir 10 pounds of lime into 8 quarts of water. When smooth and creamy, add water in small quantities to obtain the brushing or spraying consistency wanted. A 10-pound sack will make abou 3 gallons. Authorities recommend the addition of a llittle blueing to bring out whiteness, while addition of about 4 ounces of alum will help prevent the whitewash from rubbing off. One pound of common salt or one pound cement will help make the mixture waterproof.

DAILY 20-MILE HIKE IS 'GOOD EXERCISE' AT 75

MASSILON, OHIO.—To Niles Smith, who is 75 years old, a 20-mile hike each day is "good exercise."

A liking for window-shopping is the reason for Smith's daily jaunt He lives almost exactly half-way between the downtown sections of Massillon and Canton, on the Lincoln highway. Since he has difficulty in deciding which city to visit, he often compromises and looks at the shops in both.

Streetcars, Smith explains ,are not for him. "If you have any regard for your health," he says, "you'll walk."

The secret of healthful walking, according to Smith, is to swing your arms. "Exercise every muscle in your body," he advises, and you'll drive out all the poisons in your body and probably live happily ever after."

4-H CLUB MEMBERS LEARN DEVIOUS WAYS OF EARNING MONEY

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Nov. 1—Negro club members of the Greene county painting demonstration team are using painting work earned through the 4-H club to a great advantage in that they are earning money for themselves by painting for others. From the proceeds, the boys help defray school expenses and forward clothes club projects. As the result of this activity, popular buildings of the community are becoming more attractive, it is pointed out.

This team is composed of Willie Gresham and Henry Horton, and recently these two boys painted both the interior and exterior of a school house and the interior of a cafe.. They used linseed oil and white lead according to the formula prescribed by the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative and Lead Industries Association who are sponsoring this work in cooperation with the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. It is further revealed that the P. T. A. of the school painted raised the money with which to have this work done and that the Superintendent of county schools and others lauded the boys on the paint job done. In both jobs, the amount of paint needed was figured out by these club boys. These are two of Georgia's Negro club boys who learned a trade while promoting 4-H club project activities.

Painting is a new projert initiated into the 4-H club program this year which serves to help farmers preserve farm buildings and implements by painting them so that they will have more money to help forward their farm program. This work is under the capable leadership of Jesse James, District Agricultural Leader for the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative and Don Critchfield, Manager, Agricultural Service, Division Lead Industries Association

YOUTH 18, BUYS STORE WITH LIVE STOCK PROFITS

STAPLEHURST, NEB.—Earning from 4-H club live-stock activities have enabled Arden Aegerter, Seward county farm youth to purchase a half interest in one of Staplehurst's three grocery stores.

Aegerter, who is 18, had the reserve grand champion Hereford in 1936, grand champion lamb in 1935, reserve grand champion lamb in 1937 at Ak-Sar-Ben shows. At state fair exhibitions he had a grand champion in 1937 and generally showed the champion or prize pen of lambs.

Aegerter said his gross earnings and winnings have been about $3,500, for a net of approximately $800.

Arden and his brother, Harold, 23 pooled their finances and bought the store in the town of 300 population.

SAVE THOSE TEA LEAVES

Don't throw away your tea leaves. Save them They come in mighty handy about the household. For example, they're excellent to sprinkle over the rug, to gather and settle the dust when you're sweeping. Keep for several days and then infused with boiling water and strained, the resulting liquid makes a useful polish for mirrors, windows, glasses, varnished wood and furniture. And it costs nothing. Also tea leaves boiled up in the fish pan will remove the smell of fish.

AN INCREDIBLE POLICY

Thoughout the nation, strange changes are taking place. Small communities have overnight become roaring industrial cities. And in other cases, towns or cities have lost substantial parts of their population..

Some of the problems accompanying these changes are easily apparent. One that is not so apparent is that of electric energy. The facilities to create and distribute power take literally years to construct. Yet no war plant has failed to produce because of scarcity of electric power. None of the thousands of migrating workers have found a lack of light and power for their new homes.

The electric problem has been solved by pooling the resources of our power companies. In other words, when one company in an area faced an overload, it called on a neighboring company with a surplus of electric energy. By such interconnection of power lines, the electric industry has kept the war effort supplied with power at an accelerating pace.

Its record of success is amazing. Moreover, it has succeeded in the face of unremittig political attack. The public ownership drive continues unabated. And the SEC is mercilessly pressing the notorious "death sentence" act for holding companies, thus directly aiding, even in the war emergency, the public ownership advocates, by pressing for destruction of holding companies, regardless of the fact that for 35 years or more these companies on the whole have directed their respective groups of privately owned utilities with unparalleled efficiency and regard for the general welfare.

Present governmental policies toward the utilities, if continued, will inevitably result in curtailment of electric service. To Americans raised in the tradition of free enterprise it is incredible that the government at this time should imperil the very existence of one of our most essential and progressive industries.

This war is being fought for a principle. That principle is freedom.. Free enterprise is as necessary to the preservation of freedom as is freedom of speech press or religion. If the drive to end free enterprise in the utility field succeeds, the end of freedom in all fields of endeavor will be in sight. Hitler's state socialism will have won the peace no matter who won the war.

AN APPALLING SITUATION

Group or individuals who seek even transitory gain during the present conflict, are a decided threat to the ultimate outcome and to the peace.

Representatives of organized labor are frankly striving to bulwark their groups against post-war conditions, at the expense of present war production. Regardless of consequences, they demand and have been getting ever-increasing wages on the theory that they have a "right" to keep fully abreast of the rising cost of living. They are accumulating, in the name of the unions, gigantic tax-exempt reserves. They are accountable to no one for the disposition of these funds. The money can be used for the direct benefit of the rank-and-file members—or it can be used in the evil ramifications of bureaucratic politics. Many labor organizers deliberately intend to put labor, and more specifically themselves, in the saddle after the war. To put it bluntly, if they have their way, no man returning from the Army will be able to get a job until he has joined and paid heavy tribute to a union boss.

In the meantime, the rest of America stands by faced with paralyzing taxes, a steadily falling standard of living, and lengthening casualty lists from the front. Men with dependents are being or soon will be drafted into the Army by the millions. What of them? There is no thought of the standard of living for dependents they leave behind. In most cases, the government allows hardly enough for food, let alone anything for clothing and shelter. There is nothing left but charity for the families of men who are fighting and dying to save our basic liberties—yes, even the right of the highest paid laborer in the world here at home, to strike. What an appalling situation!

KEEP 'EM ROLLING

Solving the rubber problem demands maximum cooperation on the part of the government, industry, and the public at large.

In the brief period in which Mr. Jeffers has had charge of the rubber program, he has cut a great deal of the red tape that delayed and blocked progress in the past. His office, working with the Office of Defense Transportation, is laggressively pushing for results. It is to be hoped that politics is kept out of the way—and that the defeatists who say that this country must reconcile itself to doing without motor transportation will keep their mouths shut.

The industries which are involved in the rubber program are doing an excellent job. The oil industry has vastly expanded its facilities for the production of synthetic rubber, and has simplified, improved and accelerated the manufacturing process. The tire companies are now making casings out of reclaimed rubber and synthetic rubber which give fair service if properly used. And chemical companies are increasing their production of synthetic rubbers made from coal, grain alcohol, etc.

The experts are convinced that American ingenuity, American chemical genius, and American production methods can provide enough rubber to keep our vital automobiles rolling. In the meantime the obligation of the public is clear. We should cheerfully accept the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit No one should waste rubber on unneccessary driving. And every car owner should have his tires periodically inspected, and switched about on the wheels so that maximum mileage may be obtained.

No nation on earth is so dependent on individual transportation. Our cars will be kept on the road if the synthetic rubber program is freed of the dead hand of bureaucracy, and the public will practice rigid conservation.

AMERICA!

In Need of Men

A great number of factors are operating which tend to make guidance one of the most important needs of the day. The Maladjustment of Youth and Adults indicates that something in our Social Order has been lacking. This has created problems and situations which can effectively be met only by purposeful planning, anticipation and conditioning. If the purpose of Guidance is to promote effective Adjustments there must be taken under consideration the Christ and the Christ Way.

THE YMCA

is interested in character building and religious training and has as a part of its program an adult school in Christian Guidance.

Your Moral and Financial Support
Will Help Carry on this Good Work

Young Men's Christian Association

Nashville, Tennessee

PRINCIPLE VS. EXPEDIENCY

In these times, it is difficult to think beyond the war. But some day the war will end—and some day there will be a peaceful post-war world. And the economic policies we adopt now will have an immense bearing on what kind of a world that will be.

Taxation is a case in point. Our first job is to raise the money to pay for the war. That means that all individuals and all industries must pay far heavier levies than ever before. But, at the same time, we must remember that unwise taxation could destroy our whole economic structure—and make the restoration of our traditional kind of government and our traditional kind of economic system impossible after the war.

Today, for instance, most of our basic industries are in war business of some sort. Due to the abnormal demands of war, they have more orders than they can fill. The government provides them with money and credit when necessary. But when the war ends, those industries must make the immensely difficult change back to production for peace. There will be a period when vast sums of money will be needed for making the change-over. If government provides that money in times of peace, we'll be hell-bent for socialism. If free enterprise is to live, free enterprise must provide the money—and it can only provide it if our tax laws permit it to build up adequate financial reserves against the exigencies of the future.

To permit industry to build up such reserves would still another salutary effect. That money would go out of circulation. It would not add to consumer purchasing power. It would not be spent until the war was over. And so, it would be anti-inflationary.

Summing up, we must not think entirely in terms of how much money this or that tax bill can raise. We must also think in terms of what any tax bill would do to the American system for which we are fighting. Expediency must not be permitted to overshadow principle.

OVERLOOKS 'ATLANTIC NARROWS'

The coast of Maranhao state, which Brazilian forces are reported to be combing for a possible Axis submarine base, occupies a central position along the slanting northern shores of Brazil, east of the mouth of the Amazon, says a National Geographic society bulletin.

Although far outside the Caribbean danger zone for United Nations shipping, it overlooks the approaches to the "Atlantic narrows," between the eastern hump of Brazil and the western hump of Africa. Through these narrows passes wartime shipping not only between the east coasts of the United States and South America, but also bound for Middle East fronts around South Africa. On the other hand, any shelter offered by this strategically situated coast is offset by various navigation difficulties which it also presents.

FARM NEWS

Oklahoma City, Okla.—T. M. Campbell, Negro Extension field agent, last month visited farmers and farm agents in seven Southern states in connection with his work. After seeing the farmers in his territory at close range, he makes this interesting observation on Negro farmers and the war effort.

"I talked with many rural Negro families whose sons have been called to the colors and, be it said to their credit, while they may not be waving flags and parading as much as some groups, they are solidly behind the boys with their food and feed, war savings, fat and scrap collecting in the September issue of OPPORTUNITY magazine organ of the National Urban League of New York.

By the way, Mr. Campbell has an interesting article on sharecroppers campaigns."

Vancouver island, off the British Columbia and Washington coasts, recent target for Japanese shellfire, was discovered by Sixteenth Century Spanish explorers, but ceded to England under the treaty of Nootka signed in 1790.

Claude R. Wickard, secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has asked the hatchery operators and farmers to raise at least 200 million extra chickens during the fall and winter to supplement our meat supplies. He points out that our fighting men need plenty of red meat. So the extra chicken meat for home consumption will help make just that much more red meat available for our armed forces.

Of course, winter poultry production will have its difficulties for farmers who are not experienced in year-round flock raising, but the effort can be successful for farmers who manage their flocks carefully. We suggest that inexperienced farmers call on their county agent, or their vocational agriculture teacher and get some pointers on winter poultry production.

Now don't worry about a market for chickens. If there should be difficulties in any area, the department will take steps to see that a market is found.

With a heavy fall cabbage crop ready for market and no tin available for sauerkraut, housewives in 28 states in the North Central and Eastern seaboard areas will be helping the war effort by including cabbage, a victory food special, in their menus between September 28 and October 10.

You know, cabbage patches may have been one of the reasons Hollanders were willing to pay the high price of $20 for Manhattan Island. The first cabbage seed were brought to our shores as early as 1560 by the French explorer, Cartier, and early settlers brought with them a taste for cabbage, and more than that, they brought seed. Today this vegetable ranks second only to potatoes in palate popularity.

Cabbage has few peers in vitamin content. It has A, the "black-out vitamin," so necessary to good eyesight in dim light. It has three B's—thiamine for steady nerve morale, rihoflavin to promote healthy growth, and niacin to ward off deteriorating pellagra. And it has C, the toning vitamin that we must eat daily since it cannot be stored. Cabbage also contains iron for blood and calcium for bones. Don't forget the date for the cabbage Victory Food Special. It's September 28 to October 10.

Here's a victory food special for November 9-21. It's nuts: walnuts, pecans, almonds, fillberts and other domestic tree nuts. In addition to being a good source for some minerals and vitamins, these nuts contain both fats and proteins.

During the year ending June 30, the Navy bought more than 910 million pounds of food. Among the items were 12,168,000 dozen eggs, 192,874,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, 98,798 000 lbs. of fresh meat, and 86,119,000 pounds of bread and flour. As for the army, each man in it eats 6 1-2 pounds of meat every week, 7 eggs, 7 pints of milk 5 1-2 pounds of bread and cereal, and 15 lbs. of fruit and vegetables. This gives you some idea of the farmer's production job.

A FOUL TRICK

Every night before climbing into bed, Private Darwin Cummings of Camp Barcley, Texas, plants a kiss on the photograph of his girl friend, which he keeps next to his bed. One night recently Cummings came into his tent after lights were out. He followed his usual habit and then got into bed and went to sleep. When Cummings awoke the next morning, he flew into a rage. And no wonder. Someone had replaced his girl's picture with that of Adolf Schickelgruber!

The dreamy-eyed author clawed frantically through his desk for that recently completed manuscript, then gave up in utter despair. Approaching his wife, he asked::

Hubby: Darling, it's gone! My beautiful story. Do you think our little Wilbur ate it up?

Wifey: Now how could he? You know he can't read.

TIME FOR EVERYTHING

A prospective officer was up before the anti-aircraft officer candidate board at Camp Stewart, Ga. He had been given the problem of moving a platoon of men from one point on a piece of paper to another point at the end of the paper, by giving them the proper commands. The candidate jumped to attention and began reeling off the commands: "Platoon, attenshun! ____ Right shoulder arms!_____ Left face! _____ Forward march!' Suddenly the soldier stopped. A board member inquired, "What are you waiting for?" "Why, sir," came the reply, "I was waiting for the platoon to get to the end of the paper!"

FAILURE INEXCUSABLE

A critical fire hazard has been created by the emergency occupation of old buildings to carry on war work.

These older buildings are numbered in thousands against one new building and they are being put to uses for which they were not designed. Dwellings are hurriedly changed to apartment buildings, garages and old stores turned into warehouses, rundown factories rushed into service for new industries. Existing structures of all kinds are being used without adequate fire protection for their new contents.

A recent bulletin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out the principal dangers, together with corrective measures. Vertical travel of fire is probably the factor of greatest moment in connection with safety to life and property in most of the existing buildings two or three stories in height. Heated gases, some of which may under certain conditions be explosive, rise and expand into the upper stories of a building. This spread of gas may take place for a considerable time before the fire is discovered, and under these conditions the entire structure may become a death trap to all in or near it.

The cure for this danger is enclosure of all stairs, elevators, escalators and dumb waiters shafts, and the use of wired glass for windows in light shafts

Excessive floor area, without subdividing walls or fire partitions, is one of the most common objectionable features of many of our industrial plants being built today, as well as some built previously. Outside streams cannot cover the interior of such buildings, and without perfect fire protection, they become susceptible to heavy fire loss.

Every employe and employer should do his utmost to protect our war industries against fire. Failure is inexcusable.

THE FINAL TEST

The people of this country are face to face with the most critical of all tests that can be exacted of our form of government—inflation. It is more difficult to understand than war. It is intangible.

Dr. Paul F. Cadman, leading economist, has pointed out that it will take a lot more than laws to fight inflation. The present policy of one group blaming another group in seeking a scapegoat for the rising cost of living, will prove disastrously futile. If continued, it will offset all tax measures, forced savings, price regulations, wage stabilization, rationing, and credit control.

Inflation is a challenge to the individual. As Dr. Cadman observed: "This is one of the real occasions when the American people have a chance to demonstrate the moral fiber of the nation in their willingness to be obedient to the unenforceable. For, of a truth, inflation cannot be controlled by either legislation or compulsion.'

Most of us have occasionally been guilty of unconsidered attacks on industry, labor or politics, as if each group was a separate entity. We need all three groups and the sooner we realize it, just so much sooner will leaders of each group moderate their policies.

It is a mortal certainty that if the irrelevant disputes don't cease, we might as well abandon the hypocrisy of waving the American flag and consoling ourselves in our discontent with brass bands. It is inconceivable that we cannot live up to the ideals of freedom and opportunity that made this nation. However, the test is before us, final and irrevocable. Everything therefore has been preliminary, with plenty of cribbing. Not so now. You cannot crib in a test in which natural law is the judge.

Only production, thrift, economy and honesty in public and private life can stem the tide of inflation now.

A VITAL RIGHT

Natural resources are a basic cause of war. Nations which don't have them strive to gain them, nations which have them try to keep them; war itself cannot be waged to a successful termination without their products. From this, the conclusion could easily be drawn that natural resources are a curse. They most decidedly are when they are exploited by a few crazed maniacs with hypnotic power over millions of people.

But the use to which our natural resources here in America have been put during the last century and a half, show that our oil, coal and metal mines, timber, water power, etc., can be the greatest of blessings. Never has the world seen comfort and security for the common man as has been attained by their use in this country. All of the creative genius of free men centered on securing a rising plane of existence for the individual. A form of government and a "way of doing business" made it possible to satisfy this urge. The opportunity for every man to make his living independently and free of government domination, is our basic law. This protects our system of free enterprise. As long as it is preserved, officialism cannot control votes to destroy it.

Our industries were developed to their present gigantic productivity by countless men—unknown men—free men. Until war came, every ounce of the collective energy of these men went toward making a better life for the common citizen This is as it should have been, and will be again, providing our people, while making every sacrifice necessary to win the war, cling to one vital right from which stems all other rights—the right of every American citizen in peace time to be the master of his own destiny not the servant of a socialized state as in Germany

CAN'T EAT A BLOW TORCH

Unless the authorities wake up soon, a wholly unnecessary food shortage is imminent. Thousands upon thousands of farmers are going out of business totally, or substantially curtailing productions Lack of labor and a feeling that those in high places don't understand their problems, are the main reasons given for such action.

Over 1,400 dairy farmers have quit business this year in the New York milk shed area alone, according to figures compiled by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. The League's figures for the same area showed, further that nearly 20,000 head of dairy cattle have been sold so far this year with the prospect that over 15,000 more will be sold during the balance of the year. The plight of New York dairy farmers is typical of farmers in every state.

There have been plenty of reported studies made in regard to manpower needs of the armed services and war industries, which are commonly designated as armament, airplane and shipbuilding. We have been told that all able-bodied men and women with ultimately be forced into industries "essential" to our war program Thus millions of men have been faced with the choice of a gun or a welder's torch apparently in the belief that we could live, eat and fight with these instruments alone.

The time has long passed when attention should have been given to the nampower needs of the industries that keep the "essential" industries going.

WHITE HOPE OF MANKIND

War on the scale that it is being fought today, involving civilian and military forces alike, has caused forebodings of the gloomiest character. It has been predicted that civilization could easily crack under the strain, dragging us all to doom along with the dictators we are fighting.

The most hopeful sign that this will not happen lies in the progress that has been made in the field of scientific medical research and in the wide application of the results of that research. Such death dealing disease as smallpox, typhoid tuberculosis, pneumonia, and others too numerous to mention have either eradiicated or largely controlled. Most of this miraculous progress has taken place right here in our own country in a comparatively few years. Our medical men have been able to work in unique freedom. No social dogmas or political oppression in any form hampered their work. In addition to their own research, they were able to utilize to the fullest extent the scentific knowledge painfully accumulated by medical martyrs amid disease, death and tyranny the world over.

The surest guarantees for the future health of soldiers and civilians alike, are our efficient medical officers and private physicians who can bring into play the scientific resources of centuries to protect and save life.

Without this safegnard for our physical welfare, our spiritual foundations could be sadly shaken. And though the pioneering work of medicine will never be completed,it has advanced sufficiently to be the white hope of mankind in the present horror.

"THE LINES BEHIND THE LINES"

When peace comes to the world again, we in America should give due credit to those industries which have outstandingly contributed to victory.

The Association of American Railroads recently referred with pardonable pride to the railroads' part in the war effort, as "The Lines Behind the Lines." They have proven themselves a pillar of strength in an America at war, with all the sudden change and readjustment that war means.

Railroad carloadings this years have been approximately 36 per cent more than those of the corresponding period in 1939. Freight hauled, as measured by ton-miles, has nearly doubled in this period. The railroads are hauling on schedule the millions of troops and millions of people traveling on the nation's business.. They are successfully meeting unprecedented demands in the movement of millions of tons of Army and Navy supplies and munitions and the materials which go into their manufacture. They are meeting the emergency precipitated by the loss of commercial water service through the Panama Canal.

Joseph B. Estman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, says: "The railroads are driving their cars and locomotives as they have never been driven before."

The railroads have asked for permission to get 900 new locomotives, 80,000 new freight cars, 2,100,000 tons of new rails and adequate maintenance equipment for 1943 in order to continue satisfactory freight operations.

The "Lines Behind the Lines" are serving the nation in its crisis in characteristic free enterprise fashion

And that's railroading American style.

PAINT REDUCES FIRE HAZARDS

Paint has been recognized by insurance underwriters as being effective in reducing fire hazards for some woods by as much as 400 per cent. Two coats are more effective than one. The paint tends to seal the surface where ignition starts. The species of wood, the wood grain exposed, the wood all affect the flame resistance..

NOT AFRAID OF RATS?

The room was filled with women, but when a large black and white rat crawled out no one screamed, and no one scampered for a high perch; these were home economists from 19 Negro Land-Grant colleges and related institutions who had come to Washington by invitation from the Department of Agriculture to discuss "Negro Family Management Under the War Economy."

The rat, of course, was in the animal room of the Bureau of Home Economics nutrition laboratory at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. It was one of many being studied by specialists to find out the effects of various dietary deficiencies. The home economists caressed the fur of the rodent, felt its body, and examined it carefully. This was their business, one in which they were thoroughly trained, and they enjoyed it very much.

Seeing the rats was just one of many things the home economists saw at Beltsville. They saw the results of many recent experiments in food, clothing, and household equipment. They also saw machines which can tell the life span of a pair of hose, a dress, or any other garment.

But this wasn't all of the five-day conference. In Washington, they sat around tables and discussed the whole range of family management from darning old clothes to make them last to reading good books to keep abreast of the men in the front lines.

CHICKEN FEATHERS IMPORTANT

With the armed forces needing a large supply of waterfowl feathers for stuffing sleeping bags, hospital pillows, lining coats, and sound-proofing military equipment, poultry men looking forward to large sales of chicken feathers for civilian use.

COTTON STAPLE SHORTER

The average staple length of the 8,200,000 bales of cotton ginned through October 17 is 32.1 thirty-seconds of an inch, or 0.5 thirty-seconds of an inch shorter than for the corresponding period last season. The 8,200,000 bales represents about 60 percent of the estimated production for the season. The 10 market average price of Middling 15-16 inch cotton was 19.09 cents as of October 28.

WAGES FOR CANE WORKERS

The U. S. Government of Agriculture today announced minimum wages to be paid laborers in the harvesting of the 1942 sugarcane crop in Florida. The rates represent an increase of between 8 and 12 percent over those prevailing in 1941. Increase in harvesting wages for the crop in Louisiana, the other part of the mainland sugarcane areas, were announced on October 10.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on a farm in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane, be paid in full by growers at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable, after public hearing and investigation. The public hearing was held at Clewiston, Florida on August 25.

4-H CLUBBERS CHECKUP

During National 4-H Club Achievement Week, November 7-14, 200,000 Negro boys and girls who are helping to win the war on the farm front paused for a moment to take stock of home much misery they had caused the Axis this year.

Well, a checkup revealed that the million and a half 4-H clubbers, white and colored alike, had raised three million bushels of vegetables in their Victory Gardens, or enough to feed 10 infantry divisions for a whole year. The youngsters had also raised six million and a half chickens, 300,000 hogs, 85,000 dairy cows, 11,000,000 pounds of peanuts and soybeans.

Among other things they had collected 146,000 pounds of scrap metal, bought six million dollars worth of war bonds, and canned 14 million jars of food. Department officials are saying, "Not bad."

THE DOCTOR IS OUT

It seems certain that there is going to be a shortage of doctors, especially in rural areas, due to the large number who must staff our army hospitals. This makes it increasingly necessary for farmers to grow in their Victory Gardens "protective foods" that will keep them healthy this winter and next year. The gardens should be of adequate size, and should include at least 10 different kinds of vegetables.

The farm women can play a big part in helping to maintain good health in the rural communities by enrolling in home nursing and first aid courses offered by the Red Cross and other organizations. It's important that we keep well all the time, but it's doubly important now because we are at war and all of us have a job to do.

FOOD ASSURED

In an effort to help assure an adequate supply of food for the tenants on their farms, large plantation owners in two Mississippi counties have employed a full-time Negro horticulturist to work with their farmers in the production and preservation of food. Jars and canning equipment have been supplied for a community canning center.

SHARE THE MEAT, FARMER

Farmers who butcher meat for home use are also expected to do their full part in the share-the-meat campaign. In order to avoid waste, it may be necessary some weeks for farm people to consume more than their allowance, but an average of 2 1-2 pounds of meat per person per week is expected to be maintained throughout the year.

The weekly sharing allowance for age groups is: Under 6 years, 3-4 pounds; from 6 to 12, 1 1-2 pounds; and over 12 years 2 1-2 pounds.

COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has proclaimed cotton marketing quotas for 1943-44 marketing season, and has called a referendum of cotton farmers for Saturday, December 12.

It is pointed out that cotton marketing quotas are necessary to prevent an over-expansion of cotton acreage, and consequent insufficient production of badly needed foods and other farm commodities.

Long staple cotton production is encouraged. Although the Nation has on hand nearly two years' supply of cotton, most of it is of the shorter staple. Farmers are being urged to switch to longer staple varieties wherever practicable. Long staple cotton has many important military uses.

SET PRECEDENT

Last week Negro Mississippians set a precedent which may effect the future of the Negro in Agriculture in many important respects. Here's what happened: the Nation's cotton crop was in danger of being lost, there were far too few pickers. The cry went out to the towns that unless pickers were obtained large quantities of cotton would rot in the fields. The town people became concerned. In a few days business men and women, teachers, ministers, doctors, newspaper editors and reporters pushed aside their own work and joined the cotton pickers' brigade.

Claude A. Barnett, special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, points out that this attitude on the part of Negro business and professional people will do much to help farmers understand the importance of their job. He thinks the reorganization of the significance of agricultural pursuits will encourage farmers to try to do a better job.

NEGRO WOMAN'S IDEA

In 1935 the School Lunch program was launched. It has giown steadily. Last year lunches were served to five million white and a the idea is not new. Mrs. Dora Johnson, a teacher in Jefferson county, Ga., began serving school lunches 17 years ago.

Of course then there were no surplus commodities, so Mrs. Johnson planted a school garden which supplied all of the vegetables for the meals she served to more than 100 undernourished children. Going about the program scientifically, Mrs. Johnson has kept accurate weight charts showing the children's development and records of daily menus throughout the 17 years.

"400" AND "401"

Two new varieties of flue-cured tobacco, one highly and the other partially resistant to black root rot disease, have been developed by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment station and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, the Department announced this week. The new varieties are "400" and "401". It took 10 years of experimental breeding to develop them.

Although not immune to black root rot, "400" is highly resistant. It is also slightly resistant to some of the leaf spot diseases and produces high yields of cigarette leaf, is easily cured and has sufficient body when grown in Virginia and North Carolina Piedmont areas.

The other new variety, "401," is partially resistant to black root rot. some leaf spot disease, is easily cured, and produces even higher yields than "400."

Both "400" and "401" should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting.

RUST HELPS AXIS

About finished with some of your farm tools and ready to put them away for the winter? Well, Department experts warn that rust is one of the chief enemies of farm tools. So, you'd better take a tip and grease plows and hoes, and other farm tools before you put them away. While grease often serves the purpose, a red lead paint has been developed which is a sure shot against rust. If you prefer to make it at home, consult your county agent and he will tell you how to go about making it.

BLUE STAMP FOODS

Here's the November blue stamp food list issued by the Agricultural Marketing Administration: fresh apples, all fresh vegetables including Irish and sweet potatoes, shell eggs, corn meal, hominy (corn) grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, self-rising flour, enriched self-rising flour; and whole wheat (Graham) flour.

NO OFFICIAL NATIONAL FLOWERS

It is surprising to learn that there are no really official national flowers. Richard J. Hayden, superintendent of parks and boulevards in Boston, Mass.. who has long been interested in this subject, states that certain flowers are generally associated with various nations but that none of them are recognized by government action.

Popular polls, competitions and motions adopted by organizations have placed these flowers on the ballot. Many of them the Scotch thistle, the shamrock of Ireland, are merely traditions. In this class belongs the tulip of the Netherlands.

As for the United States, Hayden relates that two flowers have, at different times, been recognized by groups of interested persons. One is the arbutus (Epigaea repens), the other goldenrod (Solidago). Neither is elected through legislative decree.

NEARLY ONE-HALF U. S. NATION HAS EYE TROUBLE

Plans for an air force of 2,000,000 men, recently announced by the army, call for the greatest mobilization of eye-power of any nation in all history.

Pilots must have eyesight for above the average. Not only must they have so-called normal visual acuity, but candidates for pilots must have excellent eye co-ordination and muscle balance. Up until recently about one out of every four applicants for the air service has been rejected because of his eyes. As the program of selection progresses, it is highly probable that there will be even a larger number of rejections because of faulty vision.

Good eyes are also needed by the air and forces, the regular military forces, and the millions of airplane and other war workers throughout the country. Eyesight conservation—the protection of eyes and the rehabilitation of eyes so as to improve their usefulness—is one of the major problems in the nation's all-out effort for victory. Approximately half of all adults in the United States have visual defects which call for attention and care. Even good eyes need protection in the way of proper illumination, safeguards against excessive dust and irritants, and ample supplies of vitamins in the diet, according to a Better Vision institute bulletin.

Millions of men and women are entering upon new jobs in essential industries which involve great visual effort. Eyes must be trained and conditioned for their new and difficult tasks, otherwise there will be widespread failures, of vision.

Vigilance should be exercised to bring eyes up to the necessary efficiency required by the jobs they must perform, and to maintain seeing conditions up to proper standards. In this way will the nation's eye-power be mobilized effectively for victory.

LORD BYRON'S VALET FEARFUL OF GHOSTS

The centennial of the death of William Fletcher, Lord Byron's "perfect valet" during the last ten years of the poet's life, was commemorated by an item reprinted in the London Times. It relates that Fletcher died "in the deepest state of pecuniary distress" and that "to the last he was a victim of mal de mer."

But seasickness was only a part of the faithful valet' smartydom He was extremely superstitious: whenever he met a hunchback he invariably touched his hump. In Italy his fingers were kept busy making the "horns" to keep off the evil eye. When his master, in his wanderings, had the alternative of occupying a place that was haunted and one that was not, he invariably chose the former, and kept the valet busy "layng the ghost."

In the fragments preserved from his journal, Fletcher complained that he was obliged to remove from one bedroom to another "for the sake of peace, and always found the new one more haunted than the old."

COWBIRD FASTER THAN PIGEON

The cowbird has a bad reputation. It lays its eggs in the nest of other birds. It is too lazy or too inefficient to build its own nest. But in a race starting at Chicago's municial airport, the little blackbird known as the cowbird, has beaten three carrier pigeons at their own game. It was the winner in a 55-mile race and it covered this distance in 45 minutes faster than the homing pigeons.

The race settles an argument between the owner of a flock of homing cowbirds and the resident of the Inland Bird Banding association,, who owns the pigeons. All of the birds were released at the airport at 3:05 p. m., and one of the cowbirds reached the yard of its owner at 3:50 p. m. Half an hour later the pigeons arrived at the premises of their owner, proving they were homing pigeons but that they were slower than homing cowbirds.

BERMUDA BOASTS HAVING BAR IN OLD QUARRY

Stories have been written about many unusual bars and drinking places in the world, but Hamilton, Bermuda, boasts probably the only bar in a quarry.

"The Quarry's" was opened years ago in what used to be an old stone-cutter's working ground, which for years lay neglected between the northeast corner of the hotel American House, at Queen and Church Streets.

Much of "The Quarry's" charm lies in the careful preservation of the uneven planes and projections of the walls, which have been allowed to remain exactly as they were hewn by the stone-cutters. The rough texture and the soft tones of the natural stone add immeasurably to the general warmth of its atmosphere.

In the center of the room stands the bar, beneath a gaily-striped awning. The ceiling of the quarry proper is supported by massive beams and square pillars of natural stone and an inche at the eastern end is the bronze ship's bell of the barque "Francis Hilyard."

This bell has an interesting story. A little over 50 years ago the "Francis Hilyard," bound from Philadelphia to Antwerp, put into St. George's in distress. Proving to be hopelessly unseworthy, she was subsequently sold at auction for the benent of the underwriters. The bell attracted the eye of the late A. Paschal, who bid it in and installed it in the old bar at the Americn House. There, every New Year's eve, it became his custom to use it to ring the old year out and the new year in.

BEAUTIFUL BRAZILIAN PARROTS

Birds abound in the jungles of Brazil and the macaws are the most beautiful of all. These are the largest and finest of the parrot family and measure three feet from head to tail. Some are red, green, and blue, while others are blue, yellow and brown and are called the Hyacanthine macaws, due to their brilliant plumage. With its hard beak one of these birds can crack a nut that would be difficult to break with a hammer.

LAWS 'AGIN' SMOKING IN BED, CUSSING, SMOKING

You can't swear in Elkton, Md. A city ordinance of June 1, 1936, made the use of improper speech "in or about business premises" punishable by fine or imprisonment and held the proprietors of buildings responsible. Likewise in Burnsville, W. V., Mayor C. E. Whyttsell decreed a fine for all who could not curb their speech.

The mayor of Keosauqua, Iowa, the same month, issued a ukase to his 1,000 citizens that they must not smoke in bed.

Despite an almost embarrassing proximity to the night club, super-soophisticated city of New York, the puritan aldermen of Yonkers have banned the wearing of shorts by the fair and sometimes fat sex. The reason was moral, not a gesture of transcendental ethetics.

In Brea. Ohio, an ancient but still unrepealed statute makes it illegal for you to take your dog or cat out ofter dark without a red light on the animal's tail. Whiskers, "complete or partial," are illegal in Los Angeles but beards are standard equipment equired by the laws of Brainerd, Minn., and Centralia, Wash., according to the scholarly researches of Dick Hyman whose mad compilations are called. "It's the Law," An ancient statute makes it illegal to play the fiddle in Boston or to own a dog more than 10 inches high. "It is against the law in the state of Virginia to have a bathtub inside a house; same shall be kept in the yard."

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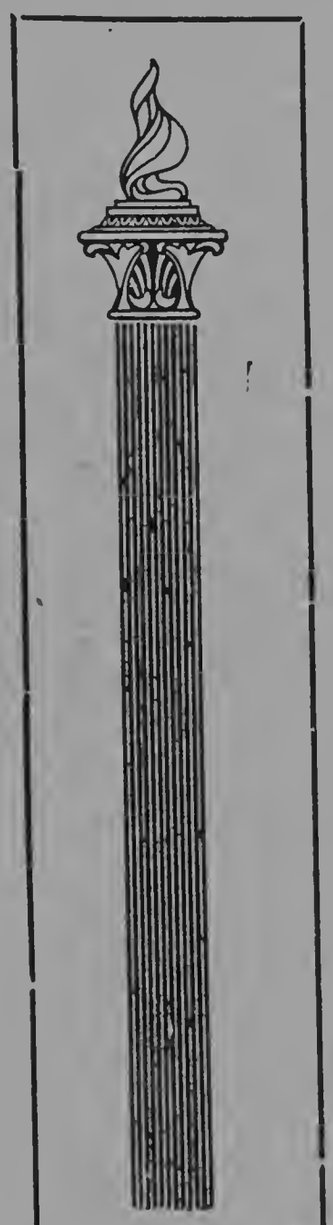

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GA. CLUB MEMBERS HELP NATION'S WAR EFFORTS THROUGH 4-H CLUBS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Nov. 16—While Georgia rural Negro boys and girls are receiving valuable training and experience in farming and home making through 4-H club work, they are contributing towards the nation's food and feed program at the same time. During this year, they have shown greater interest in producing more food items so that they could be credited with having helped with America's war efforts in 1942.

Here are some activities underway at this time among the 4-H'ers:

In Baldwin county, several club members have pledged to improve at least an acre of their farm by terracing and planting winter legumes. Also Charles Johnson of the Fishing Creek community has raised six turkeys which he sold and bought war bonds. Three club girls reported having sold enough vegetables to purchase a war bond each.

More than 35 Liberty county boys have pigs that will be ready to be butchered when hog killing time comes. Quite a few club members reported the planting of fall gardens and that their spring gardens this year served as a wonderful supplement in the home coming campaign.

Working hard to reach a 20,000 chicken goal among Laurens county clubbers, four of them have started brooder houses and quite a few of them are placing orders for baby chicks.

In the Bibb county area, Jack Bryant, Jesse and Sherman Hart are feeding out a home-raised beef calf each to be sold at the Macon Fat Stock Show next March. All three of these calves are looking good and they are gentle as a kitten. There are 10 beef calves among seven Hancock county boys being fed out for next year's sale and these boys are storing corn, beans and hay and making stalls for them for the winter. Eight Mitchell county boys are getting their calves in shape too.

It's a bright outlook for good sweet potato yields among Peach and Houston counties club members. These potatoes will be used on the family table and sold on local markets also.

Garden projects are well underway among club members in the Shellman, Coleman, Carnegie, and Mitchell Grove Communities of Randolph county, and in Chatham County four community school gardens are in the making. In Dougherty county efforts are being made to keep gardens in good tilth and in readiness for any plantings.

Throughout the state, Negro 4-H club members are tending their project activities with more courage and interest than previously, the Agricultural Extension Service points out.

Industrial College, Ga.,—National 4-H Club Achievement Week was observed by Georgia Negro club members the week of Nov. 13th with the event having been designated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Achievement Week brought to a close the work accomplished by club members during 1942 and sat up project activity goals to be reached in 1943.

On this occasion, 4-H'ers will report on the number of victory hogs, chickens, gardens, and cows they have and the amount of scrap iron and rubber collected by them during the salvage campaign. The amount of canning and food preservation done and the amount of war stamps and bonds purchased will also be revealed. They will tell how they marketed their club products, how they are using 4-H club work to help themselves and how they are cooperating with the neighborhood leader system in their communities. The clubbers will also report on civilian defense, wildlife conservation activities and many other rural-life enterprises.

The event provides club members with an opportunity to make a general report of their accomplishments to help win the war through project activities and aims at increasing the present club enrollment for next year.

To acquaint more rural and urban people with what they have done through their projects in 1942, club members will set up educational exhibits in store windows and other public places throughout the state, using illustrative material embracing all phase of 4-H club work. Appropriate programs for the occasion have been worked out by both farm and home demonstration agents, during which time, progress cards, club pins or certificates of honor will be given those having completed their projects.

Despite the havocs created by war and amidst an era of frustration and perplexities, it'll be seen during National 4-H Club Achievement week that America's club members made progress in 1942 and contributed to this Nation's war efforts admirably.

ANDRE PLEAD FOR SOLDIERS' DEATH

Note To Washington Prayed To Be Spared Dishonor Of Being Hanged

NEW ORLEANS—A New Orleans' collector has bought for $100 a scrap of paper containing the proud words Maj. John Andre penned to George Washington asking death by a firing squad.

The yellowed, 161-year-old letter—which was never answered—has been in the hands of a New Orleans family for generations. It was sold by Leo Brownson, a broker, who would not reveal the name of neither the seller nor buyer.

In it Andre, imprisoned for plotting with Benedict Arnold, pleaded with General Washington in polite, nicely turned phrases to spare him death "on a jibbet." Andre wrote the request on the eve of his execution at Tappan, N. Y.

Washington's denial of it caused subsequent charges of harshness on the American commander's part that have been the subject of much historical argument.

His manner of death, however, was only the last blow in a life of disappointments for John Andre. Perhaps the greatest came when the strict parents of Honora Sneyd forbade him her hand.

Joins Royal Army

He then joined the royal army in Canada. Honora married another in 1773, but Andre's account of his capture with the surrender of St. John's in 1775 notes that he was "stripped of everything except the picture of Honora, which I concealed in my mouth. Preserving this I yet think myself fortunate."

Exchanged for an American prisoner in three years, Andre returned to service and won rapid promotions. His ill-fated rendezvous with Benedict Arnold occurred when, as an adjutant general of the British forces, he landed at West Point flying a flag of truce.

Pretending to arrange for disposition of a Loyalist's confiscated property, he obtained vital defense maps from the traitorous American officer. The plot might have been successful had not American fire forced his sloop o'war, the Vulture, to move down the river.

Andre changed into civilian clothes and hurried toward the English lines, but three colonial militiamen captured him near Tarrytown. They found the telltale papers in his pants.

'LEGACY OF ROMANCE'

Through the channels of the West Indies have passed many renowned men. Sir Walter Raleigh on his search for treasure, stopped to caulk his ships with pitch of Trinidad. In many fights among their bays and creeks, Sir Francis Drake acquired skill and seamanship which, later, defeated the Spanish Armada. The Island of Tortuga, off the coast of Haiti, was the first base of the buccaneers, and at Port Royal, in Jamaica, they spent their plundered wealth. There is scarcely an island in the Archipelago which does not recall their adventures They have left to the Caribbean a "legacy of romance."

VIRGINIAN'S APPARATUS IS EXCELLENT DEER 'CHASER'

A Virginia game commission release describes a brand new method of keeping deer away from farm crops—a barking watchdog, leashed by a short chain to a long overhead "trolly-wire" stretched between two trees at opposite ends of a field. According to the commission this worked for Warden O'Neil of Wise county in keeping deer out of a strawberry bed when intermittent shooting, flashing lights and smelly repellents failed. Not a single deer visited the field after the dog took over!

The commission recommends this practice as a good means of making a virtue of a deer-chasing dog's chief vice. However, it warns that wire or chain should be equipped with insulators to prevent painful and terrifying shocks to the dog during electrical storms. Care should be taken to give the dog a cleared runway along the wire, so that the chain cannot become entangled in trees, brush, crops or other encumbrances. Water, food and shelter for the dog's comfort must also be provided.

HEMLINE NO HEADACHE WHEN COTTON ATTIRE IS WORN

Hot weather never kept a jitterbug from dancing, but this summer dancing can be done in gowns so cool as to be almost air-conditioned. Cotton party frocks were never lovelier, sheerer, or more becoming. From fairy-like flower prints of faintest hue to vivid tropical colors, cottons give a girl demureness or dash, depending upon the effect she wants.

Besides being cool, a cotton party dress gives its wearer a carefree mind. If the hemline gathers soil from the floor, or if perspiration filters into the underarm section, the dress requires only a good laundering to make it clean and fresh again. No worry lest a dirty hemline put a floor-length dress out of commission, for with washable cotton a little soap and water provides the remedy.

There is another thrifty angle to many cotton gowns. If made simply, with modest neckline and cap sleeves, the cotton gown can be cut to street length and worn as an afternoon dress when its life as a party dress is over. Material cut from the skirt may be used to make an extra blouse or a short jacket.

Langston Observes Pearl Harbor Day

LANGSTON, Okla., Dec. 17 (ANP)—Langston university commemorated the first anniversary of the tragedy of Pearl Harbor with a stirring chapel address last Monday morning by Nick Aaron Ford, professor of English.

Speaking from the subject, "What Negroes are Fighting For," Ford pointed out the part Negroes have played in other American wars and how their participation had secured greater recognition for the race in the post-war era. He said the Negro's stake in this war is greater than it has been in any previous conflict.

He condemned discrimination and proscription of Negroes in America, but declared that under axis control these evils would be aggravated a hundred fold.

Hilliard A. Bowen, director of personnel, arranged for the celebration in accordance with a suggestion from the Office of War Information.

In his introduction of the speaker he revealed that Prof. Ford is author of two books and a contributor to national magazines. Last summer he was invited by the University of Oklahoma to conduct a series of broadcasts known as "The Langston Hour" over WNAD, the university's radio station at Norman. He is one of the few Oklahoma Negroes listed in "Who's Who in American Colleges."

"THE PROBLEM CHILD"

An Article from the Baptist and Reflector's Editorial

A northern publication, which may be described as the high priest among modernist publications, said recently that Southern Baptists "are the problem child in the family of denominations." The occasion for the statement was the action of the Southern Baptist Convention at San Antonio in receiving into its fellowship the Baptist Convention of Southern California. Of this action the publication in question is frankly critical and describes the reasons for the action as "excuses."

Whether the action in the matter was wise or unwise is not here taken up. But the Southern Baptist Convention did not solicit the California group as a member, nor did it maneuver to get the group to join. For two years the California body had sought admittance. What the Convention did was finally to admit the body on the basis of doctrinal and practical agreement between the two and in view of the repeated request of the California group.

If some Southern Baptist group should find itself in doctrinal and practical agreement with Northern Baptist Convention and should for two years seek and then obtain admittance into that body, that would not be Northern intrusion into Southern territory, as has been charged in the case before us. We would not charge the Northern body with being unbrotherly." In fact, we are coming more and more to believe that, as has been suggested several times by another source, it would be the good and logical thing to do for those Baptist persons and papers and bodies in the South that are not in real sympathy with the South Southern viewpoint and policies but to hold the viewpoint and policies of the Northern Convention to seek and secure admittance into that body and let the rest of us alone. That would not be intrusion and unbrotherliness on the part of the Northern Convention nor make that Convention a problem child. In fact, it would help to solve a lot of problems. If people are not in harmony with Southern Baptists, let them go where they will be in harmony, and peace go with them

We have a notion, however, that the real thing back of the description, "problem child", applied to the Southern Convention by the Northern paper is resentment over the fact that Southern Baptists decline to go into officially formulated union schemes. They decline to unite with the different denominations to form one big "worldwide church." The reason for this is not that Southern Baptists do not love their fellow Christians and do not desire to have fellowship with them. It is the conviction that God's revealed truth in its fullness and loyalty to that truth cannot be found in such an arrangement They ought not to be classed as a "problem child" because they do not compromise their convictions and cease to deal honestly with their conviction and fall in line with official allignments which put little or no emphasis on convictions of a doctrinal nature. The real problem in the case is not found with those who stand for their scriptural convictions, but with those who say that such convictions do not particularly matter.

Speed Cop (sarcastically, to motorist he had stopped) So you were going to a fire?

Motorist (breathlessly) Well, not exactly, but I'm trying to prevent one.

Speed Cop (nodding grimly): And how were you going to do that?

Motorist: Well, the boss said that's what he'd do if I were late again and I was hurrying to get to the office in time.

Universal Prayer System Calls For Observance

Birmingham, Ala., (Special) — Prayer hours daily at 6:00 a. m., 12 noon and 6:00 p. m., standard time, are being asked by the Universal Prayer System of this city. The movement is under the direction of Mrs. R. J. Polk, Rev. J. W. Jackson, Jr., Rev. J. W. Weston, Mrs. F. V. Hill, Rev. E. J. Minnefield, Mrs. Bessie Freeman, Miss Marie Lexie, Rev. J. W. Jackson, Sr., and Mr. L. W. Freeman. They have adopted a slogan from Matt. 6:10, which reads "Thy will be done on earth."

The promoters are adamant in their belief that prayer can be used for the adjustment and safety of the allied nations. One of their oft-repeated mottoes is "Loyalty and Honor in the Day of Adversity, Care and Happiness in the Time of Peace," because, said some of them, they find a passage in Phil 3:14 which says, "I press toward the mark of a prize of a high calling."

The secretary of the movement has been sending these appeals for three prayers daily throughout all the country, and has asked the cooperation of the people at home and abroad.

Honor Soldiers In Broadcast

Washington, Dec. 17—(ANP)—Julius S. Franklin of Charleston, S. C.; Harvey M. Crandle of Greenville, S. C., and James Scott of Montgomery, Ala., were subjects of a broadcast sponsored by the children's bureau of the department of labor Tuesday at noon over the Blue Network. The 3-men, all privates in the U. S. Army, had participated in the rescue of an American pilot who was forced from his plane somewhere in the Pacific area. He made a leap from the burning plane and was forced down in a river infested with crocidiles.

The three Negro soldiers on outpost duty in the jungles saw the flaming plane and saw the pilot as he fell into the river. Knowing that the river was filled with man-eating crocodiles, the three men jumped in and rescued the aviator.

As a reward for their heroism, the three have been awarded the Soldiers' medal for heroism.

The Way Of The World

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone,
For the brave old earth must borrow its mirth—
But has trouble enough of its own.

Sing and the hills will answer,
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes rebound with a joyful sound
And shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice and men will seek you,
Grieve and they turn and go;
They want full measure of your pleasure
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many

Be sad and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast and your halls are crowded,
Fast and the world goes by.
Forget and forgive—it helps you to live,
But no man can help you to die;
There's room in the halls of pleasure

For a long and a lordly train,
But one by one, we must all march on
Through the narrow aisles of pain.

RUBBER AND GAS

The Baruch report on the rubber question marked an intelligent and forthright approach to the country's Number 1 domestic problem. The most important recommendations concern national gasoline rationing, a 35-mile speed limit, compulsory tire inspection, production of synthetic rubber at the rate of 1,100,000 tons a year—and the suggestion that more rubber be made available to the public for retreading and recapping tires in order to maintain necessary civilian driving.

No one can deny that the elimination of unessential driving is now necessary. But we must not make the mistake of establishing an arbitrary rationing system which would cripple production in many parts of the country. In the West, for instance, thousands of people must drive 20,50 or 100 miles a day in the course of their farming and business operations. If this part of the country was too severely limited in auto use, there would be a catastrophic slow-down in activity in all lines.

The big thing now is to make unprecedented efforts to increase synthetic rubber production—as well as to conserve what rubber we have in all practical ways. The appointment of William M. Jeffers as chief of the rubber drive, is a step in the right direction. Mr. Jeffers is a business man of distinction, and he is a man who is used to getting results.

The American car owner will cooperate fully in any program laid down by the government. And it is the duty of the government to place in effect a wise and flexible system of rationing and conservation which will permit necessary driving for civilians, according to location and activity.

EQUALIZATION OF TEACHER'S SALARIES CONTINUES A MAJOR ISSUE

When a Negro school teacher files suit to secure a salary equal to that paid white teachers with the same qualifications, he has already exhausted all other methods of attaining his purpose. He has sued conference, persuasion, and petition. School boards, with few exceptions, defend their refusal to equalize salaries with vigor and with all the laws' delays open to them. Nevertheless, some members of boards have admitted privately that they use all the ways known to lawyers are filed, not because they are against equalization, but because to delay equalization even after suits they are unwilling to shoulder the blame for increasing taxes. Suits, they say, get results and relieve them of responsibility for those results.

Negro teachers have resorted to the law in such great numbers during the last eighteen months that the public generally believes the movement is an outgrowth of the war and that Negroes are taking advantage of the Nation's crisis to advance their own interests. The record does not support this belief. As early as 1943 agitation for equalization of salaries had reached the stage of appeal to the Federal Courts. But since no decision upholding the Negroes was handed down, schools boards and the white press, ignoring the movement in its beginnings, gave no publicity to the cases. Then, in 1938, the United States Supreme Court handed down the Gaines decision affecting higher education for Negroes. "If discrimination against Negro students on the higher level was unconstitutional, then why not discrimination in salaries," argued the NAACP. With the Gaines decision as a precedent, the NAACP renewed its campaign to wipe out salary differentials by court decree. Their first victory was achieved in November, 1939, when Federal Judge H. Calvin Chestnut ruled that the school board of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, could no longer pay Negro teachers less than white teachers, if all qualifications except race were the same.

In June, 1940, Judge John J. Parker, Court of Appeals, reversed a Virginia district court and upheld the plea of Melvin O. Alston, teacher in the Norfolk schools, that his salary constituted a discrimination on the basis of race. Later Alston lost his position. He used the school board. The case was taken into the Federal Court where Alston won.

Campaign Spreads to Deep South

The fall of 1940 marked the beginning of a planned campaign by the NAACP to attack salary differentials throughout the South. Except in the suits already mentioned, the initiative in instituting court pleas and in financing and arguing them has been the responsibility of Southern Negro leaders. There is little evidence to support the charge frequently made that the movement is kept alive through outside influences. Each suit has had strongly organized local sentiment back of it.

Of the fourteen city and county school boards which have been sued by Negro teachers, six are in Florida; two in Virginia; one each in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Of these, nine have been decided in favor of the Negro teachers—five are pending.

The nine decisions are:

Florida—Pensacola, Escambia County, April, 1942, Judge Augustine V. Long; Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, July, 1942, Judge John W. Holland; Jacksonville, Duval County, August, 1942, Judge Louie W. Strum; Ocala, Marion County, August, 1942, Judge Louie W. Strum.

Kentucky—Louisville, June, 1942, Judge Shackleford Miller.

Louisiana—New Orleans, August, 1942, Judge Wayne G. Borah.

Tennessee—Nashville, July, 1942, Judge Elmer D. Davis.

Virginia—Norfolk, Judge John J. Parker, Court of Appeals, June, 1940; Richmond, May, 1942, Judge Robert N. Pollard.

The suits now pending are Birmingham, Alabama; Little Rock, Arkansas; Tampa and Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia.

Of the four states in which no appeal to the Federal Courts has been made, three have agreed in programs leading to equalization of salaries. In the fall of 1940, North Carolina met the situation as a State issue. By a special appropriation of $376,000 in 1940 the forty per cent differential was reduced by eight per cent: successive appropriations of $242,000 and $250,000 further reduced differences by thirty per cent. North Carolina plans a complete wiping out of all salary differentials throughout the State in two more years.

The only state which has taken no action or made no promise and in which Negroes have filed no suits regarding Negro teachers' salaries is Texas.

TOOLS FOR THE RAILS

A short time ago, the railroads of the nation presented to the ODT and the WPB their basic equipment budget for the year which begins this Oct.

This lines asked permission to purchase, with their own money, 80,000 new freight cars of various types and 900 new locomotives. All of this equipment would be used on behalf new freight cars of various types, of the war effort—for the carriers already have a surplus of equipment for peacetime needs.

If the railroads are given permission, they will spend some $350,000,000 for the cars and locomotives. The manufacture of the equipment will call for almost 2,000,000, tons of steel. But, as Time said, "This year the railroads will turn back to the steel mills well over 3,000,500 tons of high-grade scrap, enough when mixed with ore to turn more than three times as much new steel as the railroads are asking for next year's equipment needs." In short, the railroads are giving far more precious steel than they are asking.

It should be remembered that this new railroad equipment budget represents the absolute minimum that the lines need if they are to handle increasing traffic with maximum efficiency and minimum delay. As every informed person knows, the railroads have performed a miracle in moving the war traffic to date. They have made every car, every locomotive and every mile of track provide its fullest possible measure of service. Now the point is near when existing equipment simply cannot provide additional service. The only solution is the modest amount of news equipment the railroads want.

No industry is more important to the success of the war effort than the railroads. Modern war of movement—and no other agency of domestic transport can move the gigantic war load. The railroads aren't asking for subsidies or favors. They are simply asking permission to buy, with their own money, the basic new equipment which the ever-growing war load makes imperative.

AT CROSS PURPOSES

Another world war is being fought by practically all nationalities. This war is between countries which believe in certain liberties for the individual, and countries which do not believe in such liberties.

While this war is being waged, an economic and political revolution is going on within our own country between those who belive in perpetuating private enterprise and opportunity, and those who believe in government ownership and operation of productive resources.

Bureaus within our government, completely disassociated from the war effort, are methodically doing things to discourage investments in private industry, and are constantly forcing private industry out of existence with government subsidized projects. This means only one thing in the end, if allowed to expand unchecked, the inauguration of government in business, or the socialized state—in plain English, the German system.

An exponent of state socialism recently said, "It is a curious track that western communities have been on during the period of capital accumulation____The major purpose of the system has been to provide money income for producers, and especially to reward those who saved and invested their money in new plants."

It is strange to refer to the American system as "a curious track we have been on," in a country that has gone so far ahead of other civilizations in a short period of time, that it stands out by itself in bringing about a higher standard of living for its people.

The thing that has been the dynamo for this great achievement has been individual opportunity, private investment, private initiative, and the rewarding of those who produce.

It is unfortunate that there is continual political effort to change our philosophy of living to the socialized state idea, when we are fighting in a second world war to prevent that very system from engulfing our western ways which have been contrary to that doctrine.

FROM MY WINDOW

The new roomer, dissatisfied with the room which he had engaged by correspondence, drew from his pocket the letter which the landlady had written him. He said to her, "In this letter you said that from the window of this room one can see a mile." The woman answered, "Suppose you try looking up." Sure enough, though near at hand he found dingy out-buildings, rough walls, rubbish and alley cats, if the eyes were lifted to the heavens there was the sun by day and at night the stars.

Our lives have sometimes their dismal aspects. We see the sickness, the poor furniture, poor stove upon which to get the meals, unpleasantness in the family, and sometimes unkind words, insecurity for the future—life seems hard.

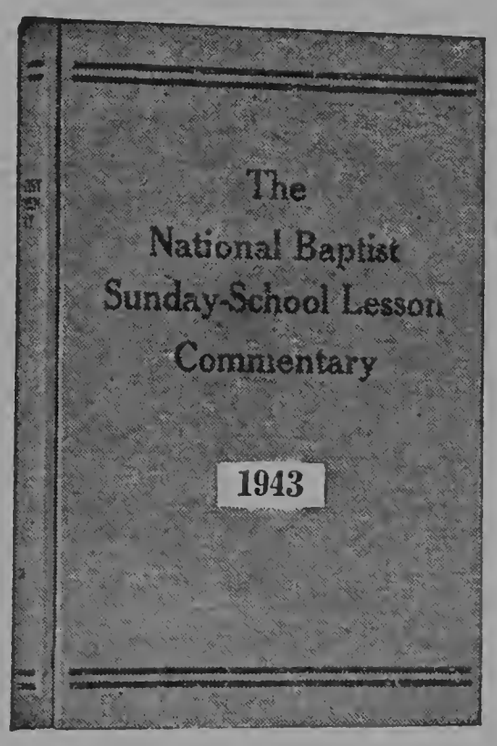
Still one can look up. There are not only the sun, moon and stars but, if the eyes are trained to see, the face of the Father. There is written compassion, good will, loving interest in his children. What can one see from this window? The need of fellow beings who have not learned to look up. Perhaps their eyes can be lifted. See a mile from this window! Ah, yes, one can see eternity from here—Free Methodist.

Ned: That guy's business gets into people's hair.

Ted: What does he do?

Ned: Manufacturers hair tonic.

. . Order Now! . .



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON COMMENTARY

For 1943

Once more the National Baptist Sunday School Lesson Commentary is on the market for 1943. The price is $1.00 per copy, postage paid. It contains all the lessons for 1943, with the authorized and revised versions; it has helps for many departments in the Sunday School. It should be in the hands of every pastor, superintendent and teacher. Bible students would do well to get one. It contains the subject and text of all the lessons for 1944.

Send all orders to the
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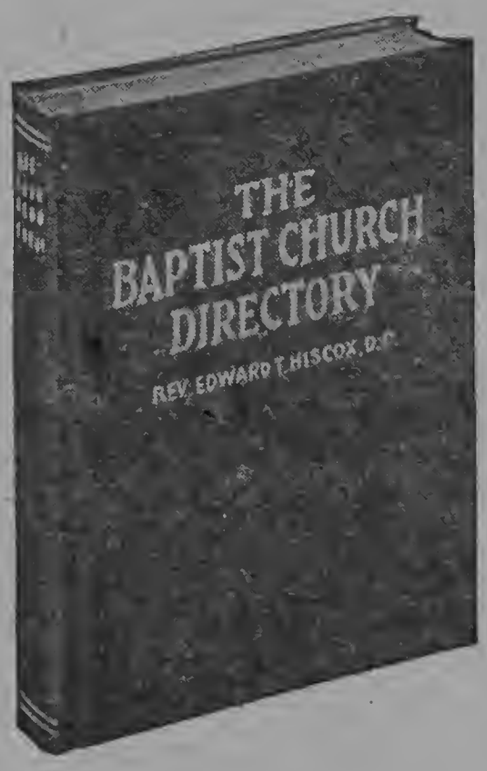
By REV. EDW. T. HISCOX

This has been used by Baptists for years as the Guide by which meetings of this denomination have been smoothly conducted because of the full instructions, practises and doctrines found therein. Instructions are given to the church, its officers, setting forth Ordinances, Outlining its Services and Worship, Government, Discipline, the Business of the Church and every feature confronting those in office who must carry on the work of the Baptist Church.



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FARMERS NEEDED

(Continued from Page 1.)

said:

"A study of the whole of the German naval armaments shows that they were designed and built on the theory that England would continue her misguided agricultural policy. The very nature of the pocket battleships, their sphere of operations, the action of the submarines and the mine-laying in the Thames estuary conclusively prove that German economists and military designers work hand in hand.

"It is only fair to conclude that had england reversed her misguided policy and gone into full agricultural production a year ago, Hitler would have immediately realized that the whole of the naval armaments would have been comparatively ineffectual. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether Germany would have undertaken a major war in September, 1939."

The gist of the matter, he contends, is that while Britain "realizes that foreign trade is her financial life-line, she does not see that domestic agriculture need not suffer, that the island can probably be made entirely self-supporting."

It is a question which, according to his letters and memorandums, can be met by making the British Isles self-supporting with reference to meats and also vegetables. Then he contends, Britain can even see shipping cease entering her ports, half her merchant fleet lost and the rest tied up in foreign ports, and yet not be beaten on the food front.

Used on Scottish Farm

This is much the same line of argument that has been used by Lloyd George since the outbreak of the war. Sir Charles has seen it from the vantage point of his own 300,000-acre farm in Rosshire in the Scottish highlands, where he has since urged on the government leaders in London; and he says he has used them successfully.

Moreover, he has studied the farm problem in France and Germany, and has been in close touch with the United States department of agriculture. Now on a vacation in Florida, he is hopeful of seeing his views put into practice before his return.

Sir Charles established his residence here during the last war when he was an adviser on ordnance for the British, helping to speed American arms production. Since then he has established his own system of agriculture in Scotland, based on American practice, by introducing silage of peas and beans as a complete substitute for grass in winter, and using caterpillar tractors and other farm machinery, all in a program designed to produce sheep and cattle.

In Scotland sheep and other meat animals could be concentrated on, according to his views, and in England more land would be plowed through modern machine methods; even now it might not be too late to solve the food problem.

FARMERS INCREASE

(Continued from Page 1)

year, over against 66 quarts per person, netting a 34.6 per cent increase in canning activities. All these families have not finished their canning for this year.

3. Each of these families have good prospects for killing at least three 250-pound hogs, this year, as compared to 2.5 such hogs slaughtered last year. Feed, live stock and livestock products have also increased. This is revealed by the fact that two of the six families cited here have recently begun to sell milk on the community milk route, after supply farm and home needs with this product.—Palmetto Leader.

SECRETARY CLAUDE A. WICKARD PRESENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Farm Security Administration and other new action agencies.

The letter from the Secretary reads in part: "I wish to take this opportunity to express appreciation on behalf of the Department and myself for the many years of service which you have devoted to the Department, and to wish you good health and happiness in the years to come."

Taking a keen interest in employee activities, Mr. Fitzhugh organized and managed the Department's baseball team several years ago and won 2 trophies which are on exhibit in the lobby of the Agricultural administration building. He is a charter member of the Association of Colored Employees of the Department and has served as its president.

Mr. Fitzhugh is an officer in his church, and holds membership in several civic and fraternal organizations. He is married and is the father of one son. His wife, Mrs. Lillian Naylor Fitzhugh, is a teacher in the public school system of Washington, and his son, H. Naylor Fitzhugh, is an instructor in the department of commerce of Howard university.

HARD ON EYES OF CHILDREN

Comic books, now read by millions of American children, impose severe visual tasks on young eyes, according to an article in the Sight-Saving Review. The lettering "is commonly poor and of small size. The printing and paper are generally of poor quality. In addition to these undesirable qualities, the lettering often possesses a colored background which reduces the contrast and therefore, further reduces the visibility of the lettering. In many of these books." It is pointed out; "small body-type is used to print paragraphs and even full pages. Unless comic books can be greatly improved from the viewpoint of visibility and readability, they should not survive."

COTTON PICKING

(Continued from Page 1)

Prizes were awarded on the basis of condition of the field, quantity and quality of the cotton picked. Several contestants turned in heavier sacks than Gordon but the judges discovered his sack did not contain a single leaf or boll and his rows were almost spotless of cotton scraps.

Ware picked 156 pounds, 16 more than his winning sack for last year, and Mason's sack weighed 146 pounds, but the judges ruled them out of major prizes on the condition of their rows and the quality of their staple.

The new champion said he has been picking cotton ever since he was a kid and declared, "I prayed all last night to win that prize."

"When I got number 11 in the drawing, I knew the first prize was mine," he continued. "Eleven has always been my lucky number."

Asked what he would do with the prize money Gordon readily replied, "I'm going to purchase War Bonds with it."

Doctor: Your new little brother has just arrived.

Billie: Where did he come from?

Doctor: From a far-a-way- country.

Billie: Another damned alien.

If you handed the cashier of a cafeteria a slip of paper with the number 1004180 on it, why would she let you pass without paying?

Because it reads: "I owe nothing for I ate nothing."

COMMON-SENSE JUSTICE NEEDED

Retail merchandising has fought aggressively and successfully in an effort to hold prices to the lowest possible levels consistent with the times. It voluntarily put into effect "price control" measures of its own devising long before the OPA was established. In many instances, merchants reduced their already modest profits in order to keep from increasing the price of goods to the consumer. In practically all instances, retailing did everything in its power to increase efficiency and reduce overhead—and the consumer reaped the benefit of the savings made.

This is a matter of record—and consumer groups, press associations and ranking government officials have publicly praised it. For that reason, it is to be hoped that the OPA will act with common-sense justice in enforcing its price control regulations. It would be a national calamity if OPA inspectors attempted to "crack down" with vengeance on merchants, in the hope of making exaggerated headlines

There can be no excuse for merchants who deliberately violate the law—and they should be hailed into court and tried. But the merchant who makes honest mistakes is in a very different category from the profiteer. According to authorities on merchandising, it is likely that a careful check would show that practically every store in the nation is "guilty" of some minor violation of the rules. And the reason for that is simple—the price control rules are very complicated, and thousands of retailers have yet had time to put them into effect with 100 per cent accuracy.

The job of the OPA at this time should be to aid retailing—to point out mistakes, to make clear interpretations of the regulations, and to help merchants conform. Then legal action should be taken against merchants who are obviously trying to "beat the law." That is the wise policy.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

Alabama (Normal), A. and M. Institute; President J. F. Drake
Arkansas (Pine Bluff), State College
Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
Maryland (Princess Anne), Princess Anne College; Dean R. S. Grisby, Acting President
Mississippi (Alcorn), A. and M. College; President W. H. Bell
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North Carolina (Greensboro), A. & T. College; President F. D. Bluford
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THE MODERN FARMER

VOL. XV. NASHVILLE, TENN., JANUARY 15, 1943 No. 12.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY FEB 3 - 1943 AGRICULTURE

RATIONING, HIGHER PRICES FOR STAPLE FOODS RESULTS IN MORE EATING OF BREAD

Nation Has Abundant Supply of Wheat to Meet Increased Demand

CHICAGO — Rationing of some staple foods and high prices of others, have stimulated national consumption of bread and other cereal products, milling and bakery trade reports indicated today.

Commercial bread production is believed to be about 15 per cent greater than a year ago. Civilians apparently are eating more than five slices per day on the average, soldiers are eating eight to nine and when they're in the field a full pound, or equivalent of about 14 slices. In recent years civilian bread consumption at times has dropped to around four slices daily.

Want Equal Old Diets

Although bread, chief of unrationed foods, should be a major beneficiary in the wartime diet, experts expect no revival of bread eating to proportions that prevailed in the American family before the last war, when parents and kids took up to two or three thick slices each per meal and topped it off with cake and pie.

The milling industry expects to regain only a part of the share of each person's diet lost during the period of popularity growth of many other foods, dieting fads and depression. Actually the amount of flour milled and bread and bakery products produced commercially and at home has remained about the same throughout the years but as population increased consumption per capital declined.

U. S. Has Big Supply

Increased consumption of flour products can easily be achieved. The United States has more than a two-year's supply of wheat. If they should be called upon suddenly to feed all of Europe, this country and Canada, market experts said, could accomplish the task without strain.

Because of its relative cheapness and the comparatively stable price, which even wide fluctuations in the value of wheat in the past has affected to only a small extent, bread is a food to which many consumers will turn in order to maintain their

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 2.)

TAKES HARDSHIPS IN STRIDE

Widow Enlists on Farm And Food Front

Washington, D. C.—This is the story of a 56-year-old widow, Mrs. Ida P. Lowe, of the Bethel Community in Guilford County, North Carolina, who has enlisted her family and her 103-acre farm to produce more food for the war effort as well as a good living for the family.

A son, Homer, 19; a daughter, Elizabeth, 20; and two younger girls, supply Mrs. Lowe with all the available help.

It's practically a full-time job running a household to say nothing of managing a farm to boot. Her job has not been a bed of roses but Mrs. Lowe is not one to complain when the going gets tough.

Just a few weeks ago, for example, she lost one of her tobacco barns by fire, including a second priming of the lead stored there. Already she is planning to rebuild as soon as materials are available and she has turned in the scrap metal from the fire to the local salvage drive.

Mrs. Lowe says that the chief contribution her family can make is to raise as much food as possible for the family and relieve the market of that demand. Profits made from tobacco will be applied on the family's debts.

Three years ago, Mrs. Lowe came into possession of her farm by paying 10 years' back taxes on the place with money borrowed from the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Canning is an important part of her live-at-home program and she has already put up more than 200 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Her goal this year is 500 quarts.

"I'm even going to try to get two or three dozen more jars," she said, "because while we won't need the food ourselves, there may be others

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 1.)

1943 FARM MOBILIZATION

America's Six Million Farm Families' Day

United States Department of Agriculture, U. S. D. A. War Board, Washington, D. C.—America's six million farm families are mobilizing January 12—proclaimed Farm Mobilization Day by President Roosevelt —for the most critical farm production year in history. Last year climaxed three successive record breaking production years with total farm output exceeding that of the previous year by 12 percent. To date farmers have supplied enough of practically everything for the U. S. Armed Services, the Allied Nations and the civilian population.

The job in 1943 will be much more difficult. There are growing shortages of farm labor in many places and of farm supplies such as machinery, equipment, fertilizer and insecticides. The weather may not be so favorable in 1943. To reach the farm production goal set again in 1943 as in 1942 for every farm commodity will require the full use of our combined resources of manpower, land, equipment and national farm programs.

January and February are the farm planning and organizing months which will determine to a large extent 1943 production. America's greatest farm drive will be started on Farm Mobilization Day, January 12. On that day farmers will meet in groups all over the Nation to discuss the national and local production situation and to study the production goals set for their localities. Immediately thereafter farmer committeemen, elected by farmers themselves, will visit every farm family to help them work out their individual farm plans and to survey the labor, machinery and other needs of each farm. Each farm plan will represent the farm's share in the national production goals.

Farm Mobilization day will be featured by a great national network radio program. All groups are requested to help in any way they can in focusing attention on this day and its significance. To succeed in their job farmers must have the sympathetic understanding and support of all America. For the farmers' goals are the country's goals.

State and County USDA War Boards are organizing State and County Mobilization Day Committees composed of representatives of general public groups and of local governmental organizations to assist the War Boards in carrying out farm mobilization. Full information may be obtained locally from the State and County USDA War Boards, the chairman of which are always located in the local Agricultural Adjustment Agency office. For information at the national level consult the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture.

TAXED FOR WINDOWS

An uprising in Pennsylvania led by a man named Fries was a protest against the tax placed by the federal government in July, 1798, on slaves and real estate. It was some times called the Window Tax war because houses were assessed according to the size and number of their windows. President Adams called out troops to suppress the rioters, and Fries and their leaders were captured In 1800 President Adams proclaimed amnesty for all who had participated in the rebellion.

Customer: Could I try on that suit in the window?

Clerk: We'd much rather you use the dressing room.

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER'S RESEARCH

Thomas A. Edison On The Eminent Scientist

--(Reprint from "The Herald," Aug. 14, 1942—The Edison Institute of Technology, Dearborn, Mich.)

Dr. Carver's research can be closely linked with his philosophy and religion. Early in his youth Carver thought of the relationship of God to man and nature. As he wandered in the woods, he wondered at the significance of the wild things that he saw around him. "Surely there is some reason for the existence of these wild things," he mused, "Why did God create them?" He then set out to find the answer.

Eventually, Dr. Carver conducted his experiments with a view to making commercial application of the common things around him. One of his first subjects was the lowly peanut, growing abundantly in the South but of no great commercial value. In his laboratory at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama he turned steadily to research until he emerged with a sparkling list of commodities obtainable from the peanut.

In all, Dr. Carver had laid the foundation for the possible manufacture of more than 300 products from the peanut. Some of the first materials he made were substitute dairy products, such as peanut milk, cream, buttermilk, and cheese. How did he dream that these materials could be made from the peanut? He had reasoned thus because when he examined the chemical content of the peanut he found casein and butterfat, the chief constituents of milk. The process of successfully extracting the butterfat and the casein from the body of the peanut was the following and final step. Not only was milk made from the peanut but also it was of a very good grade, somewhat similar in health properties to wholesome Jersey milk.

In working with the peanut, Dr. Carver usually separated the oil from the peanut and then treated the oil and the residue separately. One of the best uses to which the peanut oil was put was the manufacture of salad oils and lard through hydrogenation processes.

The use of peanut oil was not

(Continued on Page 16)

DR. PATTERSON SEES IMPROVEMENT

Quotas Vital to War-Time Food Production

Washington, D. C.—Cotton farmers, colored and white alike, tenants as well as owners, will go to the polls Saturday, Dec. 12, and vote in a referendum on cotton marketing quota for the 1943-44 marketing season. The referendum is called by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

In commenting on the quotas, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, and special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, pointed out that cotton marketing quotas are especially important in wartime to prevent an over-expansion of cotton acreage which would result in a shortage of foods and other strategic agricultural commodities.

Dr. Patterson further pointed out that in view of the fact that the Nation has on hand a two year's supply of short staple cotton, it would be hampering the war effort to use vitally needed manpower, machinery and fertilizer to produce crops that are not urgently needed. He also made it clear that all farmers, regardless of race, color or creed, tenants, sharecroppers, and owners who planted cotton in 1942 are eligible to vote in the referendum.

This is the sixth referendum on cotton marketing quotas. In each of the previous five referendums cotton growers have approved marketing quotas. If two-thirds of the voters approve on December 12, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1943 crop.

Rejection of the quotas may not only result in a shortage of vital foods and other farm products, but will also prohibit cotton loans which tend to support cotton prices. Recent legislation has increased the loan rate from 85 to 90 percent of parity.

Under quotas, farmers may market without penalty all the cotton grown

(Contnued on Page 4, Column 1.)

VOTE ON COTTON MARKETING QUOTAS

COTTON REFERENDUM No. 3

For the sixth time, on December 12, cotton farmers, colored and white alike, tenants as well as owners, will go to the polls and vote on cotton marketing quotas for the 1943-44 marketing season. Above a farmer is shown casting his ballot in a previous referendum. At each of the other five referendums cotton farmers have approved the quotas. Approval is doubly important this year, not only to maintain present prices, but also to assure an adequate wartime supply of food and other strategic farm commodities.

SCENE FROM "HENRY BROWN, FARMER"

HENRY BROWN, FARMER, No. 2

This scene is taken from "Henry Brown, Farmer," first Government film showing the part Negro farmers are playing in the war. Made in Alabama near Tuskegee Institute by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the picture is climaxed at the air field of the 99th Pursuit Squadron where the Brown's oldest son is a cadet flyer. The film is being released to theatres through Republic Pictures Corporation.

A FAIR REQUEST

The railroads hope that they will receive authorization to purchase vitally needed equipment—for moving the materials of war. But they are not going to get any more coaches or Pullmans. This, together with the fact that millions of troops are being moved by rail with full priority over civilians, is producing a pinch in travel accommodations.

Railroad managements have asked the cooperation of the public in meeitng this problem. It should be given wholeheartedly.

Don't travel unless it is absolutely necessary. If it is necessary, the railroads will get you where you want to go. But you should acquire complete information about train schedules so that most efficient use can be made of available passenger equipment. The local passenger agent will aid in selecting the most direct route, making reservations, getting tickets in advance, and advising what day of the week is best for travel. If a trip is called off, reservations should be cancelled immediatcly. You should travel light and check personal baggage through to destination except that which is needed in transit. Whenever possible, purchase a round-trip ticket. It saves time all around. The railroads are serving more than twice as many meals in dining cars as last year, and more diners, like more Pullmans, are unobtainable. Therefore, don't linger over meals. Above all, remember the job the railroads are doing in this emergency, and be tolerant of inconveniences.

Public cooperation can go far toward solving the problem of wartime civilian rail travel. That is why the railroads have requested it. Failure to cooperate will simply result in more regulation, more restrictions, more rationing—measures which, though often necessary, are still obnoxious to the average citizen.

FIRE CAN BE FINAL

Millions of people will soon have to walk to their offices and their grocery stores because the United States is desperately short of rubber. And yet in a single fire we allowed one-tenth of our total crude rubber supply to go up in smoke! We allowed carelessness to do the work of an enemy bomber. We allow the same carelessness to destroy hundreds of millions of dollars in property and thousands of lives each year. The taxes we pay to support fire departments, cannot protect us against our own carelessness. Nothing can protect us except a final realization that uncontrolled fire is a deadly menace. Once we realize that, the problem of fire can be solved.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has published a book entitled "Fire Prevention Education." It is written expressly for the use of teachers, community leaders, fire chiefs, public officials, Scouts and civilian defense aides. It applies to home and factory alike. For example, it points out that 40 fires a day in the United States are due to careless use of the electric iron; the bill for this particular piece of neglect is $1,625,000 annually. Most of these fires could be eliminated merely by the use of an automatic temperature control switch which prevents the iron from attaining excessive temperatures.

And so it goes. The bulk of our annual fire loss could easily be averted. All that is necessary is a little individual effort, something that too many of us fail to exert until it is too late. And then we never get a second chance because fire is very often like death. It can be final.

Viola: Well, I hope he can keep up the good work.

Visitor: (a food specialist) Do you folks have something green with each meal?

Mrs. MacHeather: (glaring at her husband) Yes, my in-laws.

CANADIAN NEGROES WERE COMMANDOS AT DIEPPE, REPORT

Work Beside Whites in Armed Forces and Industry as Negroes Wage Intelligent Fight Against Discrimination; Prefer Integration to U. S. System

By Jim Hewlett

MONTREAL, Jan. (ANP)—They were at Dieppe as commandos; they are guarding German and Italian prisoners of war at the various concentration camps; they are daily risking their lives in the submarine-infested waters of the North Atlantic in the merchant navy. Those who had or could acquire skills have put aside their musical instruments and wash-room coats (perhaps forever* in order to take positions in the vast war production plants and with their earnings have been and are now unstintedly buying Canadian war bonds and stamps. A fact of extreme importance is that the colored Canadian is not only yorking shoulder to shoulder with his white comrade in a 100 percent furtherance of the war effort, but he is waging a most intelligent fight against discriminatory practices as they crop out. He is persistent but he is not presumptuous. A momentous change is taking effect in the dominion.

In the raid on Dieppe, the heavily fortified Nazi-held French coastal town in which the Canadian Commando forces bore the brunt of the assault, two Montreal colored boys, members of a tank brigade, were subjected to the withering cross-fire of the German machine guns. Ray McIntyre, welterwhight boxer, suffered wounds which will compel him to give up his boxing career He is now convalescing in a hospital in Scotland. Eric Nelson, the other lad, escaped unscratched. Because of the integrated nature of the forces, no specific mention is made of the color of the individuals decorated for bravery or gallantry in action so it is difficult to ascertain whether any colored Canadian boys have received medals for heroism on the far-flung battlefronts.

Canadians as a group are proud of and prefer this integration to the segregated pattern of the U. S. forces. Staff Sgt. McEchron, soldierly erect 6-ft. 3-in. brown-skinned Jamacian stationed at Halifax, N. S., stated, "In the States you have segregation and discrimination. Here, we have some discrimination but no segregation. My men obey my orders promptly. I have had no trouble." The late Cpl. Elmer Smith who served in the 372nd in World War 1, and who recently died while a member of an active service band in the Canadian army said, "I like the Canadian system. There is a different feeling. The boys, black and white get to know one another thoroughly. We are looked on and treated as Canadians not as Canadian Negroes."

A somewhat different tune was sung by Pvt. Saunders, a cook in an infantry brigade, embittered perhaps becausc of his recent demotion from corporal for a military infraction. "In the States," he explained, "I can go as far as my ability permits. Here, as soon as you get vour stripes you have everyone to buck. There are no colored commissioned officers in our army and ly ground crew men."
members of the air force are strict-

Prevented from enlisting in the Canadian navy by thc (as yet) unrelaxed color bar, two Barbadoes Merchant Navy seamen, Charles Taitt and Reginald Taylor, have been torpedoed twice in ships convoying much needed supplies to the allies across the mine-laden and submarine-infested Atlantic. They never miss a crossing and impatiently await orders to return to sea.

An incident that occurred some time ago and caused some concern was the attitude of the Nazis in an internment camp who objected to the colored guards. This was reflected by the major and colonel, officers in charge of the camp situated, "somewhere in Ontario" who reportedly said, "We do not want any N— guarding the prisoners." At that time the matter was brought to the attention of the general. Repercussions were felt all along the line resulting in the officers publicly apologizing for the remark before the whole company who stood solidly behind their colored comrades. However, the colored guards were then stationed some distance from the camp.

After another such incident, the Montreal District council of the Canadian Legion through the colored Canadian Vets branch decided to take the matter up at Ottawa with the Legion's dominion council. J. H. T. Reakes, white, secretary of the Montreal District council, stated, "It is incredible that in Canada we should have the spectacle of German prisoners of war dictating as to who should guard them." As a result of almost two years of indefatigable plugging to block up that hole of discrimination, the colored guards now not only do guard duty but also escort duty.

In industry, too, at the immense Nordine Aircraft plant, Herbert Johnson, former musician, is an instructor-inspector. Other Negroes have responsible positions at Vickers Aircraft, D. I. L. ammunition and shell works and St. Paul D'Arming munitions works.

Today in Canada, there is no leapfrogging from job to job. In order to change or obtain a position one must obtain a job permit. A Dutch Guianan named Johnson who formerly conducted a hostelry for sailors was offered work at McGill university. Having no particular skill, the official in charge of permits refused him the University job and prevailed upon him to take a porter's position with the Canadian Pacific railroad concluding it was a vital industry necessary for the transport of troops and supplies within the Dominion.

Ironically enough the South American Johnson, a former resident of Hamberg, Germany, had a mulatto nephew who was allegedly killed while fighting with the Nazis when they invaded Poland. His sister in Dutch Guiana is supposed to have received word from the German government which information she in turn relayed to Johnson in Montreal. Official confirmation of this story, however, will probably have to wait till the war's end.

Thus the Negro of the province of Quebec is not only participating Wholehcartedly in the war effort but is becoming organized as never before. The NAACP holds its first meeting this week; A. Philip Randolph is organizing the porters; the Elks have become active again and the Canadian Veterans' Legion branch under the capable leadership of Johnny Madison, grand exalted ruler of the Elks is doing yeoman service in ferreting out and correcting discriminatory abuses.

NEW RESOLUTIONS

I've made new resolutions
For nineteen forty-three,
For this will be a year that means
So much for you and me.

My resolution number one:
I'll smile, no matter what,
And try to do what Mother says
With all the strength I've got

My resolution number two:
Make home-folks glad of me,
And try to cheer the ones who're sad,
And act unselfishly.

My resolution number three:
Work hard and think it's fun.
And then feel happy when I know
My work was finely done.

My resolution number four:
Ask God to please provide
For little children who've no home,
And naught to eat beside.

Then—number five—I do resolve
Each day on bended knee
To ask God please to speed the peace
That comes from victory.

Those are the resolutions I
Have made this brand new year,
And if I keep them all, I know
There's nothing I need fear.

FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

Most people think of war industries as those which actually turn out the finished products. But in reality, the plane, tank, ship and gun factories are the vital middle men in a production chain that starts deep in our coal and metal mines, our forests, and in our vast oil fields where the pumps and refining plants work night and day to furnish lubrication and fuel by the billions of gallons to keep the wheels of industry and of war turning.

Natural resources are the key to victory. This country has those resources. Moreover, under efficient management, they are imparting raw materials in quantities that stagger the imagination. The genius of the men who operate the natural resource industries, is second only to the greatness of the resources themselves. Together, they are an unbeatable combination In the peace to come, they will be be the starting point of a new world, just as they are now the starting point of our entire war effort. When the last shot has been fired, our basic industries, like free enterprise in all other fields, will turn again to the sole task of creating a fuller, more comfortable life for all.

That is why we must preserve free enterprise. It is the key to a better civilization. It guarantees both political and economic freedom to the individual. And the natural resource industries are the foundation of free enterprise, just as our natural resources are the foundation of our existence as a sovereign nation.

LEST WE FORGET

It must ever be borne in mind during these days of big government that in the last analysis the unspectacular plugging of private citizens in private industry is what is going to win the war. The people who are accomplishing production miracles are not on the public payroll.

They are the men who get the coal and metals out of our mines and the timber and food out of the mountains and from the land. They are the men who get the oil out of the ground, refine it to produce the cannon ball power required in modern war. They are the men who keep the assembly lines rolling. They are the millions of American workmen and business men without whom not a wheel would turn. They are the soul and the spirit of free enterprise.

In peacetime their energies were devoted to producing a better civilization. Today their energies are devoted to producing for war. Why? Because free enterprise and political liberty have been threatened by military aggression. To save our political liberty we must save free enterprise. We must save the right of a man to hold a job or operate a business without paying tribute to anyone, either in votes or money.

Some bureaucrats would like to impress the idea upon the people that a combination of political genius and public authority are the mainspring of the war effort: that industry was a hopeless shambles of squabbling business men until the guiding light of regimentation came to their rescue. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The government and our military forces now need the products of industry, just as in peacetime the public needed them. Consumer demand for more and better products was not followed by any claim that consumers created those products. Similarly, merely because military necessity requires the government to demand more and better machines of war, it certainly does not follow that government is the producer. It is not. And if the proper function of either government or industry becomes confused in the public mind, it bodes ill for the future of America.

Revised Proverb: He who hesitates loses his parking space.

FIRST CHIEF JUSTICE HAD LETTER TROUBLE

When John Jay, first chief justice of the United States, received a letter from a political friend, he prudently crossed out any incriminating passage before putting the letter in his files.

When his agent, Silas Deane, wrote to him, he was ordered to use an invisible ink, which Jay could make visible temporarily and then permit to fade again.

But these precautions are not proof against the prying eyes of science. Historians and chemists, working together at the Henry E. Huntington library in San Marino, Calif., have deciphered four letters in Jay's collection. The letters turned out to be not very important, but the methods they devised may later uncover important historical data.

That scratched over writing was made out by enlarging a photostatic copy, and microscopically distinguishing between the strokes of the original writing and the heavy strokes superimposed.

The invisible writing was made legible by irradiation with ultra-violet light, and, in one case, by the use of light from the other end of the spectrum, the red and infra-red.

Chemical analysis succeeded in discovering the composition of the ink, even though the letters were written 160 years ago. Deane wrote with tannic acid, and Jay brought out the writing by sponging with a sollution of copperas, or ferrous sulphate.

POOREST OF ALL INDIAN TRIBES WERE THE GOSIUTE

Lack of clothing made the Gosiute Indians of special interest to anthropologists. This American tribe was so poor before the white men came to his homeland on the Great Salt desert that it had little to wear, according to a study now being completed by Dr. Julian H. Stewart, Smithsonian Institution anthropologist.

Anthropologists are interested in the Gosiutes because they are considered the lowest, culture among American Indians before the discovery of Columbus and later explorers. The tribe roamed over 17?.000 square miles of barren lava plains of Great Salt desert, extending across Utah and Nevada.

Because they lived on the desert wastes, where few of their fellow Indians ventured of their own free will, these peoples were cut off from contact with others, and thus struggled to survive without aid from outside. Even large game and wild seeds were scarce, and during the barren winter the Gosiutes ate mice, gophers, ants lizards and other reptiles.

The tribes had only brush wind-breaks or caves for shelters against the intense cold of the mountain desert winters. Utensils and tools were few, although baskets, pots, bows, and arrows were part of every family's possessions. With their weapons the tribesmen were able to kill an occasional large game animal which wandered out over the desert, or the wild rabbits.

Bobby: Grandpa, when did you start playing football?

Grandpa: I don't play football. What makes you think I do?

Bobby: Well, this morning, Mother and Dad were talking, and Daddy said that when you kicked off he'd buy us a brand new home.

Judge: You are charged with bigamy. What's your defense?

Prisoner: I'm a victim of salesmanship, Your Honor. What with being sold on a two car garage, two telephones in the house, twin beds, two this and two that—I just got a two complex, and thought I should have two wives.

MANPOWER MOBILIZATION POLICY OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

In the United States today, there is a shortage of practically everything we need! We cannot win the war with shortages. The quickest and surest way to overcome shortages is to increase the output of every man and woman now at work—not only men and women in war production—but everyone back of the industrial firing line.

We, therefore, recommend:

1. That Congress by legislative action remove all artificial restrictions and penalties upon maximum output, and take steps necessary to eliminate waste, hoarding, excessive turnover, and non-essential employment of available manpower including:

(a) Repeal all 40-hour limitation contained in Federal laws.

(b) Suspend all contract provisions requiring overtime payment over 40 hours.

(c) Limit overtime payments to work in excess of 48 hours if overtime is to be paid. The well advertised offering in war production plants operating on a cost-plus basis of a vast amount of overtime hours for workers is the greatest single cause of labor turnover, dislocation and wastage of manpower. The practice of excessive overtime payment is a chief method of evading wage ceilings established by government. Because this practice can be followed only by employers provided with almost unlimited funds, it gives such employers a powerful magnet to draw workers away from all others. The obvious and only cure is to make the number of hours per week which must be worked in the war emergency available at straight time in every line of employment.

(d) Remove all arbitrary restrictions on output imposed by laws, regulatory orders, contracts, or habitual practices adopted during times when there was a surplus instead of a shortage of manpower.

(e) Provide against unnecessary absences by employes.

(f) Control "pirating," excessive labor turnovers, and hoarding of labor.

2. That steps be taken for improvements and economies in nationwide production, both by bettering the operations and procedures of management and by increasing the efficiency of employes in the performance of their daily work.

3. That all of the authority for basic policy making and planning of a national manpower mobilization program be centralized in one agency with control over the Selective Service System, the United States Employment Service, and the several other separate, overlapping and competing agencies and bureaus now dealing independently or in a loosely coordinated fashion with various aspects of the inventory, recruiting, allotment and utilization of the manpower resources of the nation.

4. That steps be taken to assure the orderly and carefully planned allotment of men to meet the needs of the armed services including such as will prevent further unregulated recruitment and enlistment of men in the Army and Navy.

5. That the Selective Service Act or administrative policies be amended so as to provide for:

(a) A more liberal policy of deferment of key agricultural workers including farm operators.

(b) Establishment of regional or area advisory committees on occupational deferment, composed of experienced agricultural, industrial, and other employers and trained personnel managers.

(c) Adjustment of state or local draft quotas to take into account the number of men who have already been inducted or enlisted in various branches of the service.

6. That the United States Employment Service refrain from recruiting war industry workers in rural communities where local agricultural, mining, or lumbering industries are experiencing labor shortages.

7. That additional workers from Mexico be permitted to enter this country for employment in agricultural work which cannot be performed by other available labor, and that plans for such entry be made in advance of anticipated shortage.

8. That Japanese from relocation camps be permitted, under proper supervision, to work in agriculture in such areas as the Army may deem proper.

There is great pressure for the enactment of a law conscripting labor. We believe that if the corrective measures enumerated herein are placed in operation, there will be no necessity for such legislation.

We further believe that were such an act passed without these corrective measures, it will be ineffective.

We, therefore, believe that no law conscripting labor should be passed unless and until it has been demonstrated that these corrective measures will not solve the problem of manpower shortage.

MAN'S FRIEND, THE GOAT

T. J. McInerney

Animals are frequently the undeserving victims of man's unwarranted prejudice. There are many people who are prejudiced against cats, even though they have never owned one. Their prejudice arises from some unfounded report or rumor. The same is true of other animals including goats.

For many years I have been acquainted with a herd of goats that graze in the open lots near my home and I have come to appreciate the splendid service which these animals perform for man—a service, incidentally, that is well-known and appreciated by those in the medical profession.

According to the first national goat census taken in 1940, there were 3,417,347 goats in the United States—truly a sizable population in the animal kingdom. The majority of these are on goat dairy farms, from whence their milk goes to hospitals, sanitariums and to doctors to aid in the recovery of invalids and the development of strong children.

Goat milk, contrary to a popular notion, is not a medicine, but a wholesome food like cow milk. It has the added merit of being more easily digested because of its smaller, finer and more easily assimilated fat globules. It is the only milk that can be taken in its natural state, because tuberculosis rarely or never exists among goats. Goat milk, therefore needs no pasteurization and runs no danger of losing its vitamins or having its other food values altered by application of heat.

In addition to being used for babies and invalids, the milk of the goat makes delicious ice cream, butter and cheese, whipped cream and, as a beverage, is very tasty.

The most popular breed of goats are Nubians, French alpines, rock alpines, Saanens and Toggenburgs.

Nubians are of English and Oriental origin, characterized by short sleek coats, rich colors, dropping ears and Roman nose. French alpines vary in color and combinations of color and are producers of good quality milk in large quantities. Rock alpines are the only breed originating in the United States and are of the same general description as French alpines. Saanens are a Swiss breed and are white and usuallly quite large. It is said that they are unsurpassed as milk producers. The Toggenburgs are also a Swiss breed and are the most numerous in this country, large numbers having been imported prior to the current war. Other breeds of goats common in this country are the Angora, Maltese and Cashmere.

TRAINED LEADERSHIP IMPERATIVE

What is done by our government right now with our boys and girls of teen age is going to have more effect on our future than most of us realize.

It is predicted that we face a long war, say four years, and then at least as many more to get settled down in our new position of world responsibility. In the war period, we will either be wise or foolish in what we offer to our grown-up children.

This is a war of new weapons based on science, on physics, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, etc. To build machines requires thousands of experts and research workers, and to operate them requires tens of thousands of highly skilled and trained men. We can only discover and train those who can do this job through using our schools, colleges and universities to sift out those who have the willingness, aptitudes and brains to do these jobs well.

The Germans and the Japanese are very terrible opponents because they have selected and trained many thousands of their youth in every field related to war and are still doing so. Great Britain learned in the last war that they must not let those who should be trained in laboratores or libraries be wasted. In every million babies born, it is said there is but one great physicist, and yet this war is going to be won by applying physics to the procedures of war.

A country like ours can succeed only if it follows trained leaders. We have the experience and the places to train them in every state. Certainly with military policy on a basis that recognizes education also, we can sort out and train our boys and girls for the fateful jobs they must meet.

Not only must we retain and train selected students, but we must give them national recognition by uniform or insignia so that they will not be tempted to join the armed services too soon.

It will be stupid to misuse a whole generation of our boys and girls through failure to prepare them wisely. It is easy to get hysterical, to forget the future in the haste of the moment. Have we not the right to ask of our Congress that whatever compulsory measures are passed to use our teen-age boys and girls, that they shall be on a controlled manpower basis that will recognize the imperative necessity of giving them a chance to prove their qualifications for training for special and needed tasks.

Any program which fails to provide for a study of their individual possibilties for advanced training would be a ghastly stupidity.

THEY CLEAR THE 'AIR'

A Scotland Yard man was telling of the trouble he had about carrying out the orders of the ministry of transport to Maj. G. C. Tryon, the other day in the hearing of the representative of the Daily Telegraph of London. The major, who is the postmaster general, was not impressed.

"Poof," he said, "you merely regulate street traffic; we regulate it in the ether."

Later the major directed the listener to a shanty at Colony Heath, near St. Albans. "There," he said, "you will find the headquarters of our police of the ether—the G. P. O. frequency-measuring station."

One man, seated at what looks like a large switchboard, and wearing headphones, does the duty of "policeman." His job is to see that the wireless "roads" ar each kept clear for their particular forms of traffic and that one station does not interfere with the transmissions of another.

I wish that more people would become better acquainted with the milch goat which contributes so much toward the better health of humankind. May her tribe increase!

SAME OBJECTIVE

Small business must be saved if the free enterprise system is to be saved. No one knows this better than large business. How to keep small business afloat in the growing flood of restrictions on the supply and distribution of materials, is a grave problem.

Senator Murray of Montana, Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Small Business, has pointed out in effect that the banks are carrying the main burden at present in keeping small business alive. The local banker, more than any other agency, is in a position to aid the local business in meeting financial and operational difficulties.

Consultation with the banker often spells new life for an enterprise otherwise faced with extinction from the exigencies of war. And every enterprise thus saved is as valuable to the cause of freedom as a military victory. Conversely, every independent enterprise that closes its doors is in the nature of a defeat.

The business man who goes to the banker with his "war problems" will get a sympathetic hearing. They are both striving for the same thing, the maintenance of a system under which they can continue to do business as free men. Unless this system is saved, the war will have been lost, irrespective of who fires the last shot.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF DICKENS' LORE IN LONDON

Dickens lore has been increased by a curious discovery connected with his early London home at 48 Doughty street, W. C. I. The house bought 12 years ago by the Dickens' Fellowship, was reopened recently by Dickens' daughter-in-law, Lady Dickens, 86 years old. It had been closed for repair and rearrangement, writes a corresponden to the London Times.

Sometime ago there came into the possession of the Dickens Fellowship the original tenancy agreement by which Dicken held the house from March, 1837, to March, 1940, although he actually left it to go to 1 Devonshire place. in December, 1839.

The tenancy agreement, contained a complete inventory of all the fixtures, and a discription of the rooms as they were when Dickens used them Its discovery has enabled his possessions and the other relics bearing on his life to be placed in the rooms and corners where they are most fitting.

But the inventory has left one or two problems unsolved. A "Reigate Hearth," for instance, is mentioned in every room. Nobody has yet discovered what a Reigate hearth was.

DON'T SHOOT, PLEASE

A Washington committee, fearful of a dangerous doctor shortage, has proposed arbitrary halting of further enlistment of medical men in the armed services until a bureau has been created to "supervise and control the drafting and recruiting of doctors." Apparently, pending establishment of the bureau, our soldiers are supposed to keep out of the way of enemy bullets.

The military services are entitled to every doctor they need. And they are entitled to them without awaiting the pleasure of a bureau in Washington. As the American Medical Journal observes: "The least that the nation can do for those who offer their lives in combat is to provide them with the the utmost that medicine can offer for the alleviation of the wounded and the prevention of unnecessary death." The armed forces are getting the doctors they need. They are getting them now; the best medical men in the world.

As far as civilian needs are concerned, the American Medical Journal maintains a constant check on physicians in local communities. This service was created by the President of the United States. It works in close cooperation with the medical profession which does not propose to allow any lapse in the high and hard-won health standards of America.

LOOK AGAIN

A poster recently issued to retail merchants by the food rationing division of the Office of Price Administration, tells the consumer in words and pictures how to get coffee. The merchants are displaying these posters in thousands of stores throughout the land. They are doing their level best to make coffee rationing a little less onerous to the public.

Consumers who become impatient with the red tape in which necessities of life are now wrapped, have only to look at the coffee poster again—the backside. There they can see a little of the red tape which the merchant must unravel before he can enjoy the privilege of serving his customers. In this case it is merely the requirements to be complied with if the retailer is to restock a few bags of coffee. Other requirements which the merchant must meet if he is to stay in business are so manifold and complex that the simplest of transactions have become a grim undertaking. Price fixing, quality and quantity of goods are all subject to complicated restrictions affixed with heavy penalties for violations. A $10,000 fine and ten years in prison is a prominent tag on most of the laws. The public seldom sees these evidences of the growing handicaps on retail distribution. Unexcelled service is taken for granted, even as modern mass distribution is taken for granted.

A lot of behind-the-scenes hard work and competence is needed to keep hundreds of thousands of clean wholesome merchandising centers operating at top efficiency. And anything that slows that efficiency unnecessarily, cuts directly into our standard of living.

This is not to say that wartime regulations are not essential. It is simply an expressed hope that the already formidable task of feeding and clothing the nation will not be made more formidable by the failure to realize that a smooth working distribution system is vital to the war effort.

END "FEATHER BED" LOAFING

The majority of American citizens will say "Amen" to the follow quotation from a New York Times editorial:

"The quickest way to increase manpower is to increase man-hours. We must increase the national working week to an average of not less than 48 hours. What even counts more than man-hours as such is the total productivity of labor within those hours. We must end the feather-bed practices built up by the unions, the make-work, the unnecessary jobs. We must increase the efficiency of labor, management and organization. These are some of the things we must do before resorting to compulsory labor service, with the tremendous problems this presents.'"

Specifically, examples of "feather-bed" practices referred to by the Times, are rules and practices that limit production, such as extremely short hauls between division points on railroads which, under present contracts, constitute a full day's work for the train crew, the limitation of soft coal miners to 35 hours per week, and the restrictions on most effective utilization of labor in the construction field in building trades contracts, which require the services of three or four men to do a job one could do more quickly alone.

There is no use in longer trying to dodge the fact that the length of the work week and rules and regulations that restrict maximum individual output, are today the heart of the manpower problem.

When most individuals in the land, and when every soldier in uniform has given up his normal living standards for the duration to help win the war, it is indecent, to say the least, for any group in this nation to use its power to try to maintain pre-war privileges and "feather-bed non-production" at the expense of our armed forces and the taxpaying public.

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OUR PLATFORM

1. **A Unit of the National Federation of Colored Farmers in every community of colored farmers.**
2. **Co-operative buying, producing and marketing.**
3. **Every colored farmer a farm owner.**
4. **Abolition of debt-slavery, injustice and persecution.**
5. **A written contract for every colored farm tenant and sharecropper.**
6. **Better rural churches, schools and homes.**

"OUR SLOGAN"

STAY ON THE FARM IF YOU'RE ON IT! GO BACK TO THE FARM IF YOU'RE OFF IT.

TAKES HARDSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

in the community who will."

Her garden produces enough vegetables to fill all her jars, because counting her rows of potatoes and corn, there is a bit over two acres.

More than 100 baby chicks were purchased this year and are thriving, with the promise of roosters for the table and market, and pullets to be used for laying hens later on.

Mrs. Lowe has two brothers engaged in war industry work—Edoma in Connecticut, and William J. in North Carolina.

DR. PATTERSON SEES

(Continued from Page 1)

on their acreage allotments. The penalty is 50 percent of the basic loan rate set for the season. Quotas do not apply to cotton 1 1-2 inches and longer. Production of longer staple varieties is encouraged.

The number of polling places will be increased considerably this year in keeping with efforts to conserve transportation facilities.

The United States produces about two-thirds of the world supply of patroleum.

WHEN I COME BACK

By Harry Levette (For ANP)

When I come back
A scar from Nazi Shrapnel cross my brow
With Nippon bullet still deep in my arm
Stepping erect disdaining e'en limp
While marching down the street of my home town
There to be mustered out.
Yearning to see my mother's cottage neat,
With Chinaberry bushes at the door
Smell the magnolia and wisteria blooms
Drink once again of nature's beauties that
Thrilled me in spite of scorn of my dark face
That is the only blot on our fair south,
When I come back!

When I come back
Let me not find
A charred black ruin where our home-nest stood;
Averted faces wondering how to break
The awful news that in the path of hate
Our home stood while a mob with flaming torch
Swept through the black belt while I fought afar
That Fascist spirit had its ways back home
While I sailed yon to dare the Beast's own den.
Gladly I'd give my blood, my very life
To save our land—but keep my home unscathed.
This do I ask of God and government
Keep faith with me till I come back!

RATIONING, HIGHER

(Continued from Page 1.)

calory intake, market experts said.

Expects Little Slump

The baking trade, which normally sells more of its products in hot weather than in cold, due partly to diminished home baking, is anticipating a much less than usual seasonal slump this winter. The increasing number of women in war work will be a factor in this.

Per capita consumption of flour has held at approximately 154 pounds per year since 1933. In 1929 it was 172 pounds. During the last war it was 202. In 1900 it was at an all-time peak of 212.

SEEK GREATER OUTPUTS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(AP)—The Agricultural Department told American farmers today that the United Nations' food strategy for 1943 placed upon them the responsibility of producing more supplies than ever before despite shortage of labor, machinery and equipment.

In addition to meeting domestic requirements, agriculture must supply at least a fourth of its expected production to a United Nation's pool to feed military forces and civilians. This is double the amount that went into this year's pool.

Outlines Program

In making known next year's needs, the department outlined production goals for various crops and livestock, dairy and poultry products. They will be apportioned among farmers on the basis of available land, manpower and equipment.

In general, the goals called for sharp increases in the output of meats, dairy and poultry products, peanuts for vegetable oil, corn for livestock feed, long staple cotton, dry beans and peas, and potatoes. It asked that wheat and short staple cotton production be reduced because present supplies are large, and that the extra land and labor be used for more essential products.

Jim: Well, honey, I must be going now I hope I haven't bored you too much.

Verdelle: Not at all. I was an undertaker's assistant once, and I'm used to sitting up with the dead.

Brazil is the only country on the American continent which has produced silk on a commercial scale over a comparatively long period, the Department of Commerce reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT NEEDS NEGROES TO REPORT ITS NEWS

But Rumor Is None Are Being Taken Into Public Relations Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(ANP)—With the completion of one year of war and the induction of the personnel into the Pentagon building, progress has been noted along all lines in the war department save the use of Negro officers in positions of responsibility and administration in the Pentagon.

At a press conference last week, white former newspaper man, who as a civilian had been employed in the public relations division, showed up commissioned a major.

With all of the news concerning Negro troops available, the war department is following its age old precedent of having such news as is issued come through white public relations officers. The need for a competent Negro newspaper man, commissioned in rank commensurate with his experience and ability, is vividly shown every time there is a news break in the department.

Negro newsmen continually hound the white officers, who are efficient and helpful as can be, for news. They do their best, but they are not fully cognizant of the type of news nor the news value of certain items to the Negro press.

It is true Brig. Gen. Davis has been seen in the Munitions building on occasions and Third Officer Osby of the WAACS did do some work in the Pentagon. But they cannot be compared to the thousands of white officers in the same building.

The work of Judge Hastie and his assistant, Truman Gibson, has been of inestimable value, however, a military man is also needed in the establishment. The weight of the military compared with the civilian aide is easily understood. There is as much difference between the two as between medicine and law.

With hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the armed forces it does seem negligent that the powers that be have not bestirred themselves to commission from civilian life as they usually do competent Negroes to handle some of the "problems" confronting white officers unfamiliar with them. The time has come for the war department to make a radical change. They at one time did not have Negro correspondents. They have now. The Negroes want representation in the department where they will feel they have a military friend in a military court.

Sen. Austin Will Remain "Whip" Of Republicans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(ANP)—The decision to retain Sen. Austin of Vermont as "whip" of the Republican party comes as a surprise to many who had anticipated his removal following the complaints of many party members that the astute Vermonter was too good at following New Dealers. However, Sen. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader, who is the last word in such matters, said there was not a chance of removing Aust who was a bitter opponent of the Anti-poll Tax bill and made a speech on the floor of the senate recently, defending the nefarious measure.

Senator Austin has never given his support to measures beneficial to Negroes which were opposed by the solid South. His stand on the anti-lynch bill was similar to that on the poll tax. There had been some rumor that he would be replaced as "whip" or assistant leader for the Republicans and a more liberal minded anti-New Dealer selected in his place.

IT'S NECESSARY TO LAY OUR PLANS FIRST IF WE PLAN TO GROW OUR OWN FOOD NEXT YEAR

More Will Be Needed for Army And Our Allies

By Floyd Bralliar

I wish to write again on the extreme importance of every reader planning to grow at least a part of his own food for next year and in order to do this, it is necessary that we lay our plans first. Our government officials have estimated that we will need at least 50 per cent more food for the army and to send overseas to our allies on the Lend-Lease Plan this coming year than we used in 1942. It is expected that fully one-fifth of all the food materials grown in America will be taken for this purpose, and one-fifth is a decidedly large proportion of our food supply.

Our denydrating plants have been built and tested during the last year, and most of the difficulties have been ironed out so that we may expect them to begin to draw heavily on the supply of green vegetables as soon as they come in in the spring and to continue straight on through the season. This coupled with the fact that we are sure to have a very large shortage of manpower to grow our needed crops, makes it highly important that everyone of us prepare to feed himself as far as possible.

Keep Growing Flowers

This does not mean that we cannot grow our flowers, as usual, but it does mean that we shall have to have vegetables planted in all sorts of places and give them the very best of cultivation. In previous years, I have suggested growing parsley and carrots as border plants around rosebuds and as shrubbery borders, and we have suggested the possibility of growing all the green salad plants and radish we need between our roses and similar places. Not only do I recommend this again this coming season, but I urge very strongly that we prepare beds especially for vegetables just as thoroughly as we ever have for flowers.

Anyone having a wire fence at the back or the sides of his lawn should make a bed along the inside of these fences, even though it be no more than a foot wide, and plant pole beans in these beds, allowing them to use the wire fence for support. You can plant beets as a front border to this bed of pole beans. Onions can be grown in the same way as the beets. Those who have never grown vegetables, but have depended entirely on buying them in the store, may find this plan ridiculous, but should it turn out that we should have an unfavorable season, along with our labor shortages and our war demands such advice will not seem so ridiculous.

I predict that everyone who carefully and faithfully grow vegetables for his own use, even though it be on a small scale and in such unusual places as have been suggested above, will continue to grow his own vegetables when the urgent need of this war is over. There is a not too widely known fact that there are thousands of acres of cotton and other valuable crops that have never been harvested at all this year because it was impossible to secure the help to do so and many other thousands of acres were not harvested on time and so suffered loss, both in quantity as a result. This ought not to occur another year, but it surely will be much worse another year than this year if we do not all rise to the situation and do our own part.

Good Seed Crop

America has had a good seed crop this year, although it has been very difficult for the growes to get all of their seeds properly harvested and cared for. We ought by this time to know just how our stock of seeds of all kinds compare with what we usually have, but such reports are not as yet, or at least are not sufficiently, complete for us to know just what the situation will be the next year. We do know that it will be necessary for us to furnish a large quantity of both garden and field seeds to the British and to the Russians—much larger quantities than we had to furnish last year. All these things being true, we suggest that our readers carefully determine what vegetable they are going to want for next year and order them first. We also want to urge that nobody order more seeds than he expects to plant. for the seeds that are ordered and allowed to go unplanted will almost surely all be needed very badly before the planting season is over.

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA BASILEUS IS GIVEN $5,000 GOV'T JOB

Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby Will Be Secretary of Detroit OCD Welfare

DETROIT, Jan. 7—(ANP)—Mrs. Beulah T. Whitby of this city has just been appointed executive secretary of welfare work in the Detroit Office of Civilian Defense, associated coordinator Frank M. McLaury announced Friday. In accepting the post, the highest salaried position which any colored woman in Michigan has ever held and the highest paid social welfare job anywhere in the country, Mrs. Whitby retires from her position as administrative superintendent of the Alfred Street welfare district office.

Mrs. Whitby established precedents in that office also. She became the first colored person ever to supervise a welfare district in Detroit. Her office comprised 80 workers, 14 of whom were Negroes. She has been an employe of the Detroit Welfare Department for 10 years.

Long prominent in civic and club affairs, Mrs. Whitby is the supreme basileus of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority. The wife of Dr. C. E. Whitby, prominent local dentist, and the mother of two girls, Mrs. Whitby is active in Detroit's social life. She was the guest of honor at a Christmas party given by her former staff on December 24th.

DISCRIMINATION IS STILL PREVALENT IN SOUTH AFRICA AREA

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 7—(ANP)—Considerable feeling is being manifested here against the practice of white South Africans being permitted to enter Nigeria and other West African countries as freely as they choose, as traders, officials and other capacities while black West Africans are practically unable to gain any admission whatsoever to South Africa. Native leaders are protesting that a native African who may be a British subject or a British protected person "ought to be allowed to enter any British dominion and especially South Africa, a blackman's country."

South Africa discriminates against all people of color including the American Negroes So determined are the Boer-English who rule South Africa that no ideas of liberation or freedom shall be permitted to reach the natives there, they are now even refusing missionaries entrance. Bishop Frank Reid of the African Methodist Episcopal church, although elected in 1940 under orders to proceed to his district in South Africa, has been unable to enter upon his work in that area.

PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

Civilian medical care in the face of a war-born doctor shortage, is a problem. And the doctors, even mire so than the civilians, know it. In the first place, the problem is not confined solely to a doctos shortage. Tnere is a shortage of nurses, nurses' aids and labor in general in our hospitals, sanitariums, doctors' offices and all other institutions that help to maintain the physical well-being of civilians.

The medical profession is working rapidly and in full cooperation with public and private health organizations to alleviate the situation. They are making definite progress. Additional beds are being installed in critical areas to care for the heavy influx of war workers; plans for establishing clinics staffed by doctors working in shifts, are being formulated; steps are being taken to ease the nurse shortage by cutting non-essential tasks of present nurses; preventive measures, including sanitation, inoculation and isolation are being stepped up. And emergency facilities in even of unforeseen disaster, are not being overlooked.

What is of even greater significance than the fact that the medical profession is starting out on its own hook to solve its war problems in typical American fashion, is the fact that even under present conditions of stress and confusion the job is being accomplished without sacrificing the individual doctor-patient relationship. Patients are still treated as human beings, and with the same competence and efficiency that has characterized medical care in the past.

The program will be concluded without sacrificing this relationship if the extremists do not succeed in injecting politics and social reform into the problem. True, the scope of public authority may have to be increased in some degree. But such steps, if taken, should be taken free of influences that are striving to use the war emergency to change our proven medical system. A change at any time would be tragic in view of the health record that this country has attained. A change at this time would be doubly tragic. It would further complicate the present medical problem, thus imparing medical care, and it would, in plain words, double cross the doctors in military service.

PAINLESS RUIN

Government borrowing, according to a recent statement of the Secretary of the Treasurey, will amount to between $7,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 during December. He emphasized that as much as possible of this gigantic sum must come out of the "current income and savings of the people," rather than from the banks.

The reason is plain. Borrowing heavily from the banks means more inflation, because it creates new credit. Borrowing directly from the people is an effective brake on inflation. Unfortunately, it is easier to borrow from the banks—which is only one step removed from printing greenbacks—than it is to go to the already burdened taxpayer. The politicians have so far taken the easiest way with little objection from the people. However, the cost of total war is so great that a day of reckoning is close. We can "painlessly" stuff our banks with government obligations until our money and our savings are destroyed and the war effort imperiled, or we can dig into our pockets and our standard of living with the realization that the war must be won the hard way.

The banking industry has steadily opposed unlimited government borrowing from the banks. The bankers have worked ceaselessly to sell War Bonds directly to the people. They have sold over 80 per cent of all such bonds in the hands of the public. Thanks to their efforts, the inflationary trend has been definitely slowed.

FARMERS MEET IN 52ND CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE INST.

Hear Roy Hendrickson, Food Admininstrator In Splendid Address

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 7—The annual farmers conference founded by Booker T. Washington 52 years ago, a gathering which has served as an informational and inspirational source for the southern Negro farmer ever since its beginning, closed its session here Wednesday night. Attendance curtailed because of the bleak weather and gasoline rationing nevertheless found farmers from throughout the entire section and agricultural workers from a wide area on hand.

Roy Hendrickson, director of the Food Distribution administration and assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, recently made dictator over America's food supply, delivered the principal address of the occasion sounding the keynote when he said, "Our farmers of the nation, white and colored alike, who are producing food and fibre to prosecute the war are as essential as the men in the fighting units or in the Quartermaster corps."

"Soldiers in order to do their part must have food,' Mr. Hendrickson who was serving in place of Secretary Wickard, said. "No army is worth much unless it has the strength and sense of well being which comes from having nourishment, from being well fed and our job is to see to it that this is accomplished."

Tracing the cause of the war and outlining the purposes for which we are fighting, Mr. Hendrickson said, "Booker T. Washington, more than any other thinker, regardless of race or nationality, appreciated that we had to have evolution out of education and enlightenment to have a realization of the American dream—freedom, equality, opportunity. Unless we succeed in conquering the gangster nations with their different ideals we will be facing a serious challenge to our civilization."

The speaker gave an intimate picture of the task of supplying the armies of the United States and of the united nations as well as the civilian populations of many countries with food. He is at the present time buying from between five and seven billion dollars' worth of food today. The only reason the volume is not greater, he declared, was not because the vital, crying need was not there but because we did not have the ships to deliver it with.

Mr. Hendrickson pointed out that probably 25 per cent of all the foodstuffs which America could raise next year would go abroad and urged that farmers and civilians alike prepare for not one or two years of war but that we think in terms of a minimum of four years of sacrifice and bloody effort.

He described the difficulties of getting food to our allies especially Russia where, he predicted, millions of people would starve to death before the winter was over. The Germans have overrun that portion of Russia which served as its producing center or bread basket and unless the United States, the only available source of large supplies of food, was able to come to the succor of the Soviet and our other allies they would be unable to carry on the magnificent fight they were waging in our and their own behalf. He drew a vivid word picture of the convoys which sought to deliver this food, describing one in which only three or four of eighteen ships which started with vital and valuable cargoes escaped being sent to the bottom of the sea off Norway.

President F. D. Patterson opened the meeting. State Director of Extension P. O. Davis delivered one of the principal addresses and introduced Mr. Hendrickson. Others who spoke were: Ed Leigh McMillan, Mark Clements and Jesse O. Thomas of the defense bonds staffs of Alabama and Washington; R. A. Mundy, of the institute school of agriculture and Presidents W. J. Hale of Tennessee State College; J. R. E. Lee of Florida State College and F. F. Drake of Alabama A. and M. College.

Dr. George Carver, confined to his bed by illness, was unable to be present at the event for the first time in many years. The audience stood in silent tribute in his honor.

Certificates as master farmers were awarded by President Patterson to John Atkinson of Grady county, Ga., presented by State Agent P. H. Stone and T. R. Rozier from Dublin, Ga., introduced by County Agent E. C. Thomas.

The annual Workers' Conference held in conjunction with the farmers' event convened immediately after the close of the farmers' conference. Important industrialists John J. Corrson of the U. S. Employment service, William Haber of the planning division of the War Manpower commission of Washington were the principal speakers scheduled in addition to officers of state employment services, state vocational education offices and white and Negro experts in the field.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, representing more than 2,000 farmers, has called for "immediate recognition of agriculture as an essential war industry. Instructing of selective service to defer all essential farm workers until satisfactory replaces can be found. Adjustment of price ceilings to allow for farmers' increased costs, including labor, to maintain adequate production. Elimination of all bureaucratic, unworkable regulations and controls over employment of agricultural workers."

Dentist: I am sorry, but I am out of gas.

Dora: Ye Gods! Do dentists pull that old one too?

The Modern Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

Nashville Federation of Colored Farmers

Obeys The Law

We feel that every reader of this publication is anxious to do likewise. The Postal Laws and Regulations provide that all subscriptions should be collected for the year.

If they are not paid, then under the law this paper, the Modern Farmer, must discontinue sending it to any person who is not a paid subscriber.

Since the Modern Farmer is obeying the law, may we insist upon you, Dear Reader, not to be guilty of disobeying the law yourself? We feel that it is the duty of every American citizen to live above the law, so before your subscription expires, and we have already sent you a notice by mail, forward to us a post office money order for $1.00.

If you are not near the post office, send the cash by registered mail or send us your bank check.

Send all remittance to

The Modern Farmer

403 Charlotte Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee

(The above is our new address)

FARM WORKERS TO GET GASOLINE

Washington, D. C.,—Migratory workers, including farm laborers who move with the harvest from one section of the country to another, need have no fear of being stranded away from home by the advent of national gasoline rationing, William M. Jeffers, WP B rubber director announced today.

Under present gasoline rationing in the East, and under plans being prepared for the entire nation to conserve the country's auto tires, workers engaged on farms and war construction projects rank as essential workers in the war effort. They therefore are entitled to supplementary gasoline rations to move about as their work requires.

Those now away from home who decide to stay in the areas where they are now working, will be entitled to gasoline rations necessary to enable them to carry on their work and to get back to their home towns when their work has been completed.

HOME CANNED FOODS AND POISONING

By Sarah Vance Dugan

In the present emergency, methods of preserving foods with the greatest assurance of safety becomes a matter of concern to every farm and home in the state. Kentucky housewives have 'put up' preserves and canned goods for many generations, but never before has it been necessary to can so many different kinds of fruits and vegetables for household use. During the late summer and fall thousands of cans and jars of fruit and vegetables were placed on the shelves of Kentucky for use during the approaching winter.

In the home canning of foods, there is no occasion for particular concern about the possibility of food poisoning from fruits, especially fruits preserved with sugar in the form of preserves, jams and jellies, or any of the acid fruits. The canning of vegetables and meats, however, presents a more difficult problem. In the case of such vegetables as beans, peas, beets and other non-acid varieties, it is essential that the canning be done only in accordance with approved meth ods. Here the canning should be under pressure at temperatures higher than that of boiling water and the heating kept up for the period of time necessary to insure complete sterilization. To prevent botulism, or poisoning with the bacterium, B. botulinus, the temperature should be above 250 degrees F. and kept there from 30 to 45 minutes, depending upon the size of the can or jar used. Botulinus has been found in many different kinds of home canned products—chili peppers, green peppers, prepared cheese, beets, beans, onions tomato juice, figs, apricots, tomatoes and corn. In 1940 five separate epidemics, involving fifteen cases of illness and entailing five deaths, were reported by the United States Public Health Service These epidemics occurred in California, Tennessee and Virginia. In Kentucky, we have had, within the last two years, at least three cases and one death due to home canned beans.

The only way to insure, in these times, the having of many foods for winter use lies in canning them at home. If these canned foods are not to constitute potential menaces to health, they must, first be prepared under the best possible conditions and canned in accordance with the most approved practices. Use in pressure sterilization in the case of all foods for which this process is recommended. Then we must exercise proper precautions against possible poisoning when the foods come to be eaten:

1. Never eat home canned vegetables, meat or fish, even in small amounts, without first boiling the food for at least fifteen minutes after removing it from the container. This is necessary because it is not possible to tell whether or not food is capable of causing botulism by looking at smelling, or even tasting it, if the food is poisonous, it is certain to cause illness, and may cause death.

2. If in doubt about fruits, remove them from the containers and boil them. The odors of decomposition will warn you when they are unfit for human consumption.

3. Never eat any canned food which shows mold growth, comes from a bulged container or appears to be abnormal in any way such as giving off bad odor.

4. Do not feed to poultry, pets or other animals canned food suspected of being spoiled.

GROCERS TO PASS ON PRICE INCREASE OF 17 PRODUCTS

Washington, Dec., 14,—(UP)—The office of Price Administration today permitted wholesalers and retailers to pass on the consumer price increases in 17 additional grocery products. The items are those in which wholesalers and retailers have been squeezed by price increases allowed manufacturers..

The list includes: Various canned fruits and berries, frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, fruits preserves, jams and jellies, apple butter canned shrimp, domestic canned crabmeat, canned apples, apple sauce, apple juice, Vinegar cured herring, canned boned chicken and turkey, maple sugar, blended maple syrup, fountain fruits, egg noodles, tamales, torillas, potato chips, raisin filled or topped biscuits and crackers, fig bars, peanuts candy, and honey (extracted).

Announced plans to offset increased costs of material and labor in the manufacture of women's girls' and children's garments for next spring and summer by strict control over garment makers' mark-ups and selling prices.

Reduced "excessive March prices" for bananas for importers and wholesalers, but it made no promise that the order would assure consumers any increase in the limited supply now reaching this country.

8 MILLION BRITISH WOMEN EMPLOYED IN WAR PLANTS

Washington, Dec. 14—(AP)—Eight million of the 17,250,000 British women between 14 and 65 were working fulltime war industry jobs at the end of June, the Office of War Information reported today. OWI said it issued its report in response to inquiries resulting from Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt's suggestion that this country should study carefully the British experience in recruiting women. Mrs. Roosevelt said however, she believed drafting of women, as in England, would be unnecessary here.

All women 18 to 45 have been registered in Britain, and single women and widows without children between 20 and 30 are subject to draft into the armed services. So far only the 20-24 age group has been called.

Of the 17,250,000 in the 14-65 age group, about 11,000,000 are married. This indicates, OWI said, that married women are being drawn on heavily.

In addition to the 8,000,000 doing fulltime industry jobs, it was estimated that 5,500,000 are taking care of families and another 500,000 are physically unfit, leaving comparatively few still available for full time mobilization.

OKLAHOMA NEGRO FARMERS ERECT CO-OPERATIVE POTATO HOUSE

A Cooperative Potato Curing and Storage House has just been built in the Richland neighborhood near Idabel, Oklahoma to serve a large group of Negro farmers of McCurtain County. This house, the only one of its kind in the State, belonging to Negro farmers, has a capacity of 2000 bushels and has been filled by the cooperating farmers in an effort to save and market their sweet potato crop.

The building was constructed b making a loan through the local Farm Security Office with approximately thirty farmers cooperating. These farmers have been and will continue to produce potatoes as a cash crop. The project grew out of the McCurtain County Negro Truck Growers Association which has been operating for the past three years. Members of the Association are actively helping to promote the "Food for Victory" program.

Mr. J. M. Watlington is the Negro County Agent.

HOW THE EAGLE BECAME SYMBOLIC

Laura Alice Boyd

AFTER the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the American Congress in 1776, there was need for a great seal to use in stamping official state documents. Three times Congress appointed committees to choose a design for such a seal. The first committee consisted of, Doctor Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. They could not agree on a design but each one had a different plan; Franklin wanted Moses shown drowning Pharoah in the Red Sea; Jefferson wished to show Moses leading the Children of Isreal through the Wilderness, while John Adams wanted Hercules between Virtue and Sloth. None of these plans pleased Congress and the report was "laid on the table."

A second committee appointed the following year fared no better. In 1780 Francis Hopkinson suggested a design of 13 stripes and 13 stars with some allegorical figures. This met with approval until the amount of the cost was discovered, and again the idea was dropped. Two years later another committee consulted with the artist Wiliam Barton who suggested the crested eagle as the center figure in the design Charles Thomson, chairman of the congressional committee suggested that the American bald eagle be used but when he read his report he left out the word "bald." To William Barton and to Charles Thomson must go the credit for the design as it now stands with the eagle and the motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

SHARE-THE-RIDE

No one really knows how far-reaching will be the effects of stringent nation-wide gasoline rationing. Its resulting problems will be particularly acute amidst the vast distances of the Western United States. Thousands of war workers and farmers live many miles from production centers. Plans are under consideration for sharing of rides. Compulsion should be avoided wherever possible. American citizens, by nature and traditions, simply don't like it.

The Standard Oil Company of California recently ran large advertisements in the papers which promise to help immeasurably in this transportation problem. They urge workers to go to the nearest Standard Station and put their names on the share-the-ride registers where every effort is being made to make it possible for car owners and workers to coordinate routes and times of departure.

Industry in every field of endeavor is striving to aid the overall war effort. It knows that a problem that is not solved voluntarily, must be solved by government authority. If the oil industry can help solve the auto transportation problem on a voluntary basis, all of us will owe it a debt of gratitude, because it will have helped avert official restrictions of individual action and movement, which are dear to the American citizen. We should cooperate to the limit.

Of course, return of the bustle to milady's wardrobe merely shows the influence of the rumble seat on modern fashions.

A MILITARY NECESSITY

A textbook on "Fire Prevention Education," has been published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York City. It is for use by educators in the schools, and by civic leaders as a guide in organizing community fire prevention and protection.

Part One contains an introduction on fire prevention education, and chapters on organizing and administering the school program; principles of instruction in fire safety; and on materials and activities for the elementary and high schools.

Part Two opens with a discussion of the importance of conserving life and material resources. Then follow chapters on organizing community fire prevention and fire protection work; selected community and organizational activities; prevention and control of farm fires; forest fire prevention and protection; public relations and community fire safety; securing public interest and cooperation through exhibits and audio-visual aids; and community education for fire prevention and protection.

At a time when we need every last ounce of strength, fire prevention is far more than a mere civic duty. It is in the nature of a military necessity. The National Board, in publishing the present book, the first of its kind, has rendered an important public service. It is making it available at less than the cost of printing alone, 85 cents with reduced quantity rates. It is up to the educators and civic leaders to take the fullest advantage of that service.

FREEDOM DEPENDS ON A FREE PRESS

In a recent address in New York City, Dean Carl W. Ackerman of Columbia School of Journalism pointed out the dangers of restricting freedom of the press as is now being attempted in suit filed by the Department of Justice against the Associated Press and 1,275 daily newspapers.

"If those who are determined to freeze the press, succeed in achieving their objective, we may have freedom of speech, but deprived of freedom to speak, because the facilities and instrumentalities of communication will be frozen for the duration and only those governmental officials and agencies beyond censorship control will be able to use them.

"Under the cloak of war emergency, the American way of life is being profoundly changed by law, by directives, by executive orders, by judicial decisions, by consent decrees and by accomplished facts which the people are told about after the events."

Dean Ackerman pointed out that insofar as censorship of war activity was necessary to the success of war plans no one has a right to object and no journalist would purposely give aid and comfort to an enemy, but he said the present attack on the press "has no justification whatsoever by the necessities of war. The object of that suit is not to preserve the freedom of the press but to freeze the press into a new mold, not during the war but in perpetuity."

And in that last sentence Dean Ackerman points out a growing danger to freedom in the United States—freedom of the individual freedom of industry and freedom of economic progress. The loyalty of our people and their willingness to give their sons, their daughters and their worldly possessions to once and for all stamp out the threat of foreign dictatorship in America, must not be used as a screen behind which political agencies can freeze the nation into a mold of restricted rights after the war.

Jarvis: I hear that Harper is suffering from an automobile accident.

Parker: Yes, he got an earache from his wife's back-seat driving.

Captain Mulzac Praises Ship and Crew After Successful Maiden Voyage

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—(ANP)—Disembarking from the 10,500 ton U. S. S. Booker T. Washington at an east coast port Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac declared the maiden voyage of the vessel a "thorough success" and said the mixed crew "got along very well."

Capatin Mulzac, the first Negro to receive command of a merchant ship of the size of Booker T. Washington in the American merchant marine, said he had realized his life's ambition when he became the ship's master.

The Liberty Ship, christened a few weeks ago at impressive launching ceremonies in California, has a crew representing 17 nationalities, 25 per cent of whom are Negroes, including the chief engineerfi four deck officers and the wireless operator.

They were selected by Captain Mulzac with the aid of the National Maritime union after the War Shipping administration and the Maritime commission instructed him to pick his own men.

"This is like a home here for us all," said Mulzac. "We get along very well. There has been no disorder and no trouble of any kind, for the men who are here wanted to sail on this ship. At sea we held a meeting and I addressed the crew, saying that we now had a fair opportunity to show that we can handle a ship as well as other people."

The captain was born in St. Vincent, British West Indies, in 1886. He first went to sea in 1907 on a Norwegian bark. During the last war he served as a first mate on British owned vessels. He was denied appointment as master in America because of his color, although he did serve as an officer on American flagships.

In recent years Mulzac has continued his sea-faring career working often in the steward departments of freighters. Before his appointment as shipmaster of the Booker T. he was employed on the intercoastal freighter Montanan in war service.

Mulzac has continued his studies in navigation and was prepared to accept the apointment after a short refresher courses. He studied during the last war at Swansea Nautical school of Wales and was graduated from the shipping board's school in Baltimore in 1918. Further study came through correspondence courses and he holds a certificate in compass operation from the Sperry Gyroscope company.

ANOTHER MANDATE

To the majority of unprejudiced observers, the recent election expressed the opinion of our citizens in no unmistakable manner on some very elemental problems the country faces.

Without going into any partisan political angles, the handwriting on the wall is clear for Republicans and Democrats alike, as well as for any group seeking special privileges or favors at the expense of all the people.

The vote seemed to indicate plainly that above all else we want the war pushed to the limit of our ability with politics eliminated; that the people are tired of labor policies that put a premium on restricted production when increased man-hours are imperative; that the social reformer and business baiter be put on the shelf for the duration.

To put it in fewer words, as Dave Boone expressed it in the New York Sun, the people want to make sure that they continue "to live under a democracy and not under a 'don't list.'"

The other day in driving to Richmond, we saw three different gangs of men working on the S. P. tracks, but did not see any truck or bus employees working on the highway.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

HOW TO MAKE MEATLESS MEALS REALLY HIT SPOT

No meat why worry when you can substitute, liver, heart, sweetbreads, and all kinds of poultry and fish? And what about the delicious cheese and egg dishes, of which there are a large variety? Put on your thinking cap for new ideas. Look through your cook book for recipes that you have never used before.

Now we are all on a voluntary meat rationing program. but soon all meats will be ratiored. 2 1-2 pounds per week per person. so begin now to try new substitutes for meats.

Nothing can be more delicious than a cheese souffle, served with a green salad, enriched bread, and a beverage. If you like macaroni try a Macaroni Loaf, or serve creamed eggs in a spinach ring. Below are recipes for the three dishes named.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

1 cup milk
1 cup grated cheese
3 level tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons butter
4 eggs
Mustard, tobasco, salt

Melt butter in double boiler. Add flour, blend. Add milk slowly when thickened and smooth. Cool slightly and add yolks of eggs, cheese, and seasoning to taste. Have casserole buttered. Then fold in white of eggs beaten very stiff.

MACARONI LOAF

1 1-2 cups broken macaroni
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1 1-2 cups diced American
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 tablespoon minced onion
3-4 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 beaten eggs
1 tablespoon chopped green pepper

Cook macaroni in boiling salted water. Drain and rinse. Add remaining ingredients. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven for 35 minutes.

SPINACH RING WITH CREAMED EGGS

1 No. 2 can spinach
2 egg yolks
Pinch nutmeg
1-2 teaspoon onion juice
1-4 teaspoon salt
Pinch of pepper
1-3 cup cream
1-2 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon butter

Drain spinach; chop fine. Beat egg yolks add nutmeg. onion, lemon juice, salt, pepper and cream. Combine with spinach. Use butter to oil the ring. Mold well. Turn spinach into mold. Bake in pan of hot water (350 degrees F) about 40 minutes. Unmold on platter and fill centre with creamed eggs.

JAM FROSTING

For a glamorous layer cake "frosting," soften one cup of home-made jam by beating with a fork. Fold into one cup of cream, whipped. Spread on cake and serve at once. No sugar is required because it is supplied by the jam.

Make a "jelly-cake sandwich by spreading homemade jelly generously between fingers of sponge or pound cake. Cover top and sides of sandwich with paste jelly frosting and decorate with tiny cubes of jelly. Pastel jelly frosting is quickly made by placing one-half cup of homemade jelly in a bow set over boiling water.. Add 1 unbeaten egg white, 3 tablespoons sugar; and a dash of salt. Beat with rotary egg beater until jelly is free from lumps. Remove from boiling water ,continue beating until mixture is stiff enough to stand in peaks. Spread and serve at once. Maple sugar is a help too.

MAPLE SUGAR GINGERBREAD

1 cup maple syrup
2 cups flour
1-2 teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful soda
1 cup of sour cream
1 egg
1 teaspoonful ginger

Sift the ginger, salt and soda with the flour; mix beaten egg. cream and syrup and combine the two mixtures. Pour into greased square pan and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 40 to 50 minutes. Yield. 9 (3-inch) squares.

MAPLE CREAM FUDGE

2 cups of maple syrup
1-2 cup cream

Mix ingredients and boil until it hairs. Then stir in one cup of nuts. butter nuts preferably. Pour into oil tins and when nearly cold cut in squares.

CANDY WITHOUT SUGAR

Yes, despite sugar rationing your family can still have delicious, marshmallows, inexpensive "sweet tooth" confection without one dip into your sugar quota. These Victory Marshmallows can be toasted, melted into a luscious cake frosting, used to sweeten hot beverages or for candied sweet potatoes. Sprinkled with toasted cocoanut or dabbed with melted chocolate they are an irresistible candy. Or you can use them to make your desserts appetizing and delicious. Quick and easy to make with your mixer or by hand, if you haven't one.

Ingredients: 1 tablespoon gelatin. 1-4 cup cold water. 1 cup honey.

Soak gelatin well in cold water. Dissolve gelatin over hot water and add to the honey which has been heated Beat for 10 minute on No. 10 or high speed until very light and fluffy. Turn out into greased pan and let stand 24 to 48 hours. Cut into 1-inch squares. Makes about 50 marshmallows.

NAVY STEW

1 ham bone
4 quarts cold water
1-2 cup sliced onions
1 pound soaked navy beans
1-2 cup diced celery
1-4 cup catsup
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1-4 teaspoon white pepper

Slowly bring water and bone to boiling and simmer 30 minutes. Add onions, beans and celery. Cover and simmer 2 hours. Add rest of ingredients.

APPLE CAKE

1 1-2 cups sifted flour
1 teaspoonful baking powde
1-2 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons milk
4 cups sliced apples

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until shortening is well mixed with flour; stir in egg yolk mixed with milk: line 8-inch square pan with this mixture and cover with apples Mix the following and spread over apples: 3-4 cup sugar or 1 cup syrup, 1 1-2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1-4 teaspoon salt. Bake in moderate oven one hour and serve with or without whipped cream.

APPLE CHARLOTTE

4 cups chopped apples
1-3 cup sugar
1-2 teaspoon nutmeg
1-4 cup butter
3 1-4 cups graham cracker crumbs, rolled fine

Put the layer of chopped apples in the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar and a dash of nutmeg. Add a generous layer of crumbs. Dot with butter and repeat until the apples are tender. Serve with or without whipped cream or a vanilla sauce.

APPLE JELLY CAKE

Rub 1 cup of shortening and 2 cups of sugar to a cream, add 4 eggs whites beaten separately, 1 cup of milk, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 3 1-2 cups of flour. Bake in layer tins or fill with apple jelly—or sweetened apple sauce. (1 cup sugar and 1 cup syrup may be used.)

Apples are good the clock around—baked or fried, or as apple sauce for breakfast, and always preserved, or in jelly. At luncheon or dinner, they may be served in salad, or as an accompaniment for meat, fish or fowl. And of course, apples make some of our favorite desserts.

Apples are good to eat with cheese of all kinds, walnuts and salted nuts. milk, popcorn, plain and cheesed, salted wafers, nut bread or brown bread, peanut butter sandwiches, fruit cake and gingerbread, raisins, figs, dates, sugar and cream (slice, dice, or grate the apples)

WALDORF SALAD

6 apples
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 1-2 cups diced celery
1-2 cup chopped walnuts

Mayonnaise or salad dressing (about 1-4 cup).

Wash apples, quarter, cure and dice coarsely without peeling. Sprinkle with lemon juice and toss to prevent discoloration. Add celery nuts and enough mayonnaise or salad dressing to moisten thoroughly. Serve on crisp lettuce in a salad bowl. Serves six.

HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS TO REDUCE ODORS

To reduce cooking odors of strong-flavored vegetables, such as onions. cabbage, Brussels sprouts and cauliflower, lay a slice of bread on top of the cooking vegetables. Discard the bread when the vegetables are cooked. This is especially helpful when cooking in a small apartment.

A new sort of cellophane bag is being used to package coffee. As it weighs but one-thirteenth as much as an average coffee can, it is expected to figure importantly in shipments abroad.

A sheet that has worn in the center still has some life in it. Tear it down the middle, cut away worn section and hem. Place two outside edges together and sew with a felled seam.

TO CLEAN BRONZE

Clean stained bronze ornaments with hot vinegar, or hot buttermilk rubbed on with a soft brush or cloth. Rinse in warm water and wash in hot water and soap suds. Wipe dry with soft cloth.

Avoid casseroles or custard cups with raised patterns. They are difficult to clean. Porcelain enameled custard cups are efficient and easy to clean, because of their smooth surface.

Honey, cream cheese and chop salted peanuts (abont equal portions thinned with a little sweet or sour cream makes a delicious and wholesome filling for whole wheat or Boston brown bread sandwiches.

Avocados are improved in flavor ,if, when peeled, the flesh is sparkled generously with tart French dressing and lemon juice and chilled for an hour or longer. The fruit is ready then for appetizer salad or dessert serving.

SLEEVE TREATMENT

You can wear your style on your sleeve this year. Some new sleeves are of fabric and color in contrast to the bodice. Sometimes the sleeves don't match each other; some of them jewelled, others are embroidered.

The 1942 farm output is seen as nine per cent above that of 1941.

Tomatoes and juice go well in appetizers, soups, gelatin salads and escalloped dishes.

TIPS ON HOW TO MAINTAIN YOUR WOOD FURNITURE

Wooden institutional furniture may not be made entirely of strategic war materials. but if you had to replace your pieces they would require the use of strategic labor, machinery, and transportation. The Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration is, therefore, urging institutions to take better care of their wooden furniture to make it last longer.

The following suggestions on care of wooden furniture, compiled by wood experts of the United States Forest Service, are offered by the Consumer Division.

The chief enemies of wooden furniture are summer moisture and the dry heat of homes and apartments in winter time. They cause loose joints, loosening of veneer, warping and cracking in your furniture. Your best protection agaist both is oil—a good oil or polish which will seal the surface of the wood and preserve it.

You can buy good furniture polish, or you can make a very good and inexpensive polish yourself, by mixing one part turpentine with two parts of boiled linseed oil. If you buy your polish be sure to use it according to directions.

If you make this turpentine—oil mixture. use it at least twice a year on furniture which is varnished or oiled. The turpentine in your mixture will loosen the dirt and grime which collect on furniture, and the oil will penetrate the wood pores and keep the wood in condition. Not only is this mixture helpful in prolonging the life of your wooden furniture. but it will add to the beauty and lustre of your pieces.

Here's how to use the mixture: Apply with a soft cloth. Wipe off the excess with a clean cloth, then fold this cloth over and use it. to rub the wood surfaces until they are entirely dry and fingers leave no marks.

If the wood is badly soiled, or needs washing before polishing. To wash use a mixture of three tablespoons of boiled linseed oil and one tablespoon of turpentine in a quart of hot water. You can heat the solution hot in your double boiler. Wash the wood with a soft cloth which has been dipped in the solution, rub dry with another soft cloth. Now your wood is ready for the polishing, as described above.

You can conceal little scratches by rubbing each with a nut meat—walnut or pecan meats will do. There are commercial products on the market which also do this job well.

If your waxed furniture becomes spotted or scratched, it should be washed with turpentine before re-waxing. If the wood is dark, you may wish to tint the wax by adding a little "dry color" in any shade desired.

Motorists in Cuba are permitted to purchase gasoline only at the filling station designated on the ration card, the Department of Commerce says.

The next "dodo" may be the great California condor which. dating back more than million years, now seems headed for extinction.

SAVE SILK HOSIERY FOR POWDER BAGS

One of the most important salvage campaigns of the present world war was started on Monday—the saving of washed and worn silk stockings and nylon women's hosiery.

Hosiery to be turned into the war effort consists of the following classification: all silk all nylon, mixture of silk and rayon mixture of nylon and rayon, mixture of silk and cotton and all mixture of nylon and cotton.

"The hosiery must be washed and then deposited with a neighborhood store or hosiery shop. They in turn will ship the stockings to the reclaimers. This campaign will continue for the duration."

Neutron bullets hurled at deep seated cancer of the skin and bone, are apparently far more effective than X-rays or radium rays.

The U. S. Army's "K" ration, consisting of three complete meals, weighs only aout two pounds and provides more than 3,700 calories.

A new kind of packing ice is said to completely eliminate the odor of fish.

During the Civil War at least 13 newspapers, all of them, published in Mississipi and Louisiana. are known to have been published on wallpaper.

The increased death rate from contagious respiratory diseases in Nazi-occupied Europe is attributed to lack of vitamin-rich food.

A robot which distinguishes color in the same way that the human eye does has been developed for accurate measurement and matching of colors.

The sweet gum tree of eastern Oklahoma may eventually replace Asiatic imports to supply the drug storax.

The vitamin-B fortification of white flour has jumped the production of nicotinic acid from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds in the last two years and caused a shortage of nicotine.

Cigarets are being sold in German-occupied Netherlands for approximately 65 cents per package of 20. the Department of Commerce reports.

NO SHORT CUT

William M. Jeffers, rubber czar, recently struck hard at "loose and careless" talk about the rubber problem. The rubber problem is not licked; there is a definite rubber shortage; there will be tires for all only if the most stringent measures are applied and received with 100 per cent cooperation on the part of the public. That is the grim truth.

There is no easy short cut to rubber conservation, or to the production of more rubber. "The facts are," Mr. Jeffers said, "that the Japanese cut off 90 per cent of our supplies and that as a result the United States is compressing into two years the building of a tremendous synthetic rubber industry which ordinarily would take a dozen years to build.

"The greatest reseve supply of rubber we have in this country is in the millon tons of rubber in the tires of our passenger cars and trucks. We must stretch that million tons as far at it will possibly go—and maybe a little farther."

FARMERS MAKING PLANS TO MEET RATION REQUIREMENTS

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Dec. 13—War agricultural activities among Georgia Negro farm families and demonstration agents show a fine response to Uncle Sam's "Come Labor On Call;" according to the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. Work with neighborhood leaders is reported in all counties worked by agents and details of the share-the-meat program studied and started towards execution.

Under farm demonstration agent work, Negro farm families recently canned 4,096 containers of pork and pork scraps. 12,213 baby chicks as broilers and 356 milk cows purchased. Approximately 600 neighborhood leaders made reports of their work with 6.039 farm families and 75 community meetings were held, attended by 1.120 persons Farm agents conducted 12 method demonstrations at these meetings. Fifty-four demonstrations were given in repairing and painting farm machinery and 56 homes and outbuildings improved or repaired.

P. H. Stone, Negro State Agent for the Agricultural Extension Service, points out that incomplete records show the collection of 51,440 pounds of milk and 15,222 pounds of butter last month. There were 1,714 brood sows and young stock to be carried over for 1943; 867 acres planted to soil building crops; 285 winter gardens with 53 varieties of vegetables growing and 299 turkeys on hand for markets.

In home demonstration agent work, the women canned 10,735 containers of food products, three-fourths of which were various kinds of meat and lard and 52,522 pounds of food products stored. According to Miss Camilla Weems' Assistant Negro State Agent, in charge of home demonstration work, agents and neighborhood leaders report the following now on hand: 53,275 chickens, 1,595 turkeys, 825 guineas, 2,767 hogs, 739 milk cows and 295 beef calves. There were 888 acres planted to gardens with 120 different vegetables growing; 585 acres planted to soil building crops and 599 dwellings and outhouses improved.

Home makers collected 75,937 pounds of cheese and from sales of surplus industries and thrift, made $9427.67. Approximately 115 club girls and women made 187 articles of clothing for the Red Cross. Women neighborhood leaders held 207 meetings and 639 made reports. These meeting were attended by 8,579 persons and method demonstrations were conducted.

DIRECTIVE 59

An order issued to the petroleum industry by the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator virtually socializes the oil industry. The order is known as Directive 59. Under it, the competition which stimulated development of the oil industry to undreamed of heights of public service has been abandoned. Progress has been frozen and henceforth the resources of the oil industry will be pooled under total government control.

As a representative of one company pointed out, the industry gladly contributes its facilities to be used in the common effort, adding that "No one will count the cost—in money or in contributional liberties freely given up for the duration. But when peace returns," he continued, "let us make sure that with it will be reborn the traditional American system of competitive private enterprise under which we have prospered before and which is embodied in the freedom for which we are fighting."

"Private business under our free enterprise system, not government has made this country great and has made possible the progress we have all seen"—A. S. Cummins, President, California Oregon Power Company.

Capacity Throng Composed of Both Races, Attends Funeral of World-Famous Scientist

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 9.—Funeral services for Dr. George Washington Carver, famed scientist, who died here Tuesday night, were conducted at the historic Tuskegee Institute chapel at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. Long before the hour for the service to begin the chapel was crowded to capacity and in the gathering were hundreds of white citizens from the town of Tuskegee and there were many from various sections of the country. All had come to pay homage to the universally famous scientist who along with two former presidents, Dr. Booker T. Washington and Dr. Robert R. Moton, have made this institution known throughout the world.

The body of this beloved scientist and Christian gentleman rested in state from 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning until 2:00 o'clock Friday afternoon. During that time thousands of men, women and children, from all walks of life, and all ereeds, took advantage of the opportunity and paid final silent tribute to the man who was widely known and universally loved for his achievements and for his gentle kindness to everyone.

The order of the service: Organ prelude, "Before the Image of a Saint," by Karg-Elert, with Mrs. Alberta L. Sims, at the instrument; Invocation by Chaplain D. L. T. Robinson, Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Alabama; hymn, "Fairest Lord Jesus," by the congregation; scripture reading by Rev. C. M. Haygood, pastor of the First Baptist church, Tuskegee, Alabama; "There is a Balm in Gilead," by the Tuskegee Choir; Messages of Tribute and Condolence, by Rev. Charles W. Kelly, pastor of the Greenwood Baptist church; vocal solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," by Mr. Thomas M. Campbell; expressions from the Student body, by Theodore Gipson, Shreveport, Louisiana; an expression by Dr. F. D. Patterson; "The Old Rugged Cross" by the Tuskegee Choir; the Funeral Message by Chaplain Harry V. Richardson; "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," by the congregation; the Recessional and organ postlude, "Largo," and interment in the Institute cemetery.

Hundreds of beautiful floral offerings lined the casket and were banked high along the altar, including floral designs from Iowa State College, Simpson College,- American Inventors' Society, various clubs and organizations, universities and colleges and high schools throughout the country.

Members of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, to which Dr. Carver belonged, served as pall-bearers. They were: G. B. Love, J. T. Williamson, Earl Sorrell, Ira H. Bodden, Guy R. Trammell, and Ignacio L. Guzman. Honorary pall-bearers were Dr. J. R. E. Lee, William H. Carter, Arthur P. Mack, Chares H. Gibson, Sr., Jailous Perdue, Major M. D. Garner, Capt. Alvin J. Neely, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, Dr. J. H. Drake, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, B. J. Beard, Charles Winter Wood, J. B. Bragg, Clarence C. Hart, Ralcigh H. Merritt, Frank P. Chisholm, Collins H. Robinson, Monroe N. Work, Willis I. Peek and D. A. Williston and J. R. Wingfield, Dr. J. A. Kenney.

Telegrams were read from President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Vice-President Henry A. Wallaee; Governor-Elect Chauncey D. Sparks of Alabama; Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Schieffelin; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Willis I. Peek, President of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association and Jacob Jones, a member of the first class taught by Dr. Carver after he joined the faculty of Tuskegee Institute.

One of Dr. Carver's close friends, Henry Ford, was unable to be present, but he sent Mr. R. J. Burke as his personal representative. Mr. Ford also sent a huge covering of flowers for the casket.

President Patterson's glowing tribute, "In Memoriam," touched everyone present. He spoke as follows:

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills; from whence cometh my help. And God said, behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

These verses which Dr. Carver loved so well epitomize in similar fashion the life of the man whose mortal remains we carry to their final resting place today. Few have so well blended in their lives the Christian and the seientific spirits. Truly to him the method of science was the means of fulfillment of Divine Revelation. The scientific method of inquiry was as natural as the grass of the fields or the elay of the hills. The literature of science was simply regarded as the details set forth by an All Wise Creator essential to the sueeessful search for the abundant life so fully promised in His word.

"Dr. Carver's ehildhood of poverty and the simple lessons of thrift which came to him during those early years, foeused his power of creative research on scientific endeavors which would seeure to all humanity the needs of life through a wise use and husbanding of the resources at hand. These were to him the gifts of a provident God. Seience was the key which would unlock nature's storehouse and make them available.

The richness of his legacy is not to be found in secret formulae to be exploited by those who would reap a fortune. It lies rather in a method and an ideal which, if ever fully grasped, will mean peace and plenty for mankind everywhere.

As our departed friend exemplified in his many rare qualities the essential unity of life, it is for us who sustain this great loss to the life and times of this institution, our state and nation and to humanity everywhere to accept his going as a part of the Divine plan for the universe in which we move and have our being. We are fortunate to have been spared this life through its full productive years; lasting as it did into a philosophical autumn which again blended so perfectly as to be almost indistinguishable from the earlier and more progressive years of his youth. Always along with his Christian outlook on life was the eager hopefulness of better things to come; and the continuous planning and working that these hopes might be realized.

We pause today to pay tribute as another great worth passes to his reward. It is sad to see slipping away from us those whose good works have helped mightily to make that eomposite unit of influence and service which is Tuskegee Institute. The grief of the moment however is overshadowed by the challenge which their going brings. This ehallenge comes as a clear invitation to carry on in faith, in hope and in deed."

Chaplain Harry V. Richardson pointed out that "God still gives his sons that the world might be saved, and his sons come unheralded and in strange and humble ways. "This humble Negro genius," he said, "asked nothing for his labors, but gave his discoveries to the world without asking for material gain."

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 7, 1943—Dr. George Washington Carver's death which occurred here Tuesday night caused many touching tributes and expressions which came from all sections of the country. Among the many expressions of sympathy that have been received at the Institute are the following.

The President sent the following telegram:

The White House
Washington. D. C.,
January 6, 1943,

Dr. Frederick Douglas Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The world of science has lost one of its most eminent figures and the race from which he sprang an outstanding member in the passing of Dr. George Washington Carver. The versatility of his genius and his achievements in diverse branches of the arts and sciences were truly amazing. All mankind are the beneficiaries of his discoveries in the field of agricultural chemistry. The things which he achieved in the face of early handicaps will for all time afford an inspiring example of youth everywhere. Count it a great privilege to have met Dr. Carver and to have talked with him at Tuskegee on the happy occasion of my visit to the Institute which was the scene of his long and distinguished labors.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

President Patterson issued this statement:

The entire Tuskegee Institute Community is saddened at the passing of our beloved Dr. George W. Carver. Like Booker T. Washington, our Founder, and his close friend, Dr. Carver starting from humble beginnings, attained heights possible only to great benefactors of mankind. We are thankful for what Dr. Carver has meant and for what his memory will continue to mean to Tuskegee Institute.

His nearly fifty years of usefulness mark a notable period in the development of racial amity and good will throughout this nation. His going leaves an irreparable loss in the ranks of Tuskegee Institute.

Eufaula, Alabama,
January 6, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

I mourn the loss of Dr. George W. Carver. May I express to you and your institution my sympathy. Alabama has lost one of its great citizens whose life and labors will bless her people down the years ahead.

Chauncey Sparks
Governor Elect, State of Alabama

New York City,
January 6, 1943,
Pres. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Thank God for Doctor Carver's life and spiritual influence. He was a saint, a poet and a wonderful naturalist. His services to mankind through his inspired study of plants and soils are of lasting value.

William Jay Schieffelin and M. Louise Schieffelin.

(Dr. Schieffelin is Pres. of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute.)

Montgomery, Alabama,
January 6, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Regret to learn of Doctor Carver's death. I held him in high esteem not only for his talent, but for his Christian character.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen,
Director Archives and History
State of Alabama.

Washington, D. C.,
January 6, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The passing of Dr. Carver is a serious loss to the world of science and to Tuskegee, I extend to you, members of the faculty, student body and friends, my sincere sympathy.

Jesse Jones,
Secretary of Commerce.

Austin W. Curtis, Doctor Carver's assistant, made the following statement:

My years of association with Dr. Carver cause me to be deeply grieved over our loss and the loss of the Nation. I carry in my mind and heart his oft repeated statement; "I have chosen you to carry on my work."

In response to inquiries regarding the George Washington Carver Foundation, Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, issued the following statement:

"The plans for continuing Dr. Carver's program of research provides that his assistant, Austin W. Curtis, Jr., who for eight years has been his understudy and aide, will be made Director and the one who will carry on the research work.

"Mr. Curtis is a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1932, and before coming to Tuskegee Institute served as an instructor on the faculty of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

"He has developed paints from the Magnolia, coffee grounds, Osage Orange and in addition to research work on peanuts and sweet potatoes, has conducted independent research on low cost paints and supervised a fiber research project.

"We believe him admirably fitted to carry on the broad program of research carried on by his internationally known predecessor, Dr. George W. Carver."

(Message telephoned to Mr. Jim

(Continued on Page 12)

AMERICA!

In Need of Men

A great number of factors are operating which tend to make guidance one of the most important needs of the day. The Maladjustment of Youth and Adults indicates that something in our Social Order has been lacking. This has created problems and situations which can effectively be met only by purposeful planning, anticipation and conditioning. If the purpose of Guidance is to promote effective Adjustments there must be taken under consideration the Christ and the Christ Way.

THE YMCA

is interested in character building and religious training and has as a part of its program an adult school in Christian Guidance.

Your Moral and Financial Support
Will Help Carry on this Good Work

Young Men's Christian Association

Nashville, Tennessee

FARMER ALSTON

There's nothing exciting about what Jerry M. Alston of Beaufort County, S. C., is doing to help win the war on the farm front. It's just ordinary things like having a year-round garden, chickens on the yard, enough pigs to meet family needs, and milk a cow or two. But you'd be surprised to know how much it would help the war effort if all of our farmers, particularly those in the South, followed Mr. Alston's example.

Yes, when Jerry Alston sits back in his easy chair evenings listening to radio reports of our fighting men in Africa, in the Solomons, and on other fronts, he knows, too, although the commentator seldom says anything about it, that he and thousands of other farmers are playing an important role in the war.

Well, let's enumerate some of the things he's doing: (1) sharing a tractor with other members of the tractor club. Since the tractor factories must now turn out tanks and guns, sharing a tractor helps to spread the limited supply around, and assure adequate food production. (2) Mr. Alston is chairman of the Better Farm Living program in his community; (3) he is a member of a club that packs and ships tomatoes to market every year; (4) knowing that nitrogen fertilizer is not plentiful, because nitrates are needed to make ammunition, Farmer Alston has enlarged his legume cover crop this year; and (5) he has harvested 105 bushels of corn, 85 bushels of sweet potatoes, enough sugarcane to make 40 gallons of syrup, 51 bushels of rice, and enough fruit and vegetables for his wife to can more than 200 quarts. These are ordinary things that almost any farmer can do to help win the war.

FALSE REPORTS

A false report regarding the share-the-meat program is being circulated. It is to the effect that farmers must have a permit to butcher their hogs and other animals for home use, and that the permits cost from $3 to $5 and sometimes more. Well, such reports are entirely false. Farmers do not need a permit to butcher their hogs and other meat animals for home use.

Farmers are simply asked to limit their weekly meat consumption to 2 1-2 pounds a week for each person in the family over 12 years old, 1 1-2 pounds for those between 6 and 12, and 3-4 pounds for those under 6. Of course, during hog killing time farm people will be expected to eat more than the 2 1-2 pound per week allowance in order to avoid waste. But they should slow down later on in order to even up thei r consumption on a year-round basis to 2 1-2 pounds per week.

KEEP OUT SKIPPERS

Here's how you can keep skippers out of your stored meat: (1) keep flies from coming in contact with the meat while it is being handled; a dark, cool well-ventilated fly-proof smoke house will be helpful in this respect; (2) smoke your meat occasionally during summer storage; and (3) wrap your meat in paper and muslin and hang in smoke house.

CHICKENS CATCH COLD

You know how prevalent colds are during this time of year among the various members of your family. Well, chickens are also subject to colds and other respiratory diseases during this season. Here's a tip: a poultry diet which contains Vitamin A is important in preventing cold-weather diseases in your flock. For detailed information on poultry feeding, consult your county agent, or write your State Extension office at the state agricultural college.

MR. BONDS BUYS BONDS

If Farmer John R. Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn., hadn't done anything else besides purchase a $1,500 share in America, he would have done a sizeable job. But that's only the beginning. Mr. Bonds knows that buying bonds alone will not win the war. There must be increased agricultural and war industry production so that Uncle Sam can use the bond money to buy the things our fighting men and our allies need.

So, Farmer Bonds has upped his production by one third. On his 200-acre farm there are now six milk cows and 27 beef cattle, a reg stered bull, 40 head of hogs and 100 chickens. But growing food is nothing new to Mr. Bonds. For the last two years he has received the Home Food Supply Certificate for producing 75 percent of all food consumed by his family.

Because of Mr. Bonds success as a farmer, he has been selected as a County Victory Committeeman.

LOAN FOR PRODUCTION

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that farmers and stockmen borrowed $344,000,000 from 530 production credit associations during the first nine months of 1942, as compared with $290,000,000 last year. The increase was due to larger amounts needed by the individual farmers to finance Food-for- Freedom production.

Although more farmers are borrowing larger amounts of money this year, many individual farmers and ranchers who formerly used production credit associations have improved their financial condition to such an extent that they no longer find it necessary to borrow for operating purposes. As a result of a recent sample survey, the Farm Credit Administration estimates that approximately 17,000 of the 216,000 farmers who had loans a year ago are now independent of outside financing and more than 8,000 others can finance their own operations for at least part of the coming year.

1943 AAA PAYMENTS

Rates of payment to farmers cooperating with the crop production on adjustment phase of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency's 1943 war program have been announced. Farmers may earn these production adjustment payments in 1943 by complying with their AAA acreage allotments for corn, wheat , cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts, at the same time meeting individual farm production goals for special war crops.

Following out the Department's policy of full production of all crops needed in the war, deductions will be made from each farm's total crop payments in 1943 for failure to plant at least 90 percent of an acreage allotment and 90 percent of a special war crop goal. This provision is intended to encourage farmers to make full use of their available land.

In addition to the crop production adjustment payment described above, farmers also will be able to earn a production practice (or conservation payment by carrying out specified agricultural practices which improve soil, help prevent erosion. and increase yields of needed war crops. Since these conservation rates vary by regions and states, they are being announced by State AAA Committees.

QUIZ YOURSELF

Miss Ruth Current of the N. C. State Extension office has posed eight questions for rural homemakers which we think should be passed on to farm women everywhere, so here they are:

(1) Am I growing food, fiber, and feed for home and war use?

(2) Am I taking the best care of my machinery, my equipment, clothes and other useful things?

(3) Am I buying less and buying wisely?

(4) Am I buying my share of War Savings Stamps and Bonds every time we sell farm products?

(5) Am I doing my part of the work at home and on the farm?

(6) Has my family been kept in good health during the war?

(7) Am I sharing with my neighbors—food, work, play, courage?

(8) Will my son, brother, father, husband or sweetheart find a better home, community, state and nation when he comes back from the war?

SUGAR RATIONING NO WORRY TO THIS NEGRO FAMILY

The sugar rationing program won't stop Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Warren of the Bethel community, Guilford County, N. C., from indulging that sweet tooth now and then because they have eight hives of bees in their backyard producing a good sugar substitute.

The Warrens are aiding the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Food-for- Freedom program, too, by increasing their flocks of chickens this year three-fold. This was done by building a brooder house out of reclaimed lumber after a group meeting with six other Farm Security Administration borrower families in the community.

The other families who have also constructed home-built brooder houses and are increasing their chicken flocks by 300 percent over last year are Mrs. Ida Lowe, Ashley Lowe, Robert Moore, William Martin, Mrs. Kitty Hill and Calvin Warren.

BHE HOST TO NEGRO TEACHERS

Several home economists from Negro Land Grant colleges and related institutions are here in Washington this week discussing ways and means of helping families with their wartime home management problems including rationing. The Department's Bureau of Home Economics, which is acting as host to the teachers, will give them some pointers on nutrition, the care of clothing and food preservation.

NEGRO FARMERS CAN HELP

According to experts in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the outlook for milk production for 1943 is not particularly bright. Total requirements for milk next year, on the basis of prospective consumer demand at ceiling price and military and lend-lease needs, will be considerably larger than they were this year, and if production in 1943 does not exceed this year's milk pail of 120 billion pounds, civilian supply will be materially below what consumers would purchase at ceiling prices.

In view of this situation, Negro farmers can play an important part in helping to assure adequate supplies of dairy products for the war effort by having another heifer freshen next spring and by feeding and taking better care of their milk cows so that their production will be increased.

NEGRO 4-H CLUBBERS TO TAKE STOCK

During National 4-H Achievement Week, November 7-14, the Nation's 200,000 Negro 4-H Club boys and girls will review their work of the past year. With our Nation at war, 4-H clubbers find it particularly important to keep a close check on their achievements so that their contribution to the war effort will be assured.

PICK YOUR HAT

Many cotton pickers are picking next summer's straw hats when they reach for the white fleece. Cotton straw hats that look and feel like the real thing are being exhibited by the hat makers as a part of next year's line. According to tests, the cotton straw material stands up in heavy weather as well as real straw.

With our Asiatic sources of baku and cocoanut straw braids cut off by Japanese aggression, and with our ships busy hauling material far more important than straw braid from South America, it seems likely that King Cotton will play an important part in crowning straw hat wearers next summer.

CARRY SHARE-MEAT MESSAGE

More than 60,000 Negro neighborhood leaders are carrying the share-the-meat message to colored farmers throughout the Nation. They are explaining why it is necessary to ration meat, and how sharing-the-meat will help win the war.

Here are some questions and answers on meat rationing taken from the November 3 issue of "VICTORY," which may be helpful to you.

Q: Does the Share-the-Meat program call for a 2 1-2 pounds weekly of each kind of meat or of all meats? A: All meats, beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton taken from the dressed carcass. Q: Are those who raise their own meat supply also expected to "Share-the-Meat"? A: Yes. Q: What are the regulations in regard to eating meat at restaurants? A: Restaurant menus will indicate the weight of the meat portion served and the patron will accordingly deduct this from his weekly allowance.

Q: Will chicken be shared under the 2 1-2 pound allowance? A: No. Q: Will fish be shared under the 2 1-2 pound allowance? A: No. Q: Does the 2 1-2-pound allotment include luncheon meats? A: Yes. Q: Are coupons going to be used? A: Not at present. When ration books have been printed and distributed and meat placed on a rationing basis, coupons will be used. Q: How is the amount purchased now going to be controlled? A: On a purely voluntary and patriotic basis. Q: Will families consisting of only two adults be able to buy large sized roasts? A: Yes, but if its weight is 5 pounds or more they will not be able to eat any other kind of meat during the week. Q: How much will invalids get? A: Whatever the doctor has prescribed, whether the amount is above or below 2 1-2 pounds weekly. Q: Does the 2 1-2 pounds include fats and bones? A. Yes.

More than a half billion pounds of foodstuffs and other farm commodities were delivered for shipment to Russia, China and other allied nations during the month of September. This was 40 percent larger than during August.

YOUR '43 V. GARDEN

You may being preparing now for your next year's Victory Garden by making a compost pile. Compost is an excellent garden fertilizer, and will come in mighty handy next spring. For detail information on how to make your compost pile, consult your county agent, or write your state Extension office at the state agricultural college.

JUST A REMINDER

Cotton growers, owners and tenants, went to the polls Saturday, December 12, to vote to determine whether or nor marketing quotas will be in effect on the 1943 cotton crop. The referendum on quotas for the 1943-44 marketing year was called by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R .Wickard.

GETTING SET FOR 1943

Negro farmers and farm workers in Texas are getting set now to give the Axis a real wallop next year with record crop production. Scores are attending demonstrations and training meetings to learn the latest methods of doing various farm jobs from sharpening tools, and meat-cutting to caring for poultry, raising garden vegetables and controlling insects. Negro Extension workers are meeting, discussing ways and means that they can assist colored farmers in carrying out their wartime responsibilities.

Negro 4-H clubbers are in the fight too. Fifty youngsters have received 4,250 chicks of approved laying varieties from foundation sponsored by a national commercial concern. They are going to raise these chicks and add them to their laying flock to help reach next year's goal of 4,780,000,000 dozen eggs.

Negro county agricultural Victory councils in 51 Texas counties, served by 8 colored Extension workers, are using community and neighborhood leaders to carry vital wartime agricultural information to rural families.

But the neighborhood leaders are not stopping there. Already they have supervised the collection of 223,595 pounds of scrap metal, or enough to meet the requirements for making twenty-three 3-inch anti-aircraft guns and the collection of 19,613 pounds of scrap rubber, 747 pounds of rags, and 2,000 pounds of tin cans, and these leaders have also helped sponsor 23 war bond and stamp rallies.

SET 1943 GOALS

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced agricultural production goals for 1943. In general, these goals are aimed at maintaining or exceeding the record level of production attained this year. However, significant changes are being made in the production pattern to throw increased emphasis on crops and livestock most essential to the war effort.

Along with the goals Secretary Wickard announced a price support program which pledges the Department to, "so far as possbile, work out and maintain a price policy during the year which will give maximum price assistance to the production program."

Among the important commodities for which increases are asked are: eggs, 4,780,000,000 dozen; chickens, 4,000,000,000; hogs, 13,800,000,000 pounds; cattle and calves, 10,910,-000,000 pounds; and peanuts, 5,500,-000 acres.

The Department has pledged its full resources in helping farmers achieve this wartime task. As for farm labor, six steps are being taken to ease the shortage. These include: (1) the shifting of workers from non-essential into essential crops; (2) the retention of essential key operators and workers on farms through changes in deferment and employment policies of the Selective Service System; (3) the transportation and training of workers from surplus areas who can become year-around workers in the more diversified areas, particularly the dairy regions; (4) the transportation of seasonal workers to work in the harvest of specialty crops; (5) the use of high school youth during the summer months, and (6) the use of volunteer city people to aid during the critical harvest seasons. Furthermore, total production will be increased through continuance of the program for providing small farmers with loans and technical assistance.

DEHORNING CATTLE IN SCOTLAND

An article in the September issue of Our Dumb Animals on the dehorning of cattle has brought to us a very interesting letter from Scotland upon this same subject. Mr Lyndesay G. Langwill, Secretary of the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Edinburgh, Scotland, writes:

"The operation has been controlled in this country for many years, as the Animals (Anaesthetics) Act. 1919. contains a provision which prohibits dehorning of cattle over one month old unless during the whole operation the animal is under the influence of some general or local anaesthetic. being in either case of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain. A person convicted under this Act is liable in respect of a first offence to a fine not exceeding L 5 for each animal, and in respect of a second and subsequent offence, to a find not exceeding L 25, or alternatively, or in addition thereto, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

"The Scottish Department of Agriculture also explains the method of preventing the growth of horns on calves by the application of caustic potash to the horn-buds."

Once more we must express our hope that this cruelty involved in dehorning cattle will be so agitated by the Humane Societies of this country that ultimate legislation will go as far as that which now prevails in Scotland, in spite of the fact that the numbers of cattle handled here are so very much higher than in that country.

Capacity Throng Composed of Both

(Continued from Page 9)

Romine, Radio Station WAPI, Birmingham, Ala., at his request, to be used in his radio broadcasts):

A man who came to Tuskegee many years ago and devoted the best years of his life toward the development of the South, has just crossed over the Great Divide. That man is George Washington Carver—scientist, artist, musician, and a great religious teacher. It was he who helped to popularize as much as anyone else pickling and curing of meats, products from the sweet potato, uses of the peanut, cowpeas in the diet, ways of preparing tomatoes for table use, and greatest of all, inspired hundreds of Tuskegee students who studied under him, and because of his influence are today devoting their lives toward greater development of southern agriculture. As a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, I count myself fortunate in having been one of his students.

Thomas M. Campbell,
Field Agent
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Anderson, S. C.,
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

We learn with profound regret of the passing of Doctor George Washington Carver. Many of us, graduates and former students of Tuskegee who are now located in various localities of America, facing and grappling with the real problems of life, at one time or another came under his inspiring instruction. The warmth of his Christian soul, the breadth of his vision, the depth of his faith were abiding sources of inspiration. We, the men and women of the Alumni Association, share with the faculty and students of our institution the sorrow sustained by this irreparable loss.

W. I. PEEK,
Pres. Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

Philadelphia, Pa.
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

The Nation has lost a distinguished scientist and a Christian gentleman in the passing of Dr. George W. Carver. I have many pleasant memories of my official association with him. I count it a rpivilege to have known Dr. Carver and join with countless others in expressing my deep sympathy to the entire Tuskegee Institute community in this hour of sadness and sorrow.

William H. Walcott.

Washington, D. C.,
January 7, 1943,
Dr. F. D. Patterson,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

When Dr. Carver died the United States lost one of its finest Christian gentlemen. He was a good friend of my father and mother and I had known him for forty-seven years. To the world he was known as a scientist. Those who knew him best, however, realized that this outstanding characteristic was a strong feeling of the eminence of God. Everything he was and did found its origin in that strong and continuous feeling.

H. A. Wallace,
Vice President of the U. S.

Indianola, Iowa
January 6, 1943,

To the President and Trustees of Tuskegee Institute:

Simpson College extends deepest sympathy over the death of George Washington Carver. He was Simpson's most illustrious son and his services to mankind were constant inspiration to the generation of students who succeed him here. The entire Simpson family enters with you in the fellowship of sorrow as he enters his eternal reward and leaves us to carry on from where he left off

Edwin Edgar Voight,
Pres. Simpson College.

One way to help a struggling modern get on his feet, is to find him a buyer for his automobile. It would not be so bad, if wreckless.

UNPOPULAR FACT

The prime war objective is the preservation of individual freedom. All other objectives are incidental, including economic security. Of course, everyone wants economic security. But our form of government does not and can never guarantee both freedom and 100 per cent security. It just isn't in the cards. The government that extends the promise of bread and butter to all citizens, must also extend the heavy hand of dictatorial control. This is a highly unpopular fact. But it is nonethless true.

It is also a fact that we have been steadily working toward greater security for the average citizen by the slow, surc path of enlightened industrial operation, coupled with ever wider distribution of the products of industry. American citizens enjoy the highest standard of living in the world. Rare is the man who does not have electricity in his home, a refrigerator, radio and auto. In peacetime, he can pack up and go fishing or migrate with his family to another section of the country, with notice to no one. If he does not like an employer, he can choose another. There are millions of employers. If he has an idea, a service or a gadget that the public wants, he can soon become an employer himself. More important, he can help to choose our public servants by secret ballot. He can worship as he pleases and say what he pleases at any time and place.

If these things do not constitute independence and security, what in the world does At least these are the things our soldiers and marines and sailors believe they are fighting to save. They can exist only under a representative form of government supported by free enterprise.

AN EVEN BREAK

It will take hundreds of millions of manhours to do the paper work and policing if we put th c war economy on a wholly compulsory basis. This was the gist of a recent announcement by Boake Carter. noted commentator. Mr. Carter then suggested that voluntary measures be tried. They worked in the last war. Why not this time?

Most of the restrictions will be in the retail field: food and clothing, necessities which now go in large quantities to our allies and the military services. And although the task that would be imposed on the retailer would be staggering, the record shows that he will gladly do his part to secure the cooperation of consumers in every instance where it is decided the force of law shall not apply.

The merchandising industry, led by the chain stores, aggressively pursued price and rationing policies in close cooperation with government authorities, long before any laws were passed putting such action on a compulsory basis.

Every effort has been made by retail distributors to secure consumer cooperation in the fair distribution of meat, coffee, canned goods, candy, gum and scores of other items. Limits often have been placed on the quantity of goods sold to a single purchaser. In practically all cases these voluntary controls have been accepted wholeheartedly by the public. One of the reasons for this wide acceptance is the fact that modern mass distribution is a closely integrated industry. Similar controls are in effect in all sections. Particularly is this true of the chain systems. Coffee in Kansas is no more exensive than coffee in California. Likewise, rationing of pineapple juice is not confined to one or two areas.

Regardless of whether the controls are voluntarily established by the merchant or enforced by government, public cooperation is essential if the consumer is to get an even break in the distribution of scarce commodities.

Into each life some rain must fall.

IT'S MORE ESSENTIAL THAN EVER THAT WE GROW AS MUCH FOOD AS POSSIBLE NOW

MANPOWER WILL BE AT LOWEST EBB BY NEXT SPRING

Everything indicates that i will be more essential than ever before in the history ot our country, that every one of us grow as much of our own food next year as possible. Manpower is going to be at its lowest ebb by the time we plant our gardens next spring. Thousands of women who have never done any serious work in the garden should do so next spring, and now is the time to prepare for it.

In the past, and even last year, thousands of tons of concentrated fertilizer were imported from South America, especially from Chile; but, we have no reason to expect that this will be done this year. Should shipping conditions greatly improve in the near inture and the usual guano and nitrate of soda come in for agricultural use, let us be glad, but let none of us count on this and so fail to be able to grow a good crop because we made no provision to get along without them.

Just now every bit of animal fertilizer should be either put on the leaves and dead weeds and grass. All should be saved and worked into the soil.

Few of us stop to consider that decayed grass and leaves containing all the fertilizing elements found in animal manures. Then why not use them and so not only fertilize our soil but put humus in it so it is in better workable condition?

Before it is too late, decid where you will plant a vegetable garden next spring, and fertilize soil we expect to cultivate, next year and plowed or spreaded under. This year there should be no heaps of manure piled outside of stables to lessen away and waste. This is vital.

Thousands of tons of the very best fertilizer goes to waste in every great American city every year. The brown hulls from peanut roasters and nutbutter mills, the thin hulls from coffee, the dust and spilled cotton seed meal around cotton seed oil mills, and many similar waste materials could and should be saved and worked into our soil for fertilizer.

Then, of late years, the stockfarms even in our small towns find it a real problem to dispose of the manure that accumulates from day to day. In many places, much of this is hauled to the dump, where it is entirely lost as a fertilizer. Many people ask us where they can get stable manure, when tons of it is wasting in the stockyards of their own city.

These days, we are making drives and in every way stressing the importance of collecting rags, paper, old rubber, and metals of all kinds, to "win the war." This is all well and good, but if we are going to have plenty of vegetables and other food the next year of two, it is time we were conserving our fertilizing materials and building up our soil.

Get Soil in Condition

We wish to emphasize again that everyone who has a plot of soil, even though it be as little as 20 feet square, should get it into as good condition as possible and plant it in veetables next spring. And just now is the time to start getting it ready.

It is now late enough to safely transplant woody shrubs and vines and trees of all kinds. We mentioned this a short time ago, ont almost every day we are receiving letters asking if it is time to do this work now.

We may still plant any hardy bulbs such as tulips, daffodils. Dutch iris, hyacinths, etc., with every expectation of good results. November might have been better, but if the soil and weather conditions permit, we may safely plant these bulbs as late as Christmas. Of course, they will be later in blooming but there will be no great delay. The stems on the flowers will probably be a little shorter, but they will not be too short for beauty.

PLAN WHERE VEGETABLES WILL BE PLANTED; FERTILIZE SPOT WELL

There seems to be considerale interest in the proper time to prune Rotundifolia grapes such as Muscadines and Scuppernongs. It seems to be quite generally known that they cannot be safely pruned in the spring because they "bleed" so badly. December or the early part of January is the proper time to prune them. Should they bleed even at this time, it will not be serious enough to injure the plants.

Yes, it is safe to plant Irish potatoes in most of the South at this time, if we plant whole potatoes and cover them fully four inches deep, but we do not think it usually pays to do so. They are apt to be irregular in coming up and part of the seed is almost sure not to come up at all. They will not produce as large a crop and they will mature no earlier than if planted very early in the spring, so why plant now? Of course, this does not apply on the gulf coast.

FIRST STEP

In accordance with its announced policy of halting all construction work not directly essential to the war effort, the War Production Board recently issued stop work orders on a number of Federal power projects now building. Similar orders for housing and other activities have already been received and obeyed by private firms. If they had not been obeyed, heavy penalties would have been imposed.

But what has happened in the case of the Federal power projects? The answer is simple and brief: Not a man laid down his tools. These projects of the power socialists, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, have been continued.

Here is a typical example of the country-be-damned policy that has guided the public ownership campaign from the beginning. Abuse of public trust and disregard of public welfare have been the rule rather than the exception. A vital industry has been made a plaything of politics. And the public has paid the bill. Taxpayers' money has been freely used under false pretenses. Hundreds of millions of public dollars have been poured into hydro-electric power dams from coast to coast. But until a short time ago, when the real purpose of these dams was admitted to the ultimate socialization of the electric industry, the public was told that they were primarily for navigation, flood control, and irrigation. Their construction has been accompanied by increasingly punitive legislative measures designed to deliberately squeeze the electric industry between subsidized government competition and "death sentences" regulation.

War has brought no cessation. The electricity flowing into our war plants comes from an industry that is battling against adversaries seeking to change our form of government. Socialization of the electric industry is the first step in that change.

Will Suspend U. S. Food Stamp Program March 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (ANP)—The food stamp program will be suspended March 1, probably for the duration of the war, according to an announcement made last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, it also was announced at the same time that the Department's program of providing foods for community school lunches and child day care centers will be continued.

At its peak in 1941, the food stamp program gave assistance to 5,000,000 people, of which nearly a million were Negroes, and served to move large quantities of agricultural commodities. School lunches are now reaching 2,700,000 youngsters, including nearly a half million colored children.

INTERESTING FACTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE

The five million acres of apple orchards in New York State produce about 12 million bushels of apples for sale in a year.

The harmless flat-headed adder of the south tries to frighten assailants by puffing its neck out like a cobra.

IN THE LAST WAR—

In the last war there were Negro officers serving in the Infantry, the Artillery, and the Medical Corps, and as chaplains. Individual awards of valor were conferred upon 479 Negroes and the entire first battalion of the 367th Regiment of Negroes. Speaking of the services of Negroes in the last war, the Houston Post said. "The black man stood pat and fought the good fight." Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, also commenting on the Negro troops said, "The loyalty of the colored citizens has never been in doubt."

In the last war the highest rank to which Negro officers attained was that of Captain. Although at the time this country entered the war there was a Negro Colonel, Charles Young, a West Point graduate, the Army decided he was physically unfit for action. To discredit this charge. Colonel Young rode horseback five hundred miles from Ohio to Washington. In this war so far there are one brigadier general, General Benjamin O Davis, lieutenant colonels, and majors, in addition to captain and lieutentants.

As of June 15, 769 Negroes were enrolled in officer candidates' training schools throughout the country. This is twice as many as were comissioned in the last war.

In the last war Negro officers were trained exclusively at Ft Des Moines, Iowa. In this war Negroes attend the officers' training schools set up for all candidates.

In the last war 200,000 Negroes were sent overseas, 150,000 of them serving as stevedores or in labor battalions, 50,000 as combat troops in the 92nd Division.

The colored military police attachment at Camp Blanding, Florida, has received the personal recognition of Brigadier General Kunzig, camp commander, and Major W. A. Miller, provost marshal, for its excellent organization. The attachment was organized last March.

Negro soldiers are now serv- in Australia, Alaska, England, Ireland and Africa

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AP—Three American Negro soldiers who swam through a flaming river to rescue a fighter pilot "from death or serious injury" today were awarded the Soldiers' Medal, the first time Negroes have been decorated in this (Australian) war zone.

Fifty-five of the 59 Negro sailors among the crew of about 1,800 aboard the Was lst their lives when the ship was torpedoed September 15 off the Solomon Islands according to the story of a survivor.

In this war, 1,500 soldiers shoot as much copper as 20,000 did in the World War I. London's anti-air-craft guns are shooting 6,000,000 cartridges a day during the worst German raids

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Rattlesnakes are incapable of hearing their own rattles or those of other snakes.

The outstandng characteristic of native American (Indian) speech is its diversity.

Divorced are Mr.
And Mrs. Howell;
He wiped the car
With her best guest towel.

FARMERS STILL PLANNING BEST WAY TO HELP WIN WAR

By W. A. Hagins

Industrial College, Ga., Dec. 4,—Georgia Negro farmers still taking advantage of opportunity to contribute to the Food for Victory program so that the state might reach its 1942 food production goals.

In Hancock county, 40 per cent of the farmers planted wheat this fall and many of them turning under small grain and legumes to increase the fertility of the soil for increased production Due to the limited amount of nitrogen available for farming purposes quite a few Meriwether county farmers are planting larger acreage of winter crops.

Neighborhood leaders in the Thebes community of Liberty county report the organizing of a group of farmers to beat and clean rice and grind corn. To date, 25 farmers report the gathering of 986 bushels of rice, and in Glynn county the old rice fields reclaimed early in the spring to aid the Food for Victory drive made good yields.

In Peach and Houston counties, a group of farmers (876 in number) made sufficient corn for home and market purposes. Already this group has sold $1265 worth of corn. While 786 farmers in the same area have hogs in fine shape for providing families with meat, Newton county farmers are feeding hogs fattening rations and providing winter quarters for brood sows and young stock that will be carried over in 1943.

Farmers in the Brooks county area have done excellent jobs in assisting their wives in breaking up the land for planting gardens. Quite a few gardens are in fine shape and plans are being made to earn more money from gardens. Also poultry flocks in the same area are in good shape and farmers are getting 45 cents per dozen for eggs sold.

Inspired over the purpose of the Food for Victory drive, there is an increased production of vegetables, livestock, poultry and canned goods among Burke county farmers Attempting increased livestock production too Grady county farmers recently treated 350 hogs against cholera and 90 beef and dairy cattle for pink eye and shipping fever In Mitchel county farmers also treated 190 hogs against cholera.

Capital Transit Company Dodges Obeying FEPC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—(ANP)—Flaunting the orders of the FEPC right in their face, officials of the Capital Transit Company seek to evade the issue and carry out their own plans by hiring white women, 18 of whom have been accepted as bus and street car operators Training of these women begin this week. They are expected to put in two months paid time while learning.

Special working hours have been arranged for the 18 white women thus employed, with other additional privileges granted.

Observers see in this move an open effort to avoid complying with the order of the FEPC that Negroes be given jobs. Last week, an official of the company told the Associated Negro Press that several applications from Negroes "were given consideration." As yet no Negroes have been hired, although the company advertises for women.

Joe: I got sick on the cork last night.

Harry: How come?

Joe: I swallowed it opening the bottle.

Feeding young livestock more protein, such as soybean meal reduces the total amount of feed required for growth.

Don't take things for granted unless you are sure they belong to you.—Detroit Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICANS RIOT AND SMUTS MAKES PROMISES

White Prime Minister Pledges to Arm Natives to Keep Japs From Getting 'Em

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, Jan. 7—(A N P) — Prime Minister Jan Smuts has made a new declaration important in the racial situation existing here in South Africa. Smuts declared that he would see that all colored persons were armed before permitting Japanese conquest of South Africa.

In effect the Smuts announcement is by way of preparation of the white Boer and English elements of South Africa for the possible necessity of permitting Africans and half breeds to bear arms. At present while hundreds of thousand of natives are conscripted into service, they are not permitted to use firearms. These African soldiers from South Africa unlike their highly efficien fighting countrymen in West Africa and Northern Africa, both English and French protectorates, are armed only with spears, picks and shovels. The South African blacks do all the labor battalion jobs.

The declaration of Minister Smuts came on the heels of the recent riot in Pretoria. Seven natives were fatally shot and one white policeman stabbed to death when natives herded into a compound rioted over dissatisfaction over pay and working conditions The natives had made demands for better treatment and demonstrated when no evidence of change was noticed. Armored cars and tear gas failed to quell the disturbance so troops were called. The soldiers fired into the mob of natives, killing seven, and wounding 50.

Still another liberalization has taken place in South Africa when it was decided recently to suspend the native pass laws in cities such as Pretoria, Johannesburg and others. These laws forced Africans to carry at all times numerous documents such as service contracts, tax receipts, travelling passes, etc., and severely restricted the free movement of the African people. Failure to produce these passes led to arrest. It is estimated that in 1939-41 there were 207,685 arrests under these laws in Transvaal alone.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST WAR PLANT

Want to see America's biggest war plant? You would find it outside any American town, past the city limits, beyond the last house, the last street light and the last fire hydrant—out in the open country where the field and pastures are. There you would find farmhouses with barns behind them. No belching smokestacks, no armed guards at factory gates. But there it is, the biggest war plant of all, the American farm.

Biggest war plant? It's so big its size fools people. This factory spreads around the towns folks see and between the highways they travel. You never see much of it at one time. But imagine, if you can, a great bustling factory covering more than a million and a half square miles That's 56 percent of all America's land area. In one piece without any spaces left for towns and cities, it would reach from Canada to Mexico and from the Rockies to the Appalachians. Fields, farm woodlands, pasture. More than a billion acres of it. Our land sown to crops alone is larger than Germany, Italy and Japan combined.

If we Americans counted off into squads of eight, there would be two people from the farm in nearly every squad. Lots of people, but it takes many hands to work a plant that large. Last year we had close to 12 million farm workers—counting families, 30 million people on the land, most of them helping keep the farm factory working. Yet in many places there were not enough hands to do the work, and the number is shrinking.

Yes, a billion acres of land and 30 million people make a mighty war production plant. Victory can't be won without the food the soil and the people produce together. It provides mess for the fighters, eats for the war workers, the courage a steaming meal can give our allies. Can you conceive the people in lands overrun by the Axis struggling for a liberation that would bring them hunger? The farm and the farmers are making good the promise that food follows the United Nation's flags.

But more than food comes rolling away from the farm plant. There's fiber, too. Wool for soldiers' uniforms, wool for gun mounts, web belting, packing in axle journals. Cotton for ballons, parachute cloth, life rafts, aircraft pontoons, explosives. Flax for parachute harnesses and rigging, for packing marine engines and for signal halyards. Hemp for cables and hawsers. Scientists, working with the laboratory magic of chemurgy, make synthetic rubber from wheat and corn alcohol, plastics from milk, drying oils from castor beans, glycerine from soybeans.

Like all war industries, agriculture is shooting at certain specific targets these days. The targets are agricultural production goals for 1943. They are the most accurate measures possible of what America needs from the farm next year plus the needs of our allies. The sum of these needs is an order for history's greatest agricultural productivity.

Take a look at some of the 1943 goals:

Nearly 5 billion eggs, enough to make 308,000 stacks of egg cases, each as high as the Washington monument.

Nearly 57 billion quarts of milk. With that much milk, every bathtub owner in the United States could take a milk bath every five days for a year and use ten gallons each time.

Thirty and a half million cattle and calves for slaughter, enough to make a double line around the globe at the equator.

Twenty-four million sheep and lambs, for meat enough to fill a train with its locomotive in Chicago and its caboose in New Orleans.

Close to four billion pounds of peanuts, enough to fill more than 14,000 tank cars with peanut oil.

Seventeen billion pounds of pork and lard, enough to fill a procession of boxcars reaching from New York to San Francisco, back to New York—and back to San Francisco.

Of course the farm factory must work fast to meet these tremendous goals. If the plant operated on the assembly line principle, a Niagara of farm products would come tumbling off the production line all through the year. Every 60 seconds in 1943, the assembly line would produce 360 bushels of soybeans; 7,000 pounds of peanuts; two tons of dry beans; 743 bushels of potatoes; more than ten tons of beef and veal; 13 tons of pork; 108,000 quarts of milk; 9,000 dozen eggs; two and a salf tons of chicken, and lots more. One minute later, the some fabulous outpouring would be repeated.

Farmers must plan a long time ahead to meet Nature's time table of seasons. You can't prefabricate a ham or have a corn field work an extra shift. The ham you buy today, for example, may have come from breeding stock selected two or three months before Pearl Harbor and bred late in 1941. This pig was born the next spring, suckled for two months, put on pasture for another two months and fattened for three months more before going to market in December.

Suppose you set out to plan this year's farm production. You would have a billion acres and 30 million people, split into six million different combinations of men and soil. You would have to reckon with the uncertainties of weather. You would have to come to terms with the fact that a million and a half people left the farm last year for the armed services and industry. You would be forced to make allowance for fertilizer shortage, transportation restrictions, reduced supplies of machinery.

Planning the production of even one acre would be a serious task. You'd face questions like these: What will grow best here? Can I get enough labor to harvest that crop? Would some other crop help the war effort more? What are my facilities for storing and processing the crop? Would it be better to sow soybeans instead of corn? Or flax instead of wheat?

There are a billon acres to plan. Multiply these problems by a billion. And the result must be a predetermined number of hogs, bales of cotton and all the rest. bushels of corn, quarts of milk.

Hitler thinks that kind of planning can't be done unless every person surrenders his individuality and every acre is controlled by the state So Hitler does his planning with a bludgeon. He bets his chips that we can't do the job in our "decadent" democratic way.

But America is proving Hitler wrong. Thirty million people on six million farms are doing what Hitler says they can't. They are voluntarily, democratically planning operations on their own farms so that their share of the production goals will be met.

If each of our six million farm families worked by itself, by its own hunches, their total production wouldn't make sense in national terms. But by working together, by playing on the same team with other groups and public agencies, their efforts add up to what we need of everything, or almost everything. They work with and are helped by local farm, civic and public organization. They get the full assistance of State and County USDA War Boards which bring to the farms the full, unified strength of the national farm programs and the state argicultural colleges.

Government aids supplementing local resources include credit, expert technical advice on getting the most from the soil, loans on crops which must be stored before they are needed, price supports for certain commodities, insurance against losses from unavoidable hazards, and assistance in obtaining labor, machinery, gas and tires, and other scarce essentials. Farmer committeemen, elected by their neighbors to administer adjustment, programs, help fit each farm plan into the national pattern.

Thus farmers are mapping out their war job in detail. So many acres of corn, so many acres of soybeans, so many head of cattle, so many chickens—a goal for everything grown on the farm. The goals are selective, too. They call for lots more badly needed products, like meat and dairy products, with less emphasis on products already abundant, like wheat and cotton.

The result is changing the pattern of American agriculture. More corn and hogs are being raised out in the western Corn Belt, where the effects of the draught are just wearing off. The North and Northeast dairy regions are already producing close to capacity, so dairying is expanding far down the Mississippi. New peanut acreage is sown in the cotton states from Texas and Oklahoma east to the Atlantic. More cattle and calves will be slaughtered in the South and on the eastern seaboard; more dry beans and dry peas will grow in the West.

All these things are altering the face of the nation for the Victory of the United Nations. And it's just ordinary folks who are turning the trick, doing it their way—not Hitler's.

The motorist who does not exercise care while driving through a school zone will get scant sympathy when he hits and injures one of the school cildren. There is too much of that and those who are not careful can expect nothing but the worst.

A kind motorist had given an old lady a ride for at least eight miles. At last he turned to her;

Motorist: Madame, where shall I let you out?

Old Lady: Bless you sir, I was going the other way, but I did not like to hurt your feelings.

TALKING THROUGH OUR HATS

We are beginning to get a taste of the real meaning of authoritarian government. The business man, the farmer, the laborer, the housewife, even our children will soon feel the cold clutch of Washington edict. We accept it as part of the price of winning the war. None of us like it. We are assured that it will be temporary, that all controls will automatically terminate when the emergency is over. Whether this proves true, depends upon the people themselves. Any nation that spends 300 billion dollars to win a war, can be sure of nothing. And we probably will spend a lot more than that.

The recent elections were analyzed by the experts as a condemnation of the bungling of the war by the Washington politicians Democrats attributed their defeat to the rubber fiasco, the bureaucratic handling of selective service, rationing, or the fear that war news was not given fully and truthfully. The Republicans had their pet reasons for winning. They jibed substantially with those of the Democrats. The fiscal problem received scant attention. And yet in that problem lies the question of whether we will be able to revoke wartime dictatorship once victory has been won.

If we survive this war in a state of regulated bankruptcy dictatorship will be permanent. At present we are headed in that direction. We are paying for the war largely on borrowed money, in spite of the fact that national income is at a record high. England, and even Germany, are paying for their fighting on a fifty-fifty basis. They receive a dollar in taxes for every dollar they borrow from their people. Of course this means suffering. So far, we have avoided suffering. We are fighting what Life magazine has termed a "Happy War."

We talk about post-war rehabilitation, of security. We pay lip service to the American system of free enterprise. But the only thing we are really doing is talking through our collective hats. There can be no effective plan for the future unless a sane non-political program of war taxation is adopted soon, a program that hits every citizen, hits him until he is on the verge of destitution. Only then can we begin to feel assured that freedom will return to this country after the war.

STREAMLINED MERCHANDISING

Over a million and a half retail stores are striving to meet the demands of heretofore pampered consumers, in the face of widening gaps on their shelves, chaotic prices and other operating handicaps. Retails merchants are existing in an economic no-man's-land.

The part that they have played in helping to hold price rises to reasonable levels during the present emergency, is too often forgotten—just as they too seldom receive credit for merchandising methods.

The fundamental characteristic of modern merchandising is mass distribution. The chain stores and the organized independent merchants are the nucleus of this system. They buy and sell on a quantity basis. As a result, the spread between producer and consumer can be held to a minimum. Consumers are enabled to purchase more goods as well as a wide variety of goods, and the general standard of living is strengthened. The smallest merchant, if he is efficient, can take full advantage of the lower wholesale prices brought about by mass distribution. And experience has shown that when he combines this with personalized service he can more than hold his own with any competitor.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the chaos that would beset the country if we were forced to depend on the retail distribution methods of twenty years ago. They contrast as sharply as the horseless carriage and the modern automobile.

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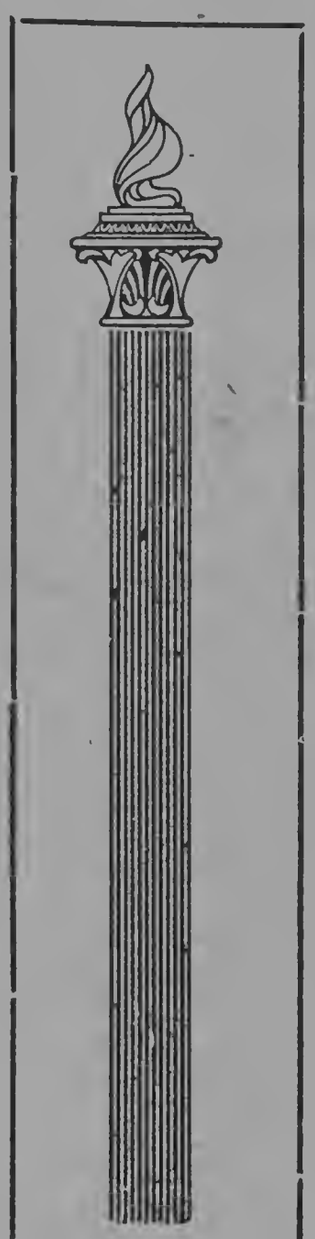

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REGULATION—HOW FAR?

The United States Supreme Court has rendered a unanimous decision upholding the government's power to regulate wheat production, even when the crop is to be consumed on the farm. An Ohio farmer who planted 23 acres of wheat was fined $117.11 for raising 12 more acres than his allotment of 11 acres under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Granting that the decision is in accordance with the letter of the law, the reasoning of Justice Jackson, who wrote the decision, has far-reaching effect on every American citizen. He said that wheat, even if grown for home consumption, could be considered within the scope of Congressional regulation if it "exerts a substantial economic effect on interstate commerce." To emphasize this point, he went further and said that even if such wheat was never marketed, it is subject to regulation because "it supplies a need of the man who grew it which would otherwise be reflected by purchases in the open market," and, therefore, it "competes with wheat in commerce."

This is worth thinking over. Under similar legislation and court rulings, almost every productive act of American citizens would be construed to "exert a substantial economic effect on interstate commerce," and therefore be subject to Federal jurisdiction.

If a farmer cannot feed his surplus grain to his own cattle beause this affects interstate commerce, how long will it be before he is told he cannot kill a hog or a beef for his own consumption because "it supplies a need of the man who grew it which would otherwise be reflected by purchases in the open market."

Almost any human activity of free and independent men and women could be brought under the dragnet classification of "exerting a substantial economic effect on interstate commerce." The housewife who makes a dress for herself interferes with such commerce.

And this is happening in the United States where the independence of the American farmer is one of the most sacred traditions of our nation.

UNTIL THE BELLS RING

Methods of combating fires set by incendiary bombing have undergone drastic change. This is because incendiary bombs are war weapons and war weapons are constantly changing. Present fire bombs usually contain delayed explosives which detonate long after impact. Former practices in handling these missiles are exceedingly dangerous because they require a close approach by the fire fighter.

Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense, observes that : "Use of a jet of water enables the operator to work at a much greater distance than the 'short range' methods employing sand, other smothering agents, or a spray of water. Sand in the form of bags or mats cannot be depended upon, because these bombs, upon explosion, have a greater fragmentation effect than the explosive incendiary bombs formerly used. The public should be warned against the use of all such smother agents as 'bomb extinguishing' powders; also against such devices as scoops, grabs, and snuffers. They are entirely without merit and may endanger the lives of persons who depend upon them. The use of spray and sand is no longer recommended because the possibility of fragmentation makes it too dangerous to approach the bomb sufficiently close to apply them."

Enemy raids are a constant possibility. Vigilance can not be permitted to fluctuate with the war news. Remember a raid may come when it is least expected. Until the bell of armistice begin to ring, the public, as well as auxiliary firemen and wardens, must remain grimly alert.

NO TIME FOR HYSTERIA

So far in this war, the doctors have quietly endeavored to comply with military as well as civilian needs. Out of a total of 155,000 medical men in the nation, over forty thousand are giving their skills to the military services. And the heroic job they are doing in faraway corners of the world is well attested to by the recent comment of Admiral Rose T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy: "On Guadacanal scores of doctors and hundreds of members of the medical corps operate American field hospitals under continuous fire . . . . . We have suffered heavy casualties among our medical personnel in these operations." The Marines are no exception. The doctors are everywhere that battles are being fought.

As far as civilian health is concerned, one of the toughest problems is the nurse and the general labor shortage. But the doctors remaining at home are taking steps to alleviate this shortage, even as they are working out a definite program of civilian medical care. All that they need is cooperation on the part of the public. Securing this cooperation is not made easier by the activities of hysterical extremists who would arbitrarily ration doctors like bicycles, with the ultimate aim of socializing medicine.

UNBROKEN VOW

News reports on the transportation problem leave the definite impression that this country is in danger of the same calamity that even now is perhaps fatally weakening Hitler's war machine, impairment of rail transportation. The load carried by the American railroads is increasing steadily, its weight slowly crushing the life out of tracks and equipment. Next year the burden will be much heavier, the necessity for speed greater because the punch that will knock out the Axis must start rolling right here in this country—on the railroads. And still the railroads wait desperately for new equipment, whlie driving present locomotives and freight cars to the limit with an efficiency that has amazed the nation.

The railroads have asked for authorization to buy 900 new locomotives, 80,000 freight cars and 2,100,000 tons of steel rail. Railroad experts point out that this is the absolute minimum necessary to do the job. Already delay in approving the request makes it improbable that much new equipment ean be delivered before late 1943.

In the critical months ahead, the best brains of shippers and railroad managements will have to make up in some manner for lack of maintenance material and rolling stock. However, the cushion of efficiency is getting threadbare. It cannot continue indefinitely to fill the widening gap in our transportation needs.

For twenty years the railroads have been preparing for a transportation emergency. Railroad men vowed that the confusion during World War I, when thousands of freight cars did duty as warehouses instead of hauling freight, would not be repeated. The emergency came, an emergency the magnitude of which cannot be put down in words. The vow they made has not been broken. The railroad industry has kept pace with demand. The railroad men have told what must be done if the railroads are to finish the job of war transportation. They know what they are talking about. They must have equipment. That is elemental.

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND LAKE LEVEL DROPPING

Rapidly accelerated falls in the level of London's underground "lake,' 'on which artesian wells in the city and West End depend for their supplies, are reported in the annual report of the Geological Survey. The falls, which are described as "disturbing," are regraded as being in part connected with the succession of drouth years, lately ended, reports the Montreal Gazette.

"Such records as are available," the report states, "show this continual fall in the water-level, and in spite of the heavy rainfall, pumping is removing more water than gains access by natural influx.

'An equally disturbing fact," it is added, "is that the yields from the wells are now also diminishing in some instances rapidly. The general level below Ordnance Datum (sea level) for the city and west End is now over 250 feet."

After discussing the geological layers whence water may be drawn from beneath London, the report reaches the conclusion that "an artesian water shortage seems imminent in some areas."

The Survey also has been attempting to trace London's former underground rivers. Although their courses have been largely diverted, the report states that "after heavy rains the streams tend to resume their courses in their old alluvium, and adversely affect the foundations of buildings." Numbers of inquiries have been received by the Survey on this account.

We've often wondered what a dog had on his mind that caused him to sit in the middle of the street until he is nearly run over.

Land Grant Colleges, their Presidents, and How They Can be Reached, With Associate Members

Schools For Children of Farmers In the Several States

Herein is presented for consideration of parents, the various colleges and schools headed by men of experience and training, that are and will continue to offer educational courses in state institutions where is taught not only the higher education, but economics, agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, brick-masonry, dairy, in fact, a whole list too numerous to mention. A letter from you addressed to the President of these Institutions will bring more information:

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Delaware (Dover), State College; President R. S. Grossley
Florida (Tallahassee), A. and M. College; President J. R. E. Lee
Georgia (Savannah), State College
Kentucky (Frankfort), State College; R. B. Atwood
Louisiana (Baton Rouge), Southern University; President F. G. Clark
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Ohio (Wilberforce), Wilberforce University; President D. Ormonde Walker
Virginia (Hampton), Hampton Institute; President Malcolm S. MacLean

DR. GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER'S

(Continued from Page 1)

limited to food commodities, however. Solvents for paints, rich stains, and even axle grease were made from the materials. Shaving lotion and various types of soap were other products developed from the peanut.

After oil had been extracted the bran, or residue, found many valuable applications. Consider the type of peanut-bran breakfast food. This lacks little in nutritive value that wheat bran and other grain cereals possess. Paper, also, was made from the peanut bran.

Dr. Carver found use for the peanut in making linoleum and even face powder. Perhaps one of the most promising uses to which the peanut may be put in the future is in making plastics. The peanut plastic, although not developed to the extent that the soy-bean plastic has been, is a promising field in itself.

Hidden in the peanut was a vast supply of chemicals and compounds which with proper treatment could be made into entirely different materials. With proper treatment Dr. Carver made sherbet, inks, and even soft drinks from the peanut. An interesting product that he isolated from it was a type of coffee.

Thus, from the peanut may be made paper and the ink to write on it; coffee and breakfast food, with the cream or milk and sugar used with them; and the plastic containers for face powder, shaving lotions, or ink.

Through Dr. Carver's research a $60,000,000 industry was born in the South.

But Dr. Carver did not limit himself to experimental work with the peanut alone. There were other products in the South for which there were too few uses. Looking around, he found the sweet potato to be a likely prospect. After months of patient research, he presented a list of 118 products obtained from the common yam. Some of the most important food commodities that he found locked in the sweet potatoes were starch, tapioca, mock coconut, and sirup.

For a time Dr. Carver studied the products that might be obtained from corncobs and stalks. Little did he realize the large number of materials which were soon to be obtained from them by an army of researchers. At least 500 products. from anesthetics to tar, have been made from waste cornstalks and cobs.

From Alabama clays, Dr. Carver isolated paint pigments and made stains, face powder, and paints. In that same clay he found a possible source of vital aluminum.

In the Negro scientist's effort to find additional uses for surplus materials, cotton, the crop of the South, was worked on. Through the genius of this modest Negro gentleman, cotton was soon used in making insulating boards, paper, rugs and paving blocks.

"So many of the secrets of nature are locked in the little plant," states Dr. Carver. "But only God can know the abundance of knowledge stored in the plant. If man could understand the exact function of the smallest leaf or root, his store of knowledge would be great indeed."

The Development of a New Laboratory

By Robert Cavanaugh

(Reprinted from "The Herald,' August 14, 1942, Edison Institute of Technology, Dearborn, Mich.)

A familiar sight to most people in the vicinity of Dearborn is the relatively small brick building on Michigan Avenue a few hundred feet east on Elm Street. This structure was erected in 1914. For two or three years it was used as a water works, housing filter rooms, pumping station, and other equipment. But as the City of Dearborn grew this plan became too small, and so was abandoned. It was not used for many years.

It is now being remodeled and will house the new nutritional laboratory of the Ford Motor Company. It will be devoted to an extensive study of the nutritional value of various food, vegetables, and weeds, and their effects on the human body.

The building was dedicated by the noted Negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver. Dr. Carver had done a great deal of studying and experimentation in the nutritional field and has found that certain weeds and grasses have a nutritional value far in excess of that found in the common vegetables. In keeping with this, at the dedication of the new laboratory, weed sandwiches, the making of which was supervised by Dr. Carver, were served.

The laboratory itself is to be a model of modern efficiency. The walls have been painted a gleaming white, lending it an air of hospital-like cleanliness.

What was formerly the filter room has been floored over and now houses the chemical laboratory. This room contains general laboratory equipment for running chemical analyses of foods, Kjeldam setup for determination of nitrogen, and equipment for determining the amounts of minerals, proteins, and carbohydrates.

The northwest corner of the building is given over to a spacious library, whose shelves are well-stocked with books on chemistry, biology, biochemistry, and other pertinent subjects. It is a well-lighted room, containing a reading table and chairs, and it makes a wonderful place for study and literary research.

Downstairs one finds the power plant. A new boiler has been installed to supply heat and power. The original boiler from the old water works is also in good shape and is being held in reserve in case of necessity. Here also are found the air-conditioning system and air circulator.

The large underground rooms, entirely of cement, which when the water works was in operation were used as water tanks, are to be utilized as storage space. These rooms, relatively impervious to heat and cold, provide ideal storage facilities for thousands of bushels of fruits and vegetables.

Outside the building, adding to the completeness of the entire enterprise, is a garden in which corn, soy beans, potatoes, and other vegetables are under cultivation.

The feature, of course, of this venture is the experimental kitchen. This section, ultra-modernly equipped and meticulously clean, is the dominion of Mr. Paul Foster. Here this master of the culinary art will hold forth, concocting delicious morsels not only from the conventional foodstuff, but also from some things which we would ordinarily never have given a second thought as suitable in this capacity.

The culinary equipment is complete and modern: sink, cabinets, electric mixers, stove, and refrigerator. All the facilities of the laboratory are available for use in the kitchen, and the food products produced by the laboratory will be used in the experimental kitchen.

Each day recently sandwiches that are truly delicious have been made in this kitchen. The recipe for the sandwich spread is varied in an attempt to get the ultimate in flavor and food value. One of the recipes calls for the following: beets (greens and roots,) carrots, cabbage, endive, Swiss chard, onions, parsley, kale, celery, ruhbarb, radish seed pods, purslane, pickle, bergamot leaf, and a very small amount of thyme, all finely ground. Lemon juice, salt, and mayonnaise are added, and the mixture served on soybean bread. This spread, while it does contain some weeds—purslane and bergamot—is principally composed of conventional vegetables.

Another sandwich spread, composed entirely of "nature's vegetables," may be made by grinding dandelion, purslane, curly dock, plantain, chickweed, lamb's-quarters, bergamot, oxalis, and radish seed pods and adding salt, lemon juice and mayonnaise.

Although to some of us these things may not sound very appetizing, it is indeed surprising to find the wonderful flavor which can be had from them, if properly prepared. Besides the flavor, the nutritional value of these plants is enormous. Dr. Carver has said that two meals of "nature's vegetables" contain the equivalent in vitamins and minerals to the average person's monthly diet of vegetables.

This new nutritional laboratory is a great enterprise. The field of foods is an important one. The work now being started will do much to advance mankind's knowledge of dietetics and may eventually lead to an entirely revolutionary line of thought with regard to foods.

—Service Magazine.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT: GROWING WAR FOOD

Until this year R. H. Jones, Kerrville, Tennessee, Negro farmer, thought he was doing all right if he raised 30 pigs. But with the war on and our fighting men needing pork, he decided to increase his hog production. So this year instead of raising 30 pigs he has 70.

R. H. Brown, assistant county agent for Negro work in Shelby County, points out that Mr. Jones owns a 100 acre farm; has four head of workstock, three milk cows, and a large poultry flock. He has twelve acres in improved pasture, twenty-nine acres in cotton, fifteen acres in corn, and twenty-eight acres in lespedeza. Farmer Jones is a member of the local victory committee and grows seventy-five per cent of the food his family of ten consumes.

Four of the Jones youngsters are members of the 4-H Club and took an active part in the National 4-H Achievement Week observed November 7-14. The Joneses represent one of many Negro farm families who are trying to make a full contribution toward winning the war.

Decentralization Continues

The decentralization program is continuing. Frank E. Pinder, Negro co-op specialist, and assistant Farm Security Administration field supervisor, moved his office from Washington to Cincinnati, Ohio recently. Here he will be closer to the various farm areas he serves Other Negro FSA officials with headquarters in Cincinnati are Giles A. Hubert, senior economist; James Peterson, junior economist; and J. Jerome Robinson, personnel officer. Cornelius King, assistant to the governor of Farm Credit Administration, now has his headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. where FCA moved several months ago.

1942 Yearbook

Interested in keeping your livestock healthy? Well, the 1942 Yearbook of Agriculture, "Keeping Livestock Healthy," recently off the press, should be one of the things you'll want on your library shelf. It's a 1,238 page cloth bound book containing a total of 98 articles which cover practically every livestock disease. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at $1.75 per copy.

College teachers of agricultural subjects, vocational agriculture teachers and farm agents should find the book invaluable. Incidentally, it is the last yearbook that will be published by Agriculture for the duration of the war.

Negro Farmers Win Awards

Five Negro farm families were among the tenants who were awarded prizes for general farming excellence on Eagles Farms in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, recently. There are 28 white and colored tenants on Eagles Farms, and 18 of them, 13 white and five colored, won prizes. The prizes were awarded at a landlord-tenant meeting held at the Crisp High school.

Shoes from Soybeans

Glolene, a fabric made of soybean plastic material, is being used in a fall line of dress pumps manufactured by a St. Louis, Missouri firm. It has the cleaning properties and luster of patent leather, and the softness of a fabric. It will not crack, scuff, wrinkle or crease.

Champion Cotton Picker

Elijah Gordon, 40, is the world's new champion cotton picker. He won the title and $1,000 at Blythville, Arkansas, recently. Mr. Gordon is married and has four children. He says he's going to use part of the money to build himself a home. "One that I don't have to pay rent on, and one that doesn't leak." As for the rest, well, he's going to add to the $59 worth of War Bonds and Stamps he has already bought with cotton picking money.

Mr. Gordon, who sometimes picks 800 pounds of cotton a day, picked 102 pounds in two hours in the contest. This wasn't the most picked by contestants, but his cotton was the cleanest, and his row was in the best condition. The judges based the decision on these three factors: weight, cleanness of cotton, condition of row. Two former champions, both white, were defeated. The National Cotton Picking Association sponsored the contest.

Negroes Grows Oil Crops

In a recent comment on the general crop report, Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard said, 'We have doubled our oil crops to more than replace that lost when the Japs conquered the Far East."

Negro farmers have played an important part in this oil production. Reports from a few states give some idea of the extent to which Negro farmers went in growing oil crops to help overcome the shortage of vegetable oils. Peanut crops for oil were planted by 12,980 Negro farmers in Georgia, by 2,050 in Arkansas; by 1,770 in South Carolina; by 2,856 in Oklahoma, and by 15,763 in Texas.

Wage Board Named

Secretary Wickard has named an agricultural wage board to open hearings in New Jersey to determine the prevailing wage for workers to harvest apples and other important war crops. This step was taken to protect both the farmers and the migratory workers, many of whom are Negroes.

Wartime Meat Program

There will be five per cent less lamb and mutton, 20 per cent less beef and veal, and 25 per cent less pork for civilian use between now and Christmas than there was during the same period last year. Civilians are being asked to voluntarily limit themselves to 2 1-2 pounds of meat per person per week. This does not mean that there is less meat in the country now than there was last year; in fact there is more. But in order to insure adequate supplies for our armed forces and our allies, packers deliveries of meat for civilian consumption are being limited.

Sugar Rationing no Worry to this Negro Family

The sugar rationing program won't stop Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Warren of the Bethel community, Guilford County, North Carolina from indulging that sweet tooth now and then because they have eight hives of bees in their backyard producing a good sugar substitute.

The Warrens are aiding the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Food-for- Freedom program, too, by increasing their flocks of chickens this year three-fold. This was done by building a brooder house out of reclaimed lumber after a group meeting with six other Farm Security Administration borrower families in the community.

The other families who have also constructed homebuilt brooder houses and are increasing their chicken flocks by 300 per cent over last year are Mrs. Ida Lowe, Ashley Lowe, Robert Moore, William Martin, Mrs. Kitty Hill and Calvin Warren.

BHE Host to Negro Teacher

Several home economists from Negro Land Grant colleges and related institutions were in Washington recently discussing ways and means of helping families with their wartime home management problems including rationing. The Department's Bureau of Home Economics, which acted as host to the teachers, gave them some pointers on nutrition, the care of clothing, and food preservation.

We maintain, and we believe you will agree with us that the passing of any test that might be imposed upon the automobile drivers of the state, would in no wise prove that individual's independibility in driving a car. It is not entirely a man's age or physical condition or knowledge of driving that determines whether or not he should be allowed to operate a motor vehicle. It is however "discretion" that determined the outcome in far more than than the majority of cases.

16,155 NEGROES WITH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Where They Are and What They Do

The Pennsylvania Railroad, with a total of 16,155 Negroes employed in 74 occupational brackets, has become the largest single-name industrial employer of that racial group in the United States, according to a statement issued, here by the National Association of Negroes in American Industry. The settlement, Association spokesman said, represents personnel records as of September 28, 1942.

Scattered through the Eastern, Central and Western regions, the New York Zone, the Long Island Railroad, the line's Altoona works and system general offices, the new high point in Negro employment shows a gain of more than 6,000 persons over the railroad's normal Negro quota. Of the total group, 154 Negro women were reported in occupations ranging from marine stewardess to coach cleaners and including elevator operators, matrons, crossing watchwomen and locomotive preparers.

The railroad's Eastern Region, which includes Philadelphia, with the New York Zone omitted, lists a total of 5437 workmen, with the Central and Western regions showing 2340 and 2408 Negro employees respectively. The New York Zone, exclusive of the Long Island Railroad which itself has 548 workmen of that racial group, showed an increase of 2063 persons. The repair shop at the Altoona Works carried 18 Negro workmen, while 3208 employees are attached to the system's dining car department. The railroad's general offices, mainly here and in New York, has -33 Negro employees.

In the mechanically skilled and semi-skilled categories, the Association statement said that the railroad's use of Negro workmen "has more than doubled itself over a few recent years beginning well before the outbreak of war." In this group the statement listed 37 marine firemen; 65 tallymen; 14 machinists and 72 machinist helpers; 151 oilers and 12 stationary engineers and firemen. Largely located in the company's Central Region and New York Zone, 18 Negroes work as boilermakers and 58 as boilermaker helpers.

Indicative of the Pennsylvania's tendency to upgrade Negro workmen in spite of what the Association of Negroes in American Industry cited as "almost constant pressure against such fairness by various union forces," Negroes are included in the report as being represented in such skilled brackets as electricians, painters, welders, masons and masons helpers, blacksmith helpers, cranemen and tractor, turntable and stoker operaters. In the railroad's maintenance of way, twelve Negro track foremen head units with 17 assistants; while 19 of that group function as machine operators.

In the handling of the system's freight and baggage, 2912 Negro workmen are listed as freight truckers, with 317 station baggagemen in the same bracket. Of this group, 1197 are carried in the Eastern Region, with the Western and Central division and the New York Zone accounting for a total of 784. The Long Island, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, hires 31 Negroes for this work.

Of the dining car department's 3208 Negro employees, 549 are chefs and cooks, with waiters and other food attendants in that unit totaling 2598. Approximately 61 persons are attached to trains in various capacities under this bracket, the statement said. In the service category, also, fall a total of 621 station porters, with 14 acting as captains. Approximately 350, or more than half of this latter group, are attached to the New York Zone, with 194 in the general Philadelphia area.

In commenting upon the Pennsylvania's employment record, the Association pointed out that while combined units of United States Steel, the Aluminum Company of America, Ford, and individual companies in "Little Steel" all show wide gains "no single unit, functioning under one trade name," has yet been reported as reaching the Pennsylvania's Negro employment mark.